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## Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project (FPPM)

Quarterly Report (FY12/Q2): 1 January – 30 March 2012

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Kinshasa Provincial Minister of Agriculture and USAID Mission Director during FPPM Launch Ceremony, TIFIE, Plateau de Bateku

30 April 2012

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# FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

**QUARTERLY REPORT (FY12/Q2)**  
**1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 2012**

**Sponsoring USAID Office:** USAID Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo  
**Contract Number:** AID-623-C-11-00008  
**Contractor:** DAI



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## ACRONYMS

AFRIKI	Association des Femmes Riziculteurs de Kingabwa
APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
BENI Food	Bas-Congo-Based NGO
BDD-Matadi	Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l’Afrique au Congo
CARG	Conseil Agricole Rural de Gestion (Rural Management Council for Agriculture)
CDS-Kisantu	Caritas Développement Santé – Diocèse de Kisantu
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer’s Representative
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
GODRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	Institut National pour l’Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Results
Matchem	Kinshasa-Based SME (involved in processing/marketing of cassava)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RFA	Request for Application
SENASEM	Service National de Semences
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
TSBF-CIAT	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute of CIAT
USG	United States Government

## **0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **0.1 Introduction**

#### **0.1.1 Contract**

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

#### **0.1.2 Quarterly Reporting**

The contract calls for Quarterly Progress Reports that show; *progress against results defined in the work plan and that include a description and analysis of the results achieved, the problems encountered and proposed solutions, the progress made, the lessons learned, and planned activities for the next quarter.* This is the third quarterly report of FPPM, covering the second quarter of FY2012, from 1 January to 31 March 2012.

FPPM is working in accordance with the annual work plan that was submitted to USAID in August 2011. The work plan, itself, was organized in relation to the Mission results framework. At the Mission's request, this quarterly report is formatted so as to relate activities to the results framework as well as the work plan. The FPPM Baseline Survey, delayed due to the elections but begun during the reporting period and scheduled for completion in the third quarter, will establish baselines for all project indicators, making future reporting more quantitative.

## **0.2 Progress To-Date Based on Results Indicators**

At its conclusion, FPPM will have measurably benefitted 120,000 smallholders, 1,000 SMEs - including farmer group enterprises, women's group enterprises, cooperatives, and processors - and approximately 22 formal PPPs. By the end of the project, farmer net income levels from staple food crop sales will be increased by \$453 per household or \$43 million. A 75 percent increase in the volume of sales from these farmers at the wholesale level in Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma, Kikwit, Bandundu City, and Mbanza-Ngungu will translate into a total increase of 122,500 MT of staple food production available for consumption, reducing food insecurity and helping to meet the caloric, protein, and vitamin, and mineral needs of an undernourished and malnourished population.

### **0.2.1 Result Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity**

Cassava, maize, and grain legumes constitute the main focus of food security in both rural and urban zones of the DRC. Cassava is the most important of the three because of its nearly universal presence and weight in the Congolese diet. Cassava is backed by broadly available and validated production and processing technologies. Maize and grain legumes are increasingly favored in urban locations. They are critical in income generation, nutrition, and soil fertility management, and integrate well with existing cassava cultivation.

### 0.2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I

<b>Indicator 1.7:</b>	Increase in volume of production
<b>Indicator 1.8:</b>	Increase in value of production
<b>Indicator 1.9:</b>	Increase in volume of domestic sales
<b>Indicator 1.10:</b>	Change in value of domestic sales commodities
<b>Indicator 1.11:</b>	Number of rural households with an increase in income
<b>Indicator 1.12:</b>	Percent change in annual net household income
<b>Indicator 1.13:</b>	Increase in annual net household income
<b>Indicator 1.14:</b>	Change in yields of target agricultural commodities per hectare
<b>Indicator 1.15:</b>	Change in production cost per unit of output for targeted agricultural commodities
<b>Indicator 1.16:</b>	Change in volume of food produced per household
<b>Indicator 1.17:</b>	No. of rural households adopting new production technologies
<b>Indicator 1.18:</b>	No. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices
<b>Indicator 1.19:</b>	Value of agricultural inputs and other support marketed through production support systems
<b>Indicator 1.20:</b>	Number of producers receiving improved planting stock

Component I began its activities in the first reporting period with the multiplication of foundation planting material of improved varieties of the FPPM focal crops, i.e. cassava, maize, and grain legumes. During the reporting period, the multiplication effort intensified and was extended to the production of certified planting material.

There will be little to report for most of the indicators until the end of Project Year 2, when the farmers in the project area who have received improved planting stock begin to harvest, sell, and earn income.

### 0.2.1.2 Establishment of Multiplication Fields with Foundation Material

The indicator that relates most closely to the multiplication of higher quality planting materials is Indicator 1.1.8: Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices. Status of multiplication fields in the three provinces can be viewed on the following tables.

## Bandundu Province

### Production Report for Season A 2011

No.	Certified Contracting Org.	Site	Culture	Variety	Area (ha)	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Production (kg)	Observation
1.	Mère du sauveur	Kinday	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
		Ivang	Maize	Samaru	1	1020	900	
		Mateko Ka	Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	75	30	Too much rain.
		Lutondo	Soy	Afya	0.30	175	150	
2.	UDK	Ngiekung	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
		Iben	Maize	Samaru	1	1300	900	
		Iben	Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	30	30	
		Bansion	Soy	Afya	0.30	190	180	
3.	CORIDEK	Nkata	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
			Maize	Kasai 1	1	1600	900	
			Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	190	150	Early planting.
			Soy	Afya	0.30	160	100	
4.	ACDI	Lusekele	Cassava		1			The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
			Maize	Kasai 1	1	1200	900	
			Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	50	15	Too much rain.
			Soy		0.30	50	50	

## Bas-Congo Province

In the Bas-Congo Province, three certified producers contracted for multiplication by FPPM, CDS/Kisantu, UPEC/Loma, and BDD/Matadi multiplied foundation seeds and cuttings obtained from research centers. The results are portrayed in the table below. As can be seen, the drought-like conditions prevailing in Bas-Congo during Season A damaged crops and lowered yields. Producers obtained very feeble quantities compared to projections. Unfortunately, as reported above, the project area, depending on the exact location, was plagued either by drought or by flooding during Season A, the principal planting season.

All of the fields were surveyed periodically by the National Seed Service (SENASA) to verify that correct seed multiplication practices were being followed and all of the seeds produced have been certified.

Culture/Variety	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Production per Contractor (kg)			TOTAL (kg)	% of Projected Production
		CDS/KISA NTU	UPC/LOMA	BDD/MATADI		
Peanut JL24	1,656	107	180	335	622	37.56
LOLA Bean	81	12.80	5.30	9	27.10	33.46
NGWAKU –	81	11.50	7.00	10	28.50	35.19
NGWAKU Bean						
Soy	54	12.00	16.4	40	68.40	126.67
Maize						
KASAI I	540	15			15	2.78
SAMARU	540	54			54	10.00
S/TOTAL	1,080	69			69	6.39
Manioc	300,00m	The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.				



## Kinshasa Province

In Kinshasa Province, FPPM contracted with two certified organizations: *Centre d'Appui au Développement Intégral/Mbankana (CADIM)* and Tifie Humanitarian. CADIM cultivated fields for the production of peanut, soy, and niébé (black-eyed pea) seeds while Tifie prepared a field for production of cassava cuttings. Unfortunately, the Kinshasa Province was afflicted with the same irregular rains as Bas-Congo which resulted in decreased yields of seeds.

Farm Organiz.	Site	Culture	Variety	Area (ha)	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Product. (kg)	Notes
CADIM	Mikunu 1	Peanut	JL 24	0.274	288	101	35% of projections
		Soy	TGX 428-26D	0.14		56	60% of projections
	Mikunu 2	Soy	TGX 428-26D	0.26	144	30.5	
		Niébé	Vita 7	0.245	144	45.2	
			Diamant	0.245			
TIFIE	Dumi (Bwe)	Cassava	Obama, Zizila, Nsansi, Disanka, Mvuazi, 94/0330	1	20,000m	The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.	

### 0.2.1.3 Seed Production Fields Established with Certified Cuttings

After the visit to the Plateau de Bateke of the COR and the RCO at the end of October 2011, USAID strongly recommended to FPPM to increase the area being cultivated so that farmers could enter the production phase in Year 2 of the project. To respond to this demand, FPPM contracted with certified producers for production fields of certified material alongside the multiplication fields of foundation material. At the end of the second quarter of 2012, the FPPM provincial offices reported their progress which is displayed on the following tables.

## Bandundu Province

### i) Cassava Production Fields

Ten certified farming organizations were contracted during the reporting period to establish fields for the production of various varieties of mosaic virus-resistant cassava plants for cuttings:

No.	Production Contractor Organization	SITE	AREA (ha)
1.	Coopérative Agricole de Kikandji (COOPAK)	Kikandji	10
2.	Centre d'Exploitation et de Développement pour l'Autopromotion (CEDAR)	Kipuka	6
3.	Centre pour la promotion agricole de la Lukala (CEPAL)	Munzabala	10
4.	Union paysanne pour le développement de la masse (UPDMA)	Mosango	20
5.	Fondation Développement Mwamba (FDM)	Mbamba et Dibaya-Lubwe	6
6.	Ferme Milundu	Kiluma	10
7.	Ferme Aricole de la Lwano	Lwano	10
8.	Oeuvres Sociales pour le Développement des villages de Ndimba-Nzadi OSODEVIND)	Sowa	4
9.	Collectif des Organisations pour le Développement de la Rive Droite du Kwilu (CORIDEK)	Nkata Busongo	4
10.	Equipe Beto Sadisana (EBS)	Ikasambu	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>90</b>

Note that, in all the fields, the production density is 12,500 plants per hectare. This density permits the production of cassava for tubers or cuttings for multiplication in case planting material is insufficient at certain sites.

ii) *Seed Production Fields*

Exactly 69 small farmer organizations from the *territoires* of Masi-Manimba, Bulungu, Gungu, and Idiofa, totaling 3,402 households, planted 7,940 kg of certified seeds on 179 ha of communal fields for multiplication purposes.

<b>Territoire</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>No. of Contracted Producer Organizations</b>	<b>No. Farmer Households</b>	<b>Seeds Distributed (kg)</b>	<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>
Masimanimba	Maize	2	120	125	5
	Soy	4	149	320	8
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>13</b>
Bulungu	Maize	17	889	950	43
	Peanut	11	453	2,640	22
	Soy	9	665	1,400	35
	Niébé	6	257	540	18
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>118</b>
Gungu	Maize	1	38	50	2
	Peanut	1	19	240	2
	Soy	1	21	40	1
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>
Idiofa	Maize	6	419	375	15
	Peanut	1	22	240	2
	Soy	8	306	960	24
	Niébé	2	44	60	2
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>G/TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>179</b>

## Bas-Congo Province

Four registered organizations were contracted to prepare 51 ha of fields for the cultivation of new varieties of cassava using certified cuttings. The table below shows the details of these sites and the areas planted.

N°	Contract Producers	SITES	Area Planted (ha)
1.	BDD/MATADI	MANZONZI	6
2.	CDS/KISANTU	KINDUALA	10
3.	UPEC	KUNDA-MAYOKOLO	6
		MWALA-ZENGA	4.8
		MWALA-NKANKA	3
		MWALA-MBEMBA	1
		KUNDA-KUMBI	5.2
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		20
4.	PROMUSEM	TUMBA-MAKENGELE	5
		TUMBA-VATA	5
		NKOLO / MISSION	5
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		15
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>51</b>

## Kinshasa Province (Plateau de Bateke)

Only one organization, TIFIE Humanitarian, was contracted for the cultivation of 36 ha of cassava during the course of the reporting period because it was the only organization in the area that satisfied the following conditions:

- Availability of land (TIFIE has a concession area totaling 2200ha);
- Mechanized cultivation (TIFIE possesses 8 functional tractors);
- Experience in the cultivation of cassava (TIFIE has been cultivating cassava for a number of years).

These fields were cultivated and planted during the quarter. Unfortunately, the rate of germination has been lower than expected. FPPM is currently discussing how to address the situation with TIFIE.

#### 0.2.1.4 Establishment of Production Fields

In order to respond to the concerns of USAID as expressed after reconnaissance missions to the Plateau de Bateke in November 2011 and to the Bas-Congo Province in February 2012, FPPM has undertaken to establish extensive fields for the production of cassava cuttings resistant to mosaic virus.

The situation at the end of the reporting period is presented in the following tables.

#### Bandundu Province

Territoire	#Partner Orgs	#HHs	Cuttings Distributed (m)	Area (ha)
Masi-Manimba	2	376	42,000	28
Bulungu	19	1,628	114,850	99
Gungu	3	274	61,500	41
Idiofa	9	773	79,500	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>331,500</b>	<b>221</b>

#### Bas-Congo Province

N°	Partner / Contractor	Site	Area [ha]	Observations
01	UPEC	MAYEKA LONDE I LONDE II	15.00 2.00 3.00	KIVULU Sector BOKO Sector BOKO Sector
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		<i>20.00</i>	
02	ITAV/GOMBE-MATADI	Domaine ITAV	5.16	BUNDI/SEKEBANZA
03	ACK	CIRMA	1.00	
04	AS. ZOLA	NSAKA	3.00	
05	GAS	KISUKAMENE	4.00	
		TOTO	2.00	
		LUNIONZO	1.60	
		BETE	1.40	
06	UNIVERSITE KONGO	MBANZA-LUVAKA	1.00	
07	ASSEDEV	BUILA	2.00	
08	INST. MANTUILA	NZUNDU KIDUMA	2.00	
09	R. AFREDECO	NZUNDU/MBANZA-	2.00	
10	A.F.B.	MBATA	1.00	
11	EADIF	BUILA	3.00	
12	AFEPA	MUALA-KINTAMBANI BUILA	2.00	
<b>Total Area Of Production Fields (ha)</b>			<b>51.16</b>	

To plant these fields, FPPM distributed **76,740m** of cuttings of cassava varieties resistant to the mosaic virus.

## Kinshasa Province

The situation of the planting of production fields with cassava cuttings during the reporting period is indicated in the following table.

No.	Organization	# Households	Cuttings (m)	Area Planted (ha)
1.	COFEBA	1,600	73,200	25
2.	FECOF	40	22,300	16
3.	FENAGRIS	40	6,000	2.5
4.	AFAD	12	5,800	3
5.	FAC	30	6,000	4
6.	TIFIE	400	292,000	10.75
7.	FESIC	30	10,500	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,152</b>	<b>415,800</b>	<b>68.25</b>

### 0.2.2 Result Component 2: Improving Market Efficiency

Interventions under Component Two focus on downstream value chain functions: from post-harvest handling and aggregation, to processing, to sales in markets with all the intervening transport linkages. A significant obstacle to the adoption of new technologies is the lack of sufficient production to warrant investment.

#### 0.2.2.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component II

**Indicator 2.1:** No. of new market infrastructure facilities established.

**Indicator 2.2:** No. of rural producers/ households using market information systems

**Indicator 2.5:** No. of rural producers/ households marketing produce to processing and value-adding enterprises

**Indicator 2.6:** No. of new buyer-seller relationships facilitated by FPPM

#### 0.2.2.2 Interventions

Interventions under Component Two during the reporting period included field trips, market visits, and work sessions that were important to starting up FPPM assistance in post-harvest handling and aggregation, processing, and marketing. Information gathered for the initial value chain assessments is the base on which FPPM staff are developing the network of stakeholder contacts, e.g. NGOs, traders, supermarket owners, truckers, processors, etc.

#### 0.2.2.3 Kinshasa Food Preference Survey

Beginning on 9 March, FPPM trained 18 Congolese university graduates in survey methods. Together, the FPPM staff members and university interns conducted two large surveys, including the Kinshasa Food Preference Survey, a random and systematic sample of 1,600 pedestrians chosen at 30 key intersections, markets, and transport stations throughout Kinshasa.

### **0.2.3 Result Component 3: Increased Capacity to Respond to Markets**

The huge demand from the Kinshasa food market has been sustained historically by the private sector. The FPPM approach to build the capacity of the private sector to fill market opportunities is guided by the search for efficiencies, quality improvements, and risk reduction that improve the ability of the food supply chain to deliver profitably greater quantities of safe and nutritious foods at prices that improve their access and use by the food insecure population of the marketshed.

#### **0.2.3.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component III**

**Indicator 3.1:** No. of agricultural enterprises—including producer organizations or farmer field schools—turning a profit as a result of improved business skills and management

**Indicator 3.2:** No. of producer organizations, trade and business associations, road committees, and community based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions

**Indicator 3.3:** No. of rural households using services of service organizations and agents in the FPPM work areas

#### **0.2.3.2 Training – Making Cents International**

Making Cents International, subcontractor on FPPM, is developing a curriculum and training program that transfers business, financial, and entrepreneurship skills to local organizations, such as NGOs, CARGs, existing associations, etc., as well as enterprises that work with small scale producers and other value chain actors, such as farmers, women processors and marketers, and BDS providers. As such, the activities of Making Cents will contribute to reporting on Indicators 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

#### **0.2.3.3 Recruitment of Farmer Field School Director**

The ads have been posted and more than 80 applications received. FPPM plans to hire the most qualified applicant at the beginning of the next reporting period.

## **0.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES**

The most important FPPM cross-cutting activities include gender considerations, environmental mitigation and management, and monitoring and evaluation.

### **0.3.1 Gender**

Women are the base of agricultural production in the DRC, yet men tend to dominate the governance of rural organizations. FPPM will address this mismatch of functions through a holistic approach to gender inclusion that pulls women into both project activities and project benefits. FPPM will carry out a gender assessment study in collaboration with IFPRI in the next reporting period.

### **0.3.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management**

The EMMP and PERSUAP will be finalized early in the next reporting period.

### **0.3.3 Performance Monitoring**

Tracing causality under FPPM will be demanding, requiring a robust and reliable M&E system that both captures and explains project results and impacts to a diverse audience of stakeholders, counterparts, and beneficiaries. USAID has drawn up guidelines for a new evaluation policy based on systematic monitoring of performance and evaluation of impact.

#### **0.3.3.1 Baseline Survey**

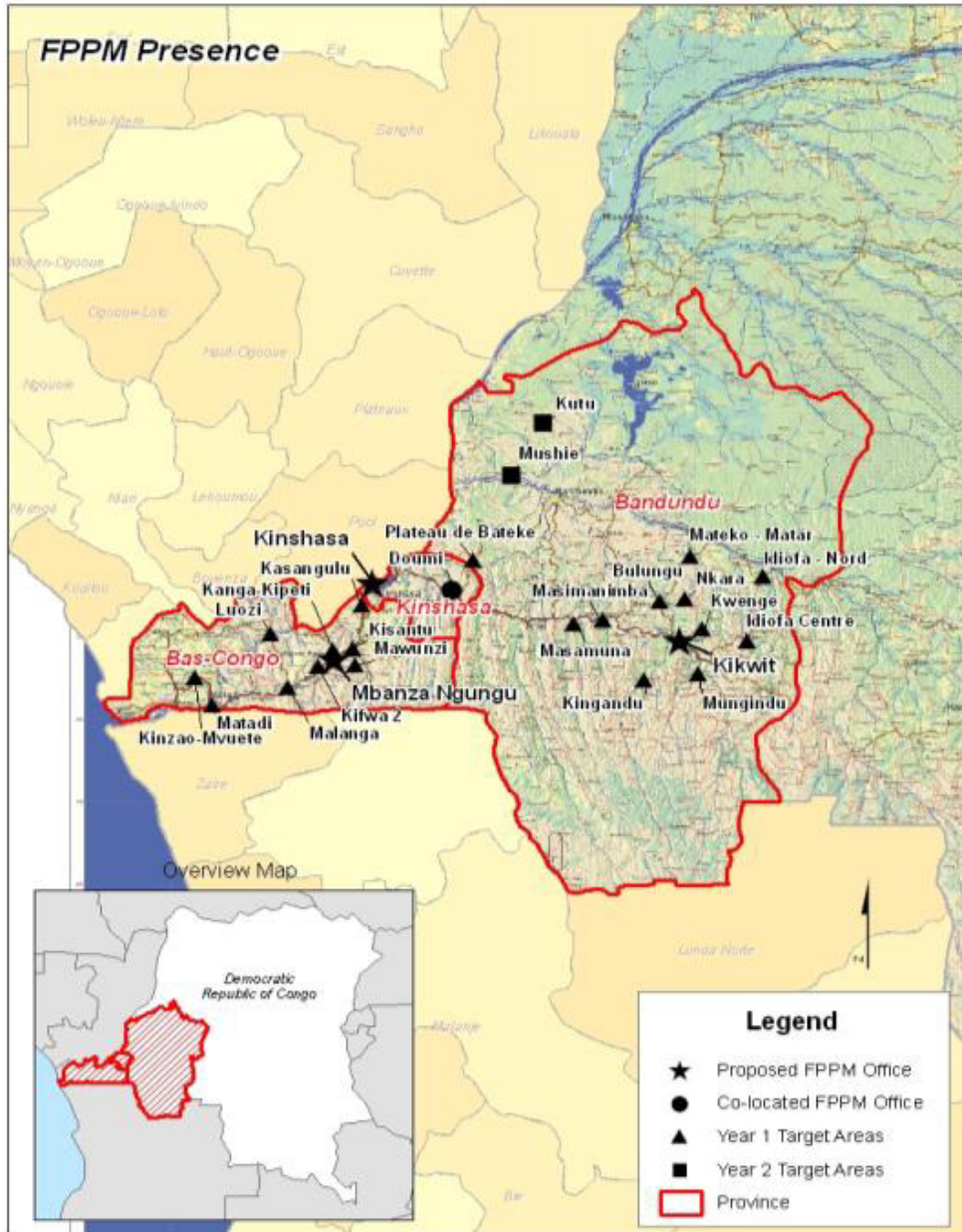
Beginning on 9 March, an FPPM consultant trained 18 Congolese university graduates in survey methods for beginning the large and complex FPPM Baseline Survey with a survey on the Plateau de Bateke. The baseline survey and analyses should be ready for discussion with USAID and other partners in June.



# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Contract

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



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

Working with producer organizations, Councils for Management of Rural Agriculture (CARGs), public and private partnerships (PPPs), and other donors, FPPM is facilitating the access of smallholder groups to inputs, services, and markets, enabling smallholder farms to become income-generating businesses. As the male and female managers of these businesses learn how to supply rural and urban markets, they will increase opportunities for on-farm and off-farm employment, enhancing household food security and economic resilience.

Transportation shortcomings and the lack of distribution systems for inputs in the value chain underscore the need for decentralized approaches to basic input supply, especially for disease-free planting materials, fertility management and plant protection materials, and tools and equipment. FPPM has already begun collaborating with INERA research stations and SENASEM national seed service for procurement and certification of planting material, as well as with local organizations for the multiplication of seeds and cuttings. FPPM will address quantitative and qualitative losses in the postharvest and processing stages through cooperation with IITA-led initiatives on cassava, lowland maize, and leguminous grains.

To address the nutritional balance of both rural and urban populations within the project area, FPPM is focusing on the cultivation of improved varieties of popular food crops, particularly cassava and maize, while actively promoting the production of especially nutritious beans and leguminous grains such as niébé, soy, and peanuts. FPPM is working to expand both the quantity of staple food available to households as well as the nutritional quality of food. FPPM aims to reduce the number of urban people going to bed hungry, and in particular aims to improve diets of young children, their mothers, and pregnant women. The implementation strategy to address nutrition will be defined and developed on the basis of the market and consumption survey to be conducted in February/March 2012.

Although FPPM is not designed to take an active role in the rehabilitation of feeder roads or river links, project management is collaborating with organizations and other donor programs, such as the Belgian Cooperation, that are re-opening road and river links to areas of concentrated agricultural production.

## **1.2 Quarterly Reporting**

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

This is the third quarterly report for FPPM, covering the second quarter of FY2012, from 1 January to 31 March 2012. FPPM is working in accordance with the annual work plan that was submitted to USAID in August 2011. The work plan, itself, was organized in relation to the Mission results framework. At the Mission's request, quarterly reports are to be formatted so as to relate activities to the results framework as well as the work plan. The FPPM Baseline Survey, delayed due to the November 2011 elections but begun during this reporting period and scheduled for completion in May 2012, will establish baselines for all project indicators, making future reporting more quantitative.

### 1.3 FPPM Launch

One of the highlights of the quarter was the official launch of FPPM on the Plateau de Bateke on 20 March, under the auspices of the Kinshasa Provincial Minister of Agriculture. Despite the two-hour drive from Kinshasa, the event was well-attended.

The Director of USAID made the following remarks, particularly relevant to the goal of FPPM:

*The Plateau de Bateke a piece of the great Congolese puzzle. Blessed with favorable climate and rich soils, the Democratic Republic of Congo is a country of incredible beauty, diversity, and fertility. The DRC has immense agricultural potential – a country capable of producing enough to meet the needs of its people, as well as exporting to neighbors.*

*Yet, as many of us here know, the reality is markedly different. Today, the DRC suffers from high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) ranks the DRC last on its 2011 Global Hunger Index, due in part to agricultural production remaining stagnant for many years while the country's population has grown. As we see daily, despite boasting incredible natural resources, the DRC cannot meet its own demand and ends up importing most of its food.*

Project inaugurations are being planned for Bandundu and Bas-Congo Provinces in the next reporting period.



## 2.0 Progress to Date

At its conclusion, FPPM will have measurably benefitted 120,000 smallholders, 1,000 SMEs - including farmer group enterprises, women's group enterprises, cooperatives, and processors - and approximately 22 formal PPPs. By the end of the project, farmer net income levels from staple food crop sales will be increased by \$453 per household or \$43 million. A 75 percent increase in the volume of sales from these farmers at the wholesale level in Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma, Kikwit, Bandundu City, and Mbanza-Ngungu will translate into a total increase of 122,500 MT of staple food production available for consumption, reducing food insecurity and helping to meet the caloric, protein, and vitamin, and mineral needs of an undernourished and malnourished population.

FPPM activities will significantly strengthen smallholder linkages to markets for staple food crops. A new level of food security will be achieved, augmenting the availability of food and the local consumer's ability to purchase it. Food sources will become reliable and affordably accessible, reducing the risk of hunger and fear of starvation.

### 2.1 Result Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity

Cassava, maize, and grain legumes constitute the main focus of food security in both rural and urban zones of the DRC. Cassava is the most important of the three because of its nearly universal presence and weight in the Congolese diet. Cassava production is backed by broadly available and validated production and processing technologies. Maize and grain legumes, however, are increasingly favored in urban locations. In the rural areas, they are critical in income generation, nutrition, and soil fertility management, and integrate well with existing cassava cultivation.

This quarter included parts of two growing seasons, A2011 and B2012. The seasons were marked by climatic irregularities across the three provinces that make up the project area: insufficient rain in Bas-Congo and Kinshasa Provinces and too much rain in Bandundu. The rains, having abruptly ceased in mid-November, did not begin again in Kinshasa and Bas-Congo until the second half of the month of For lack of rain, the multiplication fields for the new maize variety, QPM MUDISHI 1, were only cultivated in Bandundu Province whereas, initially, FPPM had planned to plant 2 ha in both Bandundu and Bas-Congo.

FPPM is concerned with improving the nutritional situation of the rural and urban populations. QPM MUDISHI 1 has genetically-enhanced protein content, thereby offering nutritional advantages compared to ordinary maize. In terms of human nutrition, QPM MUDISHI 1 offers the following advantages:

- Rapid weight and height gain of children;
- Rapid recuperation in health of the sick and mal-nourished children;
- Promotion of adequate lactation by breast-feeding mothers;
- Promotion of healthy weight gain by expectant mothers, leading to birth of normal weight babies.

Concerning animal nutrition, the consumption of QPM MUDISHI 1 promotes rapid weight gain in chickens and pigs. The seed produced this season will be widely distributed in formerly drought-struck Bas-Congo and Kinshasa Provinces for the next planting season.

#### 2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I

**Indicator 1.7:** Increase in volume of production  
**Indicator 1.8:** Increase in value of production

<b>Indicator 1.9:</b>	Increase in volume of domestic sales
<b>Indicator 1.10:</b>	Change in value of domestic sales commodities
<b>Indicator 1.11:</b>	Number of rural households with an increase in income
<b>Indicator 1.12:</b>	Percent change in annual net household income
<b>Indicator 1.13:</b>	Increase in annual net household income
<b>Indicator 1.14:</b>	Change in yields of target agricultural commodities per hectare
<b>Indicator 1.15:</b>	Change in production cost per unit of output for targeted agricultural commodities
<b>Indicator 1.16:</b>	Change in volume of food produced per household
<b>Indicator 1.17:</b>	No. of rural households adopting new production technologies
<b>Indicator 1.18:</b>	No. of hectares under improved technologies or management practices
<b>Indicator 1.19:</b>	Value of agricultural inputs and other support marketed through production support systems
<b>Indicator 1.20:</b>	Number of producers receiving improved planting stock

During the reporting period, the production of certified planting material continued. As stated in the previous report, there will be little to report for most of the indicators until the end of Project Year 2, when the farmers in the project area who have received improved planting stock begin to harvest their larger yields, sell the surplus, and earn extra income.

## **2.1.2 Establishment of Multiplication Fields with Foundation Material**

The most appropriate indicator to the multiplication of higher quality planting materials is Indicator 1.1.8: *Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices*. In Season A, 2011, FPPM had contracted with certified organizations to plant multiplication fields with seeds and cassava cuttings with foundation planting material. These fields arrived at maturity during the reporting period – except for the cassava fields which will not be mature until November 2012 - and were harvested with the results as reported by province in the tables below.

## A. Bandundu Province

### Production Report for Season A 2011

No.	Certified Contracting Org.	Site	Culture	Variety	Area (ha)	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Production (kg)	Observation
1.	Mère du sauveur	Kinday	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
		Ivang	Maize	Samaru	1	1020	900	
		Mateko Ka	Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	75	30	Too much rain.
		Lutondo	Soy	Afya	0.30	175	150	
2.	UDK	Ngiekung	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
		Iben	Maize	Samaru	1	1300	900	
		Iben	Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	30	30	
		Bansion	Soy	Afya	0.30	190	180	
3.	CORIDEK	Nkata	Cassava		1	-		The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
			Maize	Kasai 1	1	1600	900	
			Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	190	150	Early planting.
			Soy	Afya	0.30	160	100	
4.	ACDI	Lusekele	Cassava		1			The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.
			Maize	Kasai 1	1	1200	900	
			Niébé	Vita 7	0.30	50	15	Too much rain.
			Soy		0.30	50	50	

## B. Bas-Congo Province

In the Bas-Congo Province, three certified producers contracted for multiplication by FPPM, CDS/Kisantu, UPEC/Loma, and BDD/Matadi multiplied foundation seeds and cuttings obtained from research centers. The results are portrayed in the table below. As can be seen, the drought-like conditions prevailing in Bas-Congo during Season A damaged crops and lowered yields. Producers obtained very feeble quantities compared to projections. Unfortunately, as reported above, the project area, depending on the exact location, was plagued either by drought or by flooding during Season A, the principal planting season.

All of the fields were surveyed periodically by the National Seed Service (SENASA) to verify that correct seed multiplication practices were being followed and all of the seeds produced have been certified.

Culture/Variety	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Production per Contractor (kg)			TOTAL (kg)	% of Projected Production
		CDS/KISA NTU	UPC/LOMA	BDD/MATADI		
Peanut JL24	1,656	107	180	335	622	37.56
LOLA Bean	81	12.80	5.30	9	27.10	33.46
NGWAKU –	81	11.50	7.00	10	28.50	35.19
NGWAKU Bean						
Soy	54	12.00	16.4	40	68.40	126.67
Maize						
KASAI I	540	15			15	2.78
SAMARU	540	54			54	10.00
S/TOTAL	1,080	69			69	6.39
Manioc	300,00m	The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.				

## C. Kinshasa Province

In Kinshasa Province, FPPM contracted with two certified organizations: *Centre d'Appui au Développement Intégral/Mbankana (CADIM)* and Tifie Humanitarian. CADIM cultivated fields for the production of peanut, soy, and niébé (black-eyed pea) seeds while Tifie prepared a field for production of cassava cuttings. Unfortunately, the Kinshasa Province was afflicted with the same irregular rains as Bas-Congo which resulted in decreased yields of seeds.

Farm Organiz.	Site	Culture	Variety	Area (ha)	Projected Production (kg)	Actual Product. (kg)	Notes
CADIM	Mikunu 1	Peanut	JL 24	0.274	288	101	35% of projections
		Soy	TGX 428-26D	0.14		56	60% of projections
	Mikunu 2	Soy	TGX 428-26D	0.26	144	30.5	
		Niébé	Vita 7	0.245	144	45.2	31% of projections
		Diamant	0.245				
TIFIE	Dumi (Bwe)	Cassava	Obama, Zizila, Nsansi, Disanka, Mvuazi, 94/0330	1	20,000m	The first harvest of cassava will be in November 2012.	

### 2.1.3 Seed Production Fields Established with Certified Cuttings

After the visit to the Plateau de Bateke of the COR and the RCO at the end of October 2011, USAID strongly recommended to FPPM to increase the area being cultivated so that farmers could enter the production phase in Year 2 of the project. To respond to this demand, FPPM contracted with certified producers for production fields of certified material alongside the multiplication fields of foundation material. At the end of the second quarter of 2012, the FPPM provincial offices reported their progress which is reproduced on the following tables.



## A. Bandundu Province

### i) Cassava Production Fields

Ten certified farming organizations were contracted during the reporting period to establish fields for the production of various varieties of mosaic virus-resistant cassava plants for cuttings:

No.	Production Contractor Organization	SITE	AREA (ha)
1.	Coopérative Agricole de Kikandji (COOPAK)	Kikandji	10
2.	Centre d'Exploitation et de Développement pour l'Autopromotion (CEDAR)	Kipuka	6
3.	Centre pour la promotion agricole de la Lukala (CEPAL)	Munzabala	10
4.	Union paysanne pour le développement de la masse (UPDMA)	Mosango	20
5.	Fondation Développement Mwamba (FDM)	Mbamba et Dibaya-Lubwe	6
6.	Ferme Milundu	Kiluma	10
7.	Ferme Aricole de la Lwano	Lwano	10
8.	Oeuvres Sociales pour le Développement des villages de Ndimba-Nzadi OSODEVIND)	Sowa	4
9.	Collectif des Organisations pour le Développement de la Rive Droite du Kwilu (CORIDEK)	Nkata Busongo	4
10.	Equipe Beto Sadisana (EBS)	Ikasambu	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>90</b>

Note that, in all the fields, the production density is 12,500 plants per hectare. This density permits the production of cassava for tubers or cuttings for multiplication in case planting material is insufficient at certain sites.

ii) *Seed Production Fields*

Exactly 69 small farmer organizations from the *territoires* of Masi-Manimba, Bulungu, Gungu, and Idiofa, totaling 3,402 households, planted 7,940 kg of certified seeds on 179 ha of communal fields for multiplication purposes.

<b>Territoire</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>No. of Contracted Producer Organizations</b>	<b>No. Farmer Households</b>	<b>Seeds Distributed (kg)</b>	<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>
Masimanimba	Maize	2	120	125	5
	Soy	4	149	320	8
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>13</b>
Bulungu	Maize	17	889	950	43
	Peanut	11	453	2,640	22
	Soy	9	665	1,400	35
	Niébé	6	257	540	18
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>118</b>
Gungu	Maize	1	38	50	2
	Peanut	1	19	240	2
	Soy	1	21	40	1
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>
Idiofa	Maize	6	419	375	15
	Peanut	1	22	240	2
	Soy	8	306	960	24
	Niébé	2	44	60	2
	<b>S/Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>G/TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>179</b>

The table below represents the situation by culture, producing group, area planted, etc:

<b>Culture</b>	<b>No. of Producing Groups</b>	<b>No. Households</b>	<b>Qty Seeds Distributed (kg)</b>	<b>Area Planted (ha)</b>
Maïs	26	1466	1500	65
Soja	22	1141	2720	68
Arachide	13	494	3120	26
Niébé	8	301	600	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>7940</b>	<b>179</b>

## B. Bas-Congo Province

Four registered organizations were contracted to prepare 51 ha of fields for the cultivation of new varieties of cassava using certified cuttings. The table below shows the details of these sites and the areas planted.

N°	Contract Producers	SITES	Area Planted (ha)
1.	BDD/MATADI	MANZONZI	6
2.	CDS/KISANTU	KINDUALA	10
3.	UPEC	KUNDA-MAYOKOLO	6
		MWALA-ZENGA	4.8
		MWALA-NKANKA	3
		MWALA-MBEMBA	1
		KUNDA-KUMBI	5.2
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		20
4.	PROMUSEM	TUMBA-MAKENGELE	5
		TUMBA-VATA	5
		NKOLO / MISSION	5
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		15
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>51</b>

## C. Kinshasa Province (Plateau de Bateke)

Only one organization, TIFIE Humanitarian, was contracted for the cultivation of 36 ha of cassava during the course of the reporting period because it was the only organization in the area that satisfied the following conditions:

- Availability of land (TIFIE has a concession area totaling 2200ha);
- Mechanized cultivation (TIFIE possesses 8 functional tractors);
- Experience in the cultivation of cassava (TIFIE has been cultivating cassava for a number of years).

These fields were cultivated and planted during the quarter. Unfortunately, the rate of germination has been lower than expected. FPPM is currently discussing how to address the situation with TIFIE.

### 2.1.4 Establishment of Production Fields

In order to respond to the concerns of USAID as expressed after reconnaissance missions to the Plateau de Bateke in November 2011 and to the Bas-Congo Province in February 2012, FPPM has undertaken to establish extensive fields for the production of cassava cuttings resistant to mosaic virus.

The situation at the end of the reporting period is presented in the following tables.

#### A. Bandundu Province

Territoire	#Partner Orgs	#HHs	Cuttings Distributed (m)	Area (ha)
Masi-Manimba	2	376	42,000	28
Bulungu	19	1,628	114,850	99
Gungu	3	274	61,500	41
Idiofa	9	773	79,500	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>331,500</b>	<b>221</b>

#### B. Bas-Congo Province

N°	Partner / Contractor	Site	Area [ha]	Observations
01	UPEC	MAYEKA LONDE I LONDE II	15.00 2.00 3.00	KIVULU Sector BOKO Sector BOKO Sector
	<i>S/TOTAL</i>		<i>20.00</i>	
02	ITAV/GOMBE-MATADI	Domaine ITAV	5.16	BUNDI/SEKEBANZA
03	ACK	CIRMA	1.00	
04	AS. ZOLA	NSAKA	3.00	
05	GAS	KISUKAMENE	4.00	
		TOTO	2.00	
		LUNIONZO	1.60	
		BETE	1.40	
06	UNIVERSITE KONGO	MBANZA-LUVAKA	1.00	
07	ASSEDEV	BUILA	2.00	
08	INST. MANTUILA	NZUNDU KIDUMA	2.00	
09	R. AFREDECO	NZUNDU/MBANZA-	2.00	
10	A.F.B.	MBATA	1.00	
11	EADIF	BUILA	3.00	
12	AFEPA	MUALA-KINTAMBANI BUILA	2.00	
<b>Total Area Of Production Fields (ha)</b>			<b>51.16</b>	

To plant these fields, FPPM distributed **76,740m** of cuttings of cassava varieties resistant to the mosaic virus.

## C. Kinshasa Province

The situation of the planting of production fields with cassava cuttings during the reporting period is indicated in the following table.

No.	Organization	# Households	Cuttings (m)	Area Planted (ha)
1.	COFEBA	1,600	73,200	25
2.	FECOF	40	22,300	16
3.	FENAGRIS	40	6,000	2.5
4.	AFAD	12	5,800	3
5.	FAC	30	6,000	4
6.	TIFIE	400	292,000	10.75
7.	FESIC	30	10,500	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,152</b>	<b>415,800</b>	<b>68.25</b>

### 2.1.5 Visit of the CTO and COR to Bas-Congo

From 28 to 29 February, FPPM technicians accompanied the Regional Contracting Officer (RCO) and the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) on a reconnaissance mission to Bas-Congo.

After a late start due to heavy rain, the team first visited Manzoni, a seed multiplication site planted by BDD/Matadi, a certified seed multiplier. This site was planted with foundation grade cassava cuttings and seeds. At the time of the visit, the seed had already been harvested while the cassava had still not reached maturity.

The members of the reconnaissance mission passed the night at a mission in Kimpese town in order to visit the fields planted by PROMUSEM, another certified seed multiplier, a Tumba and Kolo Mission. Due to the late start, the team was unfortunately unable to visit the activities of UPEC in Mbanza-Ngungu or CDS/Kisantu in Kisantu.

### 2.1.6 Conclusion

The harvest of this season will truly launch production activities in Season A2012 because FPPM will have enough planting material to reach a great number of farming households. With the hiring of the Director of the Farmer Field Schools and the hiring of assistants in the Provinces, many activities linked to this extension approach will be deployed.

## 2.2 Component II: Improving Market Efficiency

Interventions under Component Two focus on downstream value chain functions: from post-harvest handling and aggregation, to processing, to sales in markets with all the intervening transport linkages. The FPPM strategy for improving market efficiency has two dimensions: on one level the project will use technical assistance, grants, and training to work with value chain actors to introduce, and diffuse new technologies and procedures that will reduce the enormous post-harvest losses while improving profitability for actors all along the value chains.

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

### 2.2.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component II

**Indicator 2.1:** No. of new market infrastructure facilities established.

**Indicator 2.2:** No. of rural producers/ households using market information systems

**Indicator 2.5:** No. of rural producers/ households marketing produce to processing and value-adding enterprises

**Indicator 2.6:** No. of new buyer-seller relationships facilitated by FPPM

### 2.2.2 Interventions

Interventions under Component Two during the reporting period included field trips, market visits, and work sessions that were important to starting up FPPM assistance in post-harvest handling and aggregation, processing, and marketing. Information gathered for the initial value chain assessments is the base on which FPPM staff are developing the network of stakeholder contacts, e.g. NGOs, traders, supermarket owners, truckers, processors, etc.

The Component II team focused on the priorities set out in the work plan for the January-March 2012 quarter which included the following.

**A. Indicator 2.1:** No. of new market infrastructure facilities established.

- Site visit to *Société Alimentaire des Cataractes à Boko*, Mbanza-Ngungu Territoire, Bas-Congo to identify potential markets and aggregation centers for area agricultural products.
- Visited Lukula Territoire, Bas-Congo, to identify direction of outflows of agricultural products as well as the location of primary and secondary centers of aggregation of agricultural products with the territory.
- Made visit to the NGOs PIVALI and GROUPEDI in Matadi to evaluate operations and identify their mutual constraints and possible synergies.
- Continued visits to equipment manufacturers to verify pricing and availability of various pieces of simple processing equipment – peelers, mills, presses, etc.

- B. Indicator 2.2:** No. of rural producers/ households using market information systems.
- Met with IFPRI to discuss collaboration on a consumer/market survey. Unsure if IFPRI focus on cellphone SMS is appropriate to rural producers.
- C. Indicator 2.5:** No. of rural producers/ households marketing produce to processing and value-adding enterprises
- Met with Helen Keller Int'l, Programme National de la Nutrition (PRONANUT) to discuss production and marketing of enriched flours as well as bio-fortified foods. Scheduled fortified food conference for 15 May 2012.
- D. Indicator 2.6:** No. of new buyer-seller relationships facilitated by FPPM
- Visited FEC, Federation of Congolese Enterprises, including the head of the Agro-Industry Division;
  - Facilitated the visit of Andrew Tonks from Making Cents International with market participants, including market women in the Masimanimba wholesale market; traders in Parking Kingasani Q3; market women in Q3; agricultural input suppliers; and others in order to assess their needs for entrepreneurship training;
  - Followed up with selling points for BENI FOOD products in the Kinshasa – Matete Roundabout. Continued market test in selected stores for Beni Food’s Vitamin A-fortified gari and instant Madia Mame.

### 2.2.3 Food Preference Survey – Kinshasa

Beginning on 9 March, FPPM trained 18 Congolese university graduates in survey methods. Together, the FPPM staff members and university interns conducted two large surveys, including the Kinshasa Food Preference Survey, a random and systematic sample of 1,600 pedestrians chosen at 30 key intersections, markets, and transport stations throughout Kinshasa. This was the first of three Food Preference Surveys FPPM will conduct. The purpose was to gather food consumption and marketing data that will help guide decisions relating to agricultural production, processing, and marketing activities and to help identify opportunities to improve culturally appropriate nutritional products.

In the process of preparing for the surveys, FPPM worked with UNICEF, Helen Keller Foundation and the Congolese Ministry’s Program National du Nutrition. Component 2 technicians collaborated with Congolese nutritionist Marie Claire Yandju Ph.D., who trained surveyors in measuring children under 5 years of age using an instrument called a Troise. Dr. Yandju will also conduct a SWAT (Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat) analysis for the FPPM agriculture/nutritional intervention campaign and she has helped prepare for the project’s Kinshasa Workshop on Fortified foods to be held in May.



*BENIFOOD, an NGO based in Luozi, Bas-Congo, is producing cassava-based products ranging from high quality cassava flour and gari fortified with vitamin A to Madia Mame, an instant porridge blended from cassava, maize, soy, and peanut flours. BENIFOOD requested FPPM assistance to conduct market tests in order to obtain feedback on the acceptability of the products which target both the Kinshasa middle class who shop at supermarkets as well as the poor who buy staples and children's foods in the markets and small grocery stores. Early in the market test, results showed that sales of gari were strong but sales of Madia Mame lagged, probably due to the unattractive packaging: a cellophane bag containing 6 portion-sized packets with drab, hard-to-read labeling, that would lie flat on the store shelf. FPPM advisors discussed ways to improve the labeling to make the finished product more colorful and attractive, and suggested new packaging containing 8 portions that would stand upright on the shelf – a presentation that really “grabbed” the customer. In addition to bringing a nutritious and affordable product to Kinshasa consumers, the increased sales generated by the enhanced label and packaging for Madia Mame will benefit local producers in the Luozi area who have been supplying Beni Foods with about 200 metric tons per year of cassava and leguminous grains but who are ready to ramp up quickly if demand in the urban areas increases.*



## 2.3 COMPONENT III: INCREASED CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO MARKETS

The huge demand from the Kinshasa food market has been sustained historically by the private sector. The FPPM approach to build the capacity of the private sector to fill market opportunities is guided by the search for efficiencies, quality improvements, and risk reduction that improve the ability of the food supply chain to deliver profitably greater quantities of safe and nutritious foods at prices that improve their access and use by the food insecure population of the marketshed.

### 2.3.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component III

**Indicator 3.1:** No. of agricultural enterprises—including producer organizations or farmer field schools—turning a profit as a result of improved business skills and management

**Indicator 3.2:** No. of producer organizations, trade and business associations, road committees, and community based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions

**Indicator 3.3:** No. of rural households using services of service organizations and agents in the FPPM work areas

### 2.3.2 Training – Making Cents International

Making Cents International, subcontractor on FPPM, is developing a curriculum and training program that transfers business, financial, and entrepreneurship skills to local organizations, such as NGOs, CARGs, existing associations, etc., as well as enterprises that work with small scale producers and other value chain actors, such as farmers, women processors and marketers, and BDS providers. As such, the activities of Making Cents will contribute to reporting on Indicators 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

The objective of the FPPM training program is to increase productivity and income levels of key actors along the cassava, maize, and grain legumes value chains to the consumer markets of the Kinshasa market shed. Through the transfer of improved business and financial literacy, strategies, and technical skills and practices, FPPM will increase productivity of rural farmers as well as efficiencies in the handling, storage, transportation, processing, and marketing of agricultural production with the overarching goal of enhancing food security of the population centers of western DRC.

Making Cents International consultant Andrew Tonks, with DAI FPPM Provincial Liaison Rene Kalunga in October 2011 and January 2012 and DAI FPPM Deputy Agricultural Production Specialist Oscar Kimpioka Mukoko in January 2012, undertook the assessment to facilitate the development, adaptation, and delivery of agricultural enterprise training as part of the FPPM project.

Due to security concerns around the national election campaign in November, the assessment period was reduced from five to three weeks with the remaining two weeks completed in January 2012. During the two periods, the assessment team was very active and successful in reaching informants and gathering relevant information. The next phase of curriculum adaptation and development is ready to begin with a pilot testing trip scheduled for early in the next reporting period, i.e. April 28—May 27, 2012.

### 2.3.3 Farmer Field School Manager Recruited

FPPM carried out a far-ranging recruitment effort fill the position of Director, Farmer Field Schools. More than 90 responsive applications were received for this key position. Interviews will be conducted of the top applicants and the position will be filled in the next reporting period.

## 3.0 Cross-Cutting Activities

The important FPPM cross-cutting activities include gender considerations, environmental mitigation and management, and monitoring and evaluation.

### 3.1 Gender

Women are the base of agricultural production in the DRC, yet men tend to dominate the governance of rural organizations. FPPM will address this mismatch of functions through a holistic approach to gender inclusion that pulls women into both project activities and project benefits. The goal will be to build the outlook, skills, and interest of women so that they can retain their share of the improvements in farm-to-market chains that result from FPPM activities.

The institutional contract calls for a project-wide gender assessment to be carried out after nine months. During the reporting period, FPPM management entered into discussions with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which had just completed a similar survey, to explore the possibility of collaboration on this essential activity. The survey will be undertaken early in the next reporting period.

### 3.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management

FPPM will take a proactive approach to ensure that all project activities comply with Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 22, Part 216, any pertinent DRC regulations, and accepted best management practices (BMPs). Central to the project's environmental compliance strategy will be the environmental mitigation and management plan (EMMP) that includes screening checklists, mitigation measures, and monitoring plans. The purpose of the EMMP will be to both provide both USAID and the FPPM team with an easy-to-use system that makes environmental compliance as integrated and effective as possible, taking as much guesswork out of the task as possible and building in sufficient documentation to hold up to post-activity performance audits. During the month of October 2011, a DAI expert in environmental management carried out a STTA assignment to draft the EMMP. At the request of USAID, the consultant also began preparation of a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) to cover project activities.

The EMMP and PERSUAP were delayed early in 2012 due to reservations about the final list of pesticides to be authorized under the PERSUAP. FPPM hired a local consultant and a US-based consultant during the reporting period to sort through the confusing lists of brand names and expired products. The combined EMMP/PERSUAP will be delivered to USAID for approval early in the next reporting period.

### 3.3 Performance Monitoring

Tracing causality under FPPM demands a robust and reliable M&E system that both captures and explains project results and impacts to a diverse audience of stakeholders, counterparts, and beneficiaries. The most important stakeholder, of course, is USAID which, as part of USAID *FORWARD*, is changing the way it does business by looking to partnerships, local capacity building, an emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on results as a way to achieve high-impact development. USAID has drawn up guidelines for a new evaluation policy based on systematic monitoring of performance and evaluation of impact.

### **3.3.1 Baseline Survey**

Beginning on 9 March, an FPPM consultant trained 18 Congolese university graduates in survey methods for beginning the large and complex FPPM Baseline Survey with a survey on the Plateau de Bateke. This initial survey, a random 567 household sample, focused on production, processing and marketing practices and conditions. The survey was conducted on Plateau de Bateke, geographically the smallest of the three FPPM activity zones. It was the first of a three phase Baseline Survey that will cover the entire FPPM activity area. The baseline is primarily intended to give us information for the future evaluation FPPM activities. Secondly it is an opportunity to collect data that will better focus those activities.

## 4.0 CONTRACT DELIVERABLES

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

<b>Deliverables Related to Mobilization &amp; Planning</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Status</b>
1.	Complete rapid mobilization of project staff and procure essential/critical equipment. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	COP to be fielded within 30 days. Other staff to be mobilized; office space to be leased and equipment to be procured within 60 days.	Done. COP arrived in Kinshasa on 2 June; post-award meeting with RCO held 3 June. Start-up team hand-carried laptop computers and min-server for temporary office set-up. All local staff identified in proposal hired. All Key Personnel named in contract <u>except Financial Manager</u> hired. Delays in fielding of Financial Manager lead to hiring of DCOP/Financial Manager. Most hiring completed during reporting period.
2.	Establish mechanisms for close coordination and collaboration with other USAID-funded rural development activities. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	Within first 30 days.	Done. Series of introductory meetings held in June with IFPRI, IITA, ICRAF, and others. Negotiated rental of project office in IITA building which also houses IFPRI.
3.	Prepare preliminary 1 <sup>st</sup> year annual work plan and present to USAID for approval. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19 and F-6.)	Within 30 days.	Done. Preliminary work plan prepared and delivered to USAID on 9 June. Workshop held with USAID 29 June 2011.
4.	Prepare detailed project procurement plan. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19 and F-6.)	Within 60 days.	Done. Plan prepared and delivered 24 July 2011.
5.	Conduct rapid appraisals to confirm target areas, priorities, and establish baselines and targets for all result and performance indicators. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	Within 90 days.	Rapid Value Chain appraisals done. Target areas established. Due to election period sensitivity, Baseline Survey postponed to FEB/MAR 2012. Year 2 Rice Assessment to be carried out in June 2012. Follow-up assessments for cassava, maize, and leguminous grains to be carried

			out from July to September 2012.
6.	Finalize performance monitoring plan (PMP) to include key contract results, indicators, data protocols, and responsible parties. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	Within 90 days.	In progress. PMP sent to USAID for approval 10 August, returned with comments 6 October 2011. PMP to be finalized after completion of Baseline Study in May 2012.
7.	Finalize general Life-of-Project and specific Year One Work Plan, revised from draft plan, and submit to USAID for approval. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	Within 120 days (Sect. C) or 90 days (Sect. F).	Done. Submitted 19 August. USAID approved plan on condition that further revisions be made. Final plan approved, with conditions, by USAID on 30 August 2012. Year 2 Work Plan to be undertaken in next reporting period.
8.	Gender assessment to identify gender implications or opportunities in the program. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-15.)	Within 9 months.	FPPM discussing collaboration with IFPRI. To be carried out in next reporting period.
9.	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) to be included in each annual work plan. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-16.)	Annually.	Done. Draft EMMP included with 1 <sup>st</sup> year annual work plan.  Final document delayed due to concerns over PERSUAP. Final document to be delivered to USAID early in next reporting period.
10.	Quarterly progress reports documenting implementation of approved work plan. (Ref: Contract Sect. F-6.)	Quarterly.	First Quarterly Report/Annual Report submitted to USAID, October 2011. Second Quarterly Report submitted to USAID in February 2012.
11.	Quarterly financial report showing cost to-date, budget estimate, advances, contractual obligation, variation orders, anticipated variation orders and estimated cost to complete. ((Ref: Contract Sect. F-6.)	Quarterly.	First Quarterly Financial Report submitted to USAID, October 2011. Second Quarterly Financial Report submitted to USAID in February 2012.
12.	Demobilization Plan, including proposal for disposition of project equipment.	90 days prior to contract completion date, i.e. 7 February 2016.	N/A.
13.	Final Report.	30 days prior to contract completion date, i.e. 8 April 2016.	N/A.