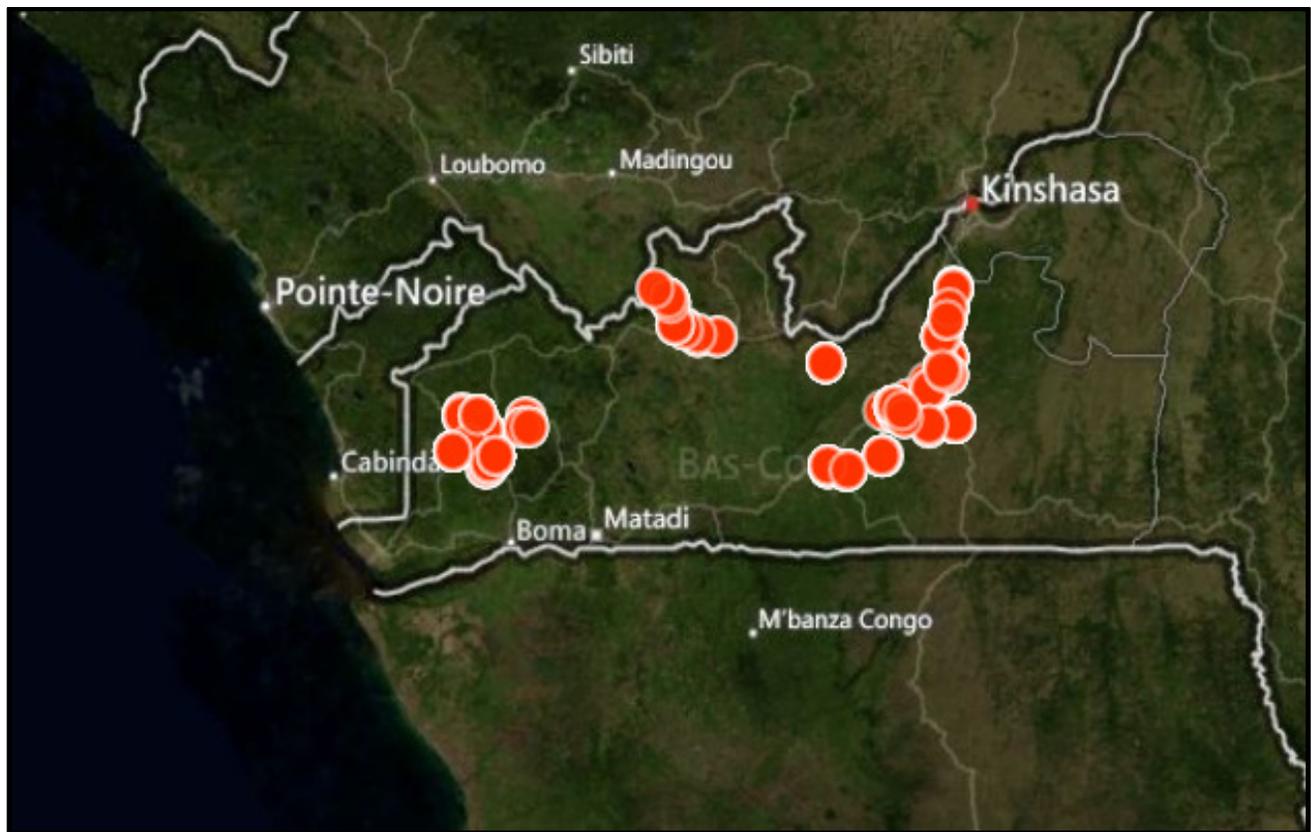


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Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project (FPPM)

Quarterly Report (FY12/Q3): 1 April – 30 June 2012



FPPM Baseline Survey: Surveyed Villages in Bas-Congo May 2012

31 July 2012

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FOOD PRODUCTION PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

QUARTERLY REPORT (FY12/Q3)

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2012

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

ACRONYMS.....	5
0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
0.1 INTRODUCTION	6
0.2 PROGRESS TO-DATE BASED ON RESULTS INDICATORS	6
0.2.1 RESULT COMPONENT 1: PRODUCTION.....	7
0.2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I.....	7
0.2.2 RESULT COMPONENT 2: IMPROVING MARKET EFFICIENCY	7
0.2.2.1 Interventions.....	7
0.2.3 RESULT COMPONENT 3: INCREASED CAPACITY	8
0.2.3.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component III.....	8
0.2.3.3 Farmer Field Schools.....	9
0.3 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES.....	9
0.3.1 Gender.....	9
0.3.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management.....	9
0.3.3 Performance Monitoring.....	9
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	10
1.1 Contract.....	10
1.2 Geography and Implementation	11
1.3 Quarterly Reporting	12
2.0 DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED	13
2.1 Result Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity	13
2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I	13
2.1.2 Implementation of Component I Activities	14
2.2 COMPONENT II: IMPROVING MARKET EFFICIENCY.....	19
2.2.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component II.....	19
2.2.2 Interventions.....	20
2.3 COMPONENT III: INCREASED CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO MARKETS.....	22
2.3.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component III.....	22
2.3.2 Training – Making Cents International.....	23
3.0 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES	
3.1 Gender	24

	4
3.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management.....	24
3.3 Performance Monitoring.....	24
4.0 CONTRACT DELIVERABLES	27
5.0 INTERNATIONAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	28
ANNEXES	29

ACRONYMS

ACDI Lusekele	Bandundu NGO/Faith-Based Group
APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
BENI Food	Bas-Congo NGO/SME
BDD-Matadi	Bas-Congo NGO - Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l’Afrique au Congo
BMI	Body Mass Index
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)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
PCP	Paul Carlson Partnership
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
TMB	Trust Merchant Bank
USG	United States Government

0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Introduction

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, 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.

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 leguminous grains, e.g. niébé, soy, and peanuts. Cassava, most important of the three because of its importance in the Congolese diet, maize, and leguminous grains constitute the three pillars of food security in the Kinshasa marketshed - in rural and urban zones. FPPM will reduce the number of urban people going to bed hungry, and will improve diets of young children, their mothers, and pregnant women.

0.1.1 Contract

The institutional contract (AID-623-C-11-00008) between USAID and DAI for implementation of the Food Production, Processing & Marketing activity (FPPM) was signed on 9 May 2011. FPPM is to run for five years, 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 fourth quarterly report of FPPM, covering the third quarter of FY2012, from 1 April to 30 June 2012.

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 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, vitamin, and mineral needs of an undernourished and malnourished population.

0.2.1 Result Component 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity

Cassava, maize, and grain legumes are the crops most important for 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 FPPM Quarterly Report, 1 April – 30 June 2012 (Contract No. AID-623-C-00-11-00008)

prominence 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. Critical in income generation, nutrition, and soil fertility management, they integrate well with cassava cultivation.

0.2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I

The FPPM Baseline Study surveys were completed during the reporting period. Once the data analysis is complete, FPPM will issue a final version of the Performance Monitoring Plan with ground-truthed baseline data and multi-year targets. The indicators discussed in this report are from the institutional contract and will be included in the final PMP. Additional program indicators, or indicators related to data quality, or to the Feed the Future Program may be added to framework of FPPM indicators before the PMP is approved by the Mission. In the approved PMP, all the indicators will be numbered for reference.

There is overlap among the FPPM components; there is also overlap among the indicators. That being understood, the indicators below can be correlated with one or more of the activities carried out under Component I during the quarter.

A. Program Area Level Indicators

- Increase in production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (MT).
- Increase in value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (US\$).

B. Program Element Level Indicators

- No. of households adopting new production technologies.
- No. of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.
- No. of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with USG assistance (sex-disaggregated)
- Value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/services
- Yields of targeted crops per hectare
- Production cost per unit of output for targeted products
- Increased food production per participating family
- Number of rural households benefiting from USG interventions

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 transport linkages. A significant obstacle to the adoption of new technologies is the lack of sufficient production to warrant investment.

0.2.2.1 Interventions

A. Market Linkages

As part of the market testing of Beni Foods products, FPPM submitted samples of *Madia Mame*, its principle product, to the Programme National de Nutrition (PRONANUT) and CREN-K in order to furnish Beni Foods with a scientific analysis of the nutritional content of the porridge, attesting to the value of enriched and improved foods.

An FPPM team toured the Kinshasa-based manufacturing plant of Soyapro, now producing soy milk under the brand name *Afya*. This relatively small operation could link with producers and expand production capacity if market development efforts increase product demand.

According to UNICEF, chronic malnutrition in the DRC has persisted at a high level, 43% nationwide. Nutrition being an integral goal of USAID's Feed the Future initiative, FPPM will develop relationships between FPPM producers and buyers/food processors to stimulate the development of fortified foods in response to consumer demand. FPPM will also work with producers to grow soybeans and develop products such as affordable soy milk for rural households.

B. Processing and Value Added

FPPM contacted the equipment manufacturer Daniel Bimpe Daniel in April to get an update on the installation of a cassava flash dryer for the Layuka starch processing unit in Madimba. Most of the equipment for the processing unit is in place and has been tested but the facility is still not operational; FPPM will attempt to facilitate the start-up in the next quarter.

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

During the course of the reporting period, the FPPM Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), which had been awaiting the results of the Baseline Survey for finalization, was revised, in the interest of efficiency, to delete those indicators that were neither in the contract nor part of the Mission framework. Additional program indicators, or indicators related to data quality or to the Feed the Future Program, may be added to the list of FPPM indicators before the PMP is approved by the Mission. In the approved PMP, all the indicators will be numbered for reference.

There is overlap among the FPPM components; there is also overlap among the indicators. That being understood, the indicators below can be correlated with one or more of the activities of Component III during the quarter.

- No. of producer organizations, trade and business associations, road committees, and community based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions.
- No. of farmers using service organizations and agents in the FPPM work areas.
- No. of qualified business development services agents active in the project area.
- No. of financial service providers active in the project area.
- No. of producers/processors receiving credit as a result of USG assistance (sex-disaggregated).

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 farmer 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 Farmer Field Schools

More than 90 responsive applications were received for the position of Farmer Field School Manager. After a long series of intense interviews, FPPM hired Jean Tsimba, an Engineer-Agronomist, who had worked for several years managing a Farmer Field School in the Bas-Congo.

0.3.0 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

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

0.3.1.1 Gender

Women are the base of agricultural production in the DRC, yet men tend to dominate the governance of rural organizations. FPPM contracted the gender assessment study to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Although the assessment was initially delayed, IFPRI fielded a team during the reporting period. The study is promised for August.

0.3.1.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management

The EMMP and PERSUAP were finalized during the reporting period and submitted to the Mission for approval in June 2012 (Ref: Annex III).

0.3.1.3 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.

0.3.1.3.1 Baseline Survey

The analysis of the data collected during the baseline survey was completed in June. The data is being uploaded into TAMIS, the DAI proprietary database, where it will be accessible to project personnel for planning purposes and GIS analysis.

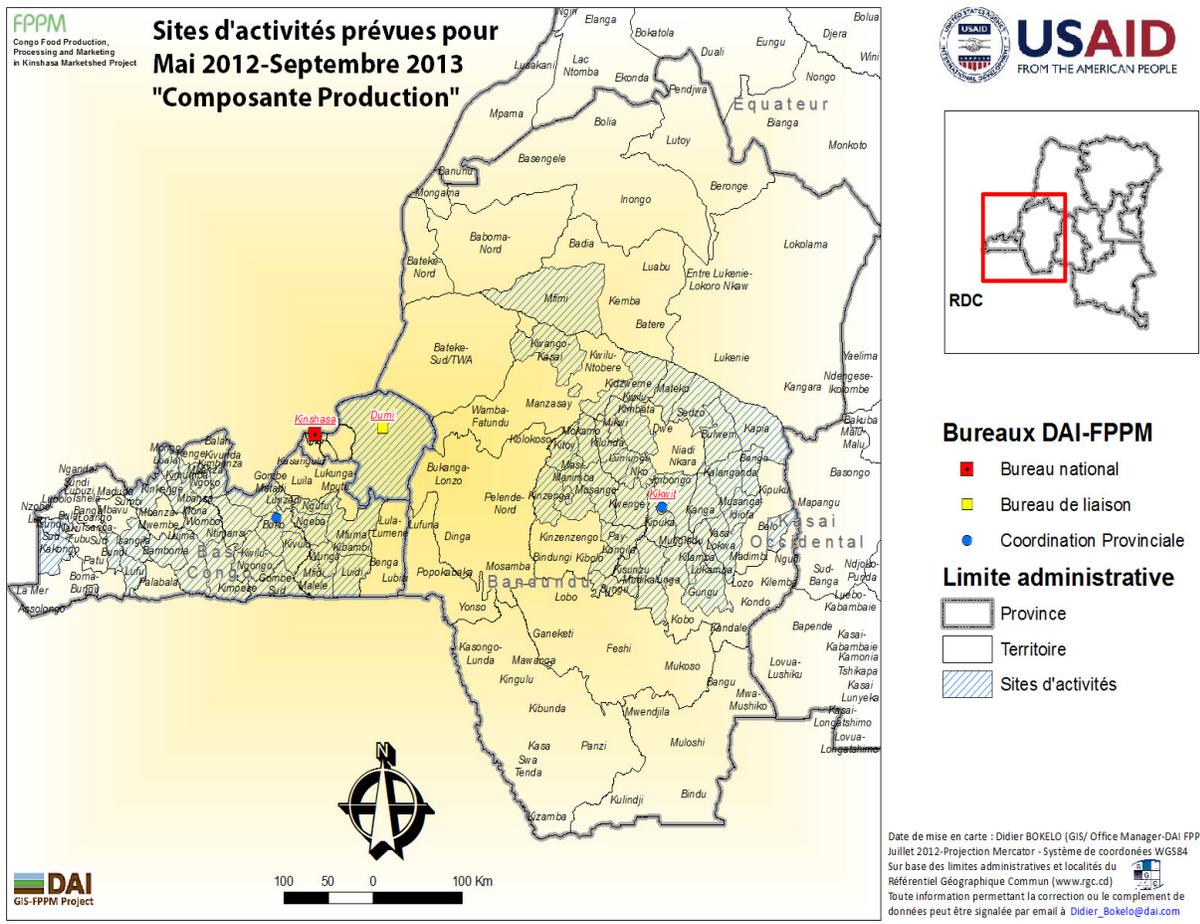
0.3.1.3.2 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

The PMP, revised to incorporate data from the baseline study, will be submitted to USAID early in the next reporting period for discussion and finalization.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contract

The institutional contract (AID-623-C-11-00008) between USAID and DAI for implementation of the Food Production, Processing & Marketing activity (FPPM) was signed on 9 May 2011. FPPM is to run for five years, 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, 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.

The lack of distribution systems for inputs in the value chain and transportation shortcomings underscore the need for decentralized approaches to basic input supply, especially for disease-free planting materials, fertility management and plant protection materials, and tools and equipment. FPPM is collaborating with INERA research stations and the national seed service SENASEM for procurement and certification of planting material which is being distributed to local organizations for the multiplication of seeds and cuttings. In the coming months, FPPM will address quantitative and qualitative losses in the postharvest and processing stages through cooperation with IITA-led initiatives with local producer groups.

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 leguminous grains, e.g. niébé, soy, and peanuts. Cassava, most important of the three because of its importance in the Congolese diet, maize, and leguminous grains constitute the three pillars of food security in the Kinshasa marketshed - in rural and urban zones. FPPM will reduce the number of urban people going to bed hungry, and will improve diets of young children, their mothers, and pregnant women.

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 in the Provinces of Bandundu and Bas-Congo.

1.2 Geography and Implementation

The implementation of FPPM differs from province to province. Each zone is characterized by a different institutional environment with implementing partners and value chain actors of varying levels of capacity and reach.

In the Bas Congo, the project is working with a number of Implementing Partners with well-developed support networks, strong links to multiple Producer Organizations, and substantial agronomic expertise including the capacity to organize primary and secondary multiplication of seed according to SENASEM certification standards. These groups all have the communication capacities, logistics, and linkage to production, processing, and health programs to serve as organizers of work with all actors in the main value chains. Bas-Congo has a number of SMEs engaged in processing. This core group of SMEs provides a highly interesting pool of PPP candidates and pioneering enterprises who are exploring the market for new processed products.

In Bandundu the institutional environment is much less developed. NGOs and faith-based groups are generally much smaller and more local in focus than in the Bas Congo, which is understandable given the difficulties in transportation and long travel times. Public electric service is poor or non-existent, rendering communications via internet and cell phone more problematic, and making processing operations more capital intensive and more expensive. While there is a core of group of well qualified potential implementing partners, it is a smaller group and it dispersed throughout a giant province. It is also harder to reach SME candidates for PPPs as a number of promising candidates, such as river port operators, are located around river ports on the Kwilu or Kasai Rivers which are difficult to reach by road.

Kinshasa is also a critical locus of project activity. It is the center for processing SMEs and for end-market actors as well as boat owners and truck owners/operators. The Plateau de Bateke, which straddles the border of Kinshasa Province and the Kwamouth district of Bandundu, is an important hub of manioc production on both large and small farms. FPPM trial activities to test new technology and market testing of products necessitate monitoring and follow up with actors inside the markets of Kinshasa.

1.3 Quarterly Reporting

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

FPPM is working in accordance with the annual work plan that was submitted to USAID in August 2011. The plan was revised at the Mission's request in October 2011 to highlight the importance of nutritional issues and activities related to climate change. The work plan was correlated with the Mission results framework. At the Mission's request, quarterly reports are 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 the last reporting period and completed in June 2012, establishes baseline values for all project indicators and sets targets where necessary, permitting a finalization of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), and making future reporting more quantitative.

This is the fourth quarterly report for FPPM, covering the third quarter of FY2012, from 1 April to 30 June 2012.

2.0 DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

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 organized 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 are intended to strengthen significantly 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

In the words of the institutional contract; Producers with appropriate technologies, support services, organizational arrangements, and market opportunities will increase agricultural productivity, production, and sector growth. Furthermore, production increases; will result largely from use of improved production inputs and technologies and improved production planning and organization. The project will support productivity improvements for products that improve food security and household incomes, and that includes increases in productivity of staple crops as well as diversified production. The mix of crops selected should be the geographic and context specific mix.... (C11-12).

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 becoming progressively more popular in urban diets. In rural areas, they are critical in income generation, nutrition, and soil fertility management; both groups integrate well with existing cassava cultivation.

The reporting period overlapped two growing seasons, B2012 and C2012. Cropping activities included planting of cassava in Kinshasa Province and beans and soybeans in Bas-Congo. The FPPM focal areas in the provinces of Bas-Congo and Kinshasa had been adversely affected by the prevailing drought from November 2011 to March 2012. Once the drought broke, the rains continued to fall beyond 15 May 2012, theoretical beginning date of the dry season. By the end of the quarter, short-cycle crops, including soybean, maize, and cowpea, introduced in season B2012, had begun to mature; in some areas, the harvest had started.

The reporting period was also dedicated to the preparation of a Year 2 work plan, for the 17 month period from May 2012 to September 2013. The work plan was developed during a long series of meetings and workshops in May and was submitted to USAID in June.

2.1.1 Indicators Relevant to Component I

The FPPM Baseline Study was completed during the reporting period, which finally permitted the finalization of the Performance Monitoring Plan by providing baseline data and multi-year targets. The indicators discussed in this quarterly report are from the institutional contract and will be included in the final PMP. Additional program indicators or indicators related to data quality or to the Feed the Future Program may be added to the list of FPPM indicators before the PMP is approved by the Mission. In the approved PMP, all the indicators will be numbered for ease of reference.

There is overlap among the FPPM components; there is also overlap among the indicators. That being understood, the indicators below can be correlated with one or more of the activities of Component I during the quarter.

A. Program Area Level Indicators

- Increase in production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (MT).
- Increase in value of production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (US\$).

B. Program Element Level Indicators

- No. of households adopting new production technologies.
- No. of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.
- No. of individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with USG assistance (sex-disaggregated)
- Value of farm inputs marketed through new input supply centers/services
- Yields of targeted crops per hectare
- Production cost per unit of output for targeted products
- Increased food production per participating family
- Number of rural households benefiting from USG interventions

2.1.2 Implementation of Component I Activities

A. Multiplication of Planting Material

During the reporting period, the production of planting material continued. The lack of improved varieties of cassava, maize, and beans has been identified as a serious constraint to increasing production and quality of food in DRC. Multiplication and introduction of improved planting material to farmers in the Kinshasa marketshed will contribute primarily to the Program Area Level indicator; *Increase in production of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (MT)*. A number of Program Level Indicators are implicated:

- No. of households adopting new production technologies
- Yields of targeted crops per hectare
- Production cost per unit of output for targeted products
- Increased food production per participating family
- Number of rural households benefiting from USG interventions

A.1 Multiplication of Primary Planting Material

The original FPPM Year 1 work plan incorporated a strategy of primary multiplication from foundation stock of the very newest varieties of cassava, maize, and leguminous grains in order to produce, by the end of the project, a sufficient supply of high quality planting material for large scale distribution. In Season A 2011, accordingly, FPPM had contracted with certified organizations to establish multiplication fields with foundation planting material. Although the cassava fields will not be mature until November 2012, maize and leguminous grain plantings arrived at maturity during the reporting period and were harvested with the results as reported by province in the tables below.

Maize and soy seed multiplied in the province of Bandundu season B2012 was being harvested at the end of the reporting period; seed distribution will be in the next quarter (July-August and September). In the province of Bas-Congo, the end of the quarter coincided with the beginning of season C2012, when beans are normally sown. FPPM recovered certified seed and soya bean produced at the end of the season FPPM Quarterly Report, 1 April – 30 June 2012 (Contract No. AID-623-C-00-11-00008)

A2011 by IPs CDS-Kisantu and UPEC, and installed new multiplication fields. Unfortunately, the drought in Bas-Congo from November to March adversely affected production; contractors were unable to deliver the expected quantities of certified seed. The Programme National des Legumes (PNL) at INERA had also experienced setbacks in production because of the drought and was unable to make up the shortfall. Almost two hectares of very pure new varieties of bean and soy were planted for multiplication.

Multiplication of Foundation Seed in Bas-Congo: C2012

Culture	Variety	Partner	Site	Qty Supplied (kg)	Area (ha)	Anticipated Production (kg)
Bean	Lola	UPEC	NKONDO	5.3	0.07	42
		CDS-Kisantu	LUSEKI	12.8	0.16	96
		CAJD/GS	NKUMBI	9.0	0.11	66
			S/Total	27.1	0.34	204
	Pigeon Vert	UPEC	NKONDO	7.0	0.09	54
		CDS/Kisantu	LUSEKI	11.5	0.14	84
		CAJD/GS	NKUMBI	10.0	0.13	78
			S/Total	28.5	0.36	216
	G/Total			55.6	0.70	420
Soy	TGX814-26D	UPEC	NKONDO	16.4	0.41	246
		CDS/Kisantu	KIMPEMBA	12.0	0.30	180
		GAS	NKUNGA 1	40.0	1.00	600
		G/Total			68.4	1.71

On the Plateau de Bateke, a 0.80ha field of JL24 peanuts, planted with seed produced in Season A2011 by the IP *Centre d'Appui au Développement Intégral/Mbankana* (CADIM) and multiplied by the NGO *Temple de Rencontre*, was ready for harvest at the end of the quarter. Production figures will be discussed in the next quarterly report.

The following table shows in detail the extent of the multiplication of foundation planting material by FPPM from the beginning of the project to the end of the reporting period.

Multiplication Fields for Foundation Material (1SEP11 – 30JUN12)

Season	A2011 (ha)			B2012 (ha)			C2012 (ha)	Total (ha)
	BDD	BC	KIN	BDD	BC	KIN	BC	
Maize	4.00	1.20		4.00				9.20
Cassava	2.80	1.26	1.00		10			15.06
Peanut		1.78	0.27					2.05
Soy	1.20	0.09	0.40					1.69
Niébé	1.13		0.49					1.62
Bean		0.27					1.34	1.61
Total	9.13	4.60	2.16	4.00	10		1.34	31.23
G/Total	31ha							

A.2 Production of Certified Planting Material

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 FPPM Quarterly Report, 1 April – 30 June 2012 (Contract No. AID-623-C-00-11-00008)

production phase in Year 2 of the project. To respond to this demand, FPPM contracted with certified producers to establish production fields of certified material.

The following table shows in detail the extent of the multiplication of certified planting material by FPPM from the beginning of the project to the end of the reporting period.

Multiplication Fields for Certified Material (1FEB12 – 30JUN12)

Season	B2012 (ha)			C2012	Total (ha)
	BDD	BC	KIN	BC	
Maize	65.00				65.00
Cassava	311.00	51.00	36.00		398.00
Peanut	26.00				26.00
Soy	68.00			1.71	69.71
Niébé (Black-Eyed Pea)	20.00				20.00
Bean				0.70	0.70
Total	490.00	51.00	36.00	2.41	579.41
G/Total	579ha				

A.3 Establishment of Production Fields

During the reporting period, in order to respond to further concerns raised by USAID in February 2012 about the necessity to ramp-up production, FPPM undertook to procure and distribute to groups of local farmers throughout the project area certified cassava cuttings. For the most part, the cuttings were planted on small plots by individual famer members of FPPM IPs.

The following table shows the extent of the production of cassava tubers for the market from certified planting material distributed by FPPM from the beginning of the year to the end of the reporting period.

Cassava Production Fields Established (1FEB12 – 30JUN12)

Province	Area (Ha)	Qty /Cuttings (M)	# Groups	# HHs
BDD	221	331,500	33	3,051
BC	51	76,740	12	7,721
KIN (PdB)	257	432,500	6	2,152
G/Total	529	561,000	51	12,924



USAID EG Team Visits Multiplication Fields of Soy (5ha) and Cassava (40ha) at Muluma, Bandundu Province Managed by UPDMA 19 April 2012



Max Goldensohn, DAI/Bethesda; Paul DeLucco, FPPM, Abbé Jean-Claude, ISAV-Gombe-Matadi, Damase Kava-Zumbu, FPPM, and Athos Panda, FPPM visiting a multiplication site at Gombe-Matadi, Bas-Congo, June 2012

B. Budgetary and Programmatic Implications of Production Strategy

The shift from a consumer demand driven strategy to a strategy focused on ramping up production has implications for FPPM Year 2. The original production strategy for cassava, based on primary multiplication of new varieties on 15ha in Year 1, would have entailed planning for the eventual distribution to farmers in A2014 and B2015 of 50,000MT of cuttings. The current strategy entails the distribution to farmers of 99,495MT in A2013, 41,745MT in B2014, and 21,075MT in A2014.

It is unclear at this point how much assistance farmers will require from FPPM for the processing and marketing of their production from the 561,000m of cuttings distributed to them in B2012. Production is estimated to arrive at 5,106MT in B2013 and 2,835MT in C2013. This will all be small-holder production. Beginning in Season B2013, it will have to be harvested, aggregated, peeled, soaked, chipped, dried, bagged, transported to a point of sale, and sold.

Estimated Production Level of Cassava Cuttings and Tubers from Certified Planting Material Multiplied and Distributed to Farmer Associations

Season	Area of Fields for Cuttings (ha)	Qty of Cuttings (m)	Area of Production Fields for Tubers (ha)	Production of Tubers (MT)	Observations
As of 30JUN12	398				
A2012		9,950,000	6,633		1.0ha produces 25,000m of cuttings.
A2013				99,495	1.0ha produces 15MT of fresh tubers.

Production of Cassava Tubers from Certified Planting Material Distributed Directly to Farmers in B2012 and C2012

Season	Area of Production Fields for Tubers (ha)	Production of Tubers (MT)	Observations
B2012	340.41		
C2012	189.00		
B2013		5,106	1.0ha produces 15MT of fresh tubers.
C2013		2,835	1.0ha produces 15MT of fresh tubers.

Projections, as of 30 June 2012, of the Production of Fresh Tubers of Cassava

The harvesting of fresh tubers – for cuttings or for the market - produced with the support of FPPM will begin in Season B2013. The estimated quantities to be produced by season are shown in the following table.

Season	Qty (MT)
B2013	5,106
C2013	2,835
A2013	99,495
B2014	41,745
A2014	21,075

Number of Farmer Groups Organized by Farmer Associations and the Number of Households for the multiplication and production fields (1SEP11 - 30JUN12)

Province	# Groups	#HH's
BDD	33	3,051
BC	12	7,721*
KINSHASA	6	2,152
Total	51	12,924

* Number of active members among 264 groups totaling 23,234 households

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.

The quarter began with a focus on completing the food preferences and baseline studies in Bandundu and Bas-Congo and supervising survey teams in the Bandundu Province. In May, the component II team focused on organizing its program for inclusion in the Project Year 2 Work Plan. The team also organized and staged the Fortified Foods Workshop on 15 May and collaborated on the Truck Park Assessment (Ref: Annex 1). In June, the Component II team focused on planning activities to be conducted in the next quarter, especially the summer agricultural fairs at IBI Village on the Plateau de Bateke and the national fair in Kinshasa (FIKIN). Component II staff coordinated with Component I on the planning of joint trips to assess the scope of the effort required for handling, processing, and marketing the production generated by the FPPM planting efforts undertaken since last November.

2.2.1 Indicators Most Relevant to Component II

During the course of the reporting period, the FPPM Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), which had been awaiting the results of the Baseline Survey for finalization, was revised, in the interest of efficiency, to delete those indicators that were neither in the contract nor part of the Mission framework. Additional program indicators, or indicators related to data quality or to the Feed the Future Program, may be added to the list of FPPM indicators before the PMP is approved by the Mission. In the approved PMP, all the indicators will be numbered for reference.

There is overlap among the FPPM components; there is also overlap among the indicators. That being understood, the indicators below can be correlated with one or more of the activities of Component II during the quarter.

- No. of rural producers and traders using market information systems.

- No. of rural producers/ households marketing produce to processing and value-adding enterprises.
- No. of rural processing and value-adding enterprises established/expanded.
- No. of rural producers marketing new products.
- No. of rural producers marketing products through producer or community organizations.

2.2.2 Interventions

A. Market Linkages

As part of the market testing of Beni Foods products, FPPM submitted samples of *Madia Mame*, its principle product, to the Programme National de Nutrition (PRONANUT) and CREN-K for chemical analysis in order to inform Beni Foods of the scientific analysis of the nutritional content of its porridge, attesting to the value of enriched and improved foods.

An FPPM team toured the Kinshasa-based manufacturing plant of Soyapro, now producing soy milk under the brand name *Afya*. This relatively small operation could link with producers and expand production capacity if market development efforts increase product demand.

According to UNICEF, chronic malnutrition in the DRC has persisted at a high level, 43% nationwide. Nutrition being an integral goal of USAID's Feed the Future initiative, FPPM will develop relationships between FPPM producers and buyers/food processors to stimulate the development of fortified foods in response to consumer demand. FPPM will also work with producers to grow soybeans and develop products such as affordable soy milk for rural households.

B. Processing and Value Added

FPPM technicians contacted the equipment manufacturer Daniel Bimpe Daniel in April to get an update on the installation of a cassava flash dryer for the Layuka starch processing unit in Madimba. Most of the equipment for the processing unit is in place and has been tested but the facility is still not operational; FPPM will attempt to facilitate the start-up in the next quarter. FPPM will eventually evaluate the performance of the flash dryer to assess the possibility of producing smaller scale equipment for farmer use or PMEAs.

FPPM technicians met with François Binda, a mechanical engineer working at the *Atelier de la Montagne*, where they make small scale food manufacturing equipment such as extruders, presses, etc., and are a potential resource for machinery for FPPM partners. A follow-up meeting will be made in the next quarter to discuss a potential collaboration.

After the Component II team site visit to FOPAKO/APROFEL in Kakongo, Bas-Congo Province, the NGO submitted a proposal for micro cossette processing. After analysis, the team determined it to be too costly, and decided that the initiative should be scaled down. The proposal will be revised and reviewed by a design engineer, who will visit the site and prepare the appropriate construction tender documents.

The Component II team also met with managers of FOCIDI, a company that manufactures palm oil presses using appropriate technology and that has been supported in the past by Enterprise Works, to explore the possibility of making more efficient cassava presses.

Identified potential partners in the processing sector and cataloged existing processing capabilities and storage facilities.

C. Market Information

Developed a draft strategy for implementing a market information system in the FPPM project zone, focusing on radio broadcasts to producers to maximize coverage of rural households. Met with the

Service National d'Informations Rurales (SNIR), a potential partner for FPPM in the project area. SNIR has good coverage in Bas-Congo and fair coverage in Bandundu, including stations in Idiofa and Kutu, and is well disposed to dissemination of market information through rural radio.

D. Market Training/Capacity Building

The Component II Director trained loan officers from *Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo* (BIAC) and *Trust Merchant Bank* (TMB) in agricultural value chains in order for them to better understand the financial and economic factors that affect the analysis of loans to the agricultural sector.

The Component II team helped training consultant from Making Cents to identify partners for conducting ToT events.

The team held a meeting with Texa Dembele, Manager of the Paul Carlson Partnership Congo (PCP) which is managing a two-year USAID-funded Farmer-to-Market Project in North Ubangi & Mongala. At the request of USAID, PCP visited FPPM to share experiences and lessons learned although they are operating outside of the FPPM project zone.

Component II staff received training during the reporting period on grant mechanisms, learning that some types of grants require the grantee to advance fund the activities themselves and then claim reimbursement, while other grants, especially those involving extensive or significant procurement, are *in-kind*, meaning the project carries out the procurement and the funds do not pass through the grantee. The type of grant mechanism used depends on the nature of the planned activities, the capabilities of the grantee, the amount of funding, and any risks involved.

E. Food Fortification Meeting

The production of staple food in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence has not kept pace with demand in Greater Kinshasa. Imports have filled part of the gap for urban consumers, but the rural and urban poor remain food-insecure and malnourished. According to the Demographic Health Survey of 2007, 46% of children under five years of age are chronically malnourished and 20% show signs of severe malnutrition. There is evidence that 17% of women have low BMI status (BMI < 18.5) and as much as 53% of women of reproductive age being anemic. In children under five, 71% have been found to be anemic and over 60% deficient in Vitamin A. The DRC has made some notable efforts in food fortification. Since 2006, the largest vegetable oil producer, MARSARVCO, has been fortifying vegetable oil with Vitamin A, and the largest miller, MIDEMA, has been fortifying wheat flour with iron and folic acid.

FPPM is addressing nutrition primarily through the promotion of production of improved, bio-fortified varieties of agricultural products such as Vitamin A-enhanced yellow fleshed cassava, zinc/iron fortified beans, protein-enhanced maize, soy, etc. FPPM is also working to link processors of enriched foods with producer organizations that have the capacity and interest to cultivate bio-fortified varieties and cultures such as soy and may also be interested in competing as local suppliers of bulk basic commodities to the milling companies.

On 15 May 2012, FPPM sponsored a stakeholders' meeting on food fortification under the auspices of the Programme National de Nutrition (PRONANUT). The meeting was well-attended and there was a helpful exchange of views and contact information. Subsequently, FPPM produced a CD of the presentations which was sent to all participants.



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

During the course of the reporting period, the FPPM Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), which had been awaiting the results of the Baseline Survey for finalization, was revised, in the interest of efficiency, to delete those indicators that were neither in the contract nor part of the Mission framework. Additional program indicators, or indicators related to data quality or to the Feed the Future Program, may be added to the list of FPPM indicators before the PMP is approved by the Mission. In the approved PMP, all the indicators will be numbered for reference.

There is overlap among the FPPM components; there is also overlap among the indicators. That being understood, the indicators below can be correlated with one or more of the activities of Component II during the quarter.

- No. of producer organizations, trade and business associations, road committees, and community based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions.
- No. of farmers using service organizations and agents in the FPPM work areas.
- No. of qualified business development services agents active in the project area.
- No. of financial service providers active in the project area.
- No. of producers/processors receiving credit as a result of USG assistance (sex-disaggregated).

2.3.2 Training – Making Cents International

Making Cents International, subcontractor on FPPM, has spent the last year developing a curriculum and training program that transfers business, financial, and entrepreneurship skills to local organizations, such as NGOs, CARGs, farmer associations, etc., as well as to 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 the following indicator: *Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, road committees, and community based organizations assisted as a result of USG interventions.*

During the reporting period, April 28—May 27, 2012, Making Cents business consultant Andrew Tonks carried out a series of Training of Trainer (ToT) pilot exercises. Mr. Tonks will return in August to begin the larger scale ToT exercises in Kinshasa, Plateau de Bateke, and Bandundu.

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.

2.3.3 Farmer Field School Manager Recruited

More than 90 responsive applications were received for the position of Farmer Field School Manager. After a long series of intense interviews, FPPM hired Jean Tsimba, an Engineer-Agronomist, who had worked for several years managing a Farmer Field School in the Bas-Congo.

During the course of the reporting period, he conducted missions in provinces along with the Making Cents Consultant to test the methodology for Training of Trainers. After the departure of the consultant, he worked on the preparations for the August ToT exercise, handling the procurement of locally-made training materials. He selected the partner organizations for Farmer Field Schools, i.e. 58 structures in Bandundu, 12 structures in Plateau de Bateke and 10 structures in the city of Kinshasa, defined the framework for execution of FFS in the province of Bandundu and Plateau de Bateke, prospected specific training sites in Kikwit, the area from Idiofa to Gungu to Mbankana, i.e. CADIM, and to Dumi, i.e. Tifie, as well as the city of Kinshasa.

3.0 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

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.

During the reporting period, FPPM management signed a contract with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which had just completed a similar survey, to undertake the assessment. IFPRI consultants are collecting and analyzing gender-disaggregated data and information on the following indicators: (1) how engaged women were in decision-making about agricultural production, processing and marketing; (2) what sort of access they had to resources (land, credit, seeds, outputs) and how involved they were in resource-related decision-making; (3) the extent to which they controlled how income was used; (4) whether they were able to have a leadership role in the community; and (5) how they used their time. (Ref: Annex II).

3.2 Environmental Mitigation and Management

FPPM will be diligent about ensuring 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. At the request of USAID, FPPM also undertook the 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. But, the combined EMMP/PERSUAP was delivered to USAID/Kinshasa for review in June. This will not just be a guiding document for FPPM environmental management, it will also serve as a resource for other projects and organizations working in the DRC that need to set up environmental management systems.

3.3 Performance Monitoring

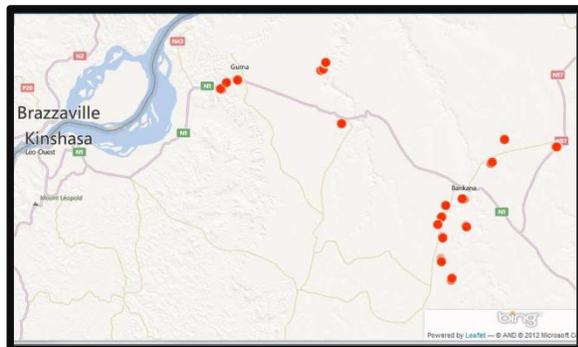
Tracing causality under FPPM demands a robust and reliable M&E system that both captures and explains project results and impacts to a diverse audience of stakeholders, counterparts, and beneficiaries. The most important stakeholder is USAID which, as part of USAID *FORWARD*, is *changing the way it 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. A project's M&E system begins with a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) which is validated by a baseline survey.

3.3.1 Baseline Survey

Three Baseline surveys were carried out between March and June 2012: (**Bateke Plateau:** population ~ 300,000, area 2,250 km², FPPM activity area - 750 km²; **Province of Bandundu:** population ~ 8.1 million; population density 27/km², area, 295,658 km², FPPM activity area - 97,567 km²; **Bas Congo:** population ~ 3,2 million, 60 habitants/km², area, 53.920 km², FPPM activity area - 26,500 km². These

surveys were necessary to gather data that will be used over the life of the FPPM project to measure the extent of compliance with USAID contracted goals as demonstrated in USG indicators. The number of villages visited was ~10% of the primary FPPM targeted villages; number household heads interviewed was ~10% of households in those villages (Ref: Annex III).

Bateke Baseline Survey



3.3.2 Response to Data Quality Assessment Report

In November 2011, dTS, a US-based NGO that had been managing M&E for USAID/Kinshasa under a cooperative agreement, hired a consultant to conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) for Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project (FPPM). The objective was to assess whether the FPPM Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) would meet USG-recommended guidelines and to identify weaknesses in the plan.

It should be noted that, prior to submitting the PMP to USAID for approval in August 2011, FPPM submitted it to dTS for review and concurrence which a dTS consultant provided.

The DQA, finalized in January 2012, identified weak points in the FPPM PMP and made a list of recommendations:

- *PMP be updated to include Data Collection Methodology;*
- *Recruitment of the M&E Specialist for FPPM be accelerated;*
- *Periodic workshops on data and other M&E issues be organized internally by FPPM;*
- *Filing system in FPPM Kinshasa and Site office be organized by indicator;*
- *Standardized Data Information System be created including USG indicator relevant elements for the whole of the project (use of Central Log Data Sheet);*
- *Economic Growth Technical Office and DAI head office undertake periodic spot checks of data quality and documentation (Measurement verifications, Filing checks, Availability of data sources, etc.). These efforts should be noted on file;*
- *DAI maintain its data using the guidance provided in Annex 6.3 of DQA report;*
- *Reduce PMP start up and phasing-in time;*
- *Data collection resources should be increased to account for difficult accessibility and geographic spread of field sites.*

In the 5 months since the DQA was submitted, FPPM has met, or is in the process of meeting or addressing, all the identified issues and recommendations. The project's response was delayed because it was necessary to carry out the baseline exercise prior to acting but in June, the FPPM M&E consultant prepared a response addressing each of the DQA recommendations and explaining how FPPM has revised its PMP to incorporate them.

3.3.3 Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

The PMP will be submitted to USAID for review in the next reporting period. It will address recommendations from the DQA, incorporate data from the baseline study, establish baseline figures for all indicators, and propose targets where necessary.

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.

Contract Deliverables Related to Mobilization & Planning			
No.	Description	Timing	Status
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 2011; post-award meeting with RCO held 3 June. Start-up team hand-carried laptop computers and min-server for temporary office set-up. All local staff identified in proposal hired. All Key Personnel named in contract <u>except Financial Manager</u> hired. Delays in fielding of Financial Manager lead to hiring of DCOP/Financial Manager. Most hiring completed during reporting period.
2.	Establish mechanisms for close coordination and collaboration with other USAID-funded rural development activities. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)	Within first 30 days.	Done. Series of introductory meetings held in June 2011 with IFPRI, IITA, ICRAF, and others. Negotiated rental of project office in IITA building which also houses IFPRI.
3.	Prepare preliminary 1 st 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 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. Procurement Plan delivered to USAID 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	Within 90 days.	In progress. PMP sent to USAID for approval 10 August, returned with comments 6 October 2011.

	protocols, and responsible parties. (Ref: Contract Sect. C-19.)		USAID carried out Data Quality Analysis that recommended revisions to PMP. PMP to be finalized in August 2012 after completion of Baseline Study.
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 2011. 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 contracted with IFPRI in April 2012. Final report scheduled for 31 August 2012.
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 st year annual work plan. Received comments and request for PERSUAP from USAID in October 2011. Final draft submitted with PERSUAP in June 2012.
10.	Quarterly progress reports documenting implementation of approved work plan. (Ref: Contract Sect. F-6.)	Quarterly.	First Quarterly Report/Annual Progress Report submitted to USAID, October 2011. Second Quarterly Progress Report submitted to USAID in February 2012. Third Quarterly Progress Report submitted to USAID in May 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. Third Quarterly Financial Report submitted to USAID in May 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.

5.0 INTERNATIONAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (1 April – 30 June 2012)

Dates	Name	Title	Assignment
12 March – 10 May	Matt Buzby	DAI Grants Specialist	Draft grants manual for <i>Technology Innovation Partner</i> (TIP) fund; provide training to staff in grants management; assist with work plan. (DAI)
14 February – 20 May	Tim Schwartz	M&E Consultant	Finalization of Baseline Survey and Food Preference Survey & integration of data with GIS mapping. (DAI)
1 – 13 May	Don Humpal	DAI Sr. Agronomist	Provide technical input to Components I & 2 for Year 2 Work Plan preparation. (DAI)
25 April – 19 May	Ed Rackley	DAI Development Specialist	Carry out economic assessment of truck parkings/depots. (DAI)
1 – 24 May	Andrew Tonks	Making Cents Enterprise Training Expert	Conduct pilot tests of ag. enterprise curriculum through FFS; contribute to Year 2 work plan. (Making Cents)
8 – 30 May	Cecile Hipos	DAI Principal Systems Administrator	Establish Local Area LAN; manage installation of FPPM IT System. (DAI)
8 May – 6 June	Eric Bjers	DAI Sr. Systems Administrator	Install and configure hardware/software for installation of FPPM IT System. (DAI)
30 April – 15 May	Kathleen Kurz	DAI Nutrition & Food Security Specialist	Provide input related to nutrition to Year 2 Work Plan. (DAI)
8 – 11 May	Richard Jones	IFDC Regional Mgr.	Provide input related to IFDC program to Year 2 Work Plan. (IFDC)
1 – 18 June	Andrea Kornfeld	DAI Field Accounting System (FAS) Trainer	Train FPPM staff in Field Accounting System (FAS). [DAI]
17 – 30 June	Rocio Sanchez	DAI Field Accounting System (FAS) Specialist	Manage installation of Field Accounting System (FAS). (DAI)
3 February – 30 April	Mami Rabearivony	Interim Head of Accounting	Train Chief Accountant. (DAI)

ANNEX I

Kinshasa Truck Park Assessment / FPPM

25 April – 18 May 2012

Edward B. Rackley, Isabelle Buisha

Executive Summary

Kinshasa's estimated 10 million inhabitants are supplied with agricultural produce by road and river from western Bandundu, eastern Bas Congo and Plateau Bateke in Kinshasa province. The physical conditions and management of the offload points ('truck parks' and ports) for bulk produce, including recommendations for FPPM assistance, are the subject of this report, the result of a three-week study commissioned to this end. To the initial SOW (annexed) and its focus on Kinshasa's truck parks, FPPM management agreed to add a sample of urban ports, whose offload points, storage areas and associated markets are, like truck parks, managed by non-profit associations on behalf of city government. The combined data from urban truck parks and ports will enhance the program's understanding of the value chains for maize, cassava and legumes. How these offload points are managed, their various inefficiencies and opportunities for improvement, as well as the condition of their physical structures and degree of access, are captured in this report.

(a) Necessity, Mother of Invention.

Understanding how the current proliferation of offload areas in residential neighborhoods and in abandoned ports arose is a first and necessary step in identifying appropriate forms of outside assistance. Generally, the truck park phenomenon should be understood as a necessary compromise given the absence of available public space to offload and sell bulk produce. City Hall seeks a lasting alternative, but lacks resources and agreement on a best solution. In the meantime, City Hall pursues its own compromise solution by outsourcing the management of these improvised truck parks to local non-profit agencies (*Association Sans But Lucratif*, ASBL). FPPM should adhere to the 'Do no harm' principle, avoiding any form of assistance that would contribute to the permanence of improvised truck parks, and the ASBL who run them, except where agreed by City Hall.¹

Why are the city's offload points for bulk agricultural produce situated in poor residential neighborhoods, where they are decried by City Hall and disdained by much of the population? The phenomenon has evolved in two phases. The first stems from the failure of successive post-independence regimes to invest in urban infrastructure and land use planning to accommodate an exponentially growing urban population. Little to no public lands remain for the construction of new schools, hospitals, markets, etc., because successive waves of civil servants have sold off government land for private gain. The appropriation of residential streets to space for trucks to offload, store and sell their goods thus developed in part as a pragmatic, opportunistic response to

¹ 'City Hall' is used here to signify the *Hotel de Ville*.

the lack of designated public spaces for these purposes. The sole exceptions to this trend are the truck parks and markets at Liberté and the port of Kinkolé.² The rest of the city's offload points are appropriated public spaces, particularly neighborhood avenues (*voies publiques*) re-purposed for rapid unloading, bulk resale and temporary storage of agricultural commodities. Yet truck parks add to Kinshasa's enormous congestion problem by blocking traffic; they impede pedestrian mobility and exacerbate the already precarious sanitation conditions where they operate.

(b) Outsourcing for Revenue and Surveillance.

The second phase concerns the role of non-profit agencies (ASBL) in the management of truck parks ("*parkings*"), their associated markets ("*marchés pirates*," "*marchés de fortunes*"), revenue collection and payment of state officials responsible for oversight and control of vehicles, goods and people. When L-D Kabila took power in 1997, the flow of goods and people into the city from the interior was considered an issue of national security warranting close oversight and regular controls. The high number of roadblocks in use back then has decreased over time but the presence of security officials at truck parks, ports and markets remains. Close supervision of the city's offload points continues for two principal reasons: revenue and security surveillance.

During Mobutu's final years and as Kabila *père* came to power, private traders, truck drivers and bulk buyers sought out residential streets of *quartiers populaires* as impromptu truck parks and offload areas in order to avoid extortion (*tracasseries*) by unpaid civil servants and security forces. Then as now, arriving vehicles were guided to neighborhoods with personal links to production areas in Bandundu, Kasai or Bas Congo provinces. Absent a formal banking system connecting Kinshasa to the rural interior, personal relations guarantee the financial arrangements between traders (*commissionnaires*) in Kinshasa and their suppliers in the interior. Similarly, trust and ethnic solidarity are also the organizing principle of most non-profit associations tasked with managing a given truck park or informal port around the city.

Lacking the resources to supervise and manage the expanding network of truck parks and *marchés pirates* in residential neighborhoods and along the main roads from Kikwit and Matadi, city government under Kabila *père* mandated the creation of non-profit associations (ASBL) to collect fees from unloading vehicles, in addition to pursuing their own economic interests. These ASBL are not required to have a social development agenda, and most do not. Their primary obligation is to collect usage fees from transport vehicles transparently and fairly, keep a small portion for their membership (*caisse de solidarité*), and distribute the rest to civic and security officials on site.³

Quartier residents, whose streets are occupied and often blocked by these truck parks and markets, have mixed views. Some benefit financially and participate directly in these commercial activities. All deplore the deterioration of street conditions and poor sanitation –roads impassable, no drainage or garbage collection – which sees the accumulation of refuse and standing water

² There is a division of management between markets and truck parks, and control over resources generated by these separate facilities. City Hall (Hotel de Ville) controls the truck parks and supervises the non-profit associations managing these facilities, including porters, truck drivers, and sometimes storage. Considered less of a security issue, markets are managed by commune authorities, led by the local *bourgemestres*, evidence of some decentralization in the structure of Kinshasa urban management.

³ These officials, enumerated in the table below, are poorly and irregularly paid by city government, and rely on this redistribution as their principal salary.

resulting in a public hygiene menace to overpopulated urban neighborhoods afflicted by collapsed public infrastructure (never renovated since independence), and a tenfold increase in population since independence.

(c) Profile and Actions of Managing NGOs.

ASBL membership typically includes truck drivers, traders or *commissionnaires*, porters and storage unit owners (*dépositaires*), depending on context. Most public port facilities (ONATRA, etc.) have also been abandoned and claimed by private economic actors (river traders and barge owners or *armateurs*). Lacking financial resources and human capacity to run these operations themselves, City Hall responds with its own act of *débrouillardise*: outsourcing port management to ASBL who in turn distribute collected fees to the dozens of civil and security authorities on site.

As their legal status stipulates, ASBL leadership is elected, and a steering committee (*comité de direction*) is charged with the collection of usage fees for the offload area and then shares this revenue with public servants (civil and security) who are mandated to supervise and police the area. A portion also returns to City Hall. A list of all these services is found in the table below; distributed amounts (*retrocession*) vary.

Services Present at Truck Parks, Ports, and Markets	
Municipal authorities	Ministère Provinciale de l'Agriculture, Service de l'Economie, Direction Générale de Recettes de Kinshasa (DGRK)
Security Services	Agence Nationale de Renseignement (ANR), Direction Générale de Migration (DGM), Police Nationale Congolaise (PNC), Détection Militaire des Activités Anti-Patrie (DEMIAP), Garde Républicaine, Forces Terrestres

Given the divergent accounts by different ASBL of how they manage truck parks, the services they provide to members, and oversight by commune officials, independent confirmation became necessary. The DAI team met with several *Chefs de commune*, *Bourgemestres*, as well as officials from City Hall / *Hotel de Ville* (*Gouvernement provincial, Ministère provincial de l'agriculture*), who are FPPM partners. City officials were clear on two things. First, that the truck park phenomenon is not a long term viable arrangement and that a permanent solution must be found. FPPM is invited to assist with the design and implementation of that long-term solution. Second, the ASBL running these offload points are not *development NGOs* and do not share the ethos and vision of USAID or a program like FPPM (this is not a condition of partnership, but the divergence is worth noting). They are purely economic actors who are sometimes able to enumerate the development dividends of economic success: employment generation for homeless adolescents (*shegués*) as porters, for example.

Many officials expressed were skeptical of the integrity of these ASBL, who are suspected of colluding with security forces in trafficking of illicit substances.⁴ Although ASBL in name, association members are business people seeking profit. Whether they declare the entirety of their revenue to authorities is unclear, and likely a further source of tension between officials and the ASBL.

(d) Study Approach

Assisted by Isabelle Buisha, the team sought to describe the institutional and organizational characteristics for select warehouses and offload points for road and river delivery areas in Kinshasa.

We pursued the following questions (from the original TOR):

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) General approach.

The recommendations in this report are formulated in light of the views and needs expressed by the Hotel de Ville and MinProvAg. Generally, *chefs de commune* welcome outside assistance in any form, uncritically, but *bourgemestres* and City Hall officials are more cautious, being skeptical of the integrity and professionalism of many managing ASBL. Any assistance intended for an ASBL running a truck park or port should first be discussed with commune and Hotel de Ville officials.

For any future involvement by FPPM to improve truck parks and offload areas at ports, joint planning with city officials (City Hall and commune levels) is recommended to obtain official endorsement of any assistance effort, and to avoid duplicating state-led planning and programming. As acting managing agents, the ASBL are temporary solutions to a long-standing problem. Outside assistance should neither substitute for government responsibility nor contribute inadvertently to the permanence of these structures (the ASBL as managing agents, and the offload points

⁴ See recent studies on criminal activity of the Police Nationale Congolaise in Matadi and Kananga, conducted by DAI senior advisor Willet Weeks, on behalf of DAI's SSAPR program. Relevant findings include trafficking networks in marijuana run by the PNC from Bas Congo and Kasai Occidentale to Kinshasa and beyond. Hidden on agricultural transport vehicles it arrives in Kinshasa and is trafficked abroad from there.

themselves). Consistent with basic ‘Do no harm’ principles, no FPPM investment should inadvertently contribute to making permanent what are improvised, ‘workaround’ responses to the lack of designated, officially sanctioned areas for transport vehicles and barges to offload, sell or store agricultural product in bulk.

In DAI meetings with city officials, the team learned of no municipal planning to minimize or centralize the array of truck parks, *marchés pirates* and ports, despite the many problems and health hazards they pose. Some *Bourgemestres* (e.g. Kasavubu) aspire to replicate the Marché de Liberté model, which successfully centralizes truck traffic, bulk offloading, resale and storage in a single area. Secondary benefits of the Liberté model include reduction in surrounding *marchés pirates* and the traffic congestion caused by vehicle offloading. Lack of resources and capacity were cited as key obstacles to planning and execution of municipal-led solutions, second only to the absence of available public land to build on a scale similar to that of Liberté.

Contacts City Hall and Min Prov Ag: Conseiller Mai Ndombe 0816605152; Coordinateur des Parkings et Ports -- Israel Betu 0998515023, 0899926146

(b) Offloading Areas.

An important need, but where truck parks are occupying neighborhood streets or main boulevards, FPPM cannot lay pavement as this would infringe on government responsibility for its own roads and *voies publiques*. One exception to this constraint is at Liberté, where a small area was paved by the EU two years ago to accommodate a small number of trucks, but a remaining unpaved area is trapping other vehicles in the mud and stalling operations, sometimes for days. Liberté receives the most trucks not only because its infrastructure is favorable and built for purpose, but also because it has few security problems and extortion (*tracasseries*) are kept to a minimum. During our study, many ASBL requested space from their commune to build more accessible truck parks, but only one was successful: APAKI of Kimbanseki was authorized to occupy Marché Hindou, where a truck park former sat but was closed after an aviation accident in 2007. Details on these two cases are provided below.

Besides these two opportunities for FPPM involvement, improving offload areas by paving muddy surfaces was not found to be viable, because of the potential for administrative conflict described above. In lieu of paving their parking surfaces (neighborhood streets), ASBL can be provided with basic tools to repair and dig drainage for their parking areas and access roads (shovels, wheelbarrows, pick axes, etc). Offloading and transport to storage facilities or selling areas could be facilitated by push-carts (*pousse-pousse, chariots*).

(c) Storage.

The Western side of Kinshasa is served by trucks coming from Bas-Congo; the Eastern side from BDD. Apart from Marché de Liberté where between 15 and 30 trucks arrive per day, the number of trucks offloading at neighborhood truck parks is typically low enough (<5) that arriving product is immediately distributed for resale or sold on the spot. This means that additional storage facilities are of secondary importance and in some cases moot. Storage in such truck parks often consists of a covered brick shed, shipping container or open hangar on one of the private compounds lining the street that serves as the truck park and its associated market. When arriving commodities fail to sell

immediately, associations may rent storage space from adjacent residents or may build their own and rent it to others. Because most product is sold immediately, concerns about spoilage and additional storage are relevant only in rainy season. A sudden downpour while offloading can be improved with plastic sheeting and palettes, which few ASBL have. Another option, mentioned below, is to supply ASBL with shipping containers. These are non-permanent fixtures, and can be relocated according to the needs of the ASBL and conditions set by the local chef de commune.

(d) Access Roads.

With some exceptions (ex., Liberte, Matadi Kibala), truck parks are situated off the main boulevards inside residential neighborhoods and receive very small trucks, never articulated cab-and-trailer combinations. Access conditions are often narrow and difficult, and preclude higher truck frequency. The FPPM Work Plan does not extend to renovation of transport infrastructure, such as agriculture service roads, or improvement of side streets to reach truck parks. In Kinshasa's world of truck parks, unless access roads can be widened and paved or offload areas are relocated alongside main roads in designated areas, truck numbers cannot increase. Truck numbers and product volume are fixed by the physical limitations of inadequate infrastructure; specifically, access to offload areas is choked or too muddy for more than a handful of small trucks to penetrate.

On the BDD side of town, it was frequently observed by ASBL members that the while the *Cinq Chantiers* roads renovation program did not include *dessertes agricoles*, it has increased the number of trucks and produce arriving in town daily. This is positive, but the poor state of agricultural feeder roads, few reliable vehicles and lack of capital to fund buying missions are major factors limiting the amount of product in Kinshasa markets at any given time. A final obstacle was cited with greater frequency, but the team could not verify this: limited and irregular product availability in rural cultivation areas. Other impediments included: inadequate storage facilities at supply points, and limited roads to reach a wider range of rural cultivation areas. Working with these ASBL to build and manage storage points at their rural supply area is one strategy to increase availability of product at the supply end.

(e) Follow-On Study

On the supply side in Bandundu and Bas Congo, FPPM could benefit from a follow-on study to examine the collection or sales points along its primary feeder roads, including ports along the Kasai and Kwilu Rivers where barges load cassava and maize destined for Kinshasa. What is the quality of infrastructure at these collection points? Which associations run them, and is collaboration possible to improve storage facilities?

This follow on study would have a similar structure and approach as the preceding study on Kinshasa delivery infrastructure. Key results include completing the picture of the transport process from production zones and a better understanding of needs to accelerate delivery and increase supply, ultimately lowering prices for consumers in Kinshasa and maintaining product quality.

ANNEX II

Gender Assessment for Mid-term Review and Ex-Post Evaluation of FPPM project in DRC Concept Note

Summary: This concept note aims to expand the existing IFPRI-led gender assessment paper; to provide gender-related inputs to baseline and follow-up surveys; and to conduct in-depth interviews and analyze gender-disaggregated survey data to provide assessment of gender issues and evaluation of gender-responsiveness of the FPPM project.

Background

The DRC has the potential for sustainable growth in agriculture based on its land and water resources. One constraint to the achievement of more rapid agricultural growth has been the persistence of gender inequalities in opportunities, resources, and decisionmaking. Women are the backbone of DRC's agricultural sector but they face various constraints. Studies and surveys reveal that women play a vital role in the agricultural production, processing and marketing process. On average, women are estimated to work in the agricultural sector for 70 hours per week versus 42 for men (Ragasa et al. 2012). In the 2007-2011 program action, the Congolese Ministry of Gender, Family and Child reports that women execute more than 70 percent of the agricultural tasks with disproportionate access to farm inputs and extension services compared to their male counterparts.

Agricultural sector is a key sector for economic empowerment for women. Women in DRC form 38 percent of the economically active population and the agricultural share of the economically active women is 73 percent based FAO (2011). This highlights the crucial importance of developing agriculture and food sector for economic empowerment of women in DRC.

This concept note aims to expand the IFPRI-led paper on "Gender Assessment in the Agricultural Sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo" and Policy Note on "Unleash Women's Potential to Solve Food Insecurity Paradox in the Democratic Republic of Congo," both are drafted in early 2012. The aim of the proposed follow-up study is to focus on the value chains of the FPPM project, i.e., cassava, maize, and grain legumes, and explore constraints and opportunities for women's economic empowerment through these value chains.

The present study will build on the recently released women empowerment index in agriculture (WEIA), under Feed the Future initiative, USAID, IFPRI and Oxford University, and will collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data and information on the following indicators: (1) how engaged women were in decision-making about agricultural production, processing and marketing; (2) what sort of access they had to resources (land, credit, seeds, outputs) and how involved they were in resource-related decision-making; (3) the extent to which they controlled how income was used; (4) whether they were able to have a leadership role in the community; and (5) how they used their time. It also aims to work with other partners and contractors of the FPPM project on integrating gender indicators and gender-disaggregated data in upcoming surveys and data collection efforts related to this project and nationally representative surveys. For example, it aims to integrate gender indicators to the *Enquête 1-2-3* for household income, the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural production and marketing statistics, and the food consumption and nutrition survey to be implemented by the FPPM project.

Objectives

The objective of this gender assessment is to inform the FPPM project team on how to improve gender equity in project benefits and women's participation in project activities. The aim of this gender assessment is to pinpoint gender implications or opportunities in the FPPM project. The study will identify any gender-based barriers to achieving tasks outlined in the project and, if such barriers are identified, will propose approaches to eliminate or mitigate them for inclusion in annual work plans. More specifically, the gender assessment will provide specific recommendations and practical suggestions to guide the FPPM project team in their gender-responsive programming, such as in area focusing on:

- Identifying the needs of women to improve agricultural productivity and market participation.
- Including targets for women's participation in farmer (or similar) groups to assist in the design and delivery of project activities.
- Ensuring that efforts are made to fully involve women in community organization planning and management.
- Ensuring that employment opportunities, with wage parity, are provided to women in agricultural works programs.
- Ensuring gender balance in project training, exchanges, and workshops.
- Strengthening agricultural services, provision of training and information services, business advisory services, and access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, for women.
- Examining opportunities to expand rural women's employment in food processing and manufacturing.
- Supporting employment of female project staff.
- Implementing, as needed, special women's programs to mitigate any gender disparities in program participation and benefits.

Proposed Activities

The proposed activities are grouped into three sets. The first set of activities being proposed is a follow-up to the recent IFPRI efforts to assess the gender issues in the agriculture. Activities include:

- Further analysis from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and 1-2-3 datasets, linking education level and access to assets and inputs between women and men with levels of child nutrition and other development indicators
- Further analysis of the survey of 181 rural producer organizations to understand the functioning and constraints faced by women's, men's, and mixed-group farmer-based organizations and to explore their differences and commonalities
- Interviews with a number of international and local NGOs and donors to explore lessons learned and experiences in their gender work; to identify success factors and areas for improvement in their work of empowering women and linking them to value chains; and to compile a number of success stories and approaches of empowering women and linking them to value chains
- In-depth interviews and focus group discussions to understand differences and commonalities in profitability, productivity, and constraints along the value chain between women and men producers, processors, and traders of cassava, maize and legumes

The second set of proposed activities includes working with other partners and contractors of the FPPM project to integrated gender indicators and gender-disaggregated data collection in their baseline surveys and project activities. This will involve working with contractors who are or will be collecting data on the food production and marketing and on food consumption and nutrition for the project, including HarvestPlus, IITA, IFDC, IFPRI, and local NGOs. This will also involve linking with other contractors 3

who provide services, training, and inputs to ensure that they collect and report gender-disaggregated data on beneficiaries and on women's participation in the project activities.

The third set of proposed activity will involve a mid-term evaluation and ex-post assessment of gendered impacts of the project. This activity does not propose collecting an independent survey data collection, but will utilize baseline and follow-up surveys that will be implemented by the project and will conduct specific in-depth interviews for a qualitative assessment of the gendered impacts of the project. These evaluation and impact assessment will focus on nutritional deficiencies between girls, boys, women and men; and differentials among male-adult-only households, female-adult-only households, and households with both male and female adults; and will evaluate factors that affect any observed differentials in nutrition deficiencies. These assessments will also focus on productivity, market access, and income between women and men. Box 1 provides the set of gender-disaggregated indicators for the FPPM based on projects documents. Lastly they will include assessment of women's empowerment (economic, social, and political) using the elements and dimensions as described above. The mid-term review will provide a useful feedback to FPPM project team. The ex-post impact assessment will provide an independent and external evaluation of the FPPM project team to inform future operations of USAID and the wider development community.

Timeframe

The first set of activities is being planned for April-May 2012. The second set of activities will depend on the data collection efforts of other contractors and timing of nationally representative surveys. The third set of activities will be done right after the mid-term of the project; and last 3 months of the projects.

Deliverables

- Expanded paper on Gender Assessment in the Agricultural Sector in DRC focusing on FPPM project
- Inputs to baseline surveys, follow-up surveys and other data collection efforts by FPPM project team and other contractors
- Report based on mid-term evaluation on gendered effects
- Report based on impact assessment on gendered impacts

ANNEX III

Update Summary of Baseline and Food Preference Surveys

1.0 Overview: FPPM – Technical Implementation and Monitoring

The Democratic Republic of Congo Food Production Processing and Marketing (FPPM) Project, a USAID-funded five year initiative, is addressing constraints on the market-side and the supply side of food production in the provinces surrounding Kinshasa, the DRC's capital city and largest urban market. FPPM will be a catalyst for improving marketplace activities and transactions along established routes that channel food from their areas of production to end-markets. FPPM is helping to transform these market channels into nascent value chains that not only supply urban markets with much needed food but also generate market-based efficiencies that translate into higher returns for value chain participants. Through this process, FPPM will marry the project's goals of improved food security and reduced rural poverty with broad-based agricultural growth, particularly among smallholder farmers working plots of 1-2 hectares. The objective of FPPM is to double incomes of about 120,000 smallholders and double the volume of food they sell in the principal urban markets such as Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma, Kikwit, and Bandundu City, thereby improving both rural and urban nutrition.

The project is focusing on three areas of activity with the objective of improving each:

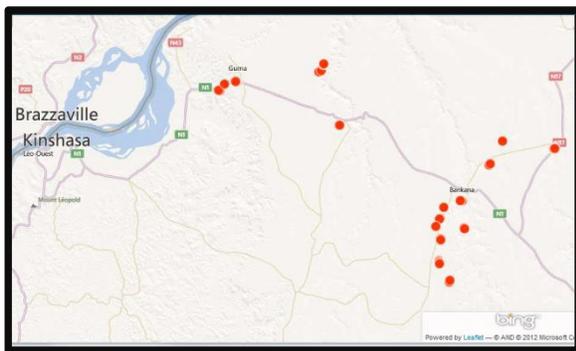
1. Increased Agricultural Productivity – FPPM activities will lead to increased value and volume of domestic production, and sales of agriculture products that serve rural, peri-urban, and urban populations within the Kinshasa market shed;
2. Improved Market Efficiency – FPPM will demonstrate an increase in transactions between agricultural buyers and sellers, while minimizing farm-to-market transaction costs;
3. Developed Capacity to Respond to Market – FPPM will demonstrate that the mix of products and interventions implemented responds optimally to market opportunities in targeted areas, and that the capacity of farmers and associations to conduct these activities is strengthened.

To monitor the progress of the FPPM project effectively, to verify that goals are being met and that the M&E indicators reflect that progress, FPPM management commissioned Baseline surveys of the activity areas as well as three urban Food Preference surveys to be carried out in centers that will benefit from increased production. This document describes the survey processes and gives a summary review of the current status of analysis. A full and final report and analysis of these surveys will be submitted at the end of July 2012.

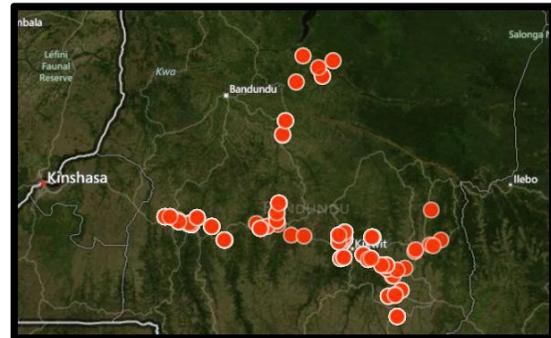
2.0 Baseline Surveys

Three Baseline surveys were carried out between March and June 2012: (**Bateke Plateau:** population ~ 300,000 , area 2,250 km², FPPM activity area 750 km²; **Province of Bandundu:** population ~ 8.1 million; population density 27/km²; area, 295,658 km²; FPPM activity area = 97,567 km²; **Bas Congo:** population ~ 3,2 million, 60 habitants/km²; area 53.920 km²; FPPM activity area 26,500 km²). These surveys were necessary to gather data that will be used over the life of the FPPM project to measure the extent of compliance with USAID contracted goals as demonstrated in USG indicators. The number of villages visited was ~10% of the primary FPPM targeted villages; number household heads interviewed was ~10% of households in those villages.

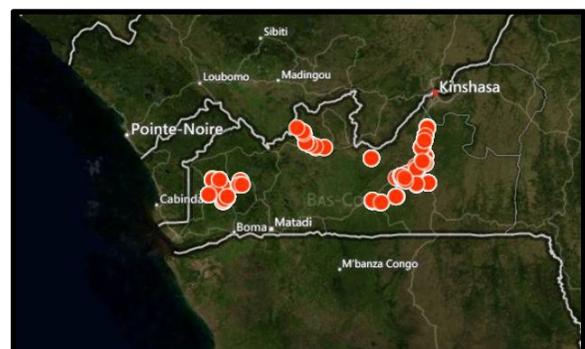
Figures 1 & 2: Bateke Baseline Survey



Figures 3 & 4: Bandundu Baseline Survey



Figures 5 & 6: Bas Congo Baseline Survey Distribution



2.1 Sample Design

Multi stage cluster sample in the sense that the first sampling unit was the *Secteur*, then *Groupement*, then *Village*, and finally the sampling units and principal units of analysis. But note that the first level selection of *Secteurs*, *Groupements*, and *Villages* was random only in the sense that they were randomly selected from within the anticipated FPPM activity areas. FPPM project is designed to work in areas where production is most intense and where interventions can have the greatest impact. It therefore made most sense from the standpoint of evaluation to sample those villages that will most likely participate in upcoming FPPM activities. Moreover, the inherent bias in focusing FPPM activities only on villages with high levels of productive capacity and proximate to improved roads meant that selection of a contemporary control group sample served no evaluative purpose. Future evaluations of project impact must be derived from, a) 'before and after comparisons' using the baseline versus post baseline data to be gathered in the future, b) controlling for and comparing villages selected during the baseline survey but that later turn out not to have received the benefits of FPPM activities, and c) information from government agricultural extension agents, NGO, and international organizations for regional rates of change in income, production levels and land under production.

A. Sampling Units and Principal Unit of Analysis: Households

B. Sample Size

Each of the three regions was treated as a separate survey. FPPM consultants sought to obtain a sample as large and as representative as possible in terms of geographic sample distribution (in terms of FPPM targeted villages). Selection and sample sizes were, of course, also conditioned by cost in time, travel, money and effort.

C. Number of households per village

Once again, the principal conditioning factor is travel time. But because the population is greater and the project is focused more sharply on areas where production is more intense, markets more accessible and population density higher, the survey selected a greater number of household from these highly populated agricultural areas (PPS). In pursuit of this objective, survey staff sample ~10 of villages and used a random sampling selection strategy that included ~10% of village populations.

However, the number of households to be selected per village was based on the estimated size of the villages, conditioned by the size of the survey teams and the exigencies involved in doing x surveys per day. The total ranged from 6 households in the smaller villages (one per surveyor in the six person survey teams), to 18 in the larger villages (3 per surveyor per village).

D. Sampling Frames: a) *secteurs*; b) *groupements*; c) lists of villages; and, d) total households in each village.

E. Sample Selection

Secteurs, Groupements, and Villages were chosen randomly and systematically but with choices conditioned by accessibility and drawn from lists villages most likely to benefit from FPPM projects. Houses were selected randomly according to the system described below.

F. Village selection

To obtain a geographically representative summary of production, processing, and marketing practices in the FPPM activity zones, we randomly selected villages from lists of most probable intervention sites; and we selected them systematically across the specific regions chosen for intervention. Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) was accomplished with respect to population density via the household selection strategy described below. FPPM did not employ a treatment versus control groups design for the reasons given earlier (see end of section ‘sampling design’ above).

G. Households

Surveyors visited the village chief at his home; ascertained the number of households in the village; divided that number by 10 (for 10% with the quotient =); then beginning at the Village Chief’s house, selected a high and visible landmark on the far side of the village in a line that most evenly bisected the village; used a random 0 to 9 starting point (“n”), then counted houses moving toward the direction of the landmark until they reached the nth house. In larger villages, the line of count was 3 houses wide and at every nth house a cluster of three homes was chosen for sampling. In smaller villages the line of count was two to one houses wide—depending on the size of the village— and every nth house was selected with only one home being sampled at the chosen nth point.

H. Other Concerns

Each village had a chief. To facilitate the survey, enumerators often employed villagers designated by the chiefs as guides, assuring that surveyors were welcomed and that the chief facilitated success of the interviews. Payments to guides were small, ~100 – 200 FC.

I. Staff and Survey Organization

Kinshasa based surveyors comprised the nucleus of our survey team. But in each of the three survey areas at least 6 local people were hired as fulltime enumerators. Overall both Kinshasa and the regional based surveyors performed at high standards. Despite having five and in the case of Bandundu six teams simultaneously operating on independent accounting and budgets, there was not a single misunderstanding or quarrel over missing, lost, or misspent money. Nor, despite covering a region 2/3 the size of France and with notably poor infrastructure, was there a significant delay, squabble, or incident with authorities. The success of the survey can be attributed to the morale and honesty of the surveyors, the payment schedule, and design.

ANNEX IV

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP)

Executive Summary

This Environmental Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP) uses the Initial Environmental Examination, other USAID guidance and project expertise to develop mitigation actions, specify monitoring practices, set timelines and identify responsible parties for environmental compliance⁵ for the Food Production, Processing and Marketing Activity (FPPM). It describes the project Environmental Management System (EMS) to implement the EMMP. Descriptive sections review environmental issues relevant to FPPM. Following USAID guidance, a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) as a proposed amendment to the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is presented with this EMMP.

The EMS described in this EMMP includes measures to

- Screen that proposed activities are included under approved environmental documentation and screen for environmental risks,
- Review proposed activities (if the level of risk warrants review) to determine mitigation measures so that the activities can be implemented without significant environmental risk, leading to an environmental mitigation and monitoring plan for the specific activity (A-EMMP),
- Implement, monitor and document mitigation measures and environmental issues, including measures drawn from the new FPPM PERSUAP amendment to the IEE,
- Review environmental compliance, report to USAID and adapt to new requirements and knowledge,
- Support environmental compliance with project staff, administrative procedures, tools, manuals, publications and expertise.

This EMMP provides the limited set of formats to accomplish the basic operations of the EMS and additional recommended tools to guide some of the more complex compliance tasks, among them how to review environmental aspects of work with enterprises and how to do environmental due diligence with partner institutions. To achieve the purpose of this EMMP, FPPM technical and administrative staff have to provide their expertise and attention to refine the specific measures that will mitigate environmental risk using the activity A-EMMP.

The following are the key steps to meet compliance requirements and mitigate and monitor environmental impact under FPPM (Table 1):

⁵ Steps based on ENCAP FACTSHEET: EMMPs REVIEW DRAFT 22 JULY 2011.

TABLE 1: MANAGER'S CHECKLIST SUMMARY OF EMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Prepare FPPM Compliance Documents

- Draft, submit and edit this EMMP, including formats for screening and environmental review.
 - Develop, submit and review PERSUAP or IPM/SUAP; edit per USAID comments
 - Include environmental terms and considerations in grants and finance manual, grants agreements, sub-contracts, staff SOWs and other project documents.
 - Yearly, review and if necessary amend the EMMP, PERSUAP, IEE and project procedures, policies and documents in light of experience and annual review meeting with USAID.
-

Basic Operations of the EMS

- Screen activities. Screen every grant, subcontract and work plan activity prior to obligating funds for the activity using Annex 1. Screening for IEE Coverage and Risk Level to ensure that the activity is covered by approved environmental documentation and to determine environmental risk following the IEE. Keep the screening document on file. If the activity is a new kind of activity not covered in this EMMP or the IEE, amend the IEE. If local knowledge or experience indicates more risk than the IEE determined, treat the activity at the higher risk level.
- **Environmental Review.** If screening (Annex 1) finds risk level 3 or 4⁶, or if there is chance of indirect environmental risk⁷, do an environmental review Annex 2 Environmental Review Report (ERR). Check the level of risk using local knowledge and experience. In the ERR, design the Activity Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (A-EMMP), consulting the mitigation measures identified in this EMMP, the attached PERSUAP and the IEE. Include the ER with the package of documents that USAID reviews for the activity.
- **Environmental Due Diligence.** Evaluate the capacity of the IP to implement environmental requirements. A recommended (optional) due diligence form for IPs is provided ANNEX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL/SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE (EDD) FOR IPS.
- **Local factors.** Due diligence requires visiting the location where a subproject is to occur to determine local issues and mitigation measures.
- **Cleaner production.** When providing substantial technical assistance to a processing enterprise, evaluate their need and capacity to improve environmental impact. A recommended form is provided ANNEX 5: CLEANER PRODUCTION POLLUTION PREVENTION (CP/ P2)⁸
- **A-EMMP.** For any activity with mitigation measures, extract the A-EMMP from the ERR form, transmit it to the Implementing Partner (including it in the grants agreement is good practice) and see that it is implemented by the IP or, failing that, by FPPM staff.
- **Environmental Clearance.** Before obligating funds for any grant or subcontract with an IP, sign off using ANNEX 3A: GRANT AND SUB-CONTRACT ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE, signed by the project financial director and grants manager. Make sure that environmental compliance is covered in each grant agreement or IP subcontract so that the IP is required to implement the A-EMMP, report implementation of each mitigation measure and cooperate with monitoring. Model language is provided in Annex 9.
- **Pesticide clearance.** Prior to purchase or procurement of any pesticide, this clearance form is required: ANNEX 3B: PESTICIDE PROCUREMENT CLEARANCE FORM.

Implement Mitigation Measures

- **Monitor with A-EMMR.** Monitor implementation of the A-EMMP using an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR) that is based on the EMMP (a format for an EMMR⁹ is provided in the text). Every IP reports each year and at end of the activity using the A-EMMR. Project staff report every year using the A-EMMR for an activity that is directly implemented. Project staff provide assistance to IPs as needed. Supplement A-EMMR with field visits to project participants (villages, value chain actors) to review environmental and social issues, if any exist.
 - **Tracker.** The project will keep track of all screening activities, recommended determinations, their current status,
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⁶ Environmental risk categories used in this report: **Category 1:** Very low risk of significant negative impact or "categorical exclusion". **Category 2:** Insignificant risk of negative impact, but not categorical exclusion; "negative determination". **Category 3:** Medium risk of impact but if best practices and mitigation measures followed, no significant negative impact: "negative determination with conditions". **Category 4:** Potential risk of significant negative impact, "positive determination".

⁷ For example, if the IEE determines categorical exclusion for a training that covers activities that, when implemented, generate environmental risk, this is "indirect risk"; treat the activity as Category 3.

⁸ If the project supports any construction or major rehabilitation, it will need prior screening, ERR and inclusion of construction best management practices (BMPs). Consult ECA.

⁹ Note that the EMMR requires reporting on each mitigation measure.

issues and follow-up. A draft tracker format is provided in **ANNEX 10: COMPLIANCE TRACKER**, to be amended by the project.

- **Handle higher levels of risk.** If there are riskier activities Category 4, you will need further environmental review or assessment, or you need to adjust the activity to reduce risk. Consult the FPPM ECA or the DAI ECA.
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Environmental Reports to USAID

- Quarterly report. Having monitored implementation of mitigation measures (A-EMMRs and field meetings), FPPM summarizes implementation of mitigation measures and any environmental issues in the quarterly project report.
 - Annual report. Yearly, the Project ECA develops the project EMMR with the status of implementing each mitigation measure and any issues. Report to USAID using the EMMRs.
 - Meet IPs. Meet yearly with the IPs to adjust the system as needed to deal with issues.
 - Meet USAID. Meet yearly with USAID COR to adjust the system as needed to deal with issues.
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Preparation for Implementation

- Staff. Name a Project Environmental Officer (PEO) and name staff in each project regional office to achieve environmental compliance. All require training in their environmental responsibilities. Notify each of environmental responsibilities by letter.
 - Technical assistance. Provide environmental compliance expertise for operation of the EMS, oversight and technical matters (PERSUAP, others as needed for this EMMP)
 - Train administrative staff. Assign responsibility for checking compliance to project grants manager and financial manager. Explain environmental clearances required prior to obligating funds to IPs or purchasing pesticides. All require training in their environmental responsibilities. Notify each of environmental responsibilities.
 - Train IPs. Train Implementing Partners and staff to meet EMS responsibilities as defined in EMMP.
 - EDD training. Train staff to do CP/P2 assessments and IP EDD.
 - Project administrative manuals. Include environmental review in the financial manual and the grants management manual; include environmental compliance in all grants and subcontracts.
 - PERSUAP. Prepare a PERSUAP as amendment to the IEE (submitted attached to this EMMP); train and use on recommendations in the EMMP.
 - GAP Farmer Field School manuals. Conduct best practice reviews to specify mitigation measures for broad classes of project activities. Write a Project manual of good agricultural practices incorporating environmental mitigation measures and IPM.
 - Post-harvest GAP Farmer Field School manuals. Write a Project manual of good post-harvest agricultural practices incorporating environmental mitigation measures.
 - Training materials. Prepare training materials on IPM including safer agrochemical use (including post-harvest and processing) based on PERSUAP.
 - Information system. Create information system for screening, ERR, EDD, Action EMMPs and monitoring report.
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Special Measures for FPPM

- Monitor issues in field visits to villages and enterprises, providing characterization reports and BMPs; some issues are on the border between environmental and social impact.
 - Forest cover and deforestation monitoring and mitigation
 - Value chain characterization and gender assessment to include environmental issues.
 - Workshops on environmental policies and procedures with GDRC and partners.
 - Review proposed policies with GDRC and USAID. Assist GDRC to strengthen environmental management.
 - Identify local environmental experts and value chain actors. Train local environmental experts in USAID requirements and business services practices.
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Implementing the EMS will require training and training materials. Most of the training materials concern a) operation of the EMS or b) pesticides and good agricultural practices.