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# **FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)**

**QUARTERLY REPORT  
1 OCTOBER – 31 DECEMBER 2012  
(Q1/FY13)**

**31 JANUARY 2013**

This report was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by DAI for the USAID Congo Food Production, Processing and Marketing in Kinshasa Marketshed (FPPM) Project, Contract Number AID-623-C-00-11-00008



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**Program Title:** Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project (FPPM)  
**Sponsoring USAID Office:** USAID/Kinshasa  
**Contract Number:** AID-623-C-11-00008  
**Contractor:** DAI  
**Date of Publication:** 31 January 2013  
**Author:** DAI

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## 0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: TABLES OF RESULTS

The tables summarize FPPM achievements during the reporting period.

### 0.1 Program Area Level Impacts

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
A.1 Increase in production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance.	Increased volume (MT) of production of commodities targeted by FPPM interventions, e.g. food, livestock, agro-forestry products, etc.; includes direct and indirect project beneficiaries.	Baseline: 374,003 MT 2012: 381,483 MT (2%) 2013: 396,443 MT (6%) 2014: 418,883 MT (12%) 2015: 467,504 MT (25%) 2016: 561,004 MT (50%)	Data for this indicator are still at the projection stage as FPPM focused primarily on multiplication of both basic and certified planting materials before going to production farms by household. However, 529 ha of cassava were put in place and reported in Q4/12 with an estimated yield of 5,106 MT of fresh cassava tubers. During the reporting period, a taskforce mission was organized to track cassava production fields. Out of total of 530.46ha reported as planted by field offices in the three provinces, only 316.43 were actually planted – a shortfall of 214.03ha, or 40.34%. With the agronomic estimates of 15mt/ha the expected yield to date is of around 4,746.45mt of cassava. During the reporting period an additional 99.09ha of cassava were put in place for production of cassava tubers, with an estimate future yield of 1,351.35 mt of tubers. Projected yield therefore is 6,097.08 mt; an additional 1.75ha of beans were planted with foundation material in Bas-Congo.
A.2 Increase in value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance.	Value (US\$) of production, calculated at farm gate, of targeted commodities; indicator covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: \$106,720,945 2012: \$108,855,363 (2%) 2013: \$113,124,202 (6%) 2014: \$119,527,458 (12%) 2015: \$133,401,181 (25%) 2016: \$160,081,417 (50%)	None. No harvest has taken place to calculate value in US\$ of production at the farm gate.
A.3 Increase in domestic sales of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance.	Volume (MT) of exchanges of targeted FPPM commodities for cash. Covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: 175,994 MT 2012: 179,514 MT (2%) 2013: 188,314 MT (7%) 2014: 202,393 MT (15%) 2015: 246,392 MT (40%) 2016: 307,989 MT (75%)	None. FPPM is still at level of primary, secondary, and community production farms. There will however be sales in the next reporting period of product from the 316.43 ha of cassava production farms planted in season B 2012.

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
A.4 Increase in value of domestic sales of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of FPPM assistance (\$).	Value (\$) of exchanges of targeted FPPM commodities for cash. Value defined as local price/kilo, multiplied by quantities sold, and converted into US\$/MT to ease comparison with other indicators; covers direct and in-direct beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: \$50,219,406 2012: \$52,730,376 (5%) 2013: \$56,245,735 (12%) 2014: \$62,774,258 (25%) 2015: \$75,329,109 (50%) 2016: \$100,438,812 (100%)	None. FPPM is still at level of primary, secondary, and community production farms. There will however be sales in the next reporting period of product from the 316.43 ha of cassava production farms planted in season B 2012.
A.5 Number of rural households whose incomes have increased as a result of FPPM assistance (HH).	Number of households (HH) that experience an increase in income and that have at least one member engaged in an FPPM technical training or in-kind intervention; covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 2013: 15,000 2014: 30,000 2015: 60,000 2016: 120,000	None as FPPM Project is still at the level of multiplication of primary & certified planting materials.
A.6 Percent change in annual net income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance (%).	Proportion (%) of HH income generated through exchanges of targeted FPPM commodities for cash; covers HHs with at least one member engaged in an FPPM technical training or in-kind intervention.	Baseline: \$418 2012: 5% (\$439) 2013: 12% (\$468) 2014: 25% (\$523) 2015: 50% (\$627) 2016: 100% (\$836)	None as FPPM Project is still at the level of multiplication of primary & certified planting materials.
A.7 Increased annual net income per household from sales of targeted commodities as a result of FPPM assistance (\$).	Increased HH income (US\$) due to ex-changes of targeted commodities for cash; covers HHs with at least one member engaged in FPPM technical, training, or in-kind intervention.	Baseline:\$418 2012: \$439 (5%) 2013: \$468 (12%) 2014: \$523 (25%) 2015: \$627 (50%) 2016: \$836 (100%)	None as FPPM Project is still at the level of multiplication of primary & certified planting materials.

## 0.2 Program Element Level Outcomes

### Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
1.1 Households adopting new production technologies (HH).	Number of rural households (HH) adopting new technologies comprising contextually appropriate agricultural tools, techniques, practices, and improved planting materials, i.e. seeds and cuttings, for sustainable, yield-increasing, agricultural production.	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 2013: 15,000 2014: 30,000 2015: 60,000 2016: 120,000	FPPM is assisting rural agricultural households through village associations by introducing new agricultural techniques and providing new and resistant planting materials. During the reporting period, 132 structures and farmer organizations (OP) were involved in project activities within the FPPM area, a total of 67,078 agro-households registered on IP identification sheets. During the reporting period, 5 training (TOT) on Farmer Field Schools (FFS) Agriculture Enterprises targeted 108 facilitators coming from 92 implementing partners. FFS began training in production, processing, and marketing of cassava. During the reporting period, 7 methodological FFS were planned but only 1 took place in Q1 2013 in Idiofa; the remaining will be carried out by FFS specialists over the course of the year. In Bandundu, FPPM staff have enhanced capacity of 88 members from different IPs with specific skills that will help them apply new agricultural techniques.
1.2 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA).	Farmers cultivating additional areas of land (HA) with FPPM assistance in use of new technologies, practices, or improved planting material.	Baseline: 0 2012: 8,100 (5%) 2013: 19,440 (12%) 2014: 40,500 (25%) 2015: 81,000 (50%) 2016: 162,000 (100%)	At the closing of Q4 2012, the project had overseen the following hectares put in place by FPPM Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Multiplication- 31.23 ha</li> <li>• Secondary Multiplication- 579.41 ha</li> <li>• Production farms -529ha</li> </ul> During the period under review, following Season A/12, additional hectares were put in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary Multiplication -46 ha.</li> <li>• Secondary Multiplication- 568.39.</li> <li>• Production farms -90.09 ha of cassava in Plateau de Bateke and 1.75ha of beans in Bas-Congo.</li> </ul> A task force was organized during the same period to track the 529ha of cassava production farms reported in Q4. The interim report shows that only 316.43 had been planted. The Field Coordinators have been asked to explain the under-performance.

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
1.3 Agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from FPPM assistance (EA).	Ag-related firms (in context of DRC, "firm" can be NGO or private business) each (EA) with at least one member or agent participating in FPPM-sponsored marketing exercise, technical training, or in-kind intervention.	Baseline: 0 2012: 30 2013: 60 2014: 125 2015: 250 2016: 500	This transversal indicator covers all IPs and service providers FPPM works with. During the reporting period, 108 delegates from 92 IPs received FFS training on Agro-business from FPPM in partnership with Making Cents. Under component one 132 structures have been active in project's activities. Under component 2 a workshop on value chain was held in November and put together 49 producers and buyers structures, in order to present the updated value chain analysis. In December 2012. FPPM sponsored 19 producer's groups and community organizations on showing their products at the Agricultural Fair (SAPEF) held in Kinshasa in December.
1.4 Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with FPPM assistance (EA).	Number of men and women (EA) who have participated in FPPM-sponsored "classroom" or field sessions related to improving agricultural productivity.	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 2013: 15,000 2014: 30,000 2015: 60,000 2016: 120,000	During reporting period, 5 Training of Trainers (TOT) exercises in Agriculture Enterprises were carried out through Farmer Field Schools, targeting 108 facilitators coming from 92 implementing partners. Farmer Field School (FFS) Production, transformation and marketing of cassava has been launched a training plan has been agreed upon to include each component of the project interventions. During the reporting period, 7 methodological FFS were planned but only 1 took place in Q1 2013 in the territory of Idiofa; the remaining will be carried out by FFS specialists over the course of the year according to the schedule. In Bandundu, FPPM staffs have enhanced the capacity of 88 members from different IPs with specific skills that will help them deepen new agricultural technics.
1.5 Increased value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/services (\$).	Value (US\$) of farm inputs. Inputs may include, but are not limited to, planting materials, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, as well as extension services provided by public, private, and mixed production support systems, including Farmer Field Schools, agro-input centers, and PPPs.	Baseline: \$0.00 2011: \$50,000 2012: \$75,000 2013: \$150,000 2014: \$300,000 2015: \$500,000	N/A. Centers have not yet been established. FPPM did distribute through field offices 334 sacks of fertilizers (Urea 46%) at a total cost of USD 25,880. In term of pesticides, the project bought 43litres of Deltametrine with accessories for a total value of USD 940 and 1,060 liters of Dimethoate plus accessories for a global cost of USD \$ 2,215 for treatment of niébé foundation fields. In total, during the reporting period, FPPM provided inputs with total cost of USD \$ 28,095.

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
1.6 Change in yields of targeted crops per hectare (%).	Measure of change, expressed as a percentage (%), in yield of cassava, most important food crop in DRC, per hectare; indicator covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: 8 MT/HA 2012: 8.16MT (2%) 2013: 8.48MT (6%) 2014: 8.96MT (12%) 2015: 10MT (25%) 2016: 12MT (50%)	N/A. Until yields of cassava are tested across FPPM project area, the project will estimate general cassava yields at 8mt /ha (15mt/ha for improved varieties). There will be stronger data on cassava yields at the end of the next reporting period.
1.7 Decreased production cost per metric ton of output for targeted products (\$).	Progressively lower combined costs (\$) of producing metric ton of targeted FPPM com-modities; indicator covers direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: \$5.25/ MT 2012: \$ 5.20 (-1%) 2013: \$ 5.09 (-3%) 2014: \$ 4.88 (-7%) 2015: \$ 4.46 (-15%) 2016: \$ 3.68 (- 30%)	N/A. FPPM Project Year 1 focused on primary and secondary multiplication of planting materials. Some of these materials have matured and they are now used as certified materials for community multiplication farms. There will be some relevant cost data in the next reporting period.
1.8 Increased food production per participating family (KG).	Change in combined production of targeted agricultural commodities, weighed together in kg (KG), by participating households.	Baseline: 374 KG 2012: 381 KG (2%) 2013: 396 KG (6%) 2014: 419 KG (12%) 2015: 468 KG (25%) 2016: 561 KG (50%)	N/A. Data to measure this indicator are not yet collected as there has not yet been a harvest of crops from FPPM-distributed improved seeds and cuttings to direct beneficiaries.
1.9 Number of rural households benefiting from FPPM interventions (HH).	Rural households (HH) with at least one member participating in FPPM technical, training or in-kind intervention	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 HH 2013: 15,000 HH 2014: 30,000 HH 2015: 60,000 HH 2016: 120,000 HH	N/A. Project is still at the level of primary and secondary multiplication of basic and certified planting materials as well as demonstration plots for FFS. A series of training events have taken place, reaching 108 individuals from different households and 92 implementing partners. In addition, 67,078 households active in the project intervention zones receive FPPM assistance through the skills they acquired in working together in their community farms. 88 also were trained by FPPM technical staffs in Bandundu on different skills.

## COMPONENT 2: Improved Market Efficiency

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
2.1 Number of rural producers using new market information.	Change in number of households (HH) using traditional or new MIS providing market information, i.e. supply and demand information on agricultural commodities; HHs may be direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM (e.g. cell phone user posting information on chalk board for broader use.)	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 HH 2013: 15,000 HH 2014: 30,000 HH 2015: 60,000 HH 2016: 120,000 HH	N/A. FPPM is finalizing plan for MIS in project areas. Primary means of disseminating information to producers will be radio. During reporting period, 21 radio and TV stations were visited and the SIM specialist discussed partnerships.
2.2 # of rural processing and value-added enterprises established or expanded.	Processing and value-adding enterprises such as aggregation centers, processing SMEs and other agricultural entities either established or expanded with assistance from FPPM.	Baseline: 0 2012: 30 EA 2013: 60 EA 2014: 125 EA 2015: 250 EA 2016: 500 EA	N/A. FPPM Components 1 & 2 have collaborated on linking production fields to optimal processing sites. There is almost total absence of processing machinery and equipment in the intervention zones. Study of needs completed and 25 priority sites identified. Tendering process to begin in next reporting period.
2.3 Rural producers marketing produce to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises (HH).	Marketing by households (HH) may be done individually or through producer or community organizations. Enterprises comprise aggregation centers, processing SMEs, and other agricultural entities in the market supply chain of approved FPPM commodities; HHs may be direct and indirect beneficiaries of FPPM.	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 HH 2013: 15,000 HH 2014: 30,000 HH 2015: 60,000 HH 2016: 120,000 HH	Value chain workshop held in November brought together 49 producers and buyers groups, presenting to them the updated value chain analysis. FPPM is linking producer organizations to aggregations sites and processors, and promoting supply contracts whereby buyers are assured of regular supplies or goods while producer groups are guaranteed market outlets at prices negotiated in advance. FPPM sponsored 19 producer groups and community organizations who displayed and demonstrated their products at the Agricultural Fair (SAPEF) held in Kinshasa the end of December.
2.4 Rural producers marketing new products (HH).	Change in number of producers (HH) selling particular products or commercializing commodities in a form not previously used.	Baseline: 0 2012: 2,000 HH 2013: 5,000 HH 2014: 10,000 HH 2015: 20,000 HH 2016: 40,000 HH	N/A. New products require new equipment. Component 2 prepared solicitation for proposals for sale of equipment necessary to establish microcosette processing centers in preparation for the Season B harvest beginning in March 2013.

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
2.5 Rural producers marketing products through producer or community organizations (HH).	Change in number of rural producer households (HH) marketing commodities specifically to producer or community cooperatives that then market the commodities collectively.	Baseline: 0 2012: 5,000 HH 2013: 12,500 HH 2014: 25,000 HH 2015: 50,000 HH 2016: 100,000 HH	N/A. FPPM has identified sites for aggregation centers that can serve numbers of producer groups as channels for marketing microcosettes.
2.6 Financial service providers active in the project area (EA).	Financial service entities (EA) comprise banks, microfinance institutions, NGO-operated credit programs, and village savings and loans associations (VSLAs).	Baseline: 2012: 0 2013: 4 EA 2014: 7 EA 2015: 13 EA 2016: 25 EA	In order to conduct “match making” between financial enterprises and producer groups, FPPM first needs to identify banks and micro-finance organizations willing to lend and the producers and processors who are willing to borrow and receive credit. A consultant was hired and visited numerous banks and potential recipients and made recommendations for follow up. The next step is to do the matchmaking
2.7 Producers/processors receiving credit as a result of FPPM assistance (EA).	Number of producers or processors – firms or individuals (EA) - receiving credit through financial service providers, e.g. VSLAs, micro-finance agencies, etc., and contracted relationships along market supply chains.	Baseline: 0 2012: 7,500 EA 2013: 15,000 EA 2014: 30,000 EA 2015: 60,000 EA 2016: 120,000 EA.	This will be an outcome of the FFS activity and the result of the success of indicator 2.6. A revision of targets will be required. As credits and loans on agriculture activities are not common, an average of 30% of the targeted beneficiaries receiving the loans can be a sign of success for this indicator

## COMPONENT 3: Developed Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities

Indicator	Definition	Baseline & Targets	Achievements To-Date
3.1 Producer organizations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions (EA).	Producer groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (EA) receiving technical, training and in-kind support.	Baseline: 0 2012: 25 EA 2013: 50 EA 2014: 100 EA 2015: 200 EA 2016: 400 EA	FFS organized 5 training of trainers (TOT) events in 3 intervention areas of FPPM, resulting in training of 108 facilitators (91 males and 17 females) of which 92 came from FPPM implementing partners, 1 from one University, 4 from four colleges, 2 from two Agriculture technical schools, 2 agro-enterprises, 4 were from cooperatives and financial institutions and 2 State advisory agents. In addition FFS Production, transformation, and marketing of cassava has been launched and a training plan has been agreed upon to include each component of the project interventions. During the reporting period, 7 methodological FFS were planned but only 1 took place in Q1 2013 in Idiofa; the remaining will be carried out by provincial FFS specialists in Q2/2013.
3.2 Qualified agricultural extension and advisory services agents active in the project area (EA).	Agricultural extension and advisory services agents (EA), assisted, contracted with, trained, or collaborated with, by the FPPM program.	Baseline: 0 2012: 15 EA 2013: 30 EA 2014: 60 EA 2015: 125 EA 2016: 250 EA	The FFS is an open gate for all stakeholders in the 3 project areas. During the reporting period, of the 108 facilitators who were trained by FPPM in partnership with Making Cents, 8 were advisory agents coming from state institutions such as inspection of agriculture, fishing and animal husbandry, provincial rural development agents
3.3 Qualified business development services agents active in the project area (EA).	Business agents (EA) trained and supported by the FPPM program.	Baseline: 0 2012: 6 EA 2013: 13 EA 2014: 25 EA 2015: 50 EA 2016: 100 EA	During the period under review, 2 facilitators came from agro-enterprises and 4 from financial institutions.
3.4 Members using services of producer organizations in the project area (EA).	Number of individuals (EA) receiving services from local FPPM service providers in project areas.	Baseline: 0 2012: 1,000 EA 2013: 3,250 EA 2014: 7,500 EA 2015: 15,000 EA 2016: 30,000 EA	Data for this indicator will be reported once the facilitators will start sharing the skills they acquired to other community members or direct beneficiaries.

## 1.0 SUMMARY OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

### 1.1 Contract

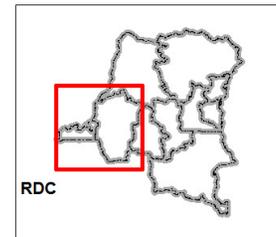
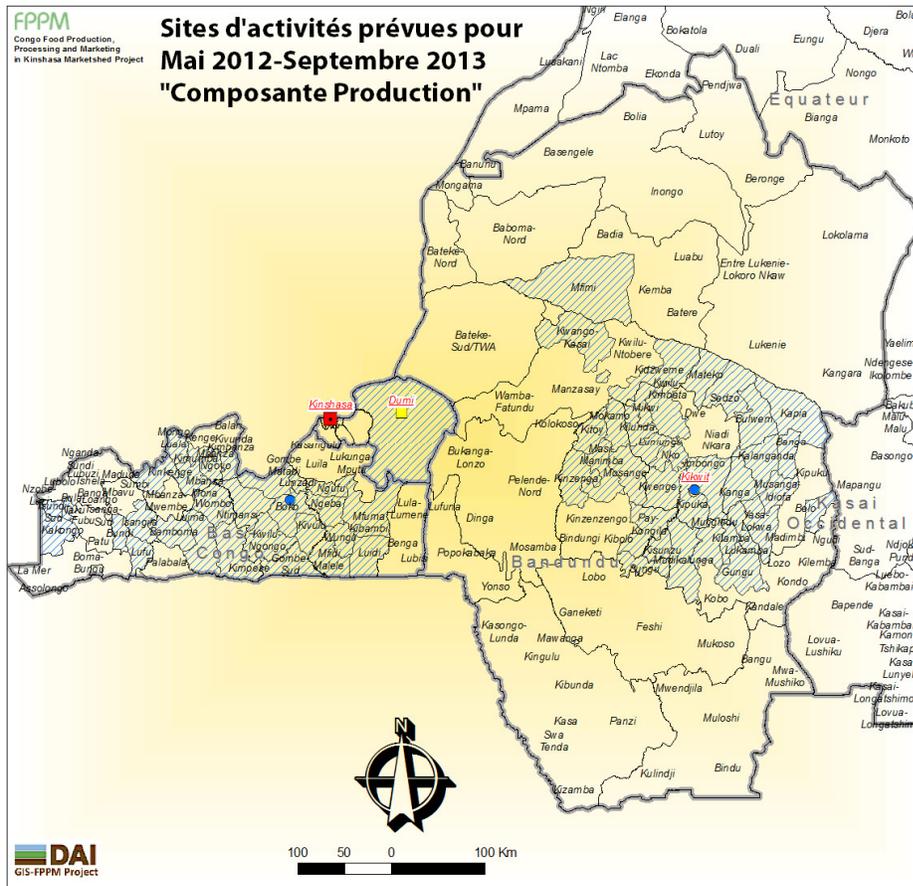
The institutional contract (AID-623-C-11-00008) between USAID and DAI for implementation of the Food Production, Processing & Marketing activity (FPPM) was signed on 9 May 2011. FPPM is to run for five years, to 8 May 2016. The purpose of FPPM, aligned with the US President's Feed the Future strategy, is to instigate broad-based agricultural growth, through the application of value chain methodology, in three provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Bandundu, Bas-Congo, and Kinshasa.

FPPM comprises three components: 1) *Increasing Agricultural Productivity* - increasing the productivity of tens of thousands of smallholders in Bandundu, Bas Congo, and Kinshasa Provinces; 2) *Making Markets Work* - improving the efficiency of aggregators, traders, processors, transporters, and market operators who supply the urban populations; and, 3) *Building the Future* – improving the capacity of community-based organizations, associations, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises to respond to market opportunities along the value chains.

The lack of distribution systems for inputs in the value chain and transportation shortcomings underscore the need for decentralized approaches to basic input supply, especially for disease-free planting materials, fertility management and plant protection materials, and tools and equipment. FPPM is collaborating with INERA research stations and the national seed service SENASEM for procurement and certification of planting material which is being distributed to local organizations for multiplication of seeds and cuttings.

In the coming months, FPPM will address pervasive quantitative and qualitative losses in the postharvest and processing stages through cooperation with local groups. Working with producer organizations, public and private partnerships (PPPs), and other donors, FPPM is linking smallholder groups to input centers, services, and markets, enabling smallholder farms to become income-generating businesses. As the managers of these businesses, both men and women, learn how to respond to urban demand, they increase opportunities for on-farm and off-farm employment, enhancing household food security and economic resilience.

Capacity building is key. In the language of the contract; *One critical component of FPPM will entail building dynamic producer associations that can provide business development, training, marketing and other services to new and existing agribusinesses (C.1.19.4)*. Capacity building of producer associations, the third component of FPPM, began in Year One with the efforts of subcontractor Making Cents International to introduce, through Farmer Field Schools, their “cascade” methodology for teaching farmer groups to work as businesses.



**Bureaux DAI-FPPM**

- Bureau national
- Bureau de liaison
- Coordination Provinciale

**Limite administrative**

- Province
- Territoire
- ▨ Sites d'activités

Date de mise en carte : Didier BOKELO (GIS/ Office Manager-DAI FPPM)  
 Juillet 2012-Projection Mercator - Système de coordonnées WGS84  
 Sur base des limites administratives et localités du  
 Référentiel Géographique Commun ([www.rgc.cd](http://www.rgc.cd))  
 toute information permettant la correction ou le complément de  
 données peut être signalée par email à [Didier\\_Bokelo@dai.com](mailto:Didier_Bokelo@dai.com)

## 1.2 Geography and Implementation

Three provinces – Bas Congo, Bandundu, and Kinshasa - constitute the vast Kinshasa marketshed area. To focus the implementation effort, project staff selected activity areas, based mostly on accessibility and above-average production of focal crops, within the marketshed.

Project activities can only be carried out in accessible areas where roads and bridges are usable. The condition of roads also affects transport costs; transporters ask for higher and higher fees depending on the road conditions as well as the distance from paved roads because they have to move slowly on bad roads and time is money. As a result, much of the Farm-to-Market transport of commodities on tertiary roads is by bundling on women’s heads, by bicycle, or (rarely) by animal traction. Regional Market to Final Market is not efficient due to lack of warehousing and proper receiving areas in “parkings” and “beaches.” It was clear to USAID in the planning stages that poor transport infrastructure would have a serious effect on project implementation: *The project will not cover all areas of the provinces, but focus on the relatively accessible areas that can link to markets. Project work plans and on-going implementation can target areas that are newly opening up due to road improvements or construction funded by other donors* (Contract Sect. C-7, p.C-13).

FPPM technical staff referred to Ministry of Agricultural statistics to identify those *districts* and *territoires* that were already producing commercially for the market. Field visits led to identification of *secteurs* in which FPPM partners were active.

In the first year, FPPM dedicated efforts to establishing an in-house capacity in geographic information systems (GIS). A GIS specialist was hired and trained by a GIS expert from DAI. FPPM is gradually building its database of coordinates and refining its geographic focus.

### **1.3 Quarterly Reporting**

The contract calls for Quarterly Progress Reports that show; *progress against results defined in the work plan and that include a description and analysis of the results achieved, the problems encountered and proposed solutions, the progress made, the lessons learned, and planned activities for the next quarter.*

This is the sixth quarterly report for FPPM, covering the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2013, from 1 October to 31 December 2012.

## 2.0 PROGRESS TO DATE BASED ON RESULTS INDICATORS

### 2.1 Specific Objectives

FPPM comprises three specific objectives on which serve as the base for project organization:

1) *Increasing Agricultural Productivity* - increasing the productivity of tens of thousands of smallholders in Bandundu, Bas Congo, and Kinshasa Provinces; 2) *Improving Market Efficiency* - improving the efficiency of aggregators, traders, processors, transporters, and market operators who supply the urban populations; and, 3) *Developing Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities* – improving the capacity of community-based organizations, associations, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises to respond to market opportunities along the value chains. The contract calls for FPPM to program and execute a mix of activities of different scales; *that will most efficiently and effectively produce the desired project results and impacts* (Sect. C.3.3, p. C-11).

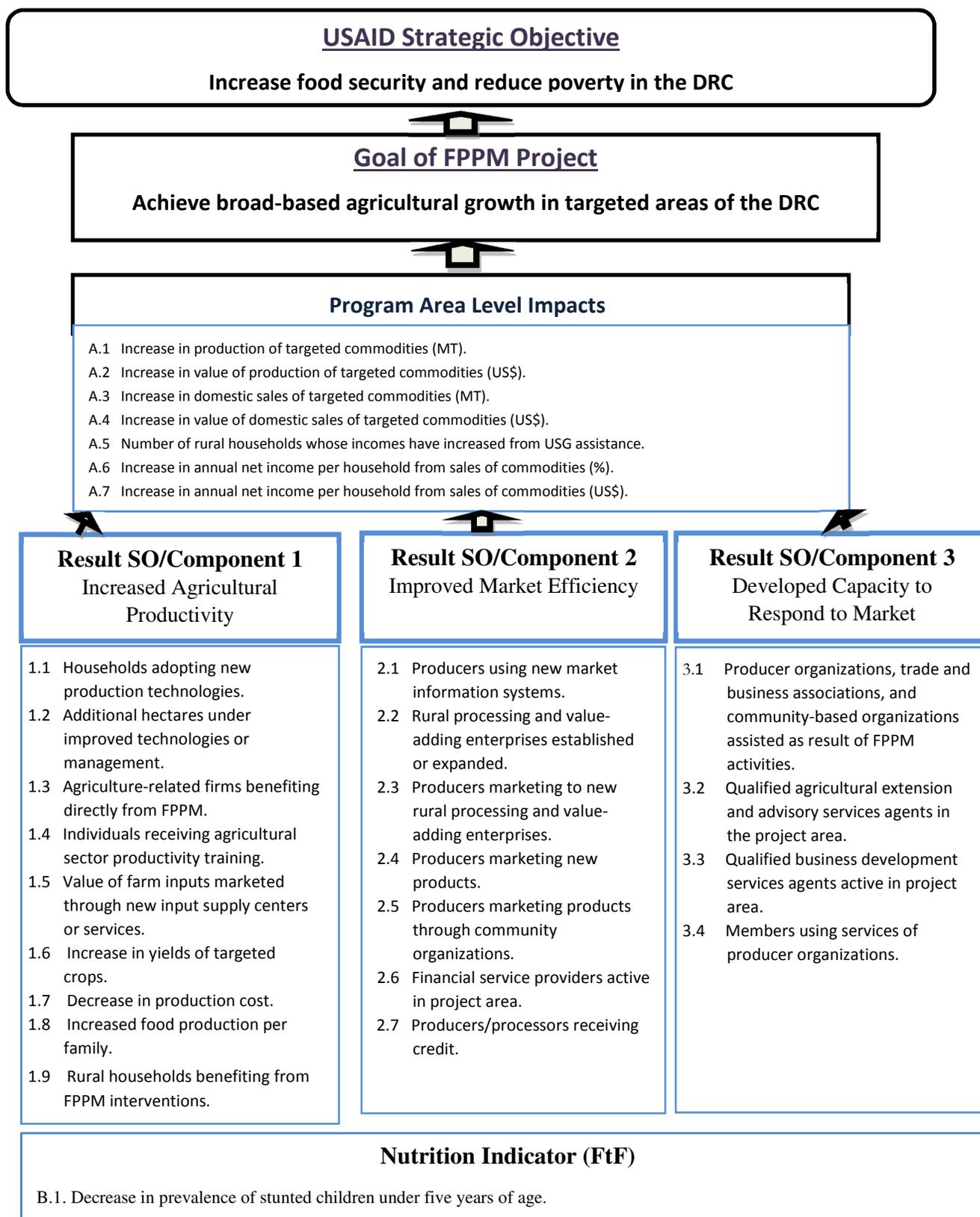
### 2.2 Baseline Surveys

To monitor FPPM effectively, to verify that progress is being made toward specific objectives, FPPM carried out three baseline surveys between March and June 2012:

- **Bateke Plateau:** population ~ 300,000, area 2,250 km<sup>2</sup>, FPPM activity area 750 km<sup>2</sup>;
- **Province of Bandundu:** population ~ 8.1 million; population density 27/km<sup>2</sup>; area, 295,658 km<sup>2</sup>; FPPM activity area = 97,567 km<sup>2</sup>;
- **Province of Bas Congo:** population ~ 3,2 million, 60 habitants/km<sup>2</sup>; area 53.920 km<sup>2</sup>; FPPM activity area 26,500 km<sup>2</sup>).

These surveys were necessary to gather data that will be used over the life of the project to measure the extent of compliance with USAID contracted goals as demonstrated by the indicators. The number of villages visited was about 10% of the primary FPPM targeted villages; the number household heads interviewed was about 10% of households in those villages.

## 2.3 Chart of Program Objectives and Indicators



### **3.0 COMPONENT ONE: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY**

The FPPM Year Two work-plan laid-out a closely integrated program to take advantage of the synergies inherent in the value chain approach to achieving food security and improved nutrition. Emphasizing high-yielding, disease resistant varieties of key food crops, especially manioc and maize, the FPPM team, over the course of Project Year 1, undertook the production of significant quantities of certified planting material. The project also continued to multiply cuttings from foundation stocks in order to extend high quality first generation material to farmers in the project area over the life of the project. This new planting material will be the first line of defense against the encroachment of the Brown Streak Virus, the newest enemy of cassava that is already decimating plantings throughout Eastern Africa.

#### **3.1 Year 1 Shift in Focus**

In December 2011, i.e. late in Season A, USAID ordered a modification of the FPPM work plan in order to shift emphasis to the production side of the value chain. The shift entailed rapid mobilization of resources and rapid negotiations with partners in order to carry out planning, prepping, and planting of certified planting material on partner fields before the season became too advanced. These efforts continued in Seasons B and C resulting in a total area planted of about 785ha, i.e. over 700ha more than had been planned and budgeted for in DAI's proposal. This operation, marred though it was by significant under-planting by partner organizations, was the project's key achievement in Year 1. Such an achievement depended on fully functioning field offices in Kikwit, Mbanza-Ngungu, and Plateau de Bateke which facilitated the shift in strategy. These field offices were established early in the 2012 fiscal year.

#### **3.2 Cassava Short-Fall**

By the end of Season A/12, concerns were raised by staff members of Component 2 about cassava production sites. The production fields that had been planted by small farmers under FPPM sponsorship as a result of the reorientation of project activities in Season B/12, were small and scattered and the field teams had not always kept reliable records. Since FPPM planned to make focused investments in storage centers and processing facilities near the production sites, it was critical to identify precisely the locations of those sites. In October, at the beginning of the reporting period, five task forces were organized, equipped with electronic tablets with GPS capability, and sent out to identify and measure every production field.

In November, when the teams were able to collate the data, the results were disappointing. Of 530.46ha planted in cassava for the market by small-holder farmers – as reported by the field offices in the three provinces – only 316.43 were actually located and measured – a shortfall of 214.03ha, or 40.34%. As the reporting period came to a close, FPPM management was intently investigating the short-fall. (Ref : Annex A for interim report.)

In the next reporting period, FPPM staff will measure all fields used for primary and secondary multiplication.

### 3.3 Progress During the Quarter

In Season B/2013, i.e. February and March 2013, Component 1 will oversee the harvest by small holders of about 2,500 metric tons of raw cassava produced from certified cuttings distributed by FPPM in Year One. With the support of Component 2, this harvest will be processed, dried, and bagged as 700mt of cosettes. Component 2 projects that 50% of the 700mt will be consumed by producer households or marketed locally, i.e. gross sales of \$175,000, or half of the Kinshasa market price, while the remaining 50% will be marketed to Kinshasa for gross sales of \$350, 000, i.e. \$1 per kilo or \$1000/mt. On the basis of these calculations, the total value generated from the certified production fields in Season B will be about \$525,000.

In Season A/2013, i.e. September/October, production resulting from the multiplication program ought to result in 50,000mt of raw cassava, 15,000 MT of dried cosettes, of which hypothetically 7,500mt will be sold in Kinshasa markets for \$7,500,000. The value of the 7,500mt consumed on-farm or in local markets will be about \$3,750,000, for an approximate total value of \$11,250,000.

There will, of course, also be sales of maize, soy, and kidney beans, as well as processed cassava from existing production, but FPPM has not calculated projections for these cultures yet.

#### 3.3.1 Primary Multiplication

##### A. Bandundu Province:

In response to the call for expression of interest in managing primary multiplication in Season A/12, 34 service providers submitted proposals and were selected to cultivate 35 ha from planting materials of pure genetic stock obtained from national research centers, particularly INERA/Kiyaka – a decrease from work plan projections. The table below gives the details on how the assorted cultures were multiplied.

Cultures	Planned		Actuals	
	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)
Cassava (ml)	18,750	10	9,375	5
Maize (kg)	375	15	375	15
Peanut (kg)	800	5	800	5
Soybean (kg)	200	5	160	5

Cowpea (kg)	150	5	150	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>35</b>

Exact figures on the areas cultivated will be reported at the end of the next reporting period (Q2/FY13) after the M&E team has verified the figures.

### B. Kinshasa / Plateau de Bateke

During the reporting period, the Plateau de Bateke liaison office selected Novacel, a local NGO, as the best service provider for Season A/12, and negotiated with that group for the primary multiplication of cassava on a 1.34ha field. Although the FPPM work plan had projected originally to negotiate with Novacel for the primary multiplication of other commodities, the shortage of foundation seeds at INERA/Mvuazi made this unfeasible.

Cultures	Planned		Actuals	
	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)
Cassava (ml)	3,750	2.00	2,000	1.34
Peanut (kg)	480	3.00	0	0
Bean (kg)	144	1.50	0	0
Cowpea (kg)	10	0.25	0	0
Soybean (kg)	12	0.25	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>1.34</b>

### C. Bas-Congo Province

In Bas-Congo, out of the 12 selected service providers for primary multiplication, one did not prepare the field for 1ha of cassava as agreed; the purchase order was cancelled, leaving a shortfall of 1ha against the initial planning.

Cultures	Planned		Actuals	
	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)	Qty/Seeds/ Cuttings	Areas (ha)
Cassava (ml)	9,375	5	7,500	4
Maize (kg)	50	2	50	2
Peanut (kg)	320	2	320	2

Cowpea (kg)	30	1	30	1
Soybean (kg)	40	1	40	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>10</b>

### 3.3.2 Secondary Multiplication

In order to reach FPPM households with improved assorted planting materials, FPPM's IPs were requested to establish community fields for multiplication of certified material. After harvest, households would distribute the improved planting material among themselves for planting on their farms.

The tables below provide estimates for each of the FPPM intervention areas.

#### A. Bandundu

Commodities	Planned (ha)	Realized (ha)	Variance (ha)	Variance (%)	Achievement (%)
Cassava	67	95.79	+28.79	+ 42.97	168.0
Maize	113	134.5	+21.5	+19.02	119.02
Peanut	42	28	-14	-33.33	66.66
Soybean	136	69.5	-66.5	-48.89	51.10
Cowpea	40	22.67	-17.33	-43.32	56.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>350.46</b>	<b>-46.54</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>88.27</b>

#### B. Kinshasa / Plateau de Bateke (Maluku Commune)

Commodity	Planned (ha)	Realized (ha)	Variance (ha)	Variance (%)	Achievement (%)
Cassava	19	19.00	0	0	100
Peanut	13	0	-13	-100	0
Bean	4	0	-4	-100	0
Soybean	5	4.89	-0.11	-2.2	97.8
Cowpea	5	1.51	-3.49	-69.8	30.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>55.21</b>

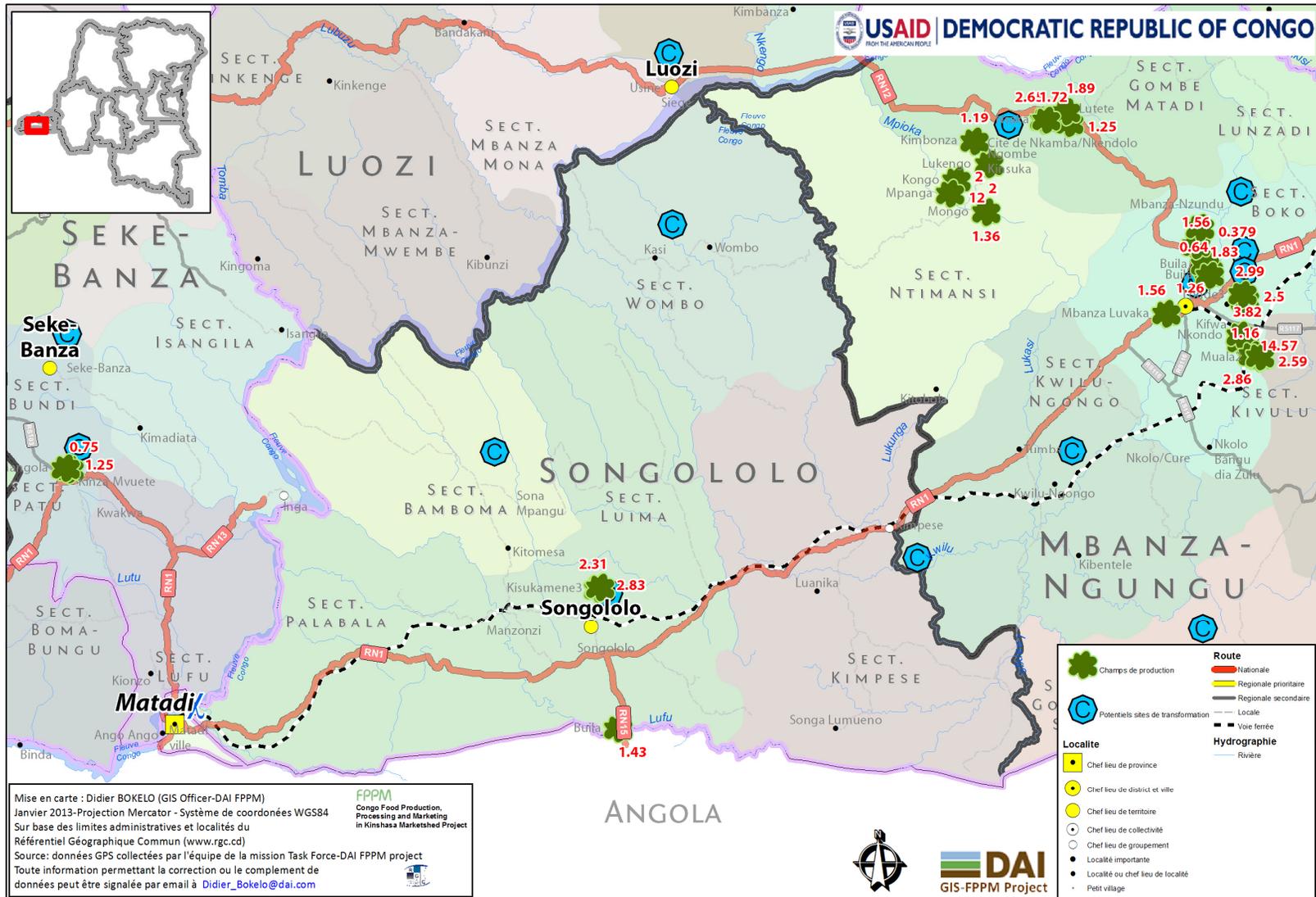
### C. Bas Congo

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Planned (ha)</b>	<b>Realized (ha)</b>	<b>Variance (ha)</b>	<b>Variance (%)</b>	<b>Achievement (%)</b>
Cassava (ml)	165	131.60	-33.40	-20.2	79.75
Maize (kg)	23	22.96	-0.04	-0.17	99.82
Peanut (kg)	18	18.00	0	0	100
Bean (kg)	2	4.00	2.00	+100	200
Soybean (kg)	16	15.64	-0.36	-2.25	97.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>192.20</b>	<b>-31.80</b>	<b>-14.19</b>	<b>85.80</b>

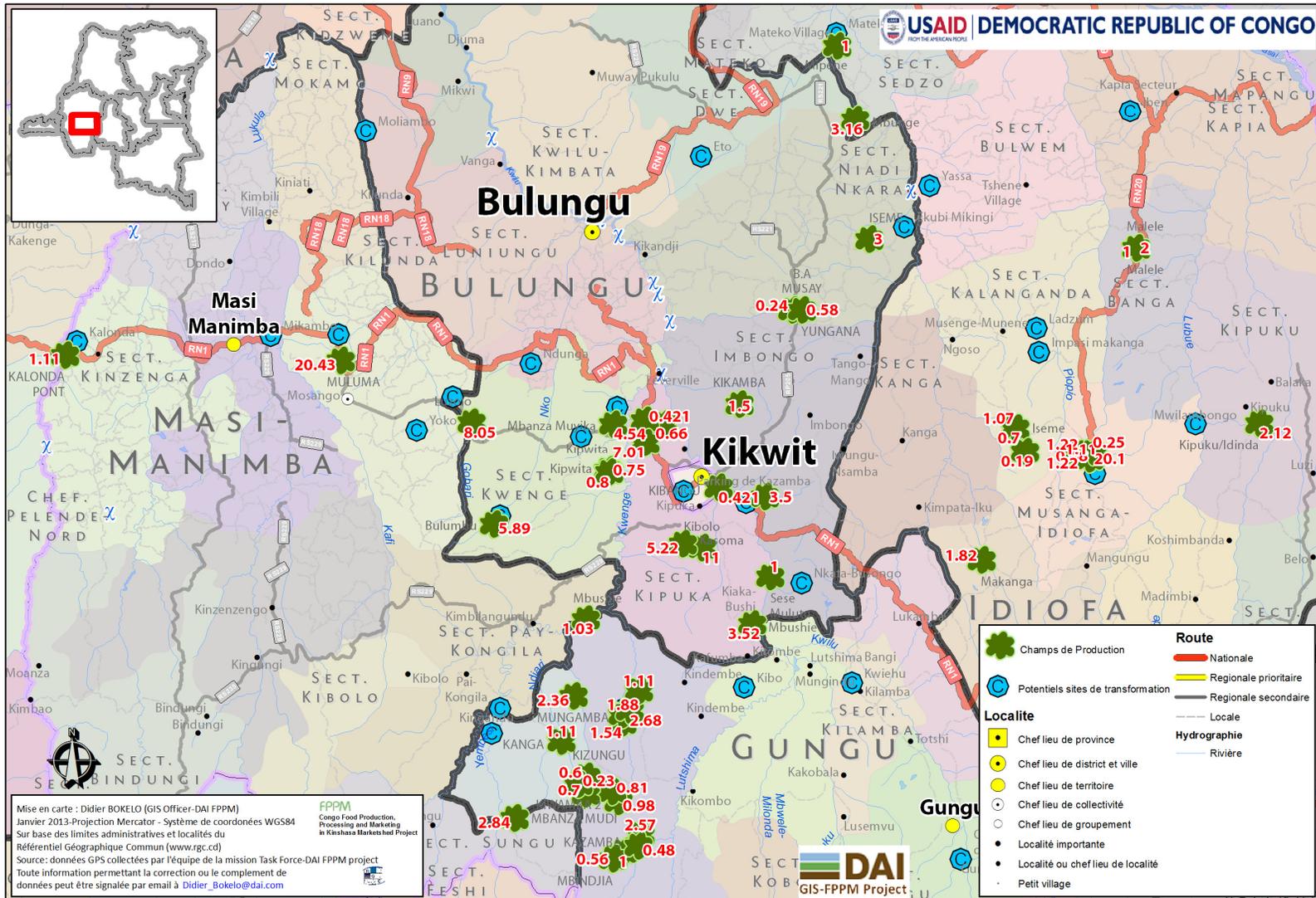
#### 3.3.3 Production Fields

In addition to establishing primary and secondary multiplication fields for cassava as reported above, FPPM staff had supervised the planting of 143ha of small farmer production fields in Bandundu Province; 120.08ha on the Plateau de Bateke; and a total of 53ha in the Bas-Congo. The following maps show the distribution and hectarage of these production fields as verified by the Task Force exercise. The Component Two team is planning its post-harvest strategy based on the locations of these fields.

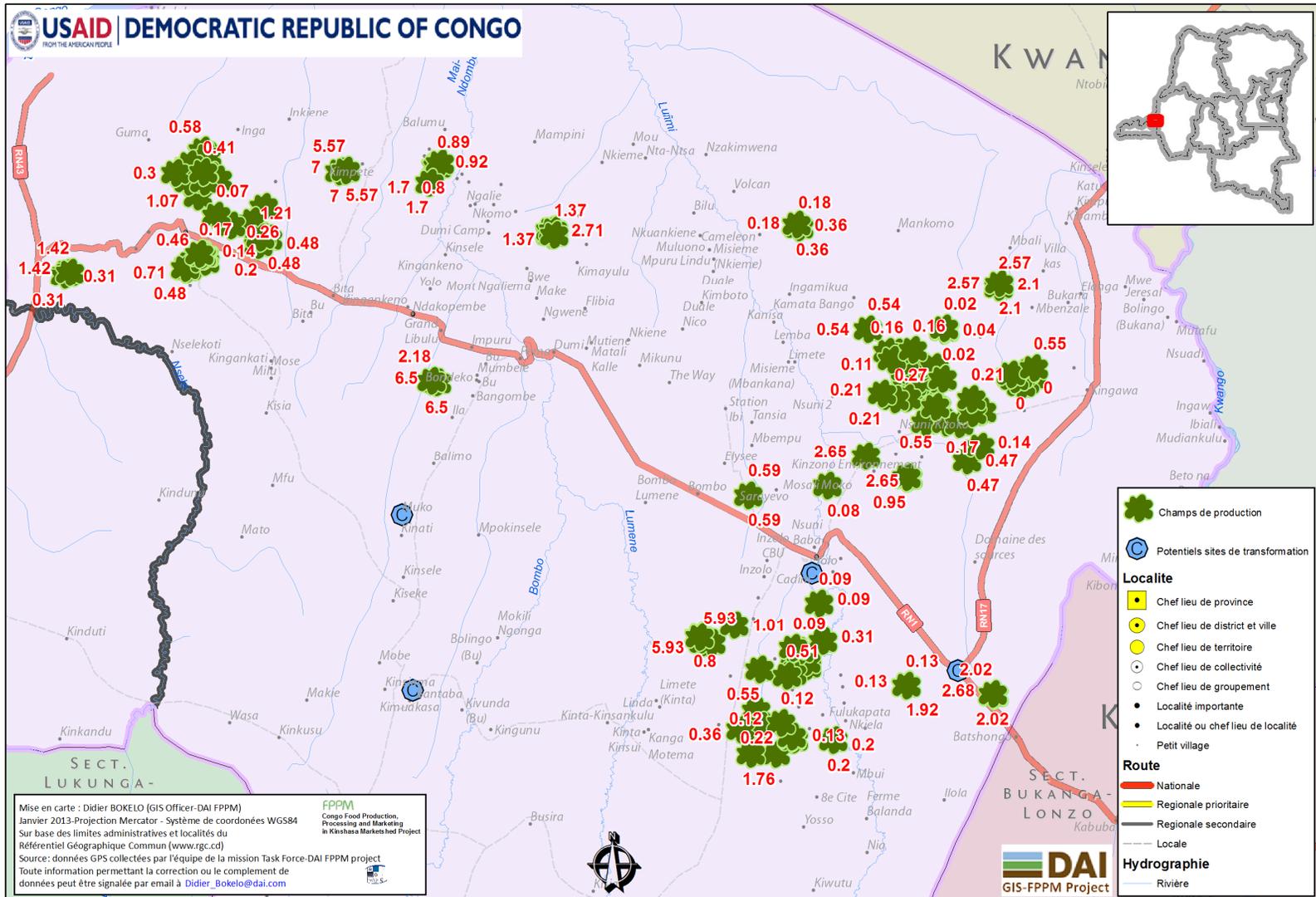
# MISSION TASKFORCE: LOCALISATION DES CHAMPS DE PRODUCTION DE MANIOC, SAISON B 2012



# MISSION TASKFORCE: LOCALISATION DES CHAMPS DE PRODUCTION DE MANIOC, SAISON B 2012



# MISSION TASKFORCE: LOCALISATION DES CHAMPS DE PRODUCTION DE MANIOC, SAISON B 2012



PLATEAU DE BATEKE: VILLE PROVINCE DE KINSHASA

## **4.0 COMPONENT TWO: IMPROVED MARKET EFFICIENCY**

The development hypothesis driving this strategy is that by creating a more market-responsive and efficient agriculture sector, with higher productivity that leads to higher profits, higher employment and incomes and increased competitiveness, food security will be enhanced, chronic hunger will be reduced, and under-nutrition will be reduced. (Sect. C, p.C-1)

Interventions under Component 2 focus on the downstream value chain functions that ideally pull production from the rural areas, from post-harvest handling and aggregation, to processing, to sales in markets with all the intervening transport linkages. FPPM will use technical assistance, grants, and training to work with value chain actors to test, introduce, and diffuse new technologies and procedures that will reduce rampant post-harvest losses while improving profitability for actors all along the value chains.

### **4.1 Component Two – Year 2 Projections**

A significant obstacle to the adoption of new technologies is usually the lack of sufficient production to warrant investment. Simple productivity-enhancing innovations comprise such elements as post-harvest treatment, especially drying, proper storage, on-farm or near-farm processing, and dedicated good quality transport. As the ramp-up in production in targeted areas occurs as a result of Component I activities, FPPM will take advantage of the higher volumes coming on-stream to introduce new technologies along the critical points in the manioc, maize, and grain-legume value chains.

FPPM will probably be able to cope with the processing and marketing challenges posed by the predicted harvest of 5,000 metric tons of cassava in Season B/2013, i.e. February and March. Component 1 will oversee the harvest by small holders of about 5,000 MT of raw cassava produced from certified cuttings distributed by FPPM in Year 1. With the support of Component 2, this harvest of raw cassava will be processed, dried, and bagged as 1,500MT of cossettes. Of the 1,500MT, FPPM projects that 50% will be consumed by producer households or marketed locally, i.e. gross sales of \$375,000, or half of the Kinshasa market price, while the remaining 50% will be marketed to Kinshasa for gross sales of \$750,000, i.e. \$1 per kilo or \$1,000/MT. On the basis of these calculations, the total value generated from the certified production fields in Season B will be about \$1,125,000.

In the somewhat longer term, the predicted 100,000MT harvest in September and October 2013 will require more extensive practical planning and investment in rural primary processing facilities for the peeling, chipping, soaking, and drying of cassava. The increased production will also require larger investments in marketing in order to prepare traders to cope efficiently with the enormous quantities of cassava that will be coming into the market place. Assuming FPPM handles Season A/2013 effectively, the project will have created a more efficient agriculture sector with higher productivity, higher employment, and higher incomes. Addressing market responsiveness and increased competitiveness will be tasks for the final two years of implementation.

## 4.2 Miscellaneous Activities

Activities under Component 2 during the quarter covered all points in the various value chains, with a focus on cassava and the wider acceptance of micro-cosettes. The following activities which were ongoing during the reporting period correspond to the Component Two program as outlined in the Project Year 2 Work Plan.

### A. **Developing the implementation plan for implementing a Market Information Systems (MIS) program through rural radios.**

Component 2 is designing an implementation plan for MIS in the sites where FPPM is working. The primary means of disseminating information to producers in these project intervention zones will be by radio.

The following radio stations across Bandundu Province have been identified and as the market information collection system becomes operational, arrangements will be made to produce and regularly broadcast market information to producers:

- Territory Idiofa: Radio Nsemo in Nkara,
- Gungu Territory: Radio Madimba and radio RAKI in Kingandu
- Masimanimba Territory: Radio RFB
- Bulungu Territory: Radio Nkembo
- Kikwit: Radio Tomisa and Radio URPB

In Bas-Congo, radio stations visited included:

- Matadi: RTNC
- Matadi: ACODED
- Boma: CEDIL
- Boma: GAED
- Boma: Radio Diocesan Nguizani
- Boma: Radio TV Kintuadi 3 (RTK3)
- Boma: Community Radio TV FORMOZA (RTCF)
- Community Radio Kinzau mvuete (RCK),
- Radio TV Muinda
- Kimpese: Radio Bangu
- Kimpese: REMACOB

The analysis of the potential to work with these radio stations revealed the following:

- All project areas in Bas-Congo are covered by a local rural radio;
- Most radio stations have experience with or understand goals and objectives of MIS for producers;
- Remacob has 24 community radio stations grouped together across the province of Bas Congo.

On the Plateau de Bateke, radio stations such as the one operated by CADIM and other FPPM partners should be interested in collaborating in this effort.

**B. Identifying processing sites for FPPM intervention (and analyzing machinery needs) through the organization of a task force.**

There is a lack of processing machinery and equipment in the intervention zones for FPPM and a study of needs was completed in order to organize and Call for Expression of Interest to be launched in January.

With a large harvest coming out of FPPM production sites in 2013, FPPM needs to undertake an extensive program to put into place rural primary processing facilities for the peeling, chipping, soaking, and drying of cassava.

Mills are lacking especially in the Bandundu province. For Kinshasa, a survey of existing mill capacity shows that there are few medium sized mills for cassava flour and maize flour or semoule. Most of the mills are small machines driven by electric motors from 7.5 to 30 HP, are reported also mills with internal combustion engines due to the irregular electricity supply.

The list of needs for processing was established in December for publishing a Call for Expression of Interest in January.

**C. Visiting mills and analyzing milling capacity in Kinshasa.**

FPPM technicians visited and, where possible, assessed five milling companies in the Kinshasa area during the reporting period:

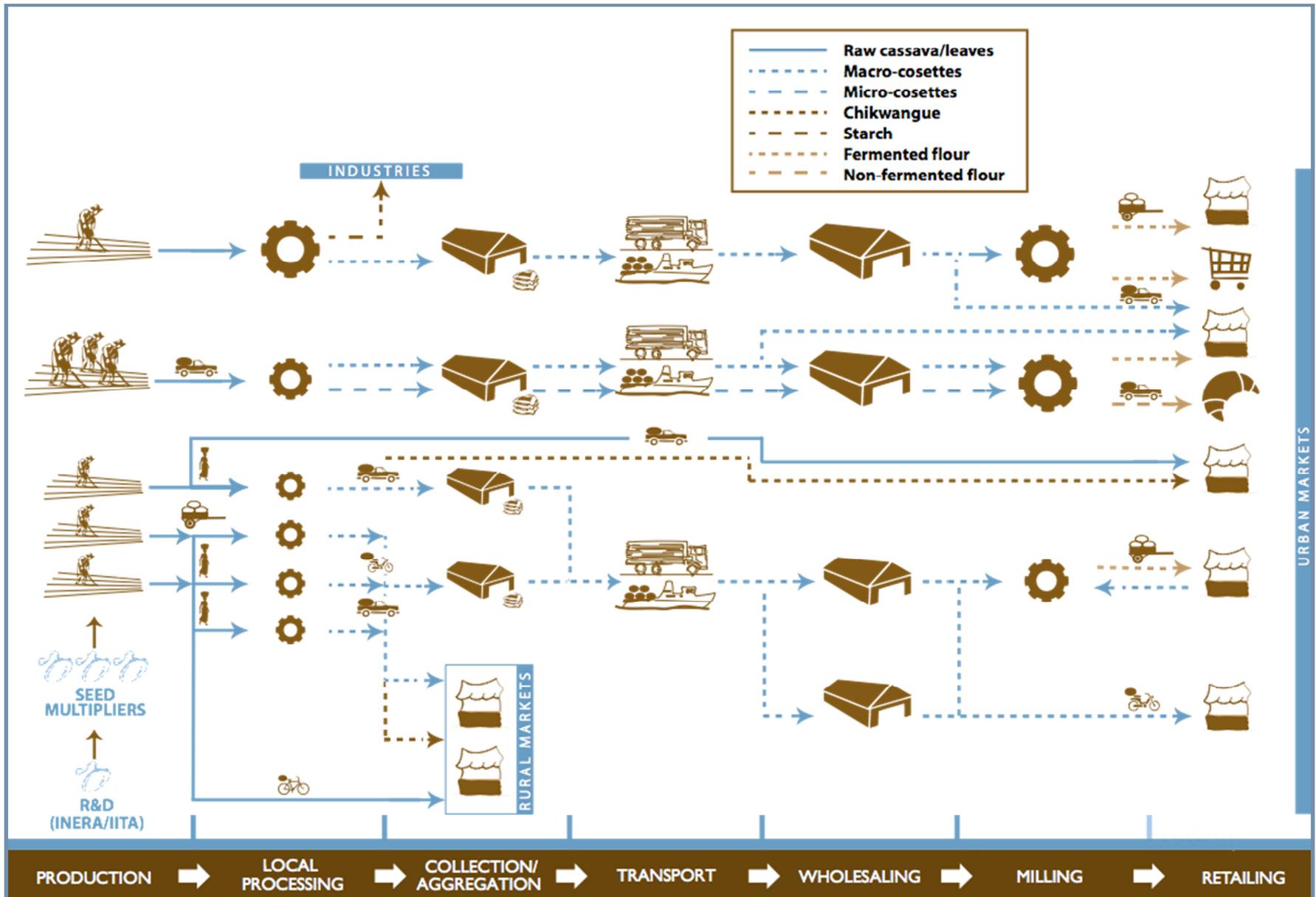
- i. M. Makaya, Commune de Ngaliema. The company uses two mills, one for maize and one for cassava, powered by a 10hp motor and a 15 hp motor. The spokesperson said the biggest constraint was electricity which is unstable in the neighborhood because the transmission cable is overloaded. The company needs another line which is being installed at a cost of \$1,700. The company keeps no books on the operations, costs, maintenance, or receipts of the mill. The estimated milling capacity is about 467kg/hr.
- ii. Nganing sprl, Commune de Selembao. Company began operations in 1992. The plant mills maize and cassava. Production capacity is about 100kg/hr for ripe maize, 500kg/hr for dried maize, and 1,200kg/hr for cassava.
- iii. Marché de Bumbu, Commune de Selembao. Dozens of hammer mills are visible in the market and on the neighboring streets, operating on a variety of motors, from 7.5 to 30hp.
- iv. Mont NgaFula, Commune de Mont Ngafula. Small plant in market. Management hostile to visitors.
- v. MINAF, Kingabwa, Commune de Limete. No access to visitors.

**D. Updating value chain studies and organizing 2 stakeholder workshops, one on market linkages and one on transportation.**

An agricultural economist was hired to update the FPPM VC studies adding details, data and facts that had been gathered in Yr. 1 and to make value chain maps that include estimates of value added at all

points of the value chains for maize, manioc, and leguminous grains. The updated value chain reports were presented in a value chain workshop in November 2012.

The importance of cassava, maize and grain legumes to household diets and nutrition in the DRC cannot be overstated. According to a survey conducted by FPPM in the third quarter 2012, three out of every five households consume fufu on a daily basis (see Figure 1). The majority preferred their fufu prepared with equal portions of cassava and maize while another 8% of households prefer their fufu made of 100% manioc. Mixed fufu (53%) was the most the most widely food consumed on a daily basis after bread (81%), followed by peanuts (31%). Fufu prepared with 100% cassava (8%) was the fifth most widely consumed food on a daily basis, just ahead of beans and chikwange.



**E. A survey was conducted on the Plateau de Bateke on post-harvest work flow to better estimate labor and machinery needs.**

This survey was designed to collect data on the demand in the rural areas for labor, machinery, equipment, water, and transport for the harvesting, processing, storing, selling, and consuming of microcossettes and high quality cassava flour. The majority of the 225 respondents, 27%, cultivate a combination of corn, cassava, cowpea, and groundnut. The next highest group, 17%, cultivate maize, cassava, and cowpea. The combination of corn, cassava and groundnuts is practiced by 16% of respondents. The first order of importance is the combination of cassava, maize, and legumes that 31% of Kinshasa respondents prefer. The combination of cassava and legumes is made by 25% of respondents. The rest is shared other combinations. In terms of speculation and their order of importance, FPPM meet the objectives of the country surveyed.

**F. For helping to get producers better linked to markets in Kinshasa, a study of *parkings* was conducted that included an analysis of legal and institutional constraints as well as recommendation upgrading aggregation centers and how to make the transportation system more efficient.**

Agricultural produce arrives in Kinshasa by road and river from FPPM's production areas in western Bandundu Province, eastern Bas Congo Province, and Plateau de Bateke area in Kinshasa Province. An assessment of the physical conditions and management of the collection points, i.e. truck parks or *parkings* and ports, along principal axes in these three provinces and recommendations for FPPM assistance are the subjects of this report, the result of a two-week study undertaken for FPPM by DAI consultant Edward B. Rackley, assisted by FPPM Marketing Specialists Max Mungyeko and Blandine Shigo.

To the initial SOW and its focus on the key produce collection points along major transport axes in the three provinces, FPPM management agreed to add a sample of rural river ports whose collection and storage areas and associated markets are, like truck parks, managed in various ways, generally by non-profit associations on behalf of local government. The combined data from provincial truck parks and ports will enhance the program's understanding of the value chains for maize, cassava, and leguminous grains.

How these collection points are managed, their various inefficiencies, and opportunities for improvement, as well as the condition of their physical structures and degree of access, are captured in the consultant's report along with recommendations for immediate and future action, both in terms of activities and future research. Field visits included the following points of interest:

Province	Road or River Axis	Truck Parks	Ports	Kinshasa Offload Points
Kinshasa	Plateau Bateke (RN1)	Menkao, Bitu, Mbankana, Mampu, Mfumu Nkento		Marché de Liberté, Safari
Bandundu	RN1, peri-urban Kikwit, Bulungu/Vanga road, Kenge	Kwenge Secteur et Usine, Petit Kasai, Kianga, Kunga (sites de PARSAR), Kenge ville	Bulungu (Mazinga), Vanga, Pindi	Kikwit Ports
Bas Congo	Matadi and Mbanza Ngungu urban centers	Marche Damar, Marche Nzanza, Bezac parking, Minkondo parking, Mvuadu parking, Pont Marechal		Rond Point Ngaba, Matadi Kibala

The team sought to understand the state of road and river transport operations, specifically product storage, loading and offloading conditions for commercial vehicles, and the local institutional arrangements that governed these commercial spaces. Areas visited correspond to FPPM production areas, thus ensuring an operational continuity between production, collection areas and transport into urban areas for sale, e.g. Kinshasa, Matadi, Kikwit. When meeting with local authorities, management NGOs, transporters and producers, the team sought answers to the following questions from the original Terms of Reference:

- What is the legal status of the land on which depots and larger truck parks are located and who holds legal title, with explanation of any differences between legal title holders and functional owner/occupiers. Is rent paid? If so, to whom and how much?
- What is the *personnalité juridique* of the depot and the truck park in which it is located?
- Who has made what investments in the main elements of each depot's existing infrastructure?
- What is the regulating/overseeing body in the depot? Is this one individual or a group of individuals? How does one become part of this body?
- What standing conflicts may exist between actors who frequent the depot?
- How does the depot generate a return and to whom does that return go to?

- What mutual obligations/common activities does the depot have with other depots or with the truck park as a whole? In particular how are access issues dealt with (mud traps, merchants blocking access, trucks blocking access, etc.)?

**G. Promoting Market Linkages: Value Chain Workshop and the SAPEF agricultural fair in Kinshasa.**

There were two main activities during the reporting period to promote market linkages. FPPM held a value chain workshop from 12 – 14 November to bring together producers and buyers and to present the updated value chain analysis. FPPM is trying to link processors with producer organizations and promote supply contracts whereby the buyer is assured of a regular supply of good product while the producer groups are guaranteed a market outlet at a reasonable price negotiated in advance. There was a good mixed turn-out for the workshop:

Province	Producers	Processing IPs	Transporters	Parking NGOs
<b>Bandundu</b>	1) AJTC, 2) FBKD 3) CDK, 4) CORIDEK 5) PEDM, 6) CERED 7) UPDMA 8) COOPAK, 9) COREDEK, 10) FDM, 11) ADEMA, 12) PEPARI, 13) EFIM 14) COPADEM ,	1) AAPFPND 2) EBS, 3) MAM SA NGOL 4) GAPAK, 5) COPADEM	1) ATRAK, 2) LOLADIS, 3) BUCOPAC 4) PEPARI, 5) EBS 6) FBKD 7) CDK	1) AGEVOCOM 2) APKM
<b>Bas-Congo</b>	1) APROFEL 2) UPEC 3) BDD/Matadi	1) GROUPEDI 2) BENIFOOD 3) MDM 4) PROTED 5) PIVALI/MIDEKI	1) ASOPEL 2) ACDK 3) ASCODAGS 4) ALK 5) MAIN DE L'ETERNEL 6) NSATU VUKA 7) TITO et SERGE 8) FPI	
<b>Plateau de Bateke</b>	1) AFAD 2) APTM 3) UFAM 4) COFEBA 5) IBI			

FPPM also sponsored 19 producer groups and community organizations, inviting them to show their products at the Agricultural Fair (SAPEF) held in Kinshasa at the end of December and sell directly to buyers and consumers. Press coverage of this event helped to publicize microcosettes and the different ways consumers can use manioc flour for baking and breads.

## **5.0 COMPONENT THREE: DEVELOPED CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO MARKET OPPORTUNITIES**

The huge demand from the Kinshasa food market has been supplied historically by the private sector. The FPPM strategy to build the capacity of the private sector to exploit market opportunities comprises the search for efficiencies, quality improvements, and risk reduction in local production in order to deliver greater quantities of food at prices that improve access and use by the food insecure inhabitants of the marketshed.

### **5.1 Year 2: Farmer Field Schools (FFS)**

In Africa, Farmer Field Schools, groups of 20-25 farmers who learn experientially to manage their farms as businesses, have evolved to serve as focal points in the adaptation of improved farming practices, local savings mobilization, and the strengthening of social capital linkages to public and private sources of information, goods, and services. FFSs have taken over the role of the long-vanished national extension services. Under FPPM, FFSs are intended to be the sustainable delivery system for many types of agricultural productivity solutions.

### **5.2 Agricultural Enterprise Curriculum (AEC)**

Subcontractor in the implementation of FPPM, Making Cents International (MCI) provided a consultant in the first year who developed a curriculum and training program to transfer business, financial, and entrepreneurship skills to local organizations, such as NGOs, farmer associations, etc., as well as to enterprises that work with small scale producers and other value chain actors, such as farmers, processors and marketers, and Business Development Service (BDS) providers.

From August 1 to December 20, 2012, Making Cents International conducted ten, 8-day, training of trainers (TOTs) workshops to groups of approximately 20 facilitators - typically agronomists with some practical expertise in both production agriculture and agro-processing - drawn from the various partner organizations hosting the FFS in the Provinces of Bandundu, Kinshasa, including the Plateau de Bateke, and Bas Congo. 198, of the planned 200, facilitators (two facilitators were unable to complete the TOT successfully) were trained on the Agricultural Enterprise Curriculum (AEC) and four Master Trainers were trained and certified to train other trainers on the AEC. Seven one-day orientation sessions for those FPPM partner organizations implementing the training were held at TOT sites. In total, 198 facilitators were trained in experiential learning methodology and the proper use of the training materials provided for the AEC.

### **5.3 Integrated FFS Training Plan**

During the reporting period, FFSs also began conducting technical training on production, as well as post-harvest conditioning, storage, and processing with the same trainers who completed the TOT exercise. During the next reporting period, FPPM will transfer technology on post-harvest techniques (storage, sorting and bagging) and processing to producers through the FFSs, focusing on the production of micro-

cossettes. The training modules on farm household-level processing are being developed, building on what was previously developed under an earlier USAID cassava activity.

Through the transfer of improved business, financial literacy, and technical skills and practices, FPPM will promote productivity of rural farmers as well as efficiencies in the handling, storage, transportation, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. By the mid-point of the next reporting period, halfway through the second year of FPPM implementation, 75 Farmer Field Schools will be underway, extending a variety of training and technologies - from basic business skills to micro-nutrient fertilization of fields - to small farmers.

In November and December, a DAI consultant assisted the FPPM Farmer Field School Specialist to prepare an integrated FFS Action Plan, comprising 13 activities focused on the follow-up to the implementation of the FFS. While the FFS Specialist and Provincial Coordinators will conduct and lead these activities, they will work in close collaboration with technical leads.

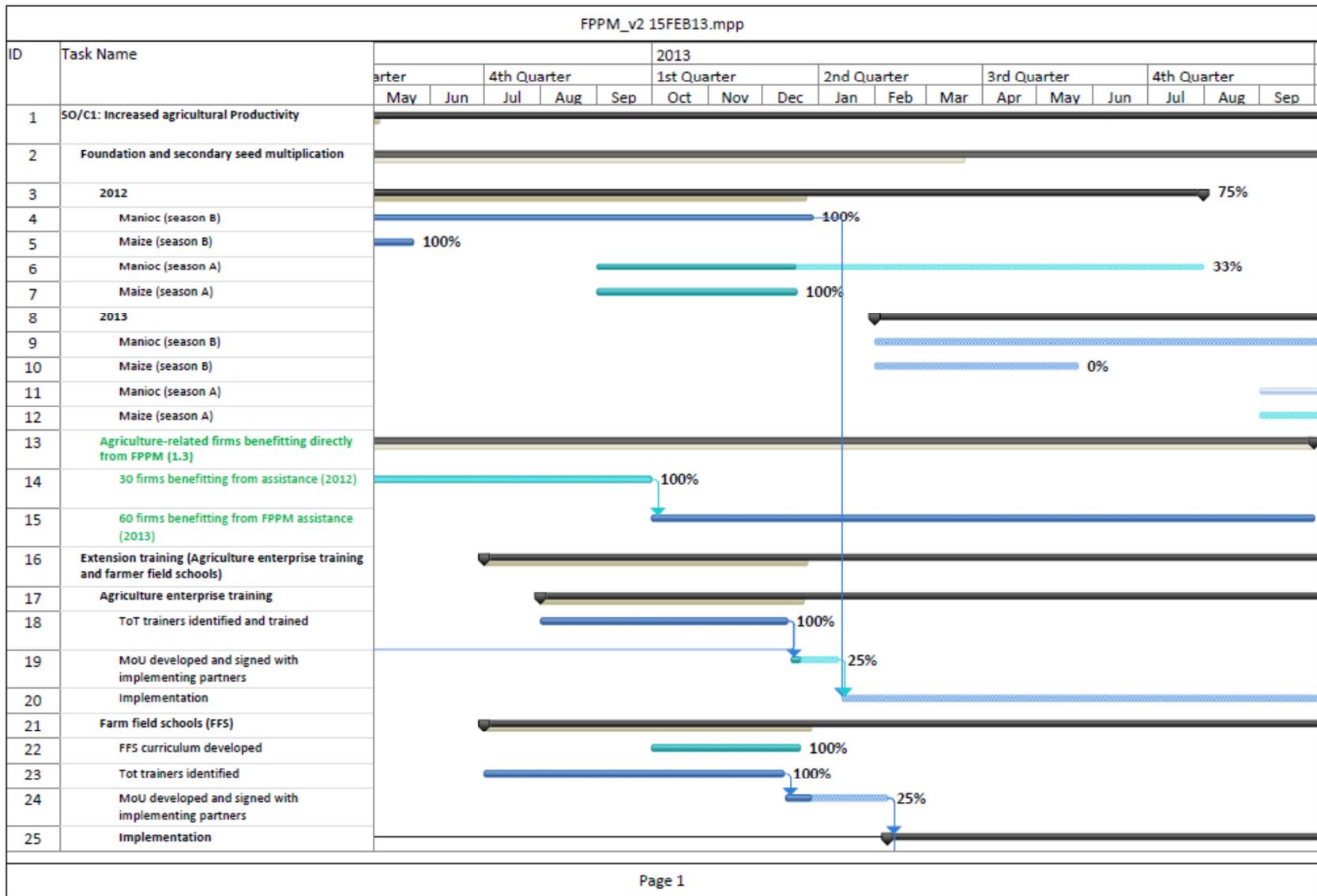
The action plan presents three sets of interventions:

- Formalizing the partnership with rural organizations which will be managing the FFS facilitators and promoting FFS groups. This formalization will be done through a MOU.
- Installing the FFS groups by identifying the sites and participants.
- Conducting TOTs (FDF) and following –up the implementation and the roll-out by the facilitators.

About 150 FFS will be installed during 2012-2013 for production and processing through rural organizations, totaling about 3,500 participants involved in the FFS.

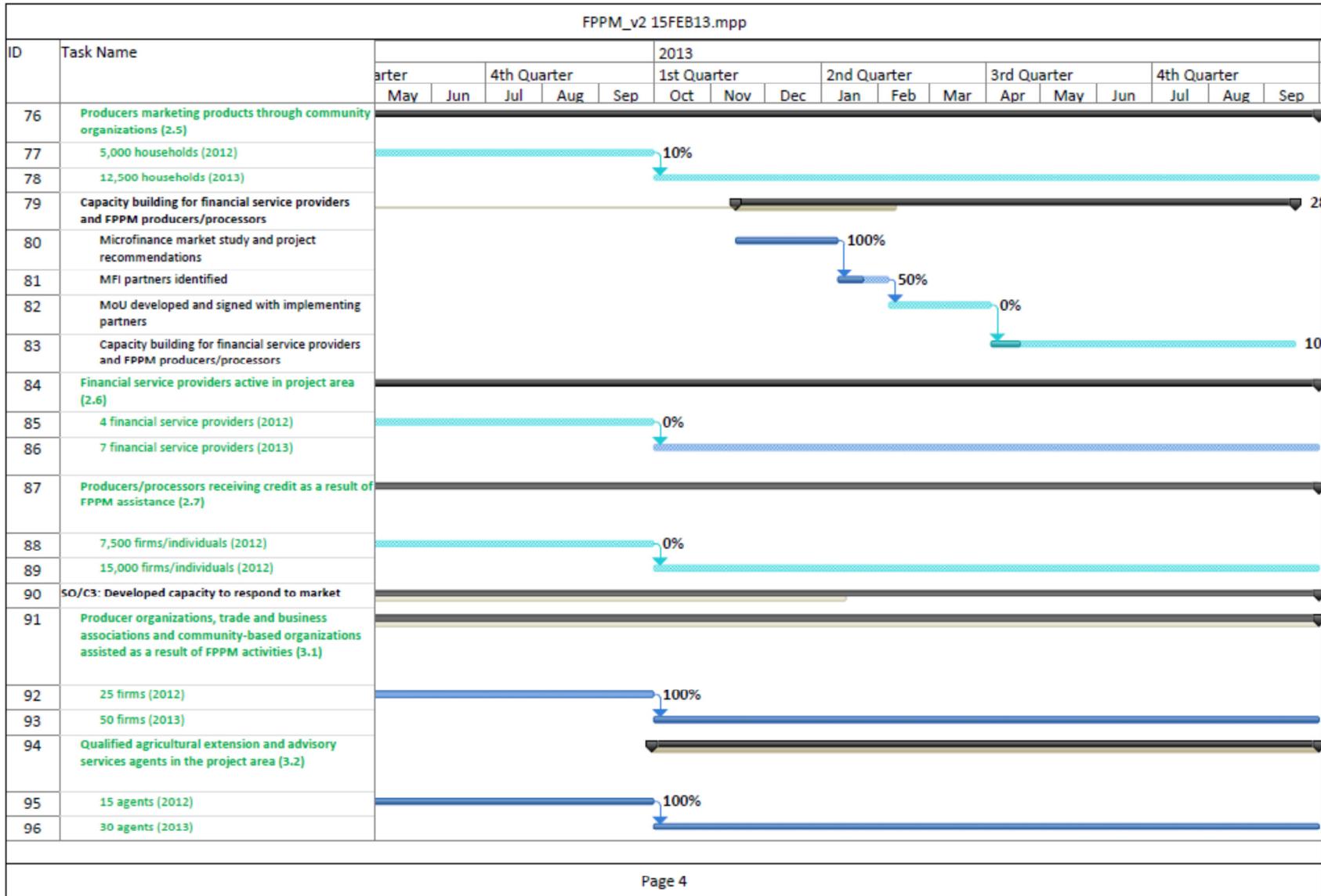
## **6.0 MS-PROJECT: GANTT CHART OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

In response to questions from USAID/Kinshasa about the coordination of activities under different components, FPPM has put all project activities, organized by component and indicator, into Microsoft Project, a program that employs Gantt charts to enable project managers to predict and control outcomes of the different activities that comprise a project. The following five pages show the schedule of activities during the course of the 17-month FPPM work plan.





ID	Task Name	2013																	
		3rd Quarter			4th Quarter			1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
50	396KG (6%) (2013)	[Progress bar: 6%]																	
51	Rural household benefitting from FPPM interventions (1.9)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
52	7,500 households (2012)	[Progress bar: 3%]																	
53	15,000 households (2013)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
54	SO/C2: Improved market efficiency	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
55	Market information system implemented	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
56	MIS feasibility study	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
57	MIS partners identified and trained	[Progress bar: 25%]																	
58	MoU developed and signed with implementing partners	[Progress bar: 0%]																	
59	MIS implementation	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
60	Producers using new market information systems (2.1)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
61	7,500 households (2012)	[Progress bar: 0%]																	
62	15,000 households (2013)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
63	Processing facilities installed/rehabilitated	[Progress bar: 33%]																	
64	Potential processing sites (groups) identified and mapped	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
65	Tender developed and issued for processing equipment	[Progress bar: 25%]																	
66	Equipment installed	[Progress bar: 0%]																	
67	Rural processing and value adding enterprises established or expanded (2.2)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
68	30 firms (2012)	[Progress bar: 33%]																	
69	60 firms (2013)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
70	Producers marketing to new rural processing and value-adding enterprises (2.3)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
71	7,500 households (2012)	[Progress bar: 7%]																	
72	15,000 households (2013)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
73	Producers marketing new products (2.4)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	
74	2,000 households (2012)	[Progress bar: 25%]																	
75	5,000 households (2013)	[Progress bar: 100%]																	



ID	Task Name	2013																	
		1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter								
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
97	Qualified business development agents active in project area (3.3)																		
98	6 agents (2012)																		
99	13 agents (2013)																		
100	Members using services of producer organizations in the project area (3.4)																		
101	1,000 individuals (2012)																		
102	3,250 individuals (2013)																		

## 8.0 CONTRACT DELIVERABLES

The Statement of Work of the institutional contract listed a number of deliverables (Sect. C.19 and F.6). The FPPM team has undertaken the tasks as illustrated in the table below.

<b>FPPM Contract Deliverables</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Status</b>
1.	Complete rapid mobilization of project staff and procure essential/critical equipment. (Ref: Contract C-19.)	COP to be fielded within 30 days. Other staff to be mobilized; office space to be leased and equipment to be procured within 60 days.	Done. COP arrived in Kinshasa on 2 June 2011; post-award meeting with RCO held 3 June. Start-up team hand-carried laptop computers and min-server for temporary office set-up. All local staff identified in proposal hired. All Key Personnel named in contract <u>except Financial Manager</u> hired. Delays in fielding of Financial Manager lead to hiring of DCOP/Financial Manager. Most hiring completed during reporting period.
2.	Establish mechanisms for close coordination and collaboration with other USAID-funded rural development activities. (Ref: Contract C-19.)	Within first 30 days.	Done. Series of introductory meetings held in June 2011 with IFPRI, IITA, ICRAF, and others. Negotiated rental of project office in IITA building which also houses IFPRI promoting daily contact.
3.	Prepare detailed project procurement plan. (Ref: Contract C-19 and F-6.)	Within 60 days.	Detailed Procurement Plan delivered to USAID 24 July 2011.
4.	Conduct rapid appraisals to confirm target areas, priorities, and establish baselines and targets for all result and performance indicators. (Ref: Contract C-19.)	Within 90 days.	Rapid Value Chain appraisals done. Target areas established. Due to election period sensitivity, Baseline Survey postponed to FEB/MAR 2012. Year 2 Rice Assessment to be carried out in June 2012. Follow-up assessments for cassava,

			maize, and leguminous grains to be carried out from July to September 2012.
5.	Finalize performance monitoring plan (PMP) to include key contract results, indicators, data protocols, and responsible parties. (Ref: Contract C-19.)	Within 90 days.	PMP sent to USAID for approval 10 August, returned with comments 6 October 2011. USAID carried out Data Quality Analysis; recommended revisions to PMP. Baseline carried out April/May 2012. PMP finalized with baseline data and submitted to USAID 17 October 2012.
6.	Finalize general Life-of-Project and specific Year One Work Plan, revised from draft plan, and submit to USAID for approval. (Ref: Contract C-19.)	Within 120 days (Sect. C) or 90 days (Sect. F).	Year 1 Work Plan submitted 19AUG11. USAID approved plan 30AUG11 on condition that further revisions be made. Final plan incorporating conditions submitted to USAID OCT11. Draft Year 2 Work Plan presented to USAID 13JUN12. Revised plan submitted 24JUN12. Comments from USAID 13JUL12. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Revision submitted 31AUG12. Further revisions recommended by USAID 10SEP12. Final revision submitted 23OCT12. Work plan “conditionally” approved 7DEC12.
7.	Gender assessment to identify gender implications or opportunities in the program. (Ref: Contract C-15.)	Within 9 months.	FPPM contracted with IFPRI in 14MAY12. Report submitted 20AUG12. Comments sent to IFPRI 3OCT12. IFPRI submitted revised draft to FPPM for consideration 21DEC12.

8.	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) to be included in each annual work plan. (Ref: Contract C-16.)	Annually.	Done. Draft EMMP included with 1 <sup>st</sup> year annual work plan. Received comments and request for PERSUAP from USAID in October 2011. Final draft submitted with PERSUAP in June 2012.
9.	Quarterly progress reports documenting implementation of approved work plan. (Ref: Contract F-6.)	Quarterly.	First Quarterly Report (Q4/2011) & Annual Progress Report submitted to USAID, November 2011; Q1/2012 Progress Report submitted February 2012; Q2/2012 Progress Report submitted in May 2012; Q3/2012 Progress Report submitted in August 2012.
10.	Quarterly financial report showing cost to-date, budget estimate, advances, contractual obligation, variation orders, anticipated variation orders and estimated cost to complete. (Ref: Contract F-6.)	Quarterly.	Submitted with Quarterly Progress Reports (Ref: Pt. 10 above).
11.	Demobilization Plan, including proposal for disposition of project equipment.	90 days prior to contract completion date, i.e. 7 February 2016.	N/A.
12.	Final Report.	30 days prior to contract completion date, i.e. 8 April 2016.	N/A.

## 10.0 ANNEXES

## ANNEX A: TASK FORCE RESULTS BY PROVINCE

### 1.0 BANDUNDU PROVINCE

Under FPPM, 56 fields of cassava, totalling 224ha, were supposedly planted in Bandundu by local farmers with cuttings procured by the project and distributed to them for production purposes. According to the FPPM Regional Coordination Office in Kikwit, the production fields were located as follows :

- Territoire de Bulungu - 57ha
- Territoires de Masimanimba et Gungu - 87ha
- Territoire d'Idiofa - 80ha

#### 1.1 Territoire de Bulungu

In Bulungu Territoire, the Task Force traced the contours of all the production fields and calculated 50.312ha compared to 57ha declared, i.e. 12% shortfall:

N°	Organiz.	Site	Secteur	Village	Area Reported	Area Measured	Difference
1.	ECC/DFP	Kibolo	KIPUKA	Kibolo	10	11	1
2.	A.P.D.V.	Kasoma	KIPUKA	Kasoma	5	5.22	0.22
3.	A.S.E.J.I.S.	Kibangu	KIPUKA	Kibangu	1	0.421	0.579
4.	C.O.D.I.B,	Mbanza Muyika	KIPUKA	Mbanza Muyika	5	4.54	0.46
5.	CE.R.D.I.K.	Bulumbu	KIPUKA	Bukumbu	8	5.89	2.11
6.	RE.PRO.V.	Sese Muluu	KIPUKA	Mbelo Ebwaka	3	1	2
7.	U.A.D.I.M.	Mbushie	KIPUKA	Mbushie-Village	4	3.52	0.48
8.	U.A.D.I.M.	Mbushie	KIPUKA	Makungika	1	1.03	0.03
9.	A.DE.CO.	Ngula	KWENGE	Ngula	1	0.66	0.34
10.	A.DE.CO.	Ngula	KWENGE	Camp Ngula	1	0.421	0.579
11.	SE.VIE	Yoko	KWENGE	Yoko	8	7.01	0.99
12.	A.I.P.D.	Luzolo	KWENGE	Luzolo	8	8.05	0.05
13.	A.C.P.	Kipwita	KWENGE	Kipwita	1	0.75	0.25
14.	A.C.P.	Kipwita	KWENGE	Kipwita	1	0.8	0.2
					57	50.312	6.688

## 1.2 Masimanimba and Gungu Territoires

In the Territoires of Masimanimba and Gungu, the Task Force traced the contours of all the production fields and calculated 53.81ha planted compared to 87ha declared, i.e. 33.19ha shortfall, or 38.15% :

Organization	Area (ha) Reported	Area (ha) Measured	Difference (ha)
<b>ACP</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-1.18</b>
<b>Nkara</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-1.18</b>
B.A MUSAY	1	0.24	-0.76
YUNGANA	1	0.58	-0.42
<b>AJTC</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>-4.89</b>
<b>Kisunzu</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>0.47</b>
KANGA	0	1.11	1.11
MUNGAMBA	3	2.36	-0.64
Kitabi 1 et 2	2	2	0
<b>Mudikalunga</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>-5.36</b>
KILALA	3	1.11	-1.89
KIMBONGA	2	0.23	-1.77
KIZUNGU	2	0.6	-1.4
LUZOLO E.P 3	1	0.7	-0.3
<b>APA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>Imbongo: KIKAMBA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>CDK</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>-0.16</b>
<b>Sungu: MBANZA MUDI</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>-0.16</b>
<b>CERD</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>-6.89</b>
<b>Kinzenga: KALONDA PONT</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>-6.89</b>
<b>FBKD</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>Mudikalunga</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
KAZAMBA	2	0.48	-1.52
KIKANDJI	2	1	-1
KIWAMBA 1 (E.P et OP)	2	0.81	-1.19
KIWAMBA 2	2	0.98	-1.02
MBINDJIA	2	0.56	-1.44
NGONGE	5	2.57	-2.43
NGULA CENTRE	2	1.88	-0.12
NGULA KISUA	4	1.54	-2.46
NGULA MUDISHI	4	2.68	-1.32
<b>FDM</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Imbongo: MBAMBA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>RAONKA</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Nkara: ISEME</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>UPDMA</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.43</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Mosango: MULUMA</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.43</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>53.81</b>	<b>-33.19</b>



### 1.3 Idiofa Territoire

In the Territoire of Idiofa, the Task Force traced the contours of all the production fields and calculated 39.22ha planted compared to 80ha reported, i.e. 51% shortfall :

Secteur	Org.s	Sites /Villages	Area Reported (ha)	Area Measured	Differ.
Sedzo	ADMA	Mipene	1	1	0
		Mipene	1	0	-1
		Kiseme	1	1	0
		Mbunge	3	3.16	0.16
Kalanganda	PEDM	Ladzum	1	20.1	-3.9
			12		
			6		
			5		
	POPD	Impasi	1	0	-1
Kanga	POPD	Iseme	1	1.07	0.07
		Iseme	1	0.7	-0.3
Kipuku	FFPI	Balaka	5	1	-4
		Balaka	3	1	-2
		Balaka	2	0	-2
		Musenge Mputu	0.75	0	-0.75
		Musenge Mputu	0.25	0	-0.25
		Impanga/Itubu	0.75	0	-0.75
		Impanga/Itubu	0.25	0	-0.25
		Munga	1	0	-1
		Bindi	1	0	-1
		Idibu	1	0	-1
		Kipuku/Idinda	3	2.12	-0.88
	UPDB	Lungu 2	1	0.19	-0.81
		Lungu 2	1	0	-1
Banga	POPD	Banga – Banga	1	0	-1
	POPD	Biyi	1	0	-1
	DAR	Malele	2	2	0
		Malele	3	1	-2
	PADR	Ingundu	1	0	-1
		Ingundu	1	0	-1
		Bulumbu	2	0	-2
Punkulu / Mbele		2	0.48	-1.52	
Kapia	ADK	Iben	2	0	-2
Musanga	COOFERI	Ingundu	1	0	-1
			1	0	-1
	FDD	Musanga	1	1.22	-0.78
			1		
	ODAP	Makanga	2	1.82	-0.18
		Makanga	3	0	-3
	EFIM/PEDM	Musanga/EFIM	1	1.11	0.11
GMC	Musanga	1	0.25	-0.75	

	Mam-sa-ngol	Musanga	1	0	-1
			<b>80</b>	<b>39.22</b>	<b>-40.78</b>

## 1.4 Bandundu Summary

The Bandundu Provincial Coordination Office reported procuring and distributing cassava cuttings for the planting of 224ha of fields scattered across four territoires. Measurements made by the Task Force team could account for only 143.34ha, i.e. a shortfall of 36%.

## 2.0 BAS-CONGO PROVINCE

The Task Force visited the 22 fields belonging to 14 partner organizations in the Bas Congo Province. Bas Congo had procured and distributed cuttings for a bit more than 57.5ha of cassava. The Task Force measured the fields and discovered a slight shortfall of about 4.5ha :

N°	PARTNER ORG.	SITE	AREA (ha)	Measured Area (ha)	Difference (ha)
01.	UPEC	MAYEKA	15	14.57	-0,43
		LONDE I	2	2.5	-0,5
		LONDE II	3	2.99	-0.01
02.	CAND	Muala	4	4.02	0.02
03.	EADIF	Muala-Kintambani	3	2.59	-0.41
04.	ACK	CIRMA	1	0.75	-0.25
04.	Ferme Nzelele	Mangola	1	1.25	0.25
05.	Association Zola	Nsaka	2	2.65	0.65
06.	ITAV/GM	Vula	1	1.25	0.25
07.	GAS	Kisukamene	4	2.83	-1.17
		Buila	2	1.42	-0.58
		Bete	1	0.53	-0.47
08.	Université Kongo	Mbanza-Luvaka	1.33	1.56	0.23
09.	ASSEDEV	Buila	2	1.83	-0.17
10.	Institut Mantuila	Nzundu-Kiduma	2.3	1.93	-0.37
11.	AFB	Buila	1	0.64	-0.36
12.	AFEPA/Boko	Buila	2	1.26	-0.74
13.	AHSR/NKAMBA	Kimboza	2	1.19	-0.81

	Mongo	3	1.36	-1.64
	Kongo/Nzala-Bula	2	2	0
	Gombe-Matadi	1.83	1.89	0.06
	Lukengo	1	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57.46</b>	<b>53.01</b>	<b>-4.45</b>

### 3.0 KINSHASA PROVINCE – PLATEAU DE BATEKE

The Coordinator for the Plateau de Bateke procured and distributed cassava cuttings sufficient for a field area of 249ha. The Task Force team measured the areas, 148 fields, and calculated a total area of only 120.8ha, a shortfall of 51.77ha :

Plateau de Bateke Cassava Field Situation					
Organization	Site/Village	Area(ha)	Organization	Site/Village	Area(ha)
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.55	UFAM	Mampu	0.05
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.63	UFAM	Mampu	0.02
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.21	<b>UFAM Total</b>		<b>9.75</b>
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.89	COFEBA	Mbankana3	0.52
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.43	COFEBA	Mbankana3	0.99
AFAD	Mitshudi	0	COFEBA	Mbankana3	1.11
AFAD	Mitshudi	0	COFEBA	Mbankana3	1.04
AFAD	Mitshudi	0.98	COFEBA	Mbakana4	0.55
AFAD	Mutshue	2.57	COFEBA	Mbakana4	0.65
AFAD	Mutshue	2.1	COFEBA	Mbakana4	1.07
AFAD	Mutshue	1.16	COFEBA	Mbakana4	0.63
AFAD	Mutshue	0.54	COFEBA	Mbakana5	1.01
AFAD	Mutshue	0.92	COFEBA	Mbakana5	1.76
AFAD	Mutshue	1.88	COFEBA	Mbakana5	0.07
<b>AFAD Total</b>		<b>12.86</b>	COFEBA	Mbakana5	0.53
AGROCOMPASSION	Mbakana	2.33	COFEBA	Mbakana5	0.61
AGROCOMPASSION	Mbakana	0.8	COFEBA	Mbakana5	0.36
AGROCOMPASSION	Mbakana	0.5	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.13
<b>AGROCOMPASSION Total</b>		<b>3.63</b>	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.22
CODEA	Kinzono	2.65	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.18
CODEA	Kinzono	0.47	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.18
CODEA	Kinzono	1.91	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.36

CODEA	Kinzono	0.95	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.12
<b>CODEA Total</b>		<b>5.98</b>	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.2
FECOF	Bita	6.5	COFEBA	Mbakana6	0.51
FECOF	Bita	2.18	COFEBA	Mbakana3	0.51
<b>FECOF Total</b>		<b>8.68</b>	COFEBA	Mbankana1	0.09
Fenagri	N'dunu	5.57	COFEBA	Mbankana1	0.08
Fenagri	N'dunu	7	COFEBA	Mbankana2	0.31
<b>Fenagri Total</b>		<b>12.57</b>	COFEBA	Mbankana2	0.04
FESCIC	Mbakana	0.53	COFEBA	Mbankana2	0.09
FESCIC	Mbakana	5.93	COFEBA	Route Ibi	0.59
<b>FESCIC Total</b>		<b>6.46</b>	<b>COFEBA Total</b>		<b>14.51</b>
TIFIE	Mbakana	2.91	FOSEPROF	Mongata	1.45
TIFIE	Mbakana	3.12	FOSEPROF	Mongata	1.92
TIFIE	Mbakana	2.28	FOSEPROF	Mongata	0.13
TIFIE	Mbakana	0.49	<b>FOSEPROF Total</b>		<b>3.5</b>
TIFIE	Mbakana	2.41	FTR	Muko	0.94
TIFIE	Mbakana	1.29	FTR	Muko	0.96
TIFIE	Mbakana	2.71	FTR	Muko	0.92
TIFIE	Mbakana	1.37	FTR	Muko	0.89
<b>TIFIE Total</b>		<b>16.58</b>	FTR	Muko	0.8
UFAM	Mampu	0.63	FTR	Muko	1.7
UFAM	Mampu	0.45	<b>FTR Total</b>		<b>6.21</b>
UFAM	Mampu	0.55	PAPA KAYEMBE	mongata	2.68
UFAM	Mampu	0.44	PAPA KAYEMBE	mongata	2.02
UFAM	Mampu	0.17	<b>PAPA KAYEMBE Total</b>		<b>4.7</b>
UFAM	Mampu	0.98	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.57
UFAM	Mampu	0.13	Qualagrique	Menkao	1.44
UFAM	Mampu	0.27	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.48
UFAM	Mampu	0.28	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.49
UFAM	Mampu	0.13	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.46
UFAM	Mampu	0.06	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.48
UFAM	Mampu	0.16	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.71
UFAM	Mampu	0.05	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.37
UFAM	Mampu	0.32	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.2
UFAM	Mampu	0.17	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.26
UFAM	Mampu	0.02	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.44
UFAM	Mampu	0.06	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.24
UFAM	Mampu	0.07	Qualagrique	N'sele	0.65
UFAM	Mampu	0.52	Qualagrique	N'sele	0.31

UFAM	Mampu	0.07	Qualagrique	N'sele	1.42
UFAM	Mampu	0.27	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.58
UFAM	Mampu	0.21	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.32
UFAM	Mampu	0.31	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.15
UFAM	Mampu	0.06	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.47
UFAM	Mampu	0.57	Qualagrique	Menkao	1.07
UFAM	Mampu	0.26	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.13
UFAM	Mampu	0.21	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.14
UFAM	Mampu	0.16	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.06
UFAM	Mampu	0.11	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.02
UFAM	Mampu	0.49	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.13
UFAM	Mampu	0.54	Qualagrique	Zambe talangayi	0.17
UFAM	Mampu	0.16	Qualagrique	Menkao Inko-Nguma	0.62
UFAM	Mampu	0.14	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.12
UFAM	Mampu	0.55	Qualagrique	Menkao Inko-Nguma	0.3
UFAM	Mampu	0.04	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.08
UFAM	Mampu	0.12	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.01
UFAM	Mampu	0.02	Qualagrique	Menkao	0.41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120.08ha</b>		Qualagrique	Menkao	1.21
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>128.92ha</b>		Qualagrique	Menkao	0.07
			<b>Qualagrique Total</b>		14.58

## **4.0 SUMMARY**

### **4.1 Bandundu**

The FPPM Bandundu Province Coordination Office procured and distributed a quantity of cassava cuttings sufficient to plant 224ha. According to GIS measurements taken by the Task Force, only 143.34ha were planted, a shortfall of 80.66ha or 36%.

### **4.2 Bas-Congo**

The FPPM Bas Congo Province Coordination Office procured and distributed a quantity of cassava cuttings sufficient to plant 57.46 ha. According to GIS measurements taken by the Task Force, 53,01ha were planted, i.e. a shortfall of 4.45ha or 7.7 %.

### **4.3 Plateau de Bateke**

The FPPM Plateau de Bateke Coordination Office procured and distributed a quantity of cassava cuttings sufficient to plant 249ha. According to GIS measurements taken by the Task Force, 148 fields measuring 120.08ha were planted, i.e. a shortfall of 128.29ha, or 51.77%.

### **4.4 Total Shortfall**

In total, of 530.46ha planted in cassava reported by the field offices in the three provinces, 316.43 were actually planted – a shortfall of 214.03ha, or 40.34%.

## ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
BENI Food	Bas-Congo NGO/SME
BDD-Matadi	Bas-Congo NGO - Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l’Afrique au Congo
CARG	Conseil Agricole Rural de Gestion (Rural Management Council for Agriculture)
CDS-Kisantu	Caritas Développement Santé – Diocèse de Kisantu
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer’s Representative
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
GODRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	Institut National pour l’Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Results
ML	Linear Meters
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RFA	Request for Application
SENAFIC	Service National des Fertilisants et Intrants Connexes
SENASEM	Service National de Semences
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
TMB	Trust Merchant Bank
USG	United States Government