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FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

QUARTERLY REPORT

1 OCTOBER-31 DECEMBER 2013

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI-Lusekele	Actions Communautaires pour un Développement Intégré
ACEMALU	Association des cultivateurs et éleveurs de Lukala
ACK	Association Confessionnelle Kimbanguiste
ACM	Association des Cultivateurs de Mudikalunga
ACR	Amis du Christ Rédempteur
ADEBU	Assn. Pour le Développement de Bulungu
ADECOM	Assn. Pour le Développement Communautaire
AFRIKI	Association des Femmes Riziculteurs de Kingabwa
AIDAR	Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulations
AIPD	Appui aux Initiatives Paysannes pour le Développement
AP	FPPM Proximity Field Agent
APROCEC	Association pour la Promotion des Coopératives de l'Épargne et du Crédit
APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
ASCOVI	Association des Consommateurs des Produits Vivriers
BC	Bas-Congo Province
BENI Food	Bas-Congo-Based NGO
BDD	Bandundu Province
BDD-Matadi	Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BDS	Business Development Services
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo
BUCOPAK	Bureau de Coordination des Coopératives, Parkings et Agences Agricoles du Congo
C-1	FPPM Component 1 : Increasing Productivity
C-2	FPPM Component 2 : Improving Market Efficiencies
C-3	FPPM Component 3: Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Reinforced
CADIM	Centre d'Appui au Développement Intégral/Mbankana
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CARPE	Programme Régional de l'Afrique Centrale pour l'Environnement
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

COPAC	La Coordination des Producteurs Agricoles de Batéké a Local Umbrella Structure
COOPEC	Coopérative de l'Épargne et du Crédit
COOPI	Italian NGO, intervening on the Plateau of Batéké
COP	Chief of Party
CORIDEK	Collectif des Organisations pour le Développement Intégré de la Rive Droit de Kwilu
COR	Contract Officer's Representative
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CTB	Cooperation Technique Belge
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EBS	Equipe Beto Sadisana, a local NGO based in Idiofa
EMF	Environmental Management Form
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation, Management and Monitoring Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ERR	Environmental Review Report
EU	European Union
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FI	Financial Institutions
FIDA	Fonds International de Développement Agricole
FIKIN	Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (Trade Fair)
FPPM	Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FFD	Farmer Field Days
FFS	Farmer Field School
FY	US Government Fiscal Year (1Oct 201x to 30 Sept 201x+1)
GAP	Good Agronomic Practices
GIS	Geographical Information System
GODRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IGA	Income Generating Activity

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
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
LM	Linear meters
Matchem	Kinshasa-Based SME (involved in processing/marketing of cassava)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MIS	Market Information System
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
OSFAC	Observatoire Satellite des Fôrets de l'Afrique Centrale
PAARSA	Projet d'Appui à la Réhabilitation et la Relance du Secteur Agricole
PEDM	Projet d'Encadrement des Enfants Malnutries a local NGO based in Idiofa
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PO	Producer Organization
PPP	Public/Private Partnership
PY	FPPM Project Year (May-April)
QPM	Quality Protein Maize
R1	First generation seed multiplied from Foundation Seed
R2	Second generation seed multiplied from R1
R3	Third generation seed (three generations removed from foundation seed) multiplied from R2
RFA	Request for Application
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SAC	Sécurité Alimentaire des Cataracts (a local NGO)
SAPEF	Salon Agricole: Pêche, Eaux et Forêts (Annual Congolese Agricultural Fair)
SENASEM	Service National de Semences

SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SNV	Service Neerlandais des Volontaires (Dutch Volunteer Service)
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TAMIS	DAI proprietary Project Management Software Database
TIFIE	Teaching Individuals and Families Independence through Enterprise
TMB	Trust Merchant Bank
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSBF-CIAT	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute of CIAT
UDK	Union pour le Développement de Kapia
UPAK	Unité de Production Alimentaire de Kinshasa
UPEK	Unité pour la Production et la Pérennité des Efforts et Capacités des Communautés à la Base
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations

Executive Summary

The first quarter of this Fiscal year was a busy one for FPPM. In October we held an all staff conference both to review progress made over the previous fiscal year and to rollout our new operations and procedures manual. The time in Kimpese also permitted staff to exchange on experiences, discuss lessons learned and to hone in on key priority areas for FY 2014. We profited from having all staff present to discuss ethics and procurement and to review the core values and underpinnings of our Program.

After Kimpese came end of the year reporting for USAID, documenting progress made against our indicators and gathering the supporting documentation to support our numbers. In November we received the visit from the IG's Office which included additional fraud awareness training for staff and a field visit to Batéké.

December found us intimately involved in the orientation and training of new proximity field agents. Through it all we continued to work with core technical staff on Annual work planning.

The proximity field agents undertook demographic and household studies at their sites. A total of 600 households were surveyed. Data entry in in process and the analysis and interpretation of results should be available by the end of Q2.

The quarter saw two staff members let go for cause, including the FPPM DCOP, and the resignation of a third, leaving us with recruitment holes to fill, particularly in Bas Congo. We promoted our head accountant to Finance Manager, our cashier to accountant, and our Operations Manager, Leticia Isambo stepped up in the interim and has done a true yeoman's job as acting DCOP.

Component 1 – "Improved Productivity" focused on monitoring harvest from the C agricultural season and on productivity activities for the A-2013 campaign. This year, different than in preceding seasons we required that C-1 activities occur at the PO level and focus on community multiplication and production activities. Further, partners and PO wishing to procure improved planting material were first evaluated based on past performance, credibility, and their organizational and institutional capacities and then told that they must contribute to the activity by transporting seed or coppicing improved planting material themselves. Many IP were surprised to find that FPPM was no longer willing to perform turnkey operations and to support the full cost of all activities. It is our philosophy that to be a true partner, one must have "skin" in the game and thus must mobilize resources in kind or in cash to contribute to activities. If clients are unwilling to invest in improved inputs designed to augment their productivity, then they are doomed to remain assistance dependent.

We were somewhat hampered in our efforts to expand productivity in A-2013 by the fact that we had poor germination of R2 certified seed that had been produced under contract by our IP and further, we were challenges because of poor traceability on production activities. Seed that has lost its agronomic vigor or degraded to the point where it is non-certifiable will be used as a proxy for traditional seed in

our best practices demonstration plots. In this way we do not lose the investment already made, but reorient it to serve a useful purpose. We were surprised at the speed and extent of degradation that occurred with the maize due to weevil cross infestation, but this just points out the need for both in field pest management and post-harvest conditioning and grading, prior to stocking.

This quarter also saw a shift in the payment mechanism for IP. As requested in August, we instituted a new direct payment policy for technical service providers in early September, requiring that they be legally recognized and have a bank account open in the name of their institution. In this way we can wire money directly to their business accounts, rather than paying in cash, as had been the case in the past. Given the dearth of formal banking services in proximity to many of our intervention zones we began conversations with local mobile money providers, as well as with our home office in the expectation of offering this as an alternative in the near future.

Component 2 “Improved Market Efficiencies” received an extended STTA during this reporting period. As a result they undertook a team building exercise, re-centered their attention and developed a detailed action plan for the rollout of agro-processing units at the farmgate level with dynamic PO. Five high potential sites have been identified for fast track and the communities are busy mobilizing their cost share contributions through a combination of land set asides, construction of drying tables and hangars for equipment.

Our market information systems continued to be much appreciated by value chain actors as it assisted them in decision making concerning when and where to buy/sell, at what price, and began the process of educating them to the consumer’s quality expectations. There are numerous stories of value chain actors actively appropriating the information and using it to improve the performance of their commercial activities through mastering cost structures, the relationship between supply and demand and through better planning. In Bas Congo 37 structures regularly request e-mail price updates as an express service, not wanting to wait for data to be broadcast on the radio.

In C-3- “Capacity to respond to market opportunities reinforced”, the Program continued training of trainers in agricultural statistics and plant diseases and the identification of plant predators, as well as the first phase of training in integrated soil fertility management, the offering of the curriculum to the true beneficiaries and monitoring of practical work in the demonstration fields at the farmer field schools. Further, a number of the Rural Enterprise FFS continued to offer stepwise training to rural entrepreneurs.

The Rural Entrepreneur FFS training is showing tangible results in terms of improved planning, documentation of costs, and in the mobilization of financial resources, including savings. The Cassava FFS are showing impact through the adoption of standard weights and measures, planting on line, green manuring and seed bed preparation.

Given that the curriculum for the Rural Enterprise FFS Phase 1 is nearing its end, we have embarked on an evaluation of the program across the project zone to learn lessons, document impact, identify the best facilitators and IP in order to refocus Phase 2 to produce the best, most sustainable, results. We

are starting to do the same with our Cassava FFS in order to better tailor the agronomic FFS for short cycle crops, notably maize and peanuts.

Project Management spent much of this quarter working with staff on both the M&E side of data quality, indicator targeting and the gathering of supporting documentation; and on building a coherent and cohesive, well-articulated workplan that emanates from our CCN staff and is appropriated by them. Our read is that in the past local staff have been sidelined during the annual reporting and planning processes. We truly feel this was a dis-service to them, to our Program and to our client/beneficiaries. Capacity building of local staff is part and parcel of our overall disengagement strategy.

Summary of Q1 Accomplishments

Planned Activities	Results
• Monitor the conditioning and harvest of dry bean production from C-2013 in Bas Congo	Accomplished
• Organization of the coppicing and distribution of cassava planting materials for A-2012	Accomplished
• Installation of multiplication activities at the community level with seed passing minimum certification standards derived from production in A-2012	Accomplished
• Evaluation of IP performance to determine who are the best performing partners by province	Accomplished
• Participate in the preparation and presentation of training modules for Farmer Field School facilitators	In Process
• Facilitation of a workshop between ASCOVI and APTM to discuss strategies to achieve better market penetration of micro-cosettes into the Kinshasa Markets	Not Achieved
• Assistance in the renovation of an improved truck stop parking area at Marche Liberte	In Process, conceptual note finalized, economic analyses performed, budget under revision, document being rolled into grants template
• Finalization of the process to set up farmgate level value added processing units throughout the project zone	In Process, detailed action plan developed, 5 OP are mobilizing resources and community contributions, an exchange visit to an operating processing facility is being set up
• Continued price/volume market information gathering, analysis and diffusion	Continuing- 2 of 3 provinces operational. Contracting issues with Bas Congo delayed signature of contract until December, interest in MIS remains high
• Identification and negotiation of a MOU with at least one micro-finance institution	In Process- 3 MFI visited, terms and conditions for credit have been detailed
• Assure three training of trainer sessions for facilitators of cassava farmer field schools in- Cassava diseases, pests and control measures for both, integrated soil fertility management and value added processing of cassava	Two of three planned TOT sessions facilitated at two sites in Bandundu and one on the Plateau of Batéké
• Monitor the training offered by facilitators to participants in the cassava field schools for the five modules that are ready for transfer	On-going
• Monitor the on-going training of beneficiaries at the rural enterprise farmer field schools	In Process
• Translation of ERF to French	In process
• Large diffusion of ERF to the field with completion of these documents by AP and IP	Not accomplished
• Entry of Environmental Compliance data into TAMIS	Not Accomplished
• Conception of new technical training materials related to environmental protection and mitigation measures	Achieved
• Technical advising and facilitation of modules related to the environment and its protection during the training of trainers at farmer field schools	Achieved

Component 1- Improving Agricultural Productivity

Introduction

This first quarter of the fiscal year was a busy one for Component 1. Between work planning, annual reporting, the recruitment and fielding of proximity field agents, it was also necessary to monitor the harvest of the C agricultural season, the coppicing of cassava from A-2012, to set up community multiplication fields with short cycle crops- notably cowpeas, peanuts and soybeans. Data that is available has been presented herein, that which is missing will be completed during Q2.

Activities accomplished during this reporting period

Monitoring of C-2013 bean multiplication fields

During C-2013 three partners were contracted for three hectares of dry bean multiplication. One of these IP, CAJD used two OP at the same site to assist in the bean multiplication activity. Each of these two OP was responsible for 0,5 ha. All three IP multiplied the K-131 variety of dry beans. Total production was 1170 kg for an average yield of 390 kg/ha. The IP SADAP had the greatest yield 457 kg/ha, while the lowest yield was registered with IP UPAD (280 kg/ha).

In total 64 farmers, of whom 37 (57,8%) were women participated in this activity.

IP	PO	Culture	Variety	Land Area (ha)	Prod tot(kg)	Yield (kg/ha)	Qty remitted to FPPM(kg)	M	W	Total
CAJD	UBIAD	Dry beans	K131	0.50	216.5	433	80	10	3	13
	UDEPA	Dry beans	K131	0.50	216.5	433	80	5	15	20
UPAD	Force paysanne de Lufu-toto	Dry beans	K131	1	280	280	160	6	8	14
SADAP	SADAP	Dry beans	K131	1	457	457	160	6	11	17
Total				3	1170		480	27	37	64

In addition 9.2 ha of community multiplication fields were put into place with 14 "OP" assisted by seven IP. Three different varieties were planted K-131, Green Pigeon, and Lola. Total production was 5,147 kg for an average yield of 559.46 kg/ha. The best yielding variety was Green Pigeon with a yield of 641.67 kg/ha. The poorest yields were obtained with Lola (241.67 kg/ha).

Variety	# IP	#OP	Total Land Area (ha)	Production (kg)	Yield (kg/ha)
Green Pigeon	5	10	6.84	4389	641.67
K-131	3	3	1.52	555	365.13
Lola	2	2	0.84	203	241.67
Total			9.2	5147	559.46

Structure partenaire	OP	Culture	Variété	Sup (ha)	Prod tot (kg)	Rdt Kg/ha	M	W	Total	Observ
OSV NGEMBA	APLP	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50	1780	890	2	3	5	Groupes de Travail au lieu des OP
	AVDIP	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50			2	2	4	
	AJIDK	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50			1	2	3	
	AJEPRO	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50			2	3	5	
CAJD	AJUDEC	Haricot	K131	0.50	180	360	4	6	10	
	AFAD	Haricot	Lola	0.50	130	260	10	3	13	
UPAD	Mamans veuves de lufu toto	Haricot	Lola	0.34	73	214	0	16	16	
	AJMK	Haricot	K131	0.66	150	227	12	0	12	
COODEI	APALUI	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50	720	720	8	11	19	Collective land area
	UAMI	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.50			6	10	16	
Fondation ELSHADAI	Groupe des paysans de buila	Haricot	Pigeon vert	1	219	219	7	5	12	
LE RURAL	UANTU	Haricot	Pigeon vert	1	890	445	4	9	13	Collective Land Area
	ASDM	Haricot	Pigeon vert	1			5	7	12	
JPPR	JPPR	Haricot	Pigeon vert	0.84	780	928.5	8	10	18	
		Haricot	K131	0.36	225	625	4	8	12	
Total				9.2	5147	559.46	75	95	170	

JPPR registered the highest yields for green pigeon dry beans at 928.5 kg/ha, as well as for K-131 (625 kg/ha). UPAD for Lola and K-131 and Fondation El Shadai for Green Pigeon had the overall lowest yields (214, 227 and 219 kg/ha, respectively). A total of 170 farmers of whom 95 (55.9%) are women participated in this activity.

Monitoring of B-2013 Cassava Fields

In B-2013 445 households in Bas Congo Province planted a total of 108.35 ha of improved cassava varieties to production fields. These fields were, for the most part, established late in the B season and thus have yet to reach their first coppicing. Field monitoring visits by the provincial agronomist of Bas Congo notes that they are developing well and, for the moment, remain disease free.

In Bandundu 35 IP were contracted to provide proximity monitoring of cassava production fields. Thirty of the 35 received equipment including machetes, hoes, files, measuring tapes, bicycles and a quota of gasoline to undertake their monitoring. Results of this monitoring will be presented in subsequent quarterly reports.

In B-2013 on the Plateau of Batéké the project contracted with NOVACEL to perform primary multiplication of cassava TME-419. This variety that has proven to be susceptible to cassava brown streak virus if left in the ground more than 12 months is no longer being disseminated by FPPM. The roots and tubers will be remitted to our IP partner for production or commercial purposes. Novacel will communicate with the project the quantities obtained at coppicing/harvest and how they have been used. Money earned through the sales of this planting material are expected to be reinvested by NOVACEL into productive activities aligned with FPPM's overall mission.

In B-2013 four structures instituted community multiplication fields in order to obtain planting materials for their household members. By the end of the reporting period FESIC had begun harvesting of planting materials and their distribution to member households. The other three structures have planned coppicing during Q2.

FESIC coppiced 1350 lm of Zizila, 800 lm of 94/0339 and 750 mm of Nsansi. This is enough planting material to outplant at least 1.55 ha of cassava. Harvest is continuing and at the end of the exercise we should have overall production and yield figures provided to us.

Monitoring of A-2012 Primary Multiplication Cassava Fields

In Bas Congo four primary multiplication fields, each approximately 1 ha in size, were set up in A-2012 with four different IP: ADEI, APROFEL, Femmes du Monde and CDS-Kisantu. Six different varieties are being multiplied: 94/0330, 01/1229, TME-419, Zizila, Disanka and Nsansi. Coppicing is in process at three of the four sites. ADEI is late in its production cycle. Results from first coppicing will be available at the end of March 2014.

	Variety	Total Land Area (ha)
1	01/1229	0.45
2	94/0330	0.58
3	TME-419	0.6
4	Disanka	.11
5	Nsansi	.27
6	Zizila	1.97
	Total	3.98

IP	Territory	Sector	Variety	Land Area (ha)	Observations
ADEI	Lukula	Fubu	94/0330	0.24	Not yet at maturity
			01/1229	0.03	
			Zizila	0.73	
			S/T	1	
APROFEL	Lukula	Patu	94/0330	0.13	Coppicing in progress
			01/1229	0.13	
			Zizila	0.73	
			S/T	0.99	
Femmes du Monde	Mbanza-ngungu	Kivulu	Disanka	0.11	Coppicing in progress
			Nsansi	0.27	
			Zizila	0.11	
			TME419	0.51	
			S/T	1	
CDS-Kisantu	Madimba	Ngeba	TME419	0.09	Coppicing in progress
			94/0330	0.21	
			01/1229	0.29	
			Zizila	0.40	
			S/T	0.99	

Harvest of B-2012 cassava

On the Batéké Plateau during this reporting period one structure harvested its cassava. Kobota Elengi produced 81.140 lm of planting material on 6.46 ha and registered a yield of 12.560 kg/ha.

Monitoring of A-2013 Community Multiplication Fields for Cassava

This reporting period community multiplication fields were established with coppiced material from primary multiplication fields established during 2012. A total of 10 structures furnished material to 12 IP. It is estimated that almost 65 ha have been planted with improved material. Four varieties topped the list: Nsansi with 50.100 lm or appx 26.72 ha, Zizila with 24.625 lm or 13.13 ha, Mvasi with 21.350 lm or 11.39 ha and Disanka with 16.850 lm or 9 ha at a planting density of 1875 lm/ha equal to 12,500 boutures/ha.

PROVENANCE				DESTINATION											
IP Supplier	Site	Sector	Territory	IP Dest.	Site	Sector	Territory	Quantity/VARIETY (in linear meters)							Est. Land Area (ha)
								Mvazi	Disanka	Nsansi	94/0330	BUTAMU	ZIZILA	01/1229	
BDD /Matadi	Manzonzi	Luima	Songololo	Fondation Nsimba Nzungila	Nzadi kongo		Moanda	0	0	9950	0	50	0	0	5.33
OPIDEC	Nkanka	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	ASSOLUM	Londe		Mbanza-ngungu	2100	0	11000	0	0	0	0	6.99
OPIDEC	Nkanka	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	ADACRI	Sumba	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	500	0	7500	0	0	0	0	4.27
ITAV Gombe matadi	Domaine ecole matadi	Gombe matadi	Mbanza-ngungu	CBFC Gombe Lutete	Vula	Gombe matadi	Mbanza-ngungu	0	0	0	0	0	9375	0	5
AFEPA/Nkolo	Bangu dia zulu	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	CAND	Kingombe	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	0	0	0	2500	0	0	0	1.33
UPEC	Muala nkanka	Kivulu	Mbanza-ngungu	UPAD	Masangu	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	1500	2700	1050	0	0	4250	0	5.07
BDD /Matadi	Manzonzi	Luima	Songololo	GROUPEDI	Kuakua	Lufu	Seke banza	11600	8450	15300	0	1550	3500	0	21.55
APROFEL	Kimakuala 2	Patu	Lukula	CLD Vungu / APROFEL	Luangu lu vungu	Fubu	Lukula	0	0	0	650	0	7500	550	4.64
RADRI	Kiyula	Luima	Songololo	FDLCR	Zamba	Luima	Songololo	750	1000	850	3000	600	0	0	3.31
AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	FLCP	Camp ndeke		Mdimba	650	0	1250	0	0	0	0	1.01
UPEC	Muala nkanka	Kivulu	Mbanza-ngungu	APEF	Kintanu		Madimba	4250	2500	1200	0	0	0	0	4.24
FMSC	Boko makeke	Boko	Mbanza-ngungu	Srs de sainte Marie de Kisantu	Mbidi		Madimba	0	2200	2000	0	0	0	0	2.24
Total								21.350	16.850	50.100	6.150	2.150	24.625	550	64.98

Cassava production fields A-2013

Three IP UADM, APREDEM and APROFEL provided improved planting material for production sites in four different locations. A total of 10 ha has been out planted to three varieties Nsansi, Buitamu and Zizila. In Bas Congo, Zizila is a preferred improved cassava variety.

Provenance				Destination							
IP	Site	Sector	Territory	IP	Site	Sector	Territory	Qté de boutures (m)			TLA (ha)
								Nsansi	Butamu	Zizila	
UADM ex RADEC	Miezi	Kwilu-ngongo	Mbanza-gungu	UADM ex RADEC		Kwilu-ngongo	Manza-ngungu	12187			6.5
APREDEM	Kunda	Kivulu	Mbanza-gungu	APREDEM	Buila	Boko	Mbanza-gungu	350	250	712.5	0.70
APROFEL	Kimakuala 1	Patu	Mbanza-gungu	Eglise Ngete tsemani/APROFEL	Kimbondolo	Patu	Lukula			1875	1
APROFEL	Kimakuala 1	Patu	Mbanza-gungu	CLD Kipata/APROFEL	Kumbu diambu	Kakongo	Kipata			3375	1.8
Total								12537	250	5962.5	10

Community multiplication of peanuts and soybean from secondary multiplication activities undertaken in A-2012

Bas Congo

Community multiplication activities were undertaken using R2 generation short cycle certified peanut and soybean seed from A-2012. Maize seed did not pass either germination or certification tests and was attacked by weevils post-harvest. Actelic, purchased for post-harvest seed treatment was applied too late, principally because there was no post-harvest conditioning at field sites to separate good seed from infested seed. This permitted a re-infestation to occur once stocks were entered into the warehouse.

A total of 8 structures out planted 10 hectares of soybeans of the variety Vuangi. All these structures are in the district of cataracts in the territories of Songololo, Luozi or Mbanza-Ngungu. Thirty structures planted CMC with the JL-24 variety of peanuts. These 30 organizations are divided between five different territories: Madimba, Mbanza Ngungu, Songololo, Lukaya and Kasangulu. In total 46.72 ha have been planted which will benefit the members of these OP at harvest.

N°	PROVENANCE				DESTINATION								
	STRUCTURE	secteur	territoire	District	STRUCTURE	Site	secteur	territoire	District	soja Vuangi		arachide JL 24	
										Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)
1	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ADACRI	Nsafu Nleki	boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	240	2,00
2	MDM	Iufu	Sekebanza	Iukaya	ACR	Boko	boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	FOSIR	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	APROFEL	Patu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	CAJD/GS	Gombe Matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	CDS/Kisantu	ngeba	madimba	Iukaya	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	MDM	Bundi	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	BDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
3	Nguizani	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	Fondation EL Shadai	Luvuvamu	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	40,00	1,00	0	0,00
4	MDM	Mbavu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	CEPSDR	Zamba	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
	CDS/Kisantu	ngeba	madimba	Iukaya	UDERCO	boko,masikila	boko disu	Madimba	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	UDERCO	boko,masikila	boko disu	Madimba	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	280	2,33
5	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	UDERCO	boko,masikila	boko disu	Madimba	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	160	1,33
6	SADAP	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	RASA	Nkanka	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
	RADRI	Lufu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	ENAR	N'sumba	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ENAR	N'sumba	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
7	ADEI	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	ENAR	N'sumba	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	AFEDIK	Kipasa	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	FOSIR	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	AFEDIK	Kipasa	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
8	CDS/Kisantu	ngeba	madimba	Iukaya	AFEDIK	Kipasa	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
9	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	AVINO	Kintoto	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
	FOSIR	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	AFED	kisimba	Ngemba	Madimba	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
10	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	AFED	kisimba	Ngemba	Madimba	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
	ADEI	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	ELSO DECO	Kinzila	Kasangulu	kasangulu	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	BDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ELSO DECO	Kinzila	Kasangulu	kasangulu	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
11	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ELSO DECO	Kinzila	Kasangulu	kasangulu	Lukaya	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
	SADAP	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	100	0,83
	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
	ITAV/Gombe Matadi	Gombe Matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	100	0,83
	APROFEL	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
	MDM	Bundi	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
	ADEI	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	AJELUC	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
13	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	160,00	4,00	0	0,00
	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ADERU	Zonzo	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
14	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ADERU	Zonzo	Gombe sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	120	1,00
	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	JPPR	Kintadi	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	RADRI	Lufu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	JPPR	Kintadi	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	JPPR	Kintadi	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
15	SADAP	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	JPPR	Kintadi	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
16	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	OSV/NGEMBA	Nkuanza	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	200	1,67
	UPEC		Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ADECOM	Mansende	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ADECOM	Mansende	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ADECOM	Mansende	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	ITAV/Gombe Matadi	Gombe Matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	20	0,17
18	RADRI	Lufu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	40	0,33
	ABE	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ACK	Munkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	20,00	0,50	0	0,00
	SADAP	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ACK	Munkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ACK	Munkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
19	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ACK	Munkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	80	0,67
	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ASSESVIE	Kinlombo	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
20	ABE	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ASSESVIE	Kinlombo	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	20,00	0,50	0	0,00
21	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	APIDA	Kindundu	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	60	0,50
22	FOSIR	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	CAND	Kingombe 1	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0,00	0,00	120	1,00

	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	40.00	1.00	0	0.00
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	60	0.50
	FOSIR	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	60	0.50
	SADAP	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	40	0.33
	BDD/Matadi	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	20	0.17
23	JPPR	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	GPAEK	Camp conducteur	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	60	0.50
	CAJD	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	180	1.50
	APROFEL	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	80	0.67
	MDM	Boma mungu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	80	0.67
	BDD/Matadi	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	140	1.17
	OSV /NGEMBA	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	40	0.33
24	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	40.00	1.00	0	0.00
25	APROFEL	Patu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	COOPALU	Lombo	Kwilu ngongo	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	120	1.00
	RADRI	Lufu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	Terre des hommes	Kindamba	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	240	2.00
26	CAJD/GS	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	Terre des hommes	Ntua moyo	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	120	1.00
	APDD	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	Groupe le rural	Ntumpa	Mongolualala	Luozi	Cataractes	40.00	1.00	0	0.00
27	BDD/Matadi	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	Groupe le rural	Ntumpa	Mongolualala	Luozi	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	360	3.00
	MDM	Boma mungu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0.00	0.00	31.5	0.26
	BDD/Matadi	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0.00	0.00	20	0.17
28	ITAV/Gombe Matadi	Gombe Matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0.00	0.00	20	0.17
	MDM	Boma mungu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	AFECODI	Sukula	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	14.5	0.12
29	CDS/Kisantu	ngeba	madimba	lukaya	AFECODI	Sukula	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	40.00	1.00	0	0.00
	MDM	Boma mungu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	Nsalasani	Kinkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	62	0.52
	ADEI	fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	Nsalasani	Kinkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	44	0.37
30	CDS/Kisantu	ngeba	madimba	lukaya	Nsalasani	Kinkanda	Gombe Sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0.00	0.00	14	0.12
	TOTAL									400.00	10.00	5606	46.72

Community multiplication fields established using R1 seed from A-2012 primary seed multiplication activities

Bas Congo

As can be seen in the table on the next page, 17 IP received R1 seed from 11 structures that had multiplied R1 seed under contract with FPPM in A-2012. These structures are divided between five different territories- Madimba, Kasangulu, Mbanza-Gungu, Songololo, Luozi and Lukula. Six structures are growing cowpeas. Of these four are growing the H4 variety on 1.86 ha, and six structures are growing the Diamant variety on 3.96 ha. Seven structures have planted a total of 7.5 ha to soybeans of the Vuangi variety, while 10 structures have planted 6.015 hectares of peanuts of the JL-24 variety. Seven structures have planted other varieties of peanuts on a total of 11.634 ha.

Community multiplication fields established using R1 seed from primary seed multiplication activities undertaken in A-2012.

N°	PROVENANCE				DESTINATION																										
	STRUCTURE	secteur	territoire	District	STRUCTURE	Site	secteur	territoire	District	Niebe H4		Niebe Diamant		soja Vuangi		ara JL24		ara JL24-1		ara JL24-2		ara A1408		ara ICGV-SM 95523		ara ICGV-SM 95530		ara ICGV-SM 86021			
										Qté(kg)	sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)	Qté(kg)	Sup(ha)
1	ABE	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ACR	Boko	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	40.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OSV Ngemba	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ACR	Boko	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	140	1.166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ACR	Boko	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	20	0.166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ABE	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	ADERU	Zonzo	Gombe sud	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	40.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ABE	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	UPAD	Kunda	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	20.00	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	UDERCO	Boko, masakila	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	1.33	
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	UDERCO	Boko, masakila	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	14	0.46	23	0.766	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	RASA	Nkanka	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	60	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	ADEI	Fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	AVINO	Kintoto	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	40	0.333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ELSO DECO	Kinzila	Kasangulu	Kasangulu	Lukaya	0	0	30	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Levain des masses	Ngemba	Madimba	Lukaya	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	40.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	OSV Ngemba	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	OSV/NGEMBA	Nkuanza	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	60	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	4.166	0	0	441.75	3.68	0	0
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	OSV/NGEMBA	Nkuanza	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	30	1	0	0	80.00	2.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	IDEA	Mongo	Ntimanti	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	30	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	ADEI	Fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	CAND	Kingombe 1	Boko	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	57	0.475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	OSV Ngemba	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	AFECODI	Sukula	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	13.05	0.108	0	0	52.6	0.438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	AFECODI	Sukula	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	40.00	1.00	60	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.35
13	UJADL	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	AFECODI	Sukula	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	40.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	RADRI	Lufu	Sekebanza	Bas-Fleuve	APIDA	Kindundu	Boko	Songololo	Cataractes	5	0.166	5	0.166	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	ADEI	Fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	FKKM	Ngandu	Gombe matadi	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	80	0.666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	COOPALU	Lombo	Kwilu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	120	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	Groupe le rural	Ntumpa	Mongolualala	Luozi	Cataractes	0	0	23	0.766	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	Groupe le rural	Ntumpa	Mongolualala	Luozi	Cataractes	0	0	7	0.233	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	CEDIL	Patu	Patu	Lukula	Bas Fleuve	0	0	1	0.033	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	GAS	Luima	Songololo	Cataractes	CEDIL	Patu	Patu	Lukula	Bas Fleuve	6	0.2	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OSV Ngemba	Wombo	Songololo	Cataractes	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	UPEC	Kivulu	Mb-Ngungu	Cataractes	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	206	1.716	20	0.16	0	0	0	0	12	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ADEI	Fubu	Lukula	Bas-Fleuve	ADB	Nenga	Bokodisu	Madimba	Lukaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	6	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.16	0	0	0
									55	1.826	119	3.96	300.00	7.50	722.05	6	20	0.16	192.6	1.6	521.6	4.34	20	0.16	441.75	3.68	202	1.68			

The table below summarizes information given previously, as well as speaking directly to the importance of partnership with FPPM and the diversification of crops

Structure	Sector	Territory	Cowpea	Soybeans	Peanuts JL-24	Peanuts (other varieties) ¹
ABD	Bokodisu	Madimba			X (1.766 ha)	X (3) 0.5 ha
ACR	Boko	Mbanza-Ngungu		X 1 ha	X (0.166 ha)	X (1) 1.166 ha
ADERU	Gombe Sud	Mbanza-Ngungu		X 1 ha		
AFECODI	Lulma	Songololo		X 2 ha	X (0.608 ha)	X (2) 0.788 ha
APIDA	Boko	Songololo	X (2v) 0.332 ha			
AVINO	Boko	Mbanza-Ngungu			X 0.333 ha	
CAND	Boko	Mbanza-Ngungu			X 0.475 ha	
CEDIL	Patu	Lukukla	X 0.233 ha			
COOPALU	Kwilu	Mbanza-Ngungu			X 1ha	
ELSO DECO	Kasangulu	Kasangulu	X 1 ha			
FKKM	Gombe-Matadi	Mbanza-Ngungu			X 0.667 ha	
Groupe le Rural	Mongolualala	Luozi	X 1 ha			
IDEA	Ntimanti	Mbanza-Ngungu	X 1ha	X 1 ha		
OSV/Ngemba	Wombo	Songololo	X 1 ha	X 2 ha	X 0.5 ha	X (2) 7.85 ha
RASA	Boko	Mbanza-Ngungu			X 0.5 ha	
UDERCO	Bokodisu	Madimba	X (2v) 1.23 ha			X (1) 1.33 ha
UPAD	Boko	Mbanza-Ngungu		X 0.5 ha		
Total = 17			5.8 ha	7.5 ha	6.015 ha	11.634 ha

Bandundu

In Bandundu OP that were interested in receiving improved seed for the setting up of community multiplication fields needed to respond to four criteria:

1. They needed to have available land that was prepared for planting
2. They had to be known, credible entities in their intervention zone
3. They had to be willing to pay for the transport cost of seed from the warehouse to their fields and
4. They needed to current FPPM partners with a valid protocol and good history of execution

Using these criteria 16 structures were chosen for its community multiplication activity in A-2013. Their seed was furnished by 11 of our IP. Four IP were both donors of seed and recipients. These were Mam Sa'Ngol, CORIDEK, RADIK and UADIM. A Total of 3249.5 kg of seed was distributed. Of 52.9 ha to be planted we have confirmation on only 14.07, but the rest of the land area should be validated by the end of Q2.

Seed	Kg
Cowpeas Vita 7	921
Maize-Mudishi 1	50
Peanuts- JL 24	1800
Soybeans- Afya	478.5
Total	3249.5

¹ Experimental varieties from INERA JL24-1, JL 24-2, A1408, ICGV-SM 95523, ICGV-SM 95530, ICGV-SM 86021

We note that FPPM has had problems, particularly in Bandundu with both quantity of improved seed and quality of this seed. Traceability was never able to be fully established in the province and there is doubt that the Foundation seed sourced from INERA Kiyaka was effectively certified foundation seed. Insufficient post-harvest conditioning of maize meant that good maize was mixed with weevil infested maize, creating a situation ideal for re-infestation and cross infestation, even though the maize received a post-harvest pesticide application.

Certain structures that received cowpea seed did not choose to outplant on A-2013 preferring instead to hold the seed for the B-2014 season. In Idiofa IP Mam San Gol registered only a 30% germination rate for Soybeans planed on their land. These seeds held since A-2012, were not stored under ideal conditions and it is known that soybeans and other grain legumes lose much of their agronomic vigor unless stored in a cold chamber after 3 to 4 months. Information missing in the following table will be completed during the next quarter.

In Bulungu, CERDIK planted maize but a site visit determined that germination was poor and that goats and insects had feasted on the field, which was abandoned by the farmers.

	Seed Provenance	Kg of seed remitted	IP Recipient	Territory	Crop	Variety	Total Land Area (Ha)	
							Anticipated	Measured
1	MamSangol	360	MamSangol	Idiofa	Soybean	Afya	9	3
2	CEDAR	72.5						
3	OTRAPAID	30	MamSangol	Bulungu	Soybean	Afya	2.5	2
4	COVODER	16						
5	CORIDEK	50	CERDIK	Bulungu	Maize	Mudishi 1	2	2.15
6	RADIK	30	FB	Bulungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	1	SaisonB 14
7	RADIK	60	ACM	Gungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	2	SaisonB 14
8	RADIK	60	ADEBU	Bulungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	2	TBD
9	UADIM	60			Cowpea		2	
10	RADIK	120	RADIK	Idiofa	Cowpea	Vita 7	4	TBD
11	UADIM	60			Cowpea		2	
12	CEPAL	90			Cowpea			
13	UADIM	30	RADEK	Kenge	Cowpea	Vita 7	5	TBD
14	AJTC	30			Cowpea			
15	RADIK	81	CORIDEK	Bulungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	2.7	2.5
16	COVODER	30	AJTC	Gungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	1	SaisonB 14
17	CEPAL	120	CERDIK	Bulungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	4	SaisonB 14
18	RADIK	60	CDRM	Idiofa	Cowpea	Vita 7	2	1.1
19	ADK	320	RADEK	Kenge	Peanut	JL 24	2.7	TBD
20	SEVIE	200			Peanut			
21	COREDEK	280	COLUDES	Gungu	Peanut	JL 24	4	3.32
22	SEVIE	480	UADIM	Bulungu	Peanut	JL 24	4	TBD
23	SEVIE	40	COOPEC	Bandundu /V	Peanut	JL 24	0.3	TBD
24	ADK	480	ADEBU	Bulungu	Peanut	JL 24	4	TBD
25	CEPAL	60	UNAF	Gungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	2	TBD
26	RADIK	30	AFDIL	Gungu	Cowpea	Vita 7	1	TBD
		3249.5		TOTAL			59.2	14.07

Impacts

- In A-2012 IP CORIDEK received 50 kg of QPM Mudishi 1 from FPPM. They planted 2 ha of the seed for multiplication purposes. In A-2013 CORIDEK and its OP partners planted 88 ha of maize with the harvest from the first 2 hectares in the context of the Agricultural Village Project being implemented by the Governor of Bandundu. In the context of this project the governor provides tractors to work the land and each household receives ½ hectare of plowed land and the fertilizer necessary to plant the maize seed.

Constraints and Difficulties

- A deficit of good quality certified seed with documented provenance for A-2013
- IP who behave badly due to insufficient proximity monitoring of their activities
- Given that the project is no longer paying the fees to transport material to the IP and OP, a number of structures geographically distant from the warehouses where the seed was stored chose not to undertake community multiplication or production activities

Lessons Learned

- The Project Approach must be mastered by its employees in order for them to explain it to our IP and OP
- There is a need to intensify field based presence of FPPM agents in proximity with our client/beneficiaries in order to facilitate communications
- Demonstration plots will assist in farmer adoption of production best practices

Principal Activities for Q2

- Order R1 seed from INERA DG
- Install Demonstration Fields
- Monitor the harvest B-2013 and A-2013
- Practical training for FFS participants in Best Agronomic and Integrated Soil Fertility Practices

Component 2- Improving Market Efficiencies

Introduction

This reporting period C-2 received technical assistance from an outside consultant, Rick Wesch, who, in addition to assisting with team building and work planning also assisted in detailing the rollout of activities targeted to PO in order to establish farmgate agro-processing activities for cassava throughout the project zone. The team participated in the quarterly technical review in Kimpésé, the orientation of new proximity field agents and contributed to FPPM's Q4 and annual reporting.

Activities undertaken during this Reporting Period

Credit Intermediation

Contacts were made with three banks Advansbank, Ecobank and BIC as well as with one development partner, SNV, concerning financing opportunities for FPPM agribusiness clients. SNV has a credit guarantee system in place with Ecobank where each party deposited \$100,000 dollars to promote rural lending.

Advansbank has already extended supplier credit to a FPPM partner. Ecobank and BIC suggest that FPPM send individual enterprises interested in leveraging external financing to see them. Each bank declares that interested parties will undergo an orientation concerning credit before any money will be lent.

Among our clients, at least 20% of them have a declared interest in external credit. Their estimated needs average \$10,000.

Priority will be given in Q2 to assisting the new agro-processing enterprises destined to start operations – PROMAB in Bandundu, Zamba and Mukungu Lengi in Bas Congo, and AFAD and FESIC on the Plateau of Batéké. Preliminary contact has been made with microfinance institutions in all three provinces (Mucrefeki (BDD), Mufesakin (Kinshasa) and CAMEC (Lukula in BC).

Market Information System

The first quarter of this FY much time was spent completing the administrative contracting for the Bas Congo focal point, REMACOB. This resulted in SIM being off the air from October until mid-December in Bas Congo. Ultimately, lessons learned from this process were applied to the identification and contractualization of a focal point in Bandundu, URPB. The contract with Radio Munku of the Batéké Plateau was re-negotiated downward. An analysis of Market information collected to date in Kinshasa and in the provinces is presented in annex 1.

Conditioning and Value Added Processing

During this reporting period DAI consultant Rick Wesch dedicated four weeks to the establishment of processing centers at the village level. Focus was placed on this concrete activity for several reasons. First, the processing center work of the component, while perhaps the most important in terms of its potential to positively impact project beneficiaries, had made the least amount of concrete progress towards its goals. Assistance was sorely needed. Second, experience showed that village based processing centers required a great deal of post-establishment support to ensure their functional viability and financial sustainability. With just over two years left in the project, time could become a limiting factor to their long term success. Third, the project has a goal of establishing a minimum of 21 processing centers. This is no small number given the amount of capacity building required of the team to support a single center. This too will require a great amount of time. Fourth, village based processing centers should prove to have the greatest, measureable concrete impact on the household level compared to MIS or market efficiency activities. Detail regarding specific activities undertaken in support of processing center establishment included:

- 1) **Facilitating the development of a plan to put cassava processing centers in place at the OP level;** although pieces of processing center planning existed, no coherent, detailed project plan had been developed that could be communicated to and implemented at the regional level and actively tracked against progress at the Kinshasa level. This level of detailed planning is critical given the inherent shortcomings in leadership, planning and communication exhibited within C2.
- 2) **Field visits to Batéké and Bandundu to undertake initial implementation**

Concept notes by targeted PO have been developed but not yet reviewed. Comments relative to PROMAB and Zamba have been returned for edits, additions and corrections. The concept note for Makungu Lengi is under development with the assistance of project IP APROFEL.

Four of Six structures already possess statutes and internal rules of order. These are AFAD, FESIC, PROMAB and Nzamba. The CLD of Tukisana and Makungu Lengi are in the process of establishing and legalizing their documents.

In Bandundu:

PROMAB- The Improved Cassava Project of Bulumbu has 65 members of whom 45 are women. Their goal is to combat hunger and poverty in their geographic zone. The PO has constructed a 8m x 4m x 2m= 64 m³ depot covered in aluminum in Mutti and has a second warehouse 12m x 5 m x 2 m or 120 m³ in Bulumbu. They have constructed 20 drying racks. The site that has been identified is 128 meters from flowing water. Beside the river Kabangu the PO is constructing a potable water capture point for the community to assist the community in fighting dysentery, cholera, typhoid etc.. With revenues garnered from their first harvest of improved variety cassava (TME-419) the PO purchased a 13HP Poussa flour mill for \$1400 and a \$400 hammer mill in order to ease the women's workload.

In Bas Congo:

Zamba- The PO has delimited the land destined for the processing center. Both the concept note questionnaire and initial environmental review are completed.

Makungu Lengi- The concept note questionnaire has been completed. The Village elders have reserved 2 ha of land in proximity to the production fields for the processing center. The PO is using wood to construct the hangar for the processing equipment and bamboo for the drying tables. They anticipate putting an aluminum roof on the hangar. APROFEL is assisting the CLD in the development of their legal documents (Statute and Internal Rules of Order) as well as in the process of receiving Notarized recognition of these.

On the Plateau of Batéké:

AFAD and FESIC- Initial meetings were held with both organizations to discuss the need for and contents of the concept notes, the need for an environmental review of the project before proceeding with the establishment of a grant. Both organizations have tentatively identified sites for the installation of the agro-processing enterprises and begun construction of drying racks and siting for their hangars.

Information received from the Batéké Plateau suggests that the Italian Cooperation (COOPI) which restarted extension activities last year in the zone of Mbankana, is now interested in supporting the production of microcassettes. To this end they are setting up 18 new processing units in conjunction with 151 PO members of COPAP (The Coordination of Agricultural Producers of Batéké) in their intervention zone. COOPI has subdivided their zone into 2 axes, and, on each axe, they have subdivided the population into three pools. COOPI will construct a warehouse at each pool and place several processing units in proximity to these warehouses. Where the processing units are placed depends upon the productive capacity of each pool and the availability of water in proximity for processing.

COOPI will provide construction materials while the beneficiaries of the processing units will supply the day labor, sand and water for construction. Pools will cover a radius of 20 km from the site of the proposed warehouse. COPAP has a truck that will assure the collection of product from the different rural pool warehouses and assure their transport to the central sales depot at the Paroisse Catholique Sainte Therese in the 7th quartier of the Commune of Ndjili.

COOPI is seeking partners to assist in the transport of tubers from the fields to the processing sites and the microcassettes from the processing sites to the rural pool warehouses.

Of four monitoring visits previewed, three occurred. Only Makungu Lengi did not receive the visits, though they have been regularly visited and advised by the local AP.

Transport and Market Infrastructures

During this reporting period a partial inventory of transport and warehousing space was undertaken. In Kikwit two large wholesale loading/unloading zones, Kazamba and the Bridge at the Kwilu River were inventoried.

Kazamba is located 5 km west of center city Kikwit on the road leading to the airport. It receives agricultural produce from villages in the sectors of Kisunzu (Kingandu and Mushinga) and Mudikalunga (Kanga, Ngula, and Kasendji) in the territory of Gungu, as well as the village of Kisumbu in the sector of Payskongila, part of the Territory of Masimanimba.

Kazamba has 300m³ of warehouse space available which was constructed by the PASAR project financed by the African Development Bank. The warehouse is currently managed by the commune of Kazamba who benefits fully from the revenues being generated. The Kazamba zone is serviced by:

- 5 Eurotracker 25mT trucks
- 5 10 mT Mercedes trucks
- 2 Man 9mT trucks

This yields a total transport capacity of 193 mT. Further, this wholesale loading and unloading zone houses 10 private peanut shelling machines. There is a dynamic women's organization GMDK that has existed for 20 years and whose main commercial activity is the purchasing of peanuts in the shell, dehulling these and repacking the grains for transshipment.

The majority of the peanuts in the market come from Kigandu, Mushinga, Kasendji and Paykongila-Cite. In these villages peanuts are cultivated in both the A and B agricultural seasons and households produce between 10 and 20 sixty kg sacs of peanuts per season. These zones also produce large quantities of maize and cassava for sale in this wholesale transshipment location.

Pont Kwilu is inside the city of Kikwit on the banks of the Kwilu river. It is managed by an NGO established by the Jesuit brethren and receives product from Bulungu and Idiofa Territories. Two types of operations occur in this wholesale center. First, there is the unloading of trucks bring produce in from the villages. This costs 200 FC/sac of which 100 FC is destined for the stevedore's wages with the other 100 FC reserved for parking fees. On any given day there are 50 stevedores available to unload vehicles. The second operation is the loading of large tractor trailers and commercial vehicles bound for Kinshasa. It costs these trucks 5000 FC for parking and 200 FC/sac for the loading of produce.

The Pont Kwilu loading zone has a capacity of 16 vehicles at any given time. Regular transport purveyors include:

- 6 Eurotrackers @ 35mT each
- 6 IVECO commercial vehicles @ 25mT each
- 4 ten mT commercial vehicles- 2 MAN and 2 Mercedes

This equals a daily transport capacity of 400 mT. It should be noted however that this commercial wholesale space has only a rudimentary warehouse space constructed of bamboo and covered with plastic tarps.

In Bas Congo, C-2 inventoried existing warehouse space finding that there were numerous warehouse facilities available that have been constructed by numerous donors. It is thus not necessary for FPPM to

construct new space, but rather to renovate and upgrade existing space, while, at the same time, assisting communities in the development of profitable management strategies for this space.

Improved Commercial Relations

A market for microcassettes in Kinshasa

During Q1 PEDM of Idiofa sold 7.2mT of microcassettes in the Kinshasa market generating gross revenues of 4.740.000 FC (appx \$5152 USD). Expenses linked to the commercial operations (as opposed to production and processing operations), notably transport to Kinshasa, warehousing and commercial fees and taxes are evaluated as costing 1.278.200 FC or \$1.389 USD. The gross profitability was 3.461.800 (appx.\$3763 USD). Unfortunately PEDM did not share with FPPM the destination of these profits. However, the total production of micro-cosettes for PEDM from May-December with assistance from FPPM was 15.14mT with an additional production of 16.38 mT of improved macro-cosettes. Since May 2013, PEDM, with assistance from FPPM, has thus produced 31.52mT of improved cassava products. We note too that the 6 wholesalers identified by PEDM to market their microcassettes in Kinshasa have opened a new sales point at the Mangobo market in Quartier 2 of the Commune of Ndjili. This brings to 40, the number of existent sales points for microcassettes known to FPPM in Kinshasa.

Actualizing the map of wholesale markets, truck depots, sales points for microcassettes and improved cassava cosettes in Kinshasa

The GIS data was reactualized in December 2013 (see Annex 2). Two new sales points for micro-cosettes were identified in the Commune of Ndjili. There are now 40 micro-cosette sales points that have been identified in Kinshasa, of these 17 (42.5%) are either in the Commune of Gombé or the Commune of Kasa Vubu. This is principally for two reasons- micro-cosettes occupy a niche market, cost a bit more than regular cosettes and are thus targeted to an upper middle class market; and because the first person to initiate the production of micro-cosettes in Congo, Mme. Manoka, had her commercial activities centered in Kasa Vubu.

Impacts

- In Bas-Congo Province, a total of 37 structures are currently receiving e-mail updates on market prices from FPPM. Distinct from the focal point radio station, these 37 enterprises are interested in receiving updated information through a personalized service. For 10 weeks during Q1 information was regularly provided to these clients free of charge.
- In Bandundu Province, during the month of November merchants from Kikwit actually travelled to Kinshasa to purchase maize because they learned through MIS that maize was available for 650 F/kg while at the same time maize was selling in Kikwit for 1100 F/kg. An enterprising merchant quickly bought 10 mT of maize and shipped it into Kikwit by bus
- 15.140 kg of micro-cosettes produced by PEDM in Idiofa were sold in the Kinshasa market. Of this 7200 kg (47.6%) were sold during the months of October and November. Selling this product provided temporary employment opportunities for 27 women food retailers, 18 in the Liberty Market of Masina Commune, 6 in the Mangobo market of Ndjili Commune, and three in

the Gambela market of Kasa Vubu commune. The market retailers in Liberty market have been on-selling product from PEDM since 2010, starting with improved quality macro-cosettes from the Plateau pf Batéké. Retailers in the other two markets have been purchasing micro-cosettes wholesale from PEDM for the last 6 months in order to retail them. These women's profit comes from converting the microcosettes to flour. They earn 20.000FC on each 75 kg sac of microcosettes that they purchase wholesale for 50.000 FC. In order to earn this amount the retailers resort to stretching of the micro-cosettes by wetting them down prior to milling. In this way they augment the volume of the flour, but decrease its overall storability and quality proposition. APTM, aware of this sales practice is actively seeking ways to reduce the production cost of microcosettes so that the retailers can purchase wholesale, make their margins without resorting to underhanded tactics that degrade the product and its value proposition.

- Three private warehouses have been built by individuals in the territory of Bagata using locally available materials. The three managers charge 150 FC/sac of product stored in their warehouses. These installations offer protection from the elements and security from theft.

Constraints

- Renewing the REMACOB contract took 3 months
- The quality of information coming from the provinces renders its analysis difficult
- Producer Organizations are not well organized structurally and functionally. Few have the appropriate legal documentation and the procedures required to obtain these are complicated and costly.
- A number of IP expressed frustration once they recognized that they would not be the direct beneficiaries of agro-processing equipment.
- Private warehousing initiatives are very limited in the project's rural intervention zone. Farmers keep their stock in their own homes which makes it difficult to assess the quantity of product available and this dispersion acts as a disincentive to transporters and market wholesalers who are looking for fixed supply points with sufficient aggregated product to load their vehicles efficiently rather than driving from point to point looking for product.

Observations, Lessons and Recommendations

- FPPM needs to reinforce its communication with partners concerning the notion of partnership and sustainable development in order to avoid continued handout mentalities on the part of implementing partners and beneficiaries
- The privately owned and operated processing centers show more organization, profitability and sustainability in their operations than those of subsidized community associations. Community based processing centers must function like a private sector enterprise rather than a social club.
- Frequent, proximity visitation is the key to assisting Producer Organizations in developing the management and governance structures necessary to profitably manage income generating activities. Most OP do not possess appropriate management tools for recording their production

costs, labor or sales volumes and margins. This makes it extremely difficult to project revenues, profitability and cash flow.

- In order to improve their revenues, producers need to be constantly and continually informed of the consumer appreciation for their product because there is a high level of product competitiveness in the production basins. FPPM's market information system should not only inform on the volumes and prices of speculations in the markets but also educate on consumer preferences and quality characteristics.

Principal Activities for the Next Reporting Period

- Creation of Radio Listening groups for MIS broadcasts
- Design and Dissemination of a brochure that documents and interprets historical price data in local language
- 2 workshops will be held to evaluate MIS in Bas Congo and Bandundu
- The first farmgate level agro-processing enterprises (at least 2) will be operational
- Grant to BUCOPAC for improvements to the truck unloading area at Liberty Market will be undertaken
- Participate in a Trade Show to highlight the benefits of micro-cosettes and the diversity of foods that can be made using high quality cassava flour

Component 3- Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Reinforced

Introduction

This quarter saw FPPM continuing with the cassava farmer field school activities, including the training of trainers in agricultural statistics and plant diseases and the identification of plant predators, as well as the first phase of training in integrated soil fertility management, the offering of the curriculum to the true beneficiaries and monitoring of practical work in the demonstration fields at the farmer field schools. Finally, a number of the Rural Enterprise FFS continued to offer stepwise training to rural entrepreneurs. In sum, during this reporting period:

- 78 facilitators from the Cassava FFS including 19 women from 45 different IP were trained in two modules- Cassava diseases, pests and integrated pest management and integrated soil fertility management practices
- 2147 producers of whom 1226 were women in 100 FFS contracted through 63 IP were trained in agricultural statistics and plant diseases and integrated pest management
- 2395 participants including 863 women continued training in rural enterprise curriculum, particularly focusing on planning, risk evaluation, resource mobilization and mastering of costs for improved profitability

Activities undertaken during the Reporting Period

Training of Trainers for Cassava Farmer Field Schools

Two of three TOT planned for this quarter were realized in two provinces- Bandundu and Kinshasa. Modules covered were plant diseases, integrated pest management and integrated soil fertility management.

Province	Site	# of Facilitators Trained			# IP
		M	W	T	
Bandundu	Idiofa	15	8	23	9
Bandundu	Muluma	27	5	32	22
Kinshasa	CADIM	17	6	23	14
Total		59	19	78	45

Monitoring of Training offered in FFS Cassava themes to farmers

Monitoring of Cassava FFS were undertaken during this reporting period to assess the quality of restitution and to evaluate the effectiveness of the curriculum as applied through the experimental/demonstration plots. Between the master trainers and proximity field agents, each FFS was visited at least once.

Modules	Province	# IP	# Facilitators active in training of pp	# of Producers trained		
				Men	Women	Total
Agricultural Statistics, Disease, Pests and IPM	Bandundu	38/38	60/60	510	790	1300
	Bas Congo	12/14	18/20	216	151	367
	Plateau/Kin	14/16	22/24	200	280	480
Total		64/68	100/104	926	1221	2147

Some comments, however, are merited.

The Farmer Field Schools need to meet with greater frequency than once a month

The Farmer Field Schools need to associate and articulate more closely with field technicians of Component 1

The Farmer Field School apprenticeship plots need to have technical protocols developed so that there is synchronicity across geographic zones and agro-ecological environments in terms of how demonstrations are set up and variables/cultural practices that will be highlighted.

It is necessary for facilitators to live in proximity to their schools and apprenticeship plots

The AAES portion of the field day needs to be a) fleshed out b) analyzed and c) synthesized as a lot of time is being invested without either participants or facilitators truly understanding why they are collecting data and the importance of comparing and contrasting between and across treatments.

Monitoring of Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools

In recognition that the calendar for execution of the Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools was aggressive, FPPM extended the period of performance for IP and facilitators six to seven through the end of the calendar year in most cases and through the end of January 2014 for the province of Bandundu. There is some concern that even with this extension many participants will not have completed the entire curriculum. Also dead periods in execution of the curriculum leave many participants bewildered and result in a loss of competences previously acquired through lack of repetition and lack of application.

In many ways the Rural Enterprise FFS activity requires hands on application of the concepts being taught in an organized stepwise fashion with individual mentoring of participants by the facilitators and master trainers outside of the classroom. Further, templates of management tools to be used in simplified accounting, in planning, in performing economic analyses need to be developed in local language and disseminated to participants for adaptation to their unique enterprises.

As the table on the following page exhibits 85 % of contracted IP and 84% of facilitators were active during this reporting period. A total of 2.395 participants attended sessions of whom 863 (36%) were women. Given the importance of women in the production and marketing of staple food crops, this is a surprisingly low figure for participants in this curriculum. There is, however, some indication that women were dis-incentivized from participating because many of the pedagogical materials are only available in French, not local language and women's formal education level tends to be less than men's.

This suggests that more visual supports, more effort spent giving the course in local language and coursework coupled with functional literacy and numeracy, as well as more experiential case studies could be indicated to enable women value chain actors to fully partake of the information being imparted.

Province	# IP Actively Training	# Facilitators Active	# of people being trained		
			Men	Women	Total
Bandundu	36/42	45/52	768	307	1075
Bas Congo	26/31	31/40	348	292	640
Plateau/Kinshasa	20/23	31/35	416	264	680
	82/96 (85%)	107/127 (84%)	1532	863 (36%)	2395

Impacts

- At least 70% of regular participants at the Rural Enterprise FFS have transitioned from oral planning to a written plan;
- At least 50 beneficiaries from 2 FFS (Lukula and Nsioni 2) have opened savings accounts at their local COOPEK
- 5 members of the FFS in Masimanimba (Bandundu) have saved 520.000 FC. They have issued credit to two members a man and a woman. Each credit was for 250.000 FC at an interest rate of 10% per month. The woman used her loan to pay her children's school fees, while the man used his to invest in construction of a house.
- FFS Kiwawa Kipadi of Masimanimba with 15 members has already saved 350.000 FC and \$70 USD. Of this, 20.000 FC and \$70 are in a savings account at the MICREFEKI. The members plan on using 150.000 of their 350.000 in the open withdrawal account for credit to members during Q2.
- At FFS SoyaPro, 11 participants at the FFS who are all employees of SOYAPRO are saving 50.000 FC each month as a buffer against unexpected consequences. To date they have already saved 275.000 FC. In addition SOYAPRO has established its own savings plan for 2014, setting aside for savings 25.000 FC from each day's receipts.
- Two women firewood sellers who are members of the GAD of Bibwa FFS with IP BUCOPAC have each obtained credits from FINCA, one for \$400 and the other for \$1000 at 10% interest per month for a period of 4 months to assist them in increasing the volume of their business.
- Kodia Tanzimbu a facilitator for the Rural Enterprise FFS for ADPNK/NKIEME has saved enough money from his business enterprises to purchase a cassava mill and a solar panel. He plans on using the solar panel to recharge the cellphones of his neighbors for 200 FC/charge.

Constraints and Difficulties

- Absence of a provincial Master Trainer in Bas Congo during December has delayed facilitation of the TOT for Cassava FFS facilitators and reduced the time spent monitoring activities in proximity.
- Many IP are unable to pre-finance FFS activities

- Many IP do not submit deliverables in a timely fashion leading to delays in information transmission and payment
- Many IP do not perform due diligence and quality control on deliverables prior to their submission leading to delays in acceptance and payment of these deliverables because they contain errors, inconsistencies or do not respect the reporting template that has been developed.

Recommendations

- Hire a Master Trainer for Bas Congo as soon as possible
- Select as partners, IP of a certain maturity and fiscal independence who have the capacity to pre-finance activities
- Approving and paying deliverables that pass quality control criteria without delay will motivate facilitators, improve quality of delivery and improve the learning experience for participants

Activities Planned for Q2

- Finalize the curriculum for Short Cycle Crop FFS
- Bid and Select IP to facilitate the next round of FFS
- Assure TOT for facilitators of the Cassava, Maize and Peanut FFS
- Evaluate the Rural Enterprise FFS with an eye towards improving delivery in Phase II

Environmental Compliance

Introduction

FPPM is funded by the U.S. government. Therefore, the execution of all activities must comply with the environmental regulations of USAID and the DRC environmental regulations. To ensure environmental compliance activities, FPPM uses a system of environmental management that focuses on the following points:

- Compliance with USAID environmental policy following federal regulations 22CFR 216 and the Congolese law No. 11/009 of 9 July on basic principles relating to the protection of the environment in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- Integration of best management practices in all activities of the project with mitigation of potential environmental problems (deforestation and land clearing, land degradation and reduction of soil fertility, accelerated erosion, insecurity of land tenure regimes, demand firewood, crop-raiding attacks in full vegetation and stored products, bushfire, etc.).
- Development of effective reporting of environmental actions to the attention of USAID and
- Promoting Sustainable Project results through good environmental design

This report covers the synthesis of the environmental achievements of FPPM / DAI Project, the impact of activities, constraints, findings, recommendations and lessons learned during the period from October 1 to December 23, 2013.

The report concludes with a table showing the main areas of work and the description of the main activities to be undertaken by the Environmental Compliance Manager in 2014.

The main areas of work are:

- (1) Monitoring, evaluation and ***capacity building relating to implement the EMMP and PERSUAP aspects;***
- (2) ***Capacity Building for Technical Staff and Project Implementing Partners for increasing productivity,*** with priority IPM (Integrated Pest Management) and ISFM (Integrated Soil Fertility Management) approaches respectful of the environment.
- (3) ***Monitoring and evaluation of project activities and organizing and storing data in files in DAI/TAMIS and reporting environmental aspects to USAID;*** special environmental studies, which may involve by doing interviews, making observations, gathering documents and writing reports on environmental aspects of the project.

Activities undertaken during this Reporting Period

- 1) **Translation in French of the 5 Environmental Examination Reports (ERFs_Cassava, ERF_Maize, Caasava_Processing, ERF_Legumes and ERF_Capacity building through FFS.**

The 3 reports were translate but they still need work even that they contain a number of unfamiliar technical terms.

- 2) **Diffusion**, through the Facilitators CEP component and AP (Agent de Proximité) of **simplified form for screening activities with significant adverse impacts**, their analysis and mitigation and monitoring and drafting Environmental Examination Reports (ERFs) for IPs, and their implantation.

- 3) **Recording environmental data, organization and storage in the file created in Project SIGAT (TAMIS): GO TO TECHNICAL, TIP FUND, ENVIRONMENT**

We have started to fill in TAMIS some data of IPs for which data are available. Simplified forms distributed to Facilitators CEP component during joint training with the CEP have not yet returned for their exploitation.

During the meeting for capacity of Agents de Proximité held on December 11, 2013, at Mbankana/ Plateau de Bateke, another series of forms distributed was given to AP. Nobody has returned this form. We expect this to happen in the next quarter.

- 4) **Development and Distribution of technical support for the protection of the environment (Training materials, manuals and bulletins) and capacity building in the area of the environment.**

Below are the main documents that were distributed:

- Integrated Pest Management for Cassava
 - Description of Approved Pesticides contained in the PERSUAP
 - USAID procedures for the Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Project Activities
 - Proper Application procedures for pesticides
- 5) **Contribution to training sessions with the FFS for the transverse component modules (IPM / Integrated Management of the fight against pests and diseases of plants and ISFM / Integrated Management of Soil Fertility) and modules on environmental aspects like “Tool for Reviewing the Process of environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)”.**

6) Mission of capacity building of staff of FPPM Project in Bandundu Province

A joint mission was planned and carried out, the 11 to 17 September 2013 in the province of Bandundu, specifically a Idiofa with the Head CEP / Bandundu to co-host a training of trainers "and FDF3 FDF4. During this training, a dedicated environmental impacts session was also moderated by the Director of Environmental Compliance.

Themes included:

- Major pests and diseases
- What is the environment (a definition)

Environment is defined as the set of biotic or abiotic elements that surround us and allow us to live. In other words it is all natural resources (land, water and air) and ecosystems (plants and animals), support our survival. Our environment, key to our survival that must be protected, is dangerously affected by human activities: Degradation of soil fertility, water pollution, degradation of the ozone layer which is essential to life on earth as it protects from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun, deforestation and deforestation due to agricultural expansion contributing significantly to climate change, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), erosions, bushfire, slash and burn agriculture, etc..

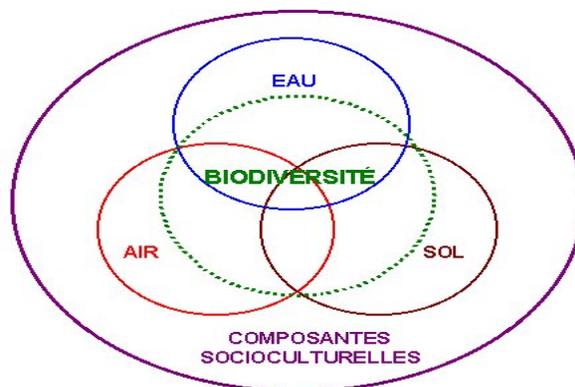


Figure 1 : Interrelations des aspects biosphériques et des composantes socioculturelles

- Environmental Assessment
- Environmental components of crop production
 - The abiotic
 - The biotic and
 - Interactions between the two
- Crop Yields, a definition
- Difference between Potential Yield, Optimal Yield and Actual Yield and factors influencing each
- Concepts for Integrated Pest Management
- Notions and Applicability of Integrated Soil Fertility Management

Constraints

- The "Environmental Compliance Management" unit struggling *lack of responding in the field to monitor and report environmental review activities*. The technical staff met seems very busy to prioritize activities for which each is committed to FPPM. With the commitment of "Agents de Proximité" this situation could be settled.
- The Environmental Review Reports were written in English according to USAID requirements on the one hand and, on the other hand, the simplified form for the collection of data necessary for the preparation of ERF are not returned by CEP Facilitators . The reports submitted to USAID must be translated into French after their approval by USAID.

Observations and Lessons Learned

- Unsustainable agricultural practices are still observed in the area of the FPPM Project, including:
 - 1) Shifting cultivation are the main causes of degradation of natural resources: soil, water, plants, animals, air;
 - 2) Expansion of agriculture, which often leads to loss of vegetation cover and biodiversity. These losses of vegetation cleared the denude ground while exposing it to erosion;
 - 3) Reduction in fallow period leading to the decrease in fertility and hence crop yields;
 - 4) extension of cultivation on marginal soils with signs of deterioration;
 - 5) adverse practices and policies of inappropriate use of resources;
 - 6) complex and interdependent relationships and taking into account physical, social, economic and institutional sites
- Participants in the training of facilitators CEP and awareness on environmental issues wish pedagogical module supports color for better identification of pests.
- A module on the conservation and restoration of soil fertility following the ISFM (Integrated Management of Soil Fertility) approach should be included in the CEP programs because all crops need a good fertile soil for expect to increase productivity.
- The thorny environmental problem facing units for cassava processing is the difficulty of access to good quality water in that river in many selected sites is very steep. And steep slopes provide work for women who are forced to carry heavy loads on the head (25 to 30 liters of water).
- Threats from pests, including wild animals like antelopes grazing crops and related crop diseases require an integrated management of their struggle. One of the activities to positive environmental impact is the agroforestry and the use of ISFM.

Activities to be undertaken in Q2

- Correct the 3 ERF
- Obtain Environmental information from IP and organize them in TAMIS
- Joint Training with C-3 for TOT in Maize and Peanuts
- Census of Pesticide and Herbicide dealers in Kinshasa, Kikwit and Mbanza Ngungu

Monitoring and Evaluation

Introduction

The first quarter of FY14 found our M&E team in full activity. During the month of October much time was invested in our annual reporting exercise, in the preparation and execution of our first ever all staff meeting and in assuring that indicator data had the proper supporting documentation. The capitalization of information contained in deliverables submitted by partners and a readjustment of the hierarchy of beneficiaries – Households and Producer Associations and Implementing Partners was undertaken to better organize our data bank and pursue more in depth analysis of backlogged data.

In November M&E undertook to complete the household survey mechanism which was then implemented across our project zone as part of the initiation of our proximity field agents to their new sites. We completed 600 surveys plus demographic analyses of all the current FPPM intervention sites. The data will be entered, analyzed, and interpreted by the end of Q2.

In December M&E co-facilitated the orientation workshop for new AP. Interns continued data coding of backlogged data and mining of information from deliverables. We hired a graphic artist, as an intern, to assist us in improving our visibility through the design of brochures, calendars, and upgrading our website. The Provincial M&E officers began an evaluation of our Rural Enterprise Farmer Field School activities to pull lessons learned, document impact and make recommendations on the management of the activity going forward.

GIS was focused during the last two months of the calendar year on the integration of GIS with M&E and the development of graphical presentation of project realizations, beginning with FFS in the province of Bandundu (see Annex 3). Geo-referencing of sales points in Kinshasa also occurred.

Activities undertaken during this reporting period

Progress vs FPPM indicators

Indicator A4: Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, service providers (community radio stations) and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions (EA).

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/12/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target					50	75	100
Accomplished			130	57			
Cumulative			130	187	180	255	355

In Bandundu 15 structures were implicated in the setting up of Community Multiplication Fields. These are: ACM, ADEBU, AJTC, CDRM, CERDIK, COLUDES, COOPEC, COREDEK, CORIDEK, FB Mam-Sa-Ngol, RADEK, RADIK, UADIM and UPDB

In Bas Congo 42 structures (16 old plus 26 new IP) received improved seed and planting material from FPPM.

Indicator 1.6 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA).

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/12/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	Fin du Projet
Target			6.179,69		25.768,11	29.088,71	
Accomplished		943.10	1369.99	182.56			
Cumulative		943.10	2313.09	2495.65	31.947,8	61.036,51	75.580,87

In Bandundu, 20 ha of Mudishi 1 variety of maize was put into place by our IP CORIDEK, who ensures that seeding occurs on line and that fertilizers are added.

In Bas Congo, 87.57 ha of short cycle crops and an additional 74.97 ha of cassava were outplanted by client/beneficiaries with the assistance of FPPM IP during A-2013.

Capitalization of Information included in deliverables submitted by FPPM IP

In Bandundu:

Cowpeas:

IP	Variety	Kg Seed Received	Total Land Area (Ha)	Production (Kg)	Yield (Kg/ha)
ACDI	Vita 7	9	0.3	18	60
UDK	Vita 7	9	0.2	180	900
Total		18	0.5	198	396

Two IP produced a total of 198 kg of Cowpea on 0.5 ha of land. The yield of one partner (UDK) is excellent, while the yield of the second (ACDI) is extremely poor. Average yield is only 396 kg/ha.

Maize:

IP	Variety	Kg Seed Received	Total Land Area (Ha)	Production (Kg)	Yield (Kg/ha)
ACDI	SAMARU	25	1	900	900
UDK	SAMARU	25	1	900	900
Casa Bagata	Kasai 1	40	1	670	670
Total		90	3	2.470	

Two IP who produced SAMARU yielded 900 kg/ha. One Organization producing Kasai 1 yielded only 670 kg.

Peanuts

IP	Variety	Kg Seed Received	Total Land Area (Ha)	Production (Kg)	Yield (Kg/ha)
CDRM	JL 24	120	1	920	920
SEVIE	JL 24	120	1	1010	1010
Total		240	2	1930	965

Two IP produced a total of 1.93mT of unshelled peanuts on two hectares of land yielding an average of 965 kg/ha.

Soybeans

IP	Variety	Kg Seed Received	Total Land Area (Ha)	Production (Kg)	Yield (Kg/ha)
ACDI	Afya	12	.3	180	600
PSD Banga	Afya	40	.5	300	600
UDK	Afya	12	.2	180	900
Total		76	1	660	700

Data for three structures reveals a total production of 660 kg on a total of 1 ha of land. Average yield, however is only 700 kg/ha.

Observations and Lessons Learned

- TAMIS is not a database, but rather a databank. Interrogations and analysis is not possible within TAMIS. The data must be exported to Excel, imported into a statistical analysis program like SPSS before a quantification of results achieved is possible. These extra steps in the process take time.
- Provincial Technicians are responsible for mining data from deliverables. Too often, however, they perceive their role to be only one of approving the form of the deliverable rather than its contents. Given the importance of the information already extracted it's necessary that they begin to capture the important work of our IP so that FPPM can provide better information on our indicators.

Principal Activities for Q2

- Data entry for household surveys in Epidata, followed by quantitative analysis using SPSS
- Extraction of data from project deliverables, especially for C-1 and C-3
- Linking Households to PO and PO to IP
- Evaluation of FFS activities throughout the project zone

Conclusion

The first quarter of FY14 was one of intense activity for FPPM. It was also one where much time was invested in year- end reporting/planning and re-targeting and in service staff training.

The recruitment, orientation and fielding of 15 new proximity field agents is succeeding beyond our wildest expectations, giving us insight, increased visibility in the territories of the project zone and consolidating, and in some instances, creating confidence bridges both with our client/beneficiaries and our IP.

Productivity data shows we are making forward progress, though improved seed is only a portion of the package needed to make a holistic, sustainable impact on production in our targeted value chains.

While we are challenged in reporting on the amplitude of impact from our market information system, there is general, across the board appreciation for the information being broadcast. MIS articulates well with the FFS curriculum for rural entrepreneurs and we have anecdotal data of listeners using the information in timing their agricultural production and in planning their marketing campaigns.

We are moving forward with the capacity building and community mobilization aspects of preparations for the agro-processing centers as well as with our evaluation of Phase 1 FFS activities.

During this quarter CCN staff designed and implemented a household survey mechanism designed to fill knowledge gaps from our initial baseline study. The questionnaire is a group project, the methodology as well. Our CCN staff identified the gaps in the baseline study and designed the questionnaire to reply specifically to these gaps. Further the AP did the surveying, our M&E team together with our interns are coding and entering data and beginning the analysis and interpretation. This is a team effort, being spearheaded by our CCN staff.

We are catching up on backlogged data, entering it into our systems and extracting it for analysis in order to fill holes in our indicator reporting.

Change is underway. FPPM is an entirely different program than it was a year ago. This is being felt by our staff, our IP and our client beneficiaries. Change is never easy and is quite often misunderstood. Reticence to change yields slowly when context is explained and/or there is a positive outcome for the change agents and beneficiaries.

FPPM appreciates the Mission's support, guidance and interest in our activities and results. We hope to continue to benefit from this confidence over the coming months and years to come.

Annexes

- 1) Market Information System- Market Trend Analyses by Crop, Product, and Market
- 2) Micro-Cossette sales points in Kinshasa
- 3) GIS representation of FFS in the Province of Bandundu

Annexe 1: Market Information System- Market Trend Analyses by Crop, Product, and Market

Market Information System-Empowerment for Upstream Value Chain Actors

Introduction

Since late March 2013, each week FPPM has been collecting wholesale market data for prices of targeted products from production basins within the project zone at 15 markets and five ports in Kinshasa. These are

Provenance	Market	Ports	Commune
Bandundu	Liberty ² Q3/17 Mai Kianza Matete		Massina Kimbanseke Ngaba Matete
		Baramoto Nwelo PM Kinkole Maluku	Gombe Gombe Gombe Nsele Maluku
Bas Congo	Opala Busudjano Kanda kanda Masimanimba Matadi Kibala Selembao Matete Rond Point Ngaba		Kasavubu Kasavubu Kasavubu Kasavubu Mont Ngafula Selembao Matete Ngaba
Batéké Plateau	Luza Nkambi St Therese		Limete Masina Ndjili

Wholesale market women receive product in sacs from the production basins in one or more large sacs and either sell to semi-wholesalers in sac or 30 kg basin lots. The semi-grossistes, depending on their fiscal surface, purchase either a sac or a 30 kg basin and sell by the well bucket. The retailers purchase the well buckets or 30 kg basins and sell using a traditional measure “Ekolo” that is approximately the size of a blue bonnet margarine container.

In the Kinshasa Marketshed most sizeable markets have merchants at all levels and it is only in the smaller quartier sales points that only retailers are found. These retailers often have a small table and an umbrella at an intersection or aligning the road between boutiques. These retailers are not part of our market sampling.

² Also receives product from Batéké.

CASSAVA

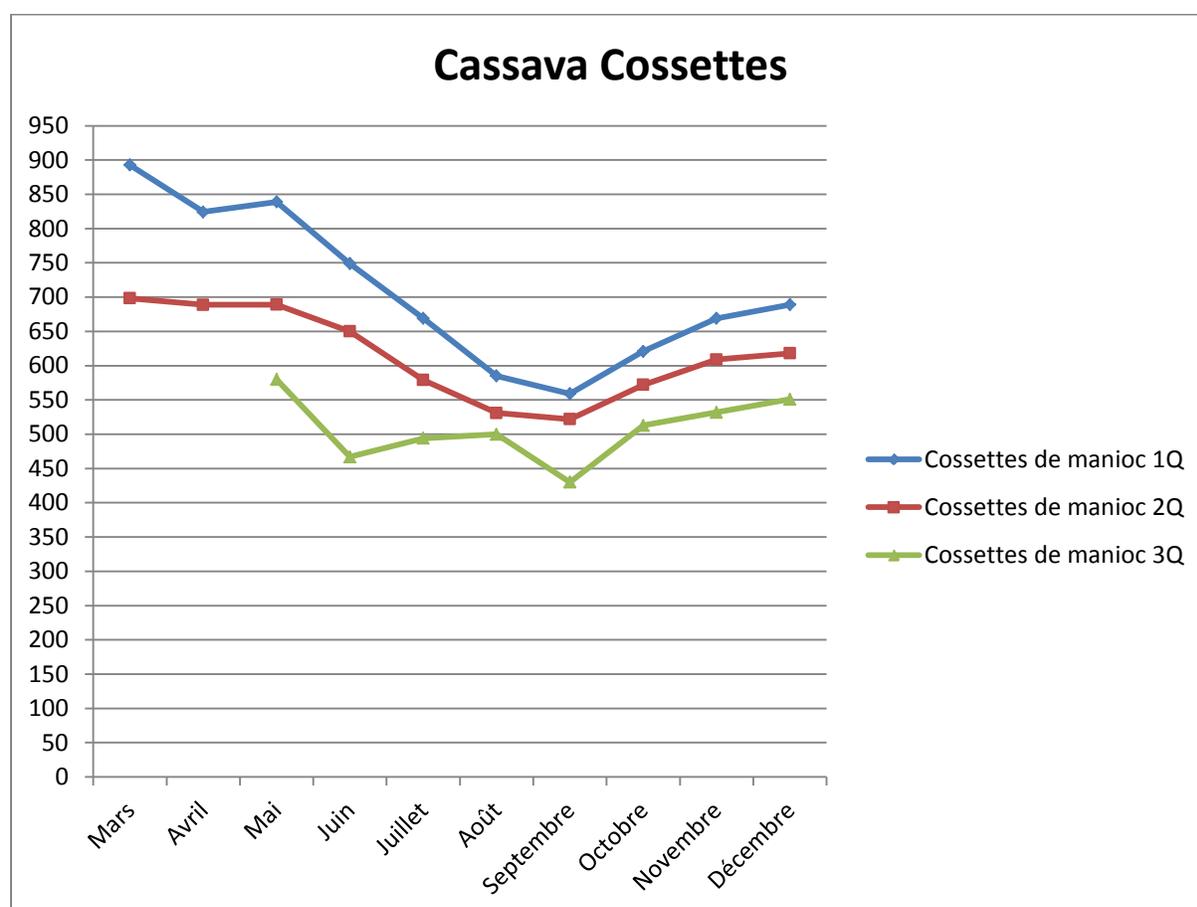
Cassava quality is evaluated by its color, its odor, the shape of the product, dryness, uniformity and how they are bagged (quality- lined or unlined, clean or dirty, contaminated with urine, diesel fuel, palm oil etc. and size of the sac)

1st Quality : White, Little to no odor, small to medium sized, of “good” length-elongated (long and thin rather than short and fat)

2nd Quality : Tan, slight odor, small to medium sized elongated.

3rd Quality: brown to black, heavy fermented odor, diverse shapes (powdery and brittle rather than firm).

Whole sale prices for cassava cossettes in the Kinshasa Market



First quality cossettes (stripped, soaked, dried, cassava tubers) descend progressively in price from March through September, then begin rising through the end of the calendar year. In the six months

from March-September the wholesale price drops 38.9% from 900 F/kg to 550 F/kg. There is a little benching of prices between April and May before the progressive price drop off occurs. This is due, in large part to competing priorities between field work and marketing in this period meaning less volume is presented for sale. During the drier months, there is less intense agricultural activity, solar insolation is greater, drying times after soaking are reduced and more volume of product is available to the market. As the A agricultural season sets in, there is greater rainfall, drying times increase and people have less time to dedicate to processing activities as they are busy clearing, laboring and planting their land.

The highest average per kilogram prices for first quality cassava from Bas Congo is found in the Masimanimba market of Kasavubu. Other markets presenting interesting wholesale prices for Bas Congo cassava are Busanjo and Kanda-kanda, all of which are in the commune of Kasavubu

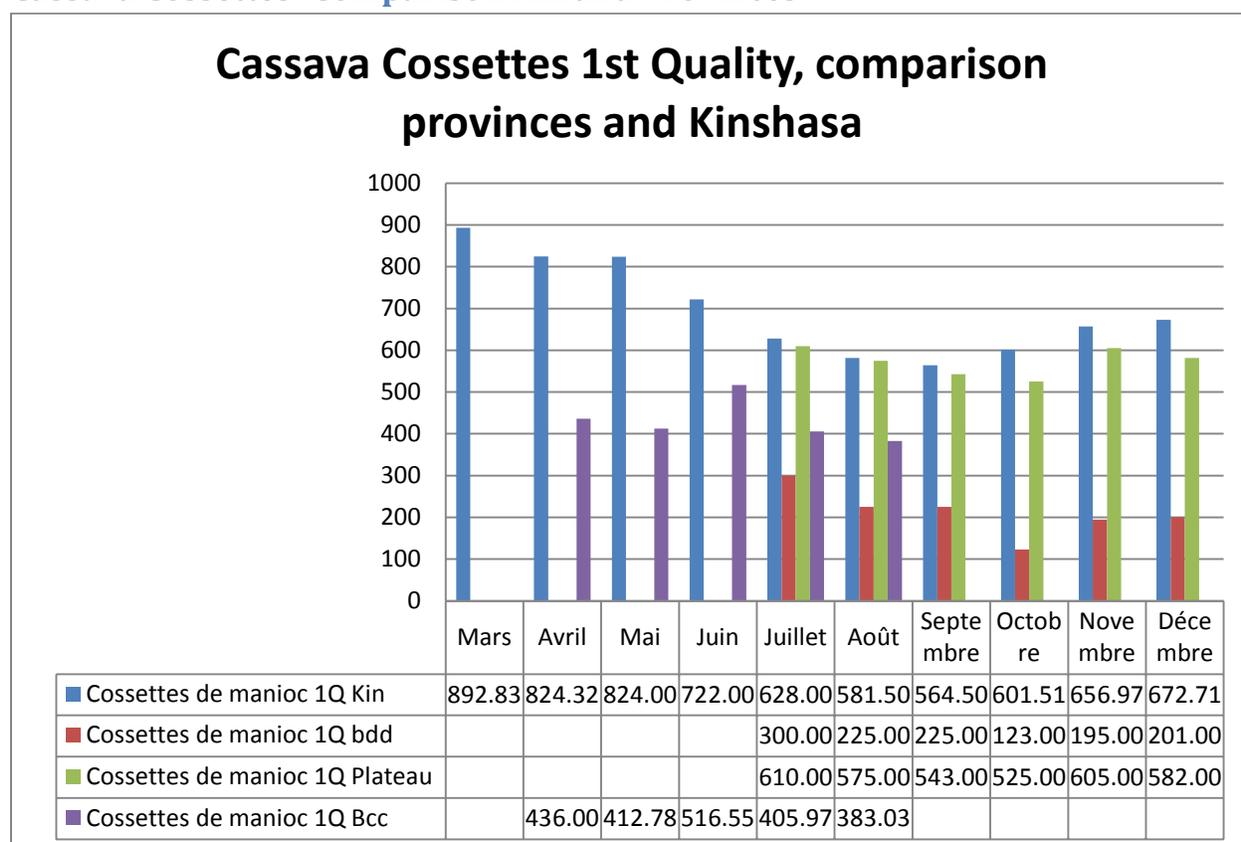
The highest average price for first quality cossettes from Bandundu is in Liberty Market in Massina. It is interesting to note that the best wholesale price for Bandundu cossettes (637 F/kg) is 9% less than the best price for those coming from Bas-Congo (700 F/kg) both in the month of October. This suggests that even though quality of the cossettes is comparable there is still residual consumer preference for Bas Congo cossettes, probably because of the overall consistence of quality. Bandundu cossettes have deeper discounts at Kianza market in Ngaba where, at the same period the average price of first quality cossettes was averaging 590 F/kg.

First quality product from the Batéké Plateau sells preferentially in the markets of Nkambi in Masina and Luza in Limete (mean price 687 F/Kg) and least well at the Liberty market in Massina(mean price= 650 F/kg).

Second quality cassava averages 700 F/kg in March, a full 200 f/kg less than first quality product, but its price remains stable through May before descending (25%) to a low of 525 FC/kg in September. By December, the price is averaging approximately 615 F/kg a rise of 17.1%.

Third quality cassava cossettes were absent in the markets during March and April. They decrease in price between May and June by 21.7%, stabilize in July and August, averaging 500 FC/Kg and then drops 14% to 430 F/kg in September before rising progressively by 22% to 551 F/kg in December.

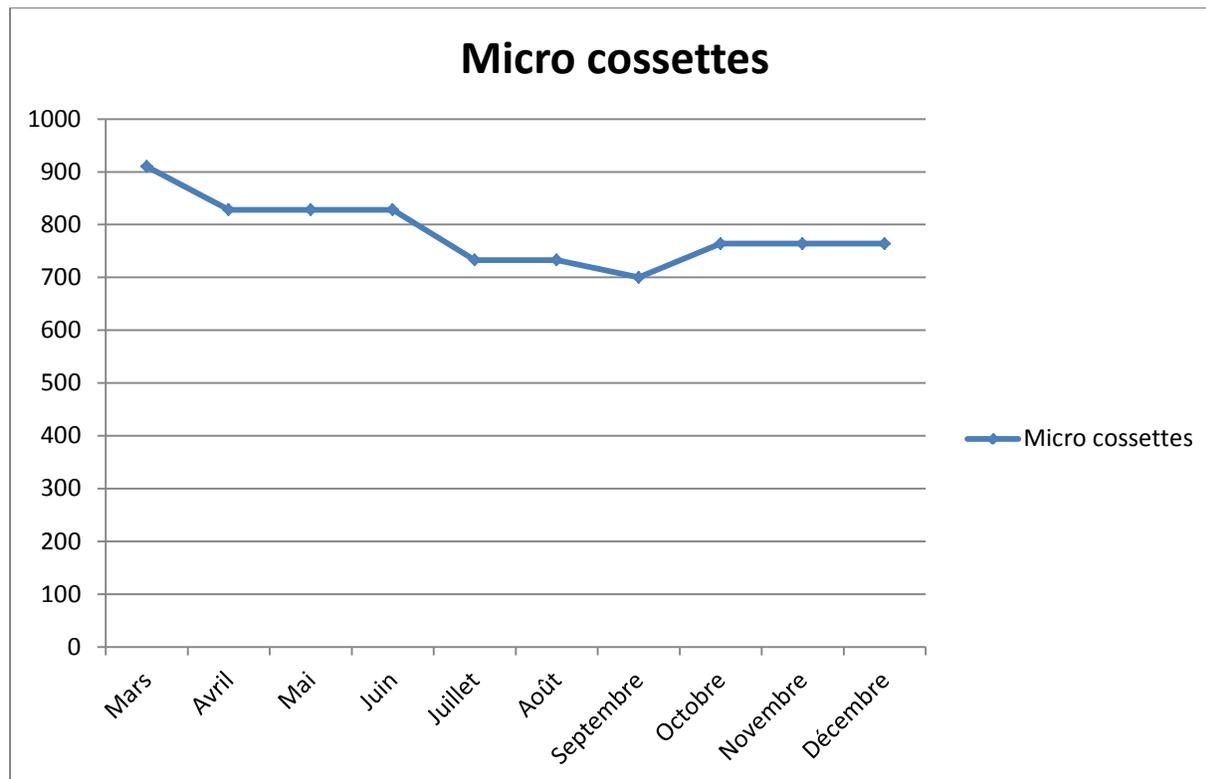
Cassava Cossettes- Comparison Kin and Provinces



This comparative chart shows that price differentials from the Batéké Plateau to Kinshasa are razor thin in all months and that the difference is negligible in July, August, September and November meaning that it is improbable that producers will find it worthwhile to move product into Kinshasa when taking into consideration time/distance and transport costs.

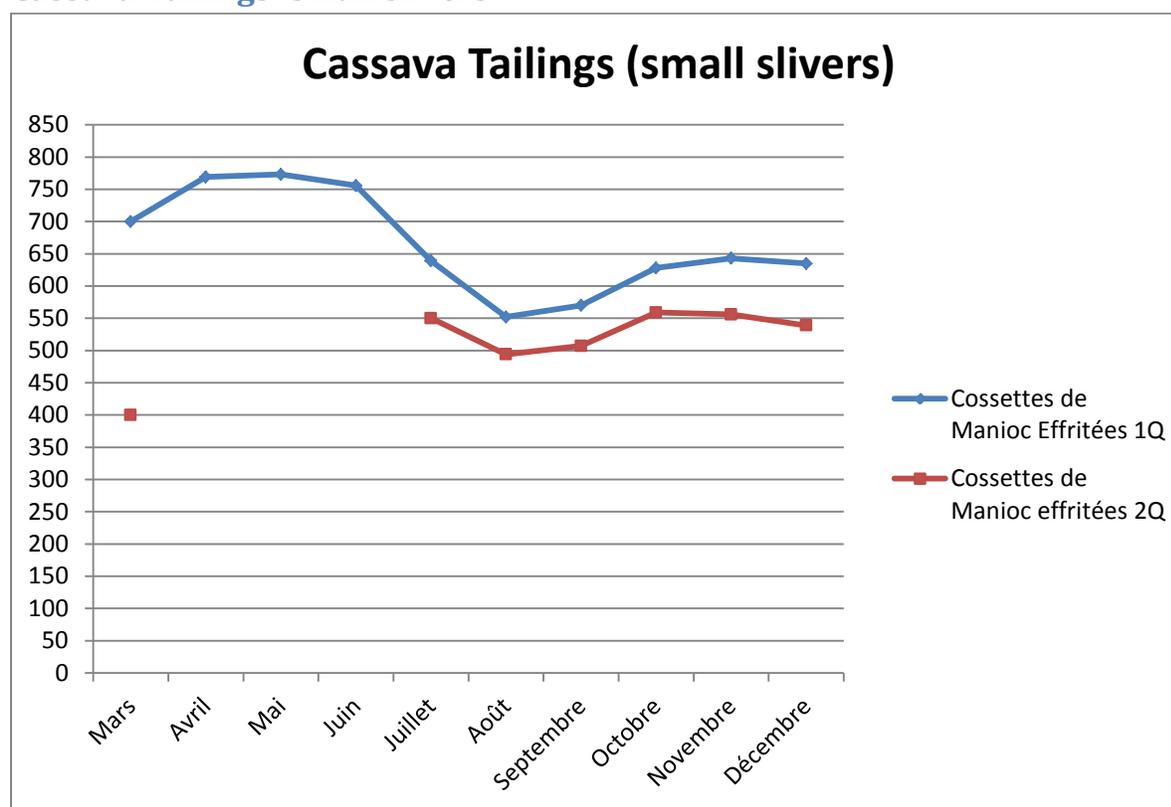
Prices of first quality cossettes from Bas Congo continue to sell better than those from Bandundu in months where data is available and there is a 50% price bump potential for cossettes from Bas Congo during April and May. Cassava cossettes from Bandundu exhibit good price differentials during July, then in the period from October-December.

Wholesale prices for micro-cosettes



Microcosettes are considered to be of one quality only. They sell for between 800 FC and 900 FC/kg throughout the year. It remains a niche market product relatively unknown to the consuming public and is sold in upscale markets of Gombé and Kasavubu communes. The Kinshasa market enumerators rarely find micro-cosettes for sale in the wholesale markets. The principal sales points for micro-cosettes are the APTM warehouse on Avenue de l'Enseignement in the Commune of Kasavubu. A secondary sales point exists at Banunu in the Commune of Matete which sells product primarily from Ibi Village on the Batéké Plateau.

Cassava Tailings- small slivers

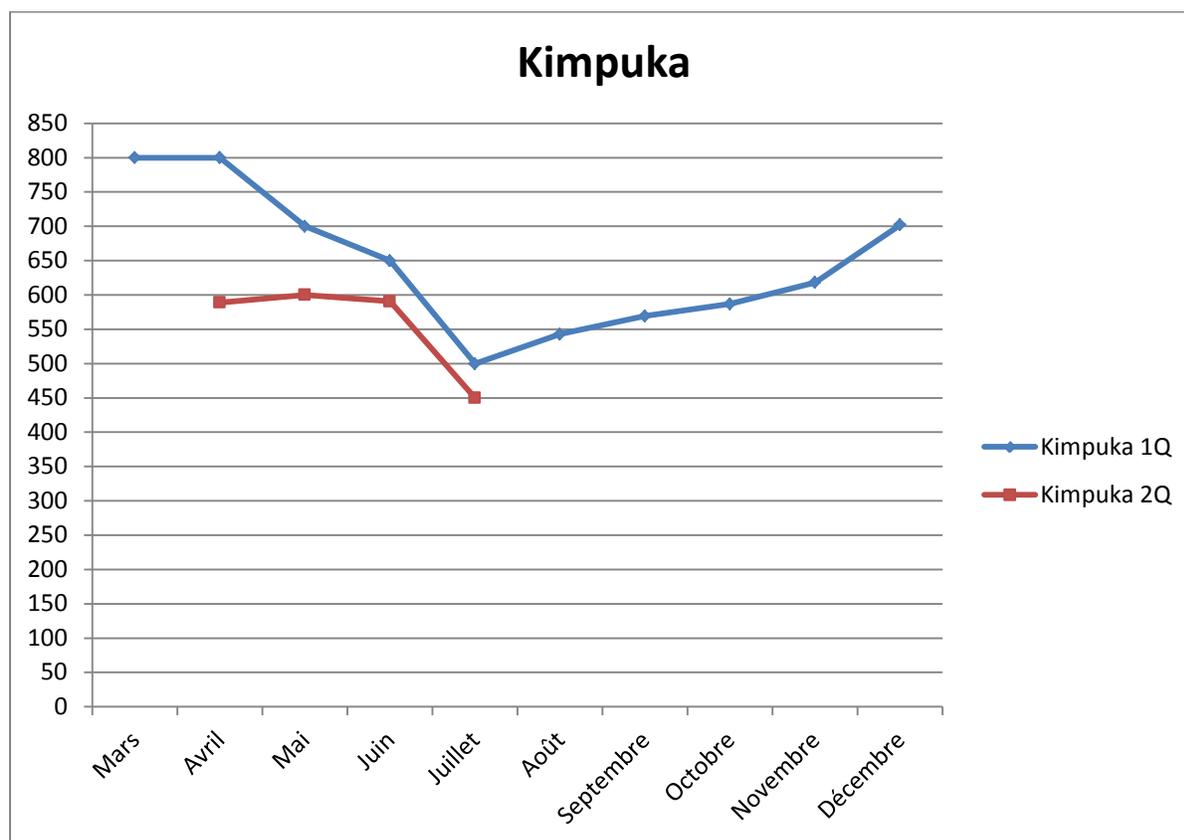


The price of these tailings rises from March until May, drops until August, then progressively climbs until November before stabilizing in December. The greatest one month price drop occurs between June and July at the opening of the dry season, but the drop continues until August, by which time there's been a 200 F/kg drop from 750 F/kg to 550 F/kg equal to 26.7%.

Second quality tailings are not available in each month but prices follow the same trending as first quality just discounted by between 10 and 14%.

Cassava tailings are the specialty of Bandundu and Bas Congo Provinces. Best wholesale prices from Bas Congo are found in the Busanjo Market (680 F/kg) while those from Bandundu retain the best prices at Liberty Market in Massina (585 F/kg). Note that there is still a discount of 14% on product from Bandundu. The worst wholesale prices (from a producer's standpoint) are found in Quartier 3 market in the Kimbaseke commune.

Kimpuka (grated cassava pate, used as a precursor in the fabrication of Chikwangue)



First quality Kimpuka dropped in price from April (800 FC/Kg) until July (500 FC/Kg) losing 37.5% of its value in three months before beginning a slow climb back to 700 F/Kg by December. Kimpuka from Bas Congo is more present in the markets of Selemba and Matete than elsewhere, while that coming in from Bandundu is most prevalent in the market of Matadi Kibali and the port of Maluku. Kimpuka from Batéké Plateau is concentrated for wholesale marketing in Luza market.

Second quality Kimpuka was available from April through July, then disappeared from the market. Its price remained stable at about 600 F/Kg from April to June before dropping 150 F/kg (25%) in the month of July.

Maize

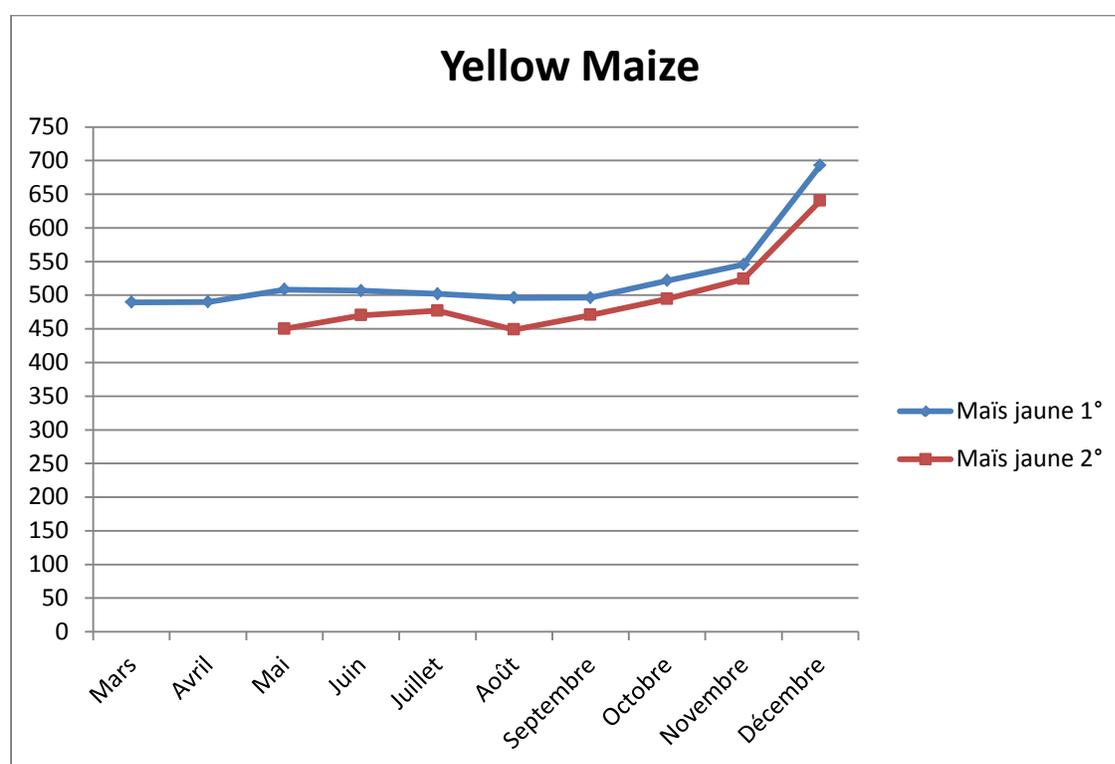
Maize quality in the market is determined by its color, the size of the kernel, hardness, moisture content, type and length of storage, as well as its “bugginess”

First quality maize is white or deep yellow with large kernels that is well dried and contains no visual evidence of insect attack

Second Quality maize is white or pale yellow with no visible evidence of insect infestation

Third quality maize has kernels that are darkened – brownish, that is poorly dried, of dubious humidity and which exhibits evidence of insect damage

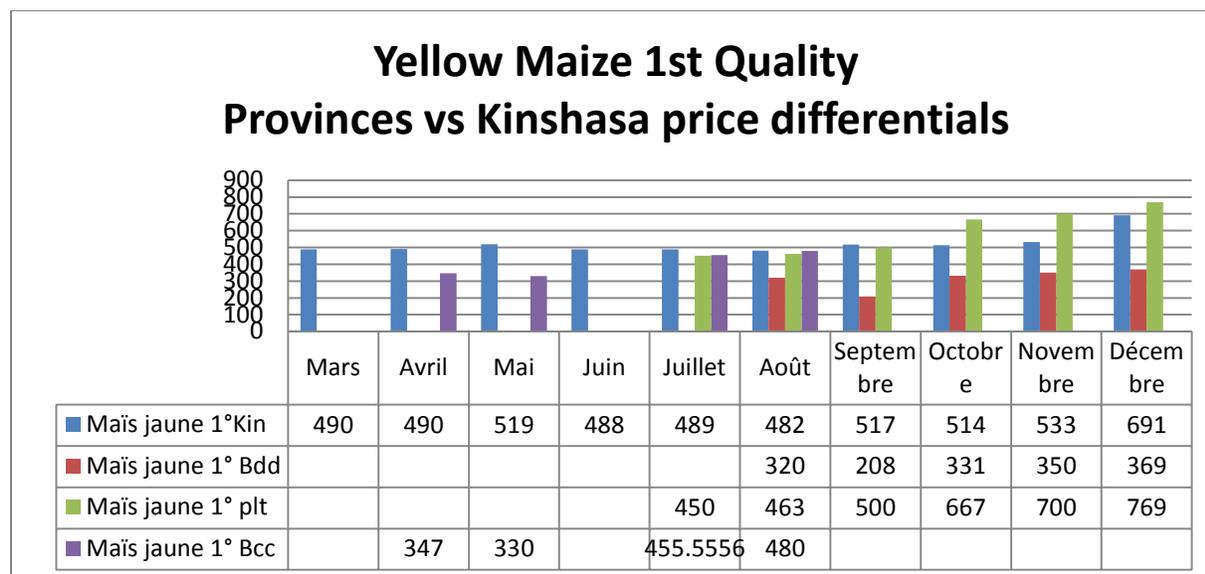
Yellow Maize



The wholesale price of first quality yellow maize remained stable from March through September slowly began climbing in October and November before jumping precipitously (21.4%) between November and December. Maize is planted in September in Bandundu and in October in Bas Congo and on the Batéké Plateau. Producers are more involved in rainy season planting activities than in marketing. Often prices rise in interior cities because Kinshasa is buffered with inflows of maize coming in from Equator, Orientale and Kasai provinces as well as with imports of maize flour.

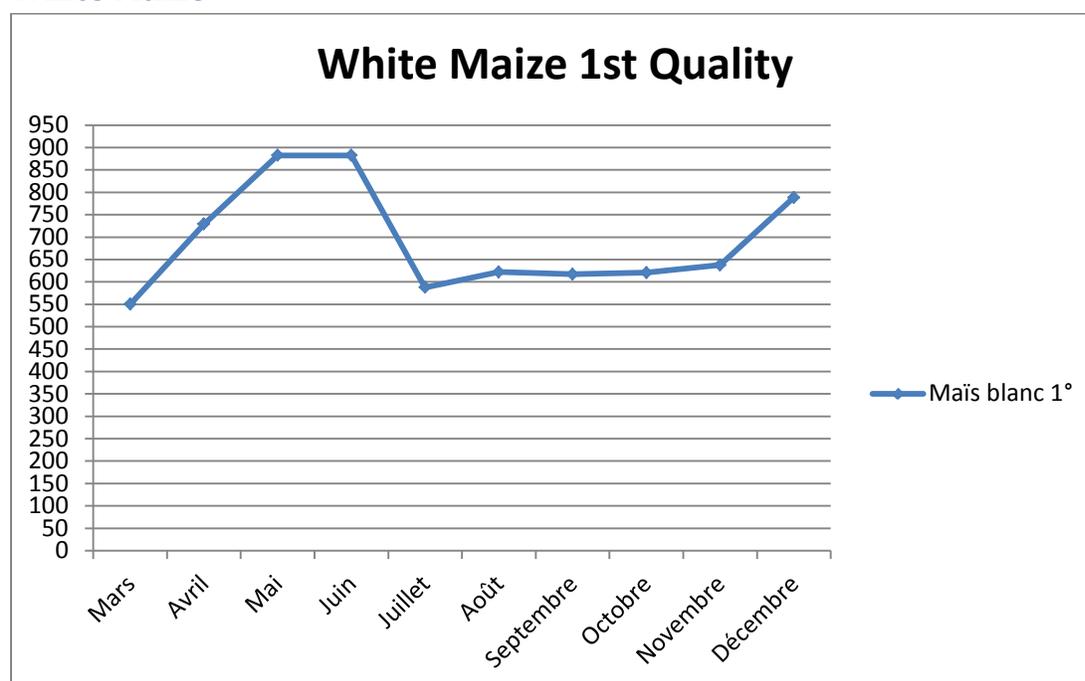
Bas Congo and Bandundu yellow maize garnered the highest mean wholesale prices (563 F/kg in October) at Matadi Kabali market in the Commune of Mont Ngafula. Lowest wholesale prices (540 F/kg) were registered in the market of Kinza and the port of Maluku. Maize from the Batéké plateau rarely

enters the Kinshasa market because little of it is grown and that which is, is consumed fresh boiled on the cob.



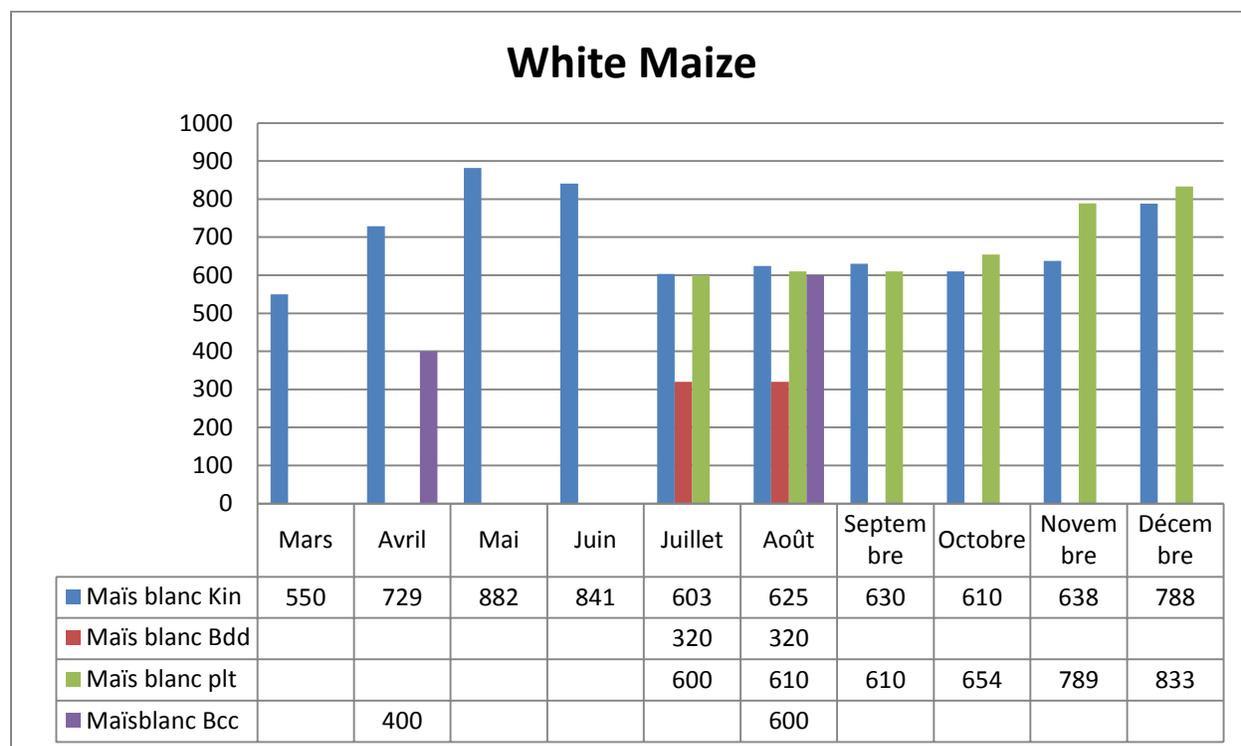
Price differentials for maize movement from the provinces to Kinshasa only truly become interesting from September forward and then only from Bandundu to Kinshasa. If transport costs are kept low and enough volume can be mobilized quickly enough Bas Congo appears to have a sales window of opportunity in April and May, but they lose any comparative advantage as of July. Price of white maize on the plateau of Batéké actually surpasses wholesale market price for the product in Kinshasa from October through December.

White Maize



From March to May there is a steady rise (37.6%) in the wholesale price of white maize in the Kinshasa Marketshed from an average of 550 F/kg to 882 F/kg. The price plateaus from May to June, drops off in July, evens out from August to November oscillating around 620 F/kg) before climbing 21% in the month of December.

The average wholesale price of white maize was highest during October in the (650 F/kg) Luza market and lowest in the Liberty market (600 F/kg). White maize is rarer on the market than yellow maize as less is produced in Bandundu and Bas Congo due to consumer preferences. White maize from Batéké is highly prized but rarely found. It is appreciated for the softness of its grain and its sweet taste.

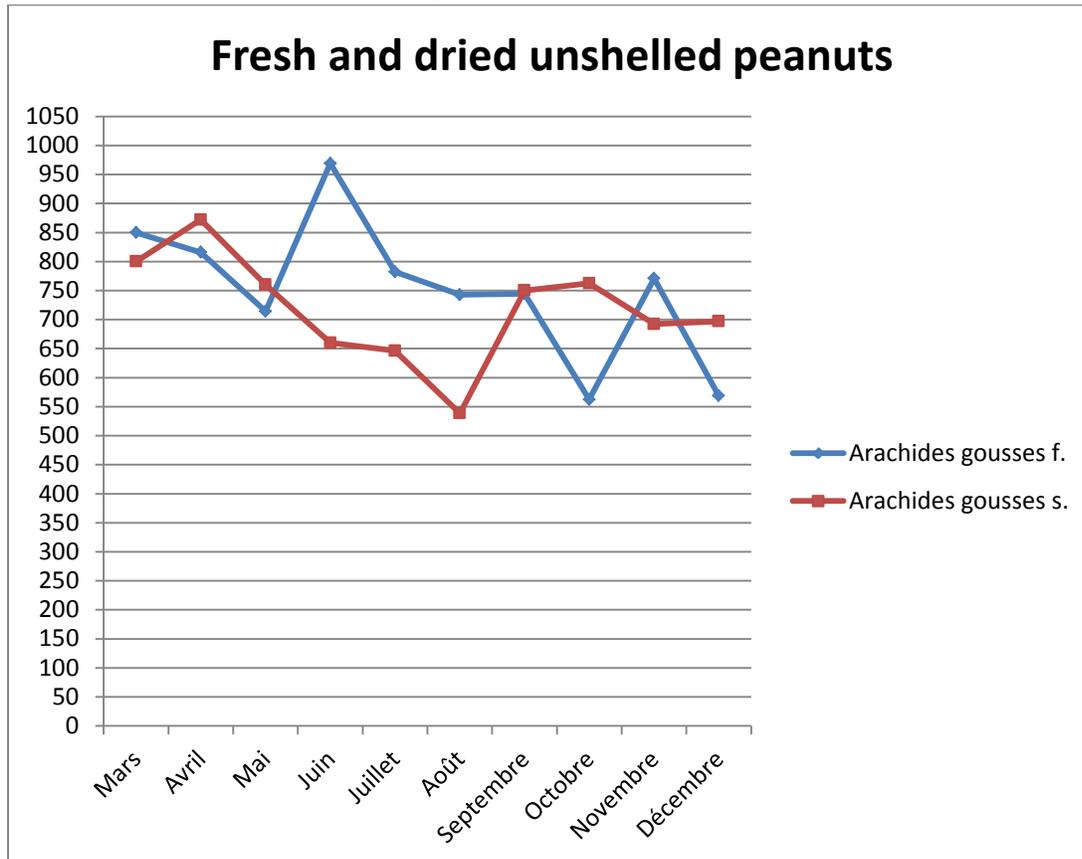


Price differentials for white maize are interesting enough for Bas Congo to ship into Kinshasa in April, but there's no competitive advantage seen in any other month. White maize from Bandundu exhibits good price differentials in July and August while white maize from Batéké actually exhibits higher prices than Kinshasa during October- December, suggesting there is not benefit to be accrued in moving product from the Plateau to the city during these months.

Peanuts

Peanut quality depends on maturity and the size of the grain, or, if in the shell, the size of the grain pod and the weight of the pod. First quality peanuts are mature, well developed with large grains. Secondary quality lacks at least one of these vital characteristics.

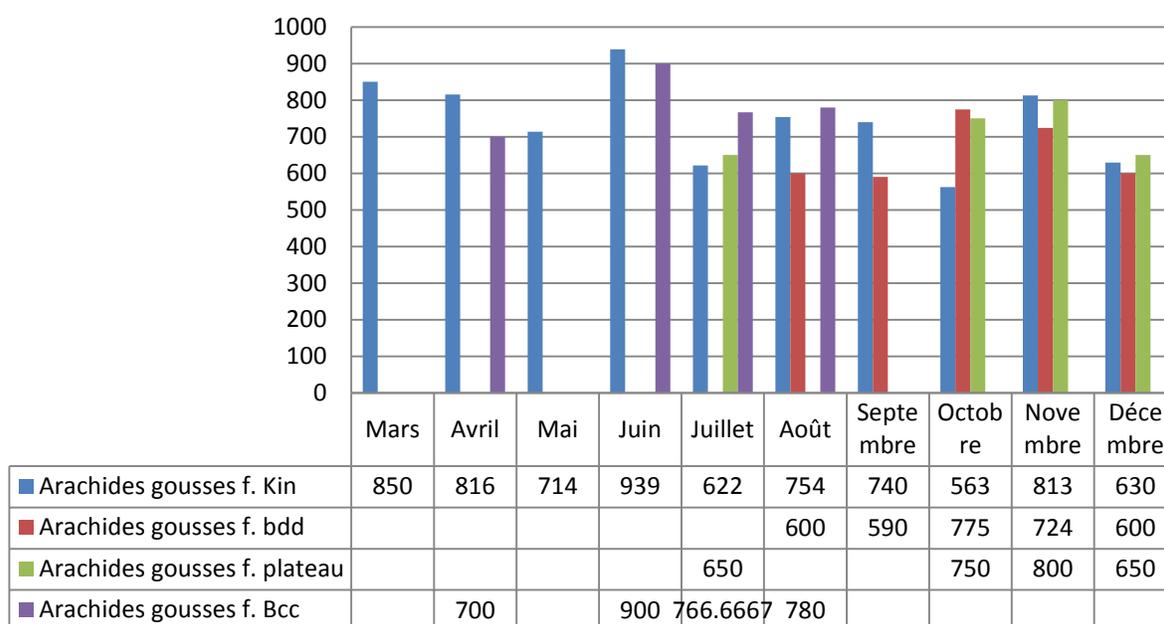
Fresh and dried unshelled peanuts



Wholesale fresh unshelled peanuts declined in price from March to May, rising to its highest point in June (969 f/kg) before dropping progressively (42%) until October (563 F/kg) . The price rose in November before declining in December. Fresh unshelled peanuts only appear periodically in the market in small quantities at harvest as they cannot be conserved in their fresh state

Wholesale dried unshelled peanuts dropped progressively from April high of 872 f/kg through August low of 538 F/kg a decline of 38.3% before rising in September and evening off at around 750 f/kg with a slight decline between October and December. Dried, unshelled peanuts have a greater storable shelf life and the price thus remains fairly stable through the A-growing season, rising just before harvest before dropping off as added volumes come on the market.

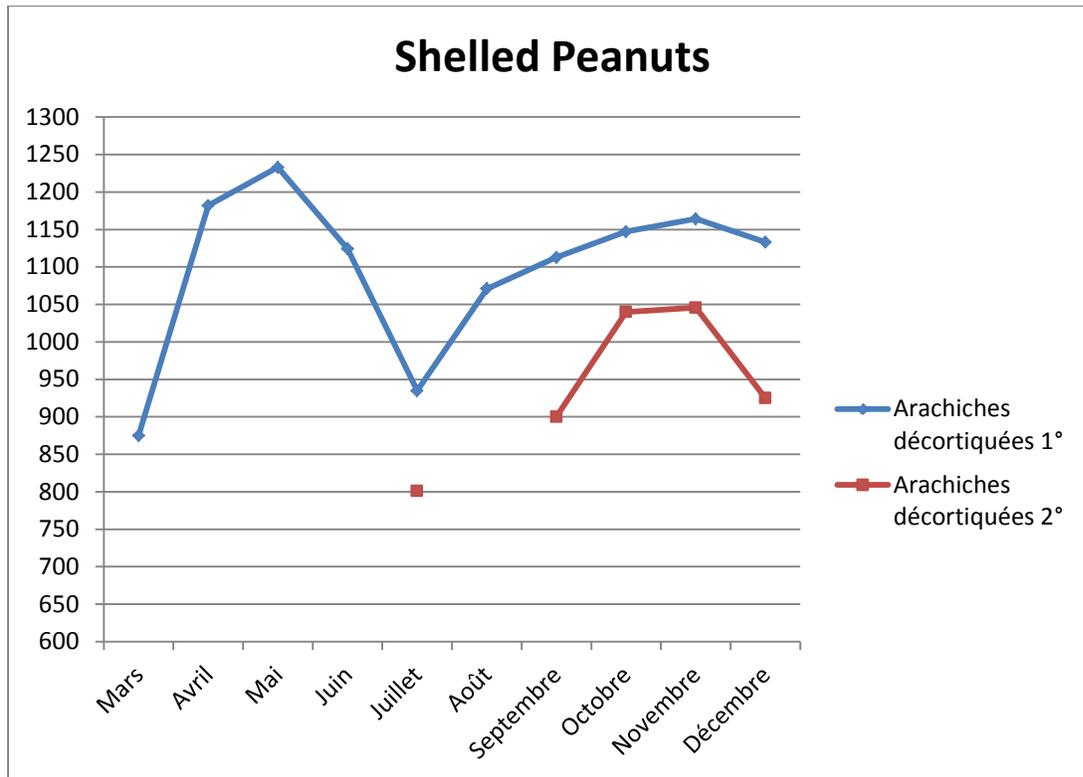
Fresh unshelled peanuts, price differentials Provinces vs Kinshasa



There is no benefit to be gained in moving fresh unshelled peanuts from the provinces to Kinshasa. In fact, from July through October it appears more profitable to move quantities of fresh peanuts from Kinshasa to the provinces. Note that this information is only preliminary, as greater information becomes more consistently available through 2014 this dynamic may change.

Shelled Peanuts

Quality standards for shelled peanuts depend on the size of the grain, its color, whether the grain is plump or dried and wrinkled, the moisture content and length of storage. First quality peanuts are bigger, fresher, unbroken, attractively colored, bright and well dried. Poorer quality peanuts are smaller, older, paler and contain a higher percentage of broken.

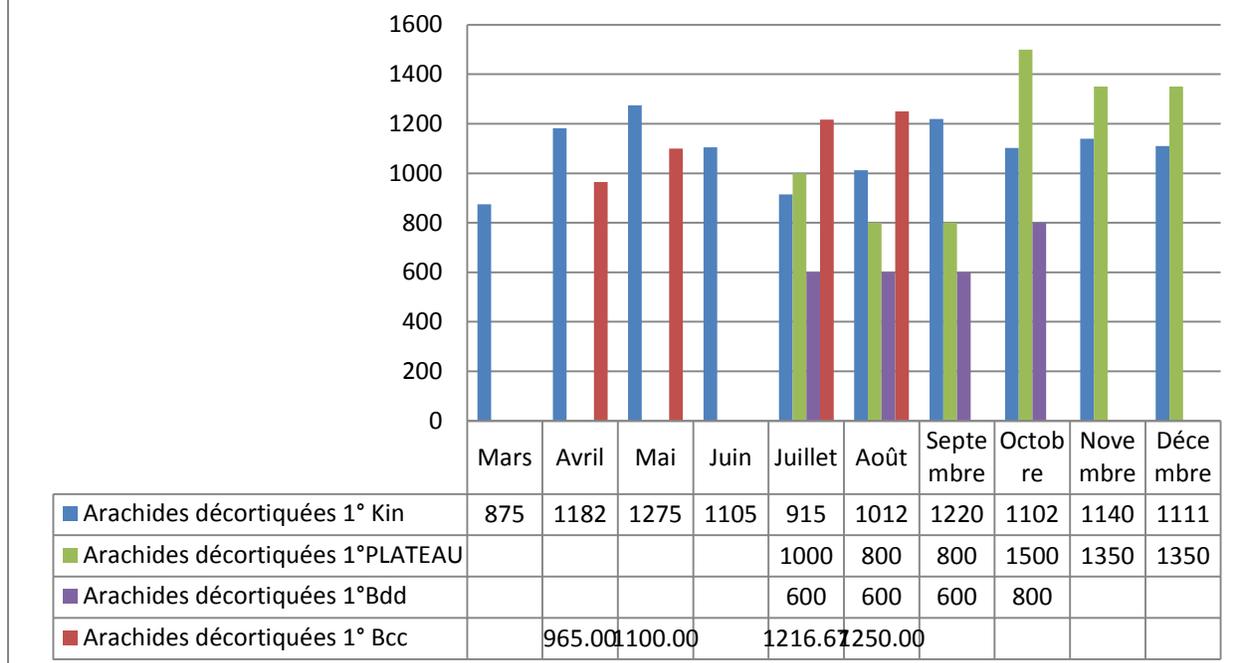


Prices of wholesale shelled peanuts rose from 875 f/kg in March to 1233 f/kg in May, an increase of 41%. They then fell sharply until July to 935 f/kg, a 24.2% decrease. By November wholesale prices had again risen to 1164 f/kg. Prices tapered off slightly in December.

Second quality shelled peanuts derived from FPPM production basins are not readily available in the Kinshasa marketshed. Prices rise from September, plateauing in Oct and November at around 1050 F/kg before dropping off in December to appx 925 F/kg.

The highest wholesale price from Bas Congo was found in Busujano market during October (1300 FC/Kg). For Bandundu highest per kg wholesale prices were at Liberty Market in Massina (1150 F/kg) while the lowest wholesale prices were at Quartier 3 and the Port of Baramoto (1100 F/kg).

Shelled peanuts, price comparison Kinshasa vs Provinces



Margins for shelled peanuts from Bas Congo to Kinshasa are favorable in April and May, but the reverse commerce is interesting in July and August. For shelled peanuts from Bandundu, the market is interesting from July through October, however prices are higher on the Batéké Plateau than in Kinshasa during July and again from October through December. The market for Bas Congo shelled peanuts appears to be Angola while wholesalers from Bandundu might be well advised to surpass Kinshasa and sell in Bas Congo during July and August.

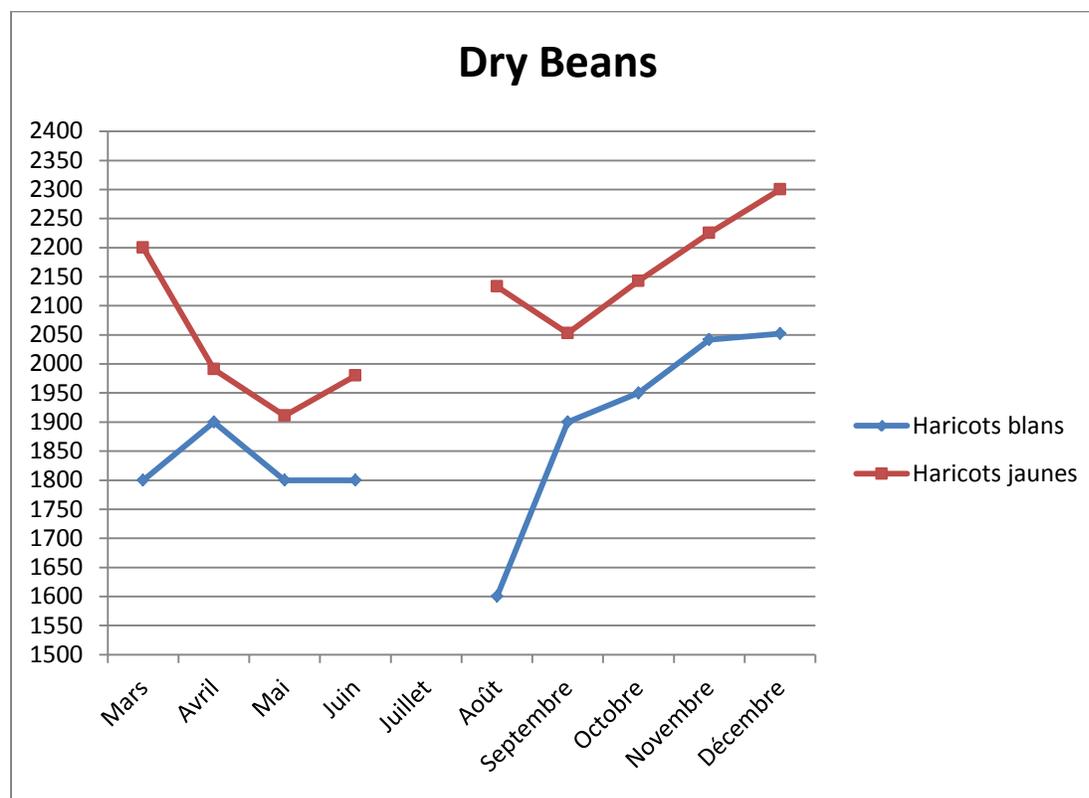
A provisional operating account for peanuts procured in the rural territories surrounding Kikwit using information garnered from interviews with women market wholesalers suggests that the break-even price for sale in Kinshasa needs to be 1213 F/kg or 145.600 F/kg per 120 kg sac of shelled peanuts. (See Table below). A lot of this is dependent on the effective transformation ratio of unshelled to shelled peanuts and the poor calibration of the de-hulling machine. Often peanuts need to pass two or three times through the machine before dehulling is complete, suggesting that spacing between the disks is too wide, or that the disks are worn down and need replacement. Too, we notice there is a lot of loss during the cleaning of the shelled peanuts, in some cases due to breakage during de-hulling, but in other instances due to rot and grain deformation in the field. It currently requires three 60 kg sacs of unshelled peanuts to produce one 120 kg sac of shelled peanuts. Better agronomic practices, good seed, and proper and timely field maintenance – seed inoculation, weeding, improved pest management etc.. could all help in the production of a higher quality product. Transport and loading costs need to be understood, rationalized and negotiated.

The accounting below shows that at December's wholesale shelled peanut price women were losing 97 f/kg or 11.640 f/sac.

	unit	Px/u	#	Px Total	Observations
Expenses					
Purchase of Peanuts	sac 60 kg (Unshelled)	22000	3	CDF 66,000.00	
Perdiem in the village				CDF 5,000.00	
Labor and Loading		12000		CDF 12,000.00	
Transport Village->Kkwit	Sac	10000	3	CDF 30,000.00	
Shelling fee	Sac	1000	3	CDF 3,000.00	paid in pnuts
Conditioning fee	Sac	1000	3	CDF 3,000.00	
Taxes	Sac	1000	3	CDF 3,000.00	
warehousing in kkwit	sac	700	1	CDF 700.00	
S/Total Expenses Kkwit		47700		CDF 122,700.00	sac 120 kg/graine
Transport Kkwit->Kin	Sac	15000	1	CDF 15,000.00	
manutention depart	Sac	1000	1	CDF 1,000.00	
Parcelle Kin		500	1	CDF 500.00	
Agriculture (DGRK)		200		CDF 200.00	tax
Economie		200		CDF 200.00	tax
Unloading Kin	Sac	3000		CDF 3,000.00	
Storage Kin	Sac	1000	1	CDF 1,000.00	
Perdiem Mkt Women	sac	2000	1	CDF 2,000.00	
S/Tot Expenses Kin				CDF 22,900.00	
Total Expenses				CDF 145,600.00	
Earnings from Wholesale Transaction	Sac		1	CDF 135,960.00	Dec 2013 prices (1133 F/kg wholesale)
Gross Revenue				-CDF 9,640.00	
Net Revenue				-CDF 11,640.00	
Revenue par kg				-CDF 97.00	

Dry Beans

Bean quality determinants include the size of the bean (larger is better), a polished, healthy yellow or white color, and the shape of the bean (rounder is preferred to flatter).



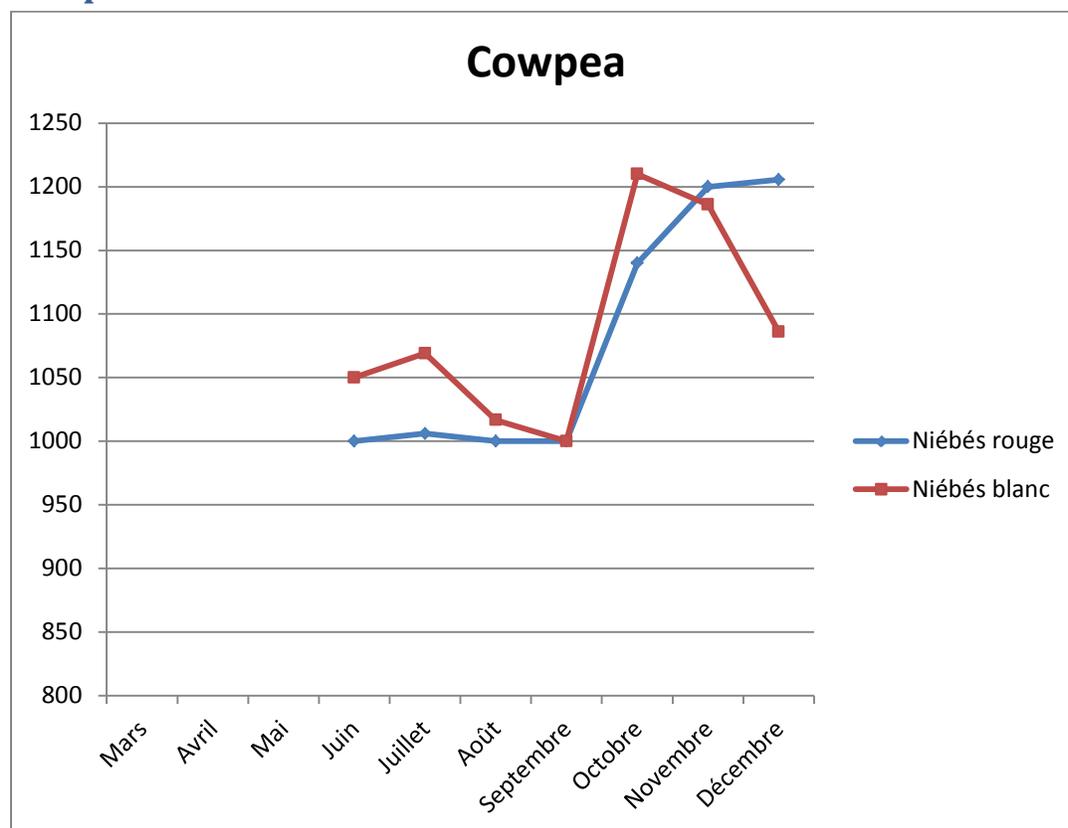
As evidenced from the graph, there is a dearth of locally produced dry beans on the market during the months of June and July. This is compensated by imports from China and Tanzania. White bean wholesale prices are lower than those of yellow beans in each month. The greatest disparity between in wholesale prices occurs in August with yellow beans selling for 2133 f/kg and white beans for 1600 F/kg, a difference of 533 F/kg.

Beans fell progressively in price between March and May. Harvest of white beans occurs before yellow beans, explaining the lower price in August. In September yellow beans hit the market. Both beans trend upwards during the A-2014 growing season as farmers are occupied with field work, the beans are stored for sale around the end of the year. Sell off of beans in August/September is likely due to a need to pay for children's school fees.

We note that between October and November, wholesale bean prices surpassed those of March/April, rising as high as 2300 F/Kg for Yellow beans and 2050 f/kg for white beans in December. In March and April, beans from the East begin to enter the Kinshasa market, leading to a decrease in price until the end of May. Again, Yellow beans are more prevalent. The highest wholesale prices for beans from Bas Congo are noted at Busujano Market, the lowest wholesale prices occur at Matadi Kibali, though there is often only a 50 f/kg difference between the two markets. Bandundu produces beans, but mostly

cowpea and soybeans, while the Plateau of Batéké does not produce beans in sufficient quantities to move the Kinshasa market.

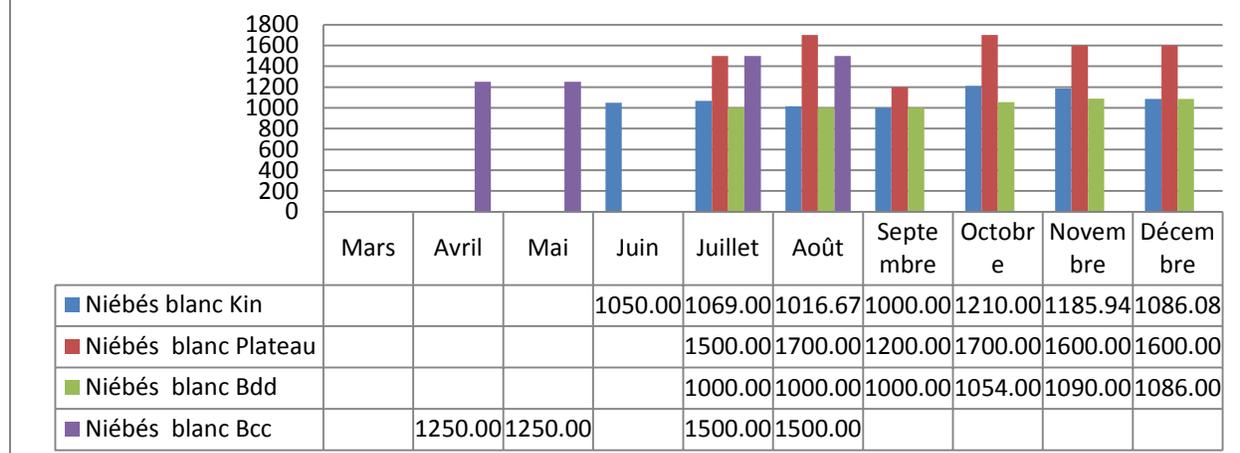
Cowpeas



Cowpea data collection only began in June 2013 with the signature of our protocols for MIS with URPB in Bandundu, prior to this information was not being collected as the principal production zone for this speculation is Bandundu for the Kinshasa market. Prices are more or less stable through September with white cowpea (the preferred consumer profile) selling for more than the red cowpea until November, at which point there is a noted price drop for white cowpea while the red maintains its pricing platform.

Price variations of 20% are noted between periods of abundant supply in the market and ones where a relative dearth occurs.

White Cowpea, Price Differential Kinshasa vs Provinces 2013



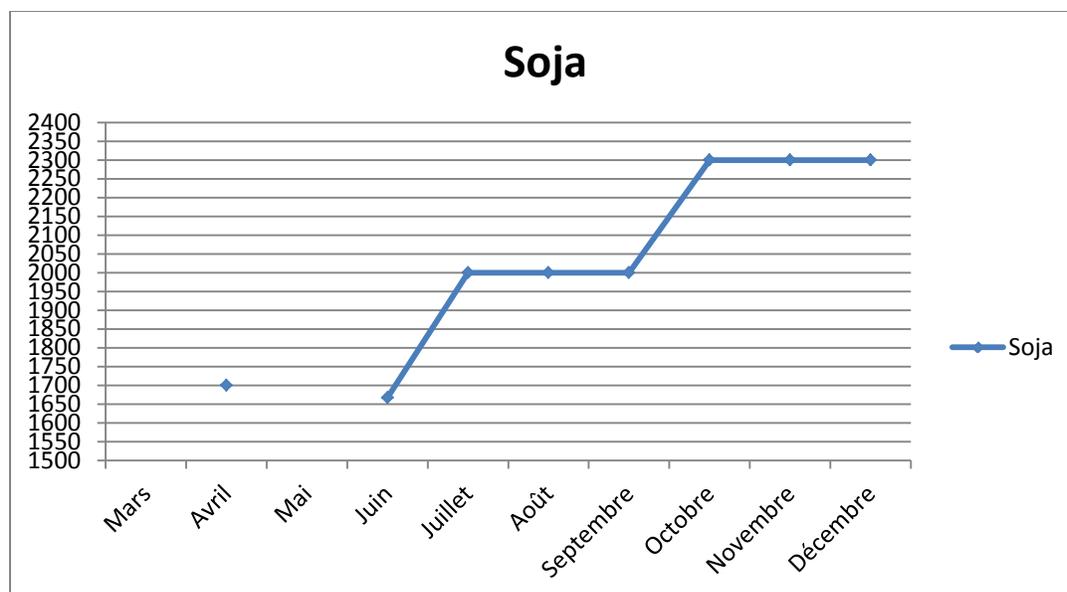
There is absolutely no competitive advantage in moving red cowpeas from our targeted provinces to Kinshasa. In fact red cowpea sells for exactly the same price as in Kinshasa or for a better price in Bandundu province. There might be an advantage in moving white cowpeas from Bandundu to the Plateau of Batéké in July/August and October- December. Using hammer mills to convert cowpeas to flour and selling the flour for the production of beignets at schools and in the markets might be advantageous, however FPPM has not explored this market dynamic as yet.

Soybeans

Soybean quality is determined by its form, color and size.

1st Quality Soybeans are larger, shiny in color and in the form of a small ball bearing.

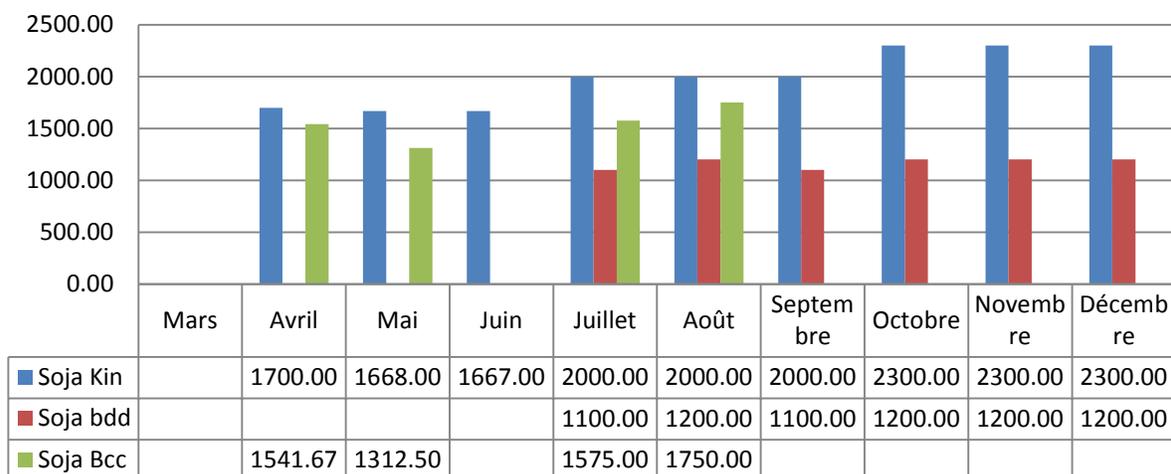
2nd Quality beans are smaller, longer rather than round, and are paler brown (almost tan) in color



The main processors of soybeans are using converted coffee equipment to sort, grind, and process their beans and these machines are set up for a larger grain, like the triple 0, rather than the grain produced by the Afya variety. From March to May soybeans were absent in the Kinshasa wholesale market. Soybean prices rise and plateau, rise and plateau. From June to July prices rose 19.8% to 2000 f/kg. They again rose 15% between September and October to 2300 F/kg. Soybeans produced in the B Agricultural Season are grown for Seed and are thus stored for production during the following A agricultural season. In 2013 there was more soybean consistently present in the markets than in past years, to the point where, those wholesalers who hoarded their soybeans, expecting a price jump in December, were deceived because prices remained high, but stable through the end of the calendar year.

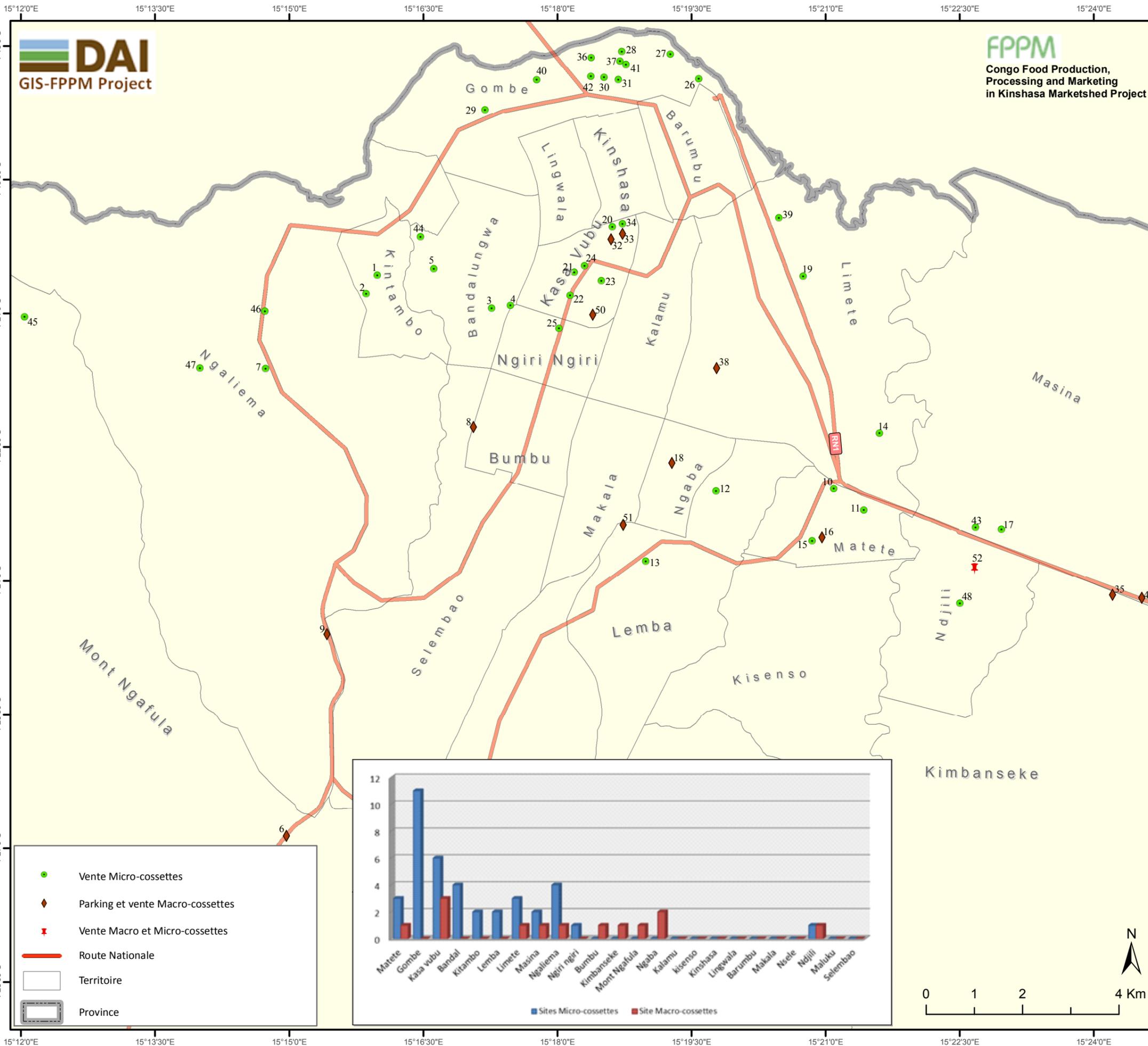
If we look at the differentials in pricing between the provinces and Kinshasa for soybeans, we note that Bas Congo soybeans appear in the market in only four months and in one of these months (April 2013) the margins are too small to be of commercial interest. On the other hand, commerce in soy from Bandundu makes economic sense from July through December. It will be interesting to compare 2014 price data with that of 2013 in order to see whether supply in the production basins becomes available throughout the year, and at competitive prices.

Soybeans, Comparitive Wholesale Prices Kinshasa vs Provinces 2013



Annexe 2: Microcossettes in Kinshasa

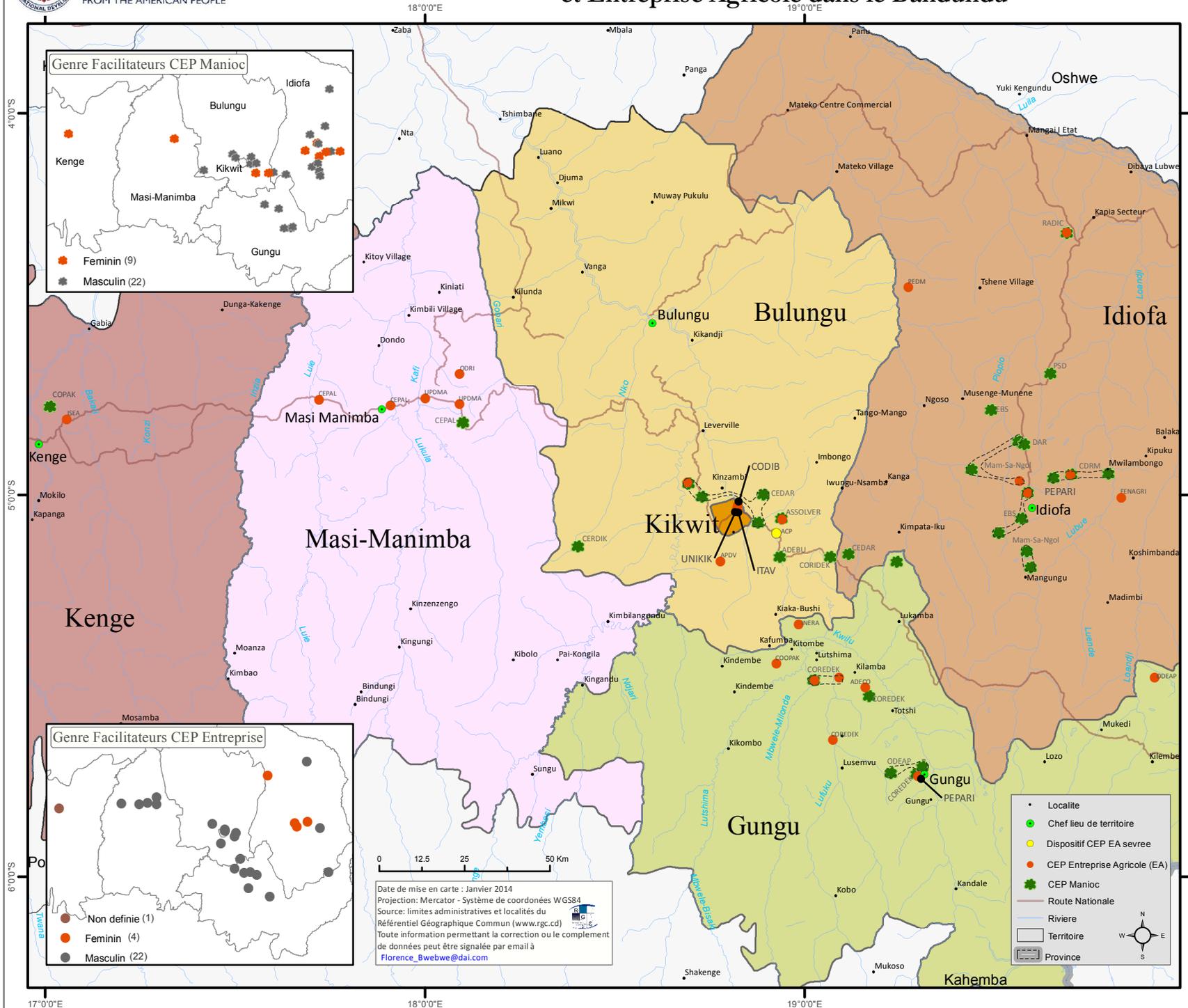
Parkings, points de vente des Micro-cossettes et cossettes améliorées de Manioc



N0	Commune	Nom du producteur	Quartier	Nom du site	Site et produits vendus
1	Kitambo	Layuka	—	Inongo N°21	Micro-cossettes
2	Kitambo	Pathron mulongo	Macampagne	Station TOTAL	Micro-cossettes
3	Bandal	R.E.A.K	Moulart	Nsiri Marche	Micro-cossettes
4	Bandal	Qualagric	Moulart	Station TOTAL	Micro-cossettes
5	Bandal	Pathron mulongo	Sinkin	Mbavu	Micro-cossettes
6	Mont Ngafula	—	Matadikibala	—	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
7	Ngaliema	Pathron mulongo	—	—	Micro-cossettes
8	Bumbu	—	—	—	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
9	Ngaliema	—	—	—	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
10	Matete	Ibi	Banunu	—	Micro-cossettes
11	Matete	Robert nkunku	Debonhomme	—	Micro-cossettes
12	Lemba	The way	Semliki	—	Micro-cossettes
13	Lemba	Beni food	Gonbele	—	Micro-cossettes
14	Limete	R.E.A.K	Kingabua/Ndanu	—	Micro-cossettes
15	Matete	Qualagric	Mutoto	—	Micro-cossettes
16	Matete	—	Marche Matete	—	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
17	Masina	—	Marche Liberte	—	Micro-cossettes
18	Ngaba	Lobo	Kianza	—	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
19	Limete	Tife	Kingabua	—	Micro-cossettes
20	Kasa vubu	Cofed/aptm	—	APTM/COFED	Micro-cossettes
21	Kasa vubu	Eis Matchem	—	SPORT	Micro-cossettes
22	Kasa vubu	Pathron mulongo	—	Station TOTAL	Micro-cossettes
23	Kasa vubu	Pathron mulongo	—	Marche Gambela	Micro-cossettes
24	Kasa vubu	R.E.A.K	—	Maringa N°82	Micro-cossettes
25	Ngiri ngiri	Qualagric	—	Marche Bayaka	Micro-cossettes
26	Gombe	Qualagric	—	Bralima	Micro-cossettes
27	Gombe	Qualagric	—	SEP	Micro-cossettes
28	Gombe	Pathron mulongo	—	UN	Micro-cossettes
29	Gombe	Qualagric	—	PAM	Micro-cossettes
30	Gombe	Cld tus ikama	—	DHL	Micro-cossettes
31	Gombe	Pivali	—	News Lys	Micro-cossettes
32	Kasa vubu	—	—	Kanda kanda	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
33	Kasa vubu	—	—	Masimanimba	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
34	Kasa vubu	Mateba mbuta	—	Enseignement	Micro-cossettes
35	Kimbanseke	—	Quartier 3	Marche 17 mai	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
36	Gombe	Qualagric	—	Vodacom	Micro-cossettes
37	Gombe	Agriumbe	—	Inter Fina	Micro-cossettes
38	Limete	—	Mombele	LUZA	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
39	Limete	—	Kingambua	—	Micro-cossettes
40	Gombe	—	—	SK	Micro-cossettes
41	Gombe	—	—	Kin Marché 1	Micro-cossettes
42	Gombe	—	—	Kin Marché 2	Micro-cossettes
43	Masina	PEDM	Sans file	PEDM	Micro-cossettes
44	Bandal	PEDM	Sinkin	PEDM	Micro-cossettes
45	Ngaliema	MANGA	Pompape	MANGA	Micro-cossettes
46	Ngaliema	TIFIE	Ozone	TIFIE	Micro-cossettes
47	Ngaliema	MULONGO	Flamboyant	MULONGO	Micro-cossettes
48	Ndjili	COPAP	Sainte-Therese	COPAP	Micro-cossettes
49	Masina	—	—	KAMBI	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
50	Kasa vubu	—	—	OPALA	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
51	Ngaba	—	—	Roind Point Ngaba	Parking/vente macro-cossettes
52	Ndjili	—	—	Depot/marche Mangobo	Vente macro et micro-cossettes

Date de mise en carte : Février 2014-Projection Mercator - Système de coordonnées WGS84
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Localisation des dispositifs Champs Ecoles Paysans-Manioc et Entreprise Agricole dans le Bandundu



CEP Manioc				
Genre du Facilitateur	Territoire	Beneficiaire		
		M	F	
F	1	Bulungu	17	8
	2	Bulungu	13	12
	3	Idiopia	7	18
	4	Idiopia	3	22
	5	Idiopia	2	28
	6	Idiopia	12	13
	7	Idiopia	14	6
	8	Masi Manimba	9	11
	9	Kenge		
Sum			77	118
M	1	Bulungu	11	14
	2	Bulungu	12	13
	3	Bulungu	15	10
	4	Bulungu	10	15
	5	Bulungu	7	18
	6	Bulungu	12	8
	7	Bulungu	15	60
	8	Idiopia	8	17
	9	Idiopia	10	12
	10	Idiopia	6	19
	11	Idiopia	9	16
	12	Idiopia	3	27
	13	Idiopia	10	20
	14	Idiopia	4	20
	15	Idiopia	3	19
	16	Idiopia	12	15
	17	Idiopia		
	18	Gungu		
	19	Gungu	10	15
	20	Gungu	7	13
	21	Gungu	9	16
	22	Gungu	4	21
Sum		177	368	
Sum		254	486	

CEP Entreprise Agricole				
Genre du Facilitateur	Territoire	Beneficiaire		
		M	F	
F	1	Kenge		
	2	Idiopia		
	3	Idiopia	15	5
	4	Idiopia	17	3
Sum		52	23	
M	1	Bulungu	16	4
	2	Kikwit	9	11
	3	Kikwit	12	8
	4	Bulungu	16	4
	5	Bulungu	8	12
	6 / Sevree	Bulungu	13	7
	7	Gungu	13	7
	8	Bulungu	14	6
	9	Masi Manimba		
	10	Masi Manimba		
	11	Masi Manimba	12	8
	12	Masi Manimba	11	9
	13	Masi Manimba		
	14	Idiopia	15	5
	15	Gungu	9	11
	16	Gungu	16	4
	17	Idiopia	14	5
	18	Gungu	11	9
19	Gungu	12	8	
20	Gungu	14	6	
21	Gungu	15	5	
22	Gungu	8	12	
Sum		238	141	
Sum		290	164	

