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FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

ANNUAL REPORT

WITH A FOCUS ON Q4 (JULY, AUG, SEPT 2013)
ACTIVITIES

1 OCTOBER 2012 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

31 OCTOBER 2013

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI-Lusekele	Actions Communautaires pour un Développement Intégré
AFRIKI	Association des Femmes Riziculteurs de Kingabwa
AIDAR	Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulations
AIPD	Appui aux Initiatives Paysannes pour le Développement
APROCEC	Association pour la Promotion des Coopératives de l'Épargne et du Crédit
APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
ASCOVI	Association des Consommateurs des Produits Vivriers
BENI Food	Bas-Congo-Based NGO
BDD-Matadi	Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BDS	Business Development Services
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo
BUCOPAK	Bureau de Coordination des Coopératives, Parkings et Agences Agricoles du Congo
CADIM	Centre d'Appui au Développement Integral/Mbankana
CARPE	Programme Régional de l'Afrique Centrale pour l'Environnement
CARG	Conseil Agricole Rural de Gestion (Rural Management Council for Agriculture)
CDS-Kisantu	Caritas Développement Santé – Diocèse de Kisantu
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
COOPEC	Coopérative de l'Épargne et du Crédit
COOPI	Italian NGO, intervening on the Plateau of Batéké
COP	Chief of Party
CORIDEX	Collectif des Organisations pour le Développement Intégré de la Rive Droit de Kwilu
COR	Contract Officer's Representative
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CTB	Cooperation Technique Belge
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EMF	Environmental Management Form
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation, Management and Monitoring Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
EU	European Union

EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FI	Financial Institutions
FIDA	Fonds International de Développement Agricole
FIKIN	Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (Trade Fair)
FPPM	Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAP	Good Agronomic Practices
GODRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Results
LM	Linear meters
Matchem	Kinshasa-Based SME (involved in processing/marketing of cassava)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MIS	Market Information System
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
OSFAC	Observatoire Satellite des Fôrets de l'Afrique Centrale
PAARSA	Projet d'Appui à la Réhabilitation et la Relance du Secteur Agricole
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PO	Producer Organization

PPP	Public/Private Partnership
QPM	Quality Protein Maize
R1	First generation seed multiplied from Foundation Seed
R2	Second generation seed multiplied from R1
R3	Third generation seed (three generations removed from foundation seed) multiplied from R2
RFA	Request for Application
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SAC	Sécurité Alimentaire des Cataracts (a local NGO)
SAPEF	Salon Agricole: Pêche, Eaux et Forêts (Annual Congolese Agricultural Fair)
SENASAEM	Service National de Semences
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
SNV	Service Neerlandais des Volontaires (Dutch Volunteer Service)
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TAMIS	DAI proprietary Project Management Software Database
TIFIE	Teaching Individuals and Families Independence through Enterprise
TMB	Trust Merchant Bank
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSBF-CIAT	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute of CIAT
UDK	Union pour le Développement de Kapia
UPAK	Unité de Production Alimentaire de Kinshasa
UPEK	Unité pour la Production et la Pérennité des Efforts et Capacités des Communautés à la Base
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

Executive Summary

This report is a hybrid, presenting results achieved over the past fiscal year with an emphasis on those activities undertaken in the Q4 period. Today, the Program is in a much different place than it was a year ago. Following a management shakeup and strategic refocusing of the program during the latter half of the fiscal year we are better articulated, more focused, more agile, and beginning to get off the dime as far as producing results.

The program which once focused all of its efforts on promotion of improved planting materials and seed multiplication is moving downstream into conditioning, value added processing and marketing. Capacity reinforcement of value chain actors in the concepts and tools of rural enterprise development is cross cutting and the use of farmer field schools as an approach to treat, holistically, the introduction and adoption of best practices in agriculture for the is gaining ground across the project zone.

Administratively, we have totally revamped our Bandundu provincial team, hired 12 of 15 proximity field agents across the project zone, restructured our Monitoring and Evaluation team adding staff and capacity. The program has restructured our finance team, is offering internships to 14 young college graduates to assist us in market data collection, in administration and finance and in the entry and interpretation of backlogged technical data.

We are in the process of splitting off M&E from the Technology Development positions in our field offices to avoid conflicts of interest. The Project moved its main office in July to a space that provides a more congenial “open” working environment. Further the Plateau of Batéké field office was moved from Ibi Village to Menkao to provide greater visibility for FPPM and its activities.

As part of our gender outreach strategy, we have hired two new female technicians, one as our GIS specialist and M&E assistant, the other as our Provincial Agronomist in Kikwit. We also have one female agent hired as a proximity field agent on the Plateau of Batéké.

We are actively recruiting for our expatriate administrative/financial manager and the marketing leads, filling in during the interim with highly qualified short term technical assistance.

Change remains in the air as we are reworking our monitoring and evaluation system to increase the performance of data collection, treatment, analysis and interpretation and redefining the hierarchy of our indicator matrix to conform with the new strategy presented to USAID in June.

By the end of this reporting period, FPPM was directly assisting 44,571 rural households representing an estimated 271,883 indirect beneficiaries, using the average household size of 6.1 from our baseline study. The greatest intensity of our activities is located in the province of Bandundu, followed by the Province of Bas Congo. Activities on the Batéké Plateau directly impact the least number of households.

Over the course of this reporting period 1,369.99 hectares were brought under improved technologies and/or management practices with FPPM support, bringing to 2313.09 the number of hectares

improved since project inception. Yields surpassed targets for two of our six value chains: cassava and peanuts. Mean cassava yields were 18.6% higher than target and 30.76% higher than the mean on-farm yields for this crop. Peanut yields among project beneficiaries were 5.6% higher than our target, but 16.4% greater than the mean on-farm yields for Congo. Dry bean yields were 7% less than our target but were 2.2% higher than mean on-farm yields in Congo. In fact, excepting maize, where average yields declined among our beneficiaries from a year ago, yields for all other speculations are trending upwards, suggesting that FPPM advising and technology introduction are beginning to gain traction, at least in comparison to the published mean, on farm yields, for our targeted crops in Congo.

This year FPPM met its target for technologies being developed or transferred and achieved 89% of its target for the number of firms benefitting from project assistance, while surpassing by 73.1% the target for the number of individuals who benefitted from short term agricultural training. Of these individuals, fully 35.87% were women.

These results are presented in Annex 1.

The sleeper story of the year, however was the impact of our market information system had on our client /beneficiaries decisions of what to produce, what to sell, when and where to sell their production. Further, the use of broadcast market information by participants in our rural enterprise training courses to plan and target their commercial activities is an example of cross sectorial leveraging and positive articulation of program activities.

The pilot agro-processing activities have resulted in higher quality of product presented to market with resultant impact on revenues. Simple improvements to processing of micro-cosettes with client producer organizations in Bandundu Province resulted in a quality of product comparable to that of 1st quality Bas Congo cosettes and a resultant 30% price gain from what had been previously earned. The production and sale of micro-cosettes from project supported activities in Ladzum (Idiofa) resulted in a 50% positive price differential for product offered for sale in Idiofa and in augmented revenues and available food for families working at the facility in Ladzum. Further, revenues were reinvested in the community and provided for a greater sense of well- being for youth and rural women. The pilot activities provided the project with a number of valuable lessons that are being incorporated into assistance being offered to pother organizations at potential agro-processing sites.

This fiscal year our Farmer Field School and capacity reinforcement activities really took off. By the end of the year we had established 190 Farmer Field Schools across the project zone (80 for Cassava best practices and 110 for rural entrepreneurship). We had trained four master trainers and 163 Farmer Field School facilitators, of whom 47 (28.83%) were women. These facilitators derived from 96 different implementing partners. Participants at training sessions included representatives of MINAGRIE, farmers, agro-processors, transporters and market wholesale and retailers. A third of the participants in rural entrepreneurship were women, while the cassava farmer field schools attained a 60.5% female participation.

The Program still faces many challenges as we forge ahead, and, while we are getting back on track we remain wobbly. Recent retreats organized for all staff and by thematic groups are helping to create a can

do team spirit. Change is always hard and we recognize the project, in its third year is undergoing a radical transformation structurally, functionally and programmatically. We firmly believe that once completed this renaissance will produce tangible results and impact the lives of Congo's rural populations while assuring improved food security to the Kinshasa marketplace.

We appreciate the support we have received from USAID to date and hope that the results presented here, particularly the success stories, which document higher level transformational impact, will reinforce this support going forward. The entire FPPM team is committed to producing results that positively impact our clients lives we want to merit the Mission's confidence and overcome any lingering doubt as to the value added by this project.

Summary of Q4 Accomplishments

Principal Activities Planned for Q4	Accomplishments
Component 1-Increasing Agricultural Productivity	
Monitoring of cassava and short cycle crops	On-going, Yields of improved cassava varieties are yielding approximately 40% more than mean-on farm yields
Capitalization of remaining data outstanding on production from A-2012 and B-2013	Capitalization of data is on-going
Finalize best practices curriculum materials	In process
Component 2-Improved Market Efficiency	
Capitalization and Evaluation of MIS information, impact and outreach	In progress, price trend data is available for Kinshasa markets, quality indicators have been defined, anecdotal data concerning the use of the MIS has been gathered and documented
Installation of processing units at 21 sites throughout the project zone	In progress
Capacity Reinforcement for targeted agro-processing enterprises in crop conditioning and the production of improved cassava macro and micro-cossettes	Occurred at 3 sites- Ladzum in Idiofa, with UPEC in Mbanza Ngungu and at ITAV Gombe Matadi.
Finalization of necessary in-kind/FOG grant documentation for agro-processing enterprises including financial analysis, feasibility studies, planning and projections	In progress, concept notes from all sites are under development, three of these have been reviewed and commented upon
Facilitation of a strategic planning session with ASCOVI and APTM to improve market penetration for micro-cossettes in the Kinshasa market	Not accomplished
Technical assistance to improve parking and storage conditions at marche Liberte	Not accomplished
Complete inventory of Kinshasa processing and milling capacity	Not accomplished
Establish a working relationship with at least one financial institution open to providing agriculturally related enterprise credit to FPPM client beneficiaries along targeted value chains	Discussions are on-going with Advansbank. Introductory meetings have also been held with SNV and Ecobank
Innovation grant for post-harvest drying system test for cassava, maize and/or targeted legume value chains	Not accomplished
Design a social marketing campaign for promoting micro-cossettes and other new products	Not accomplished
Develop marketing opportunities for secondary by-products and value added components linked to production of targeted value chains	Not accomplished
Complete MFI needs assessment questionnaire	

Principal Activities Planned for Q4	Accomplishments
Component 3-Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Reinforced	
Material and equipment needed for implementation of Farmer Field Schools will be distributed to IP	Accomplished, 96 IP, 37 in Bandundu , 43 in Bas Congo, and 16 on the Plateau of Batéké received this material
Facilitators will be trained in three additional cassava FFS modules	Two of three anticipated modules were facilitated through TOT's this quarter
Regular Monitoring Visits to assist FFS facilitators in the implementation of curriculum will be accomplished	Accomplished- 41 focus groups held with faxilitators and participants
Environmental Compliance	
Translation of ERR documents	Not accomplished
Continue characterization of Implementing Partners	Not accomplished
Completion of Environmental Monitoring and Compliance forms in TAMIS to facilitate monitoring of environmental compliance in the execution of activities under FPPM	Not accomplished
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Monitoring visits to project sites, activities and IP	Accomplished
Verification of primary and secondary seed multiplication activities on the Batéké Plateau	Not accomplished
Prepare the A-2013 agricultural season	Accomplished
Prepare the FY 2014 workplanning	Accomplished
Finalize indicator data and re-targeting for FY 2013 and beyond	In Progress

Component 1- Increasing Agricultural Productivity

Introduction

The 4th quarter of each fiscal year marks the end of the mini-dry “C” season and the return of rains heralding the arrival of the “A” planting season. During the C season, in order to maintain agronomic viability, Bas Congo contracted for multiplication of dry bean varieties and the project facilitated the installation of community production fields with seven OP in the province. Across the project the dry season was a moment for staff to take annual leave and, upon returning to undertake germination tests of warehoused short cycle seed to ensure that it had maintained agronomic vigor. In addition we attempted, with moderate success, to establish traceability on our seed multiplication activities since project inception.

Activities accomplished during this reporting period

Secondary Multiplication of Dry Beans

Three hectares of secondary multiplication of the K131 variety of dry beans were contracted with three Implementing partners. The following table indicates the provenance of the seed as well as its destination.

Source IP	Crop	Variety	Generation	Provenance				Destination					
				Qty (kg)	Prod Site	Sector	Territory	IP	Mult Site	Sector	Territory	Qty (Kg)	Land Area (Ha)
GAS	Dry Beans	K-131	R1	44	Kunga 1	Luima	Songololo	UPAD	Masiamba	Kwilu Ngongo	Songololo	44	1
				36	Nkiende	Gombe Sud						36	
				80			Mbanza-Ngungu					CAJD	
UPEC	Dry Beans	K-131	R1	80	Nkondo	Kivulu		SADAP	Nkindu	Wombo	Songololo	80	1

Community Production fields of Dry Beans

Eight organizations were chosen to outplant 8.2 ha of dry beans at the community level to serve the future needs of farmers in these communities. A mixture of K-131, Lola and Green Pigeon varieties of the R2 generation were planted. A total of 18 producer organizations were implicated.

At OSV/Ngamba, the four producer organizations 2 ha of Green Pigeon Beans produced 1780 kg of cleaned beans, a yield of 890 kg/ha. Four Producer Organizations participated in the activity. A portion of the harvest (1500 kg) was sold on the market in KImpese for 1050 FC/kg. The sales revenues were 1.575.000 FC (appx. \$1712 USD). With this revenue certain members purchased aluminum sheeting to roof their homes, others paid their children’s school fees.

Implementing partner	PO	Crop	Type	Ha	Variety	Site	Sector	Territory	M	W	HH
OSV NGEMBA	APLP	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	KINTOMBO NTOMBO	Wombo	Songololo	2	3	5
	AVDIP	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	KINTOMBO NTOMBO	Wombo	Songololo	2	2	4
	AJIDK	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	KINTOMBO NTOMBO	Wombo	Songololo	1	2	3
	AJEPRO	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	KINTOMBO NTOMBO	Wombo	Songololo	2	3	5
CAJD	AJUDEC	Dry beans	Production	0.50	K131	GYONGO	Gombe Sud	Mbanza Ngung	4	6	10
	AFAD	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Lola	GYONGO	Gombe Sud	Mbanza Ngung	10	3	13
	UBIAD	Dry beans	Community Mult.	0.50	K131	MBUMBEZI	Gombe Sud	Mbanza Ngung	10	3	13
	UDEPA	Dry beans	Community Mult.	0.50	K131	MBUMBEZI	Gombe Sud	Mbanza Ngung	5	15	20
UPAD	Mamans Veuves de Lufu toto	Dry beans	Production	0.34	Lola	Masiamba	Kwilu Ngongo	Mbanza Ngung	0	16	16
	AJMK	Dry beans	Production	0.66	K131	Masiamba	Kwilu Ngongo	Mbanza Ngung	12	0	12
	Force paysannes de Lufu Toto	Dry beans	Community Mult.	1.00	K131	Masiamba	Kwilu Ngongo	Mbanza Ngung	6	8	14
COODEI	APALUI	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	Ndima Luima	Luima	Songololo	8	11	19
	UAMI	Dry beans	Production	0.50	Gr. Pigeon	Ndima Luima	Luima	Songololo	6	10	16
FONDATION EL SHADAI	Groupe des paysans de	Dry beans	Production	1.00	Gr. Pigeon	Buila	Luima	Songololo	7	5	12
LE RURAL	UANTU	Dry beans	Production	1.00	Gr. Pigeon	Luima	Luima	Songololo	4	9	13
	ASDM	Dry beans	Production	1.00	Gr. Pigeon	Ntumpa	Mongolualua	Luozi	5	7	12
	JPPR	Dry beans	Production	0.84	Gr. Pigeon	Kingemba/Viazi	Luima	Songololo	8	10	18
		Dry beans	Production	0.36	K131	Kingemba/Viazi	Luima	Songololo	4	8	12
	SADAP	Dry beans	Community Mult.	1.00	K131	Nkindu	Wombo	Songololo	6	11	17

For the other five Implementing Partners and their producer organization clients, harvest is in progress and production data should be available in FPPM's next quarterly report.

Germination Tests

SENASEM sets minimum certification standards for cereals at 80% and for legumes at 70%. Given the yield data presented in previous quarterly reports we were interested to evaluate the germination potential of the seed we had warehoused for use in A-2013. The results were quite telling.

In Bandundu only four lots of cowpea seed and two lots of peanuts passed minimum certification standards for legumes (70%). No maize and no soybeans passed. In total of 26 lots tested only 4 (15.4%) passed minimum germination standards. Due to poor record keeping by the provincial team in past growing seasons and a lack of attention paid to true traceability, it is difficult in Bandundu to distinguish the generation of seed at the warehouse in Kikwit.

Germination tests performed on seed held in decentralized warehouses in the territories in proximity with our implementing partners resulted in only one lot, maize with ABMAD, not achieving minimum standards. The six other lots, three of soybeans and three of peanuts all had germination rates greater than 75%.

In Bas Congo three of 24 lots of foundation seed being multiplied under contract with the Program did not meet minimum certification standards for legumes. This represents 12.5% of the primary multiplication results. Of the 8 lots of R1 seed being multiplied by implementing partners for use in future seasons at the community level by clients, only 2 lots (25%) passed muster. one of dry beans and one of maize of the Mudishi 1 variety. The other R1 lots, all maize, failed to meet minimum certification standards. Of the 25 lots of R2 seed involved in multiplication, primarily at the IP level, nine (36%), all maize failed to pass certification standards. Of the certified seed being multiplied for outseeding to OP members at the community level only 1 in 25 lots failed to meet minimum standards. This lot was of

Green Pigeon variety dry beans. The certified seed was all either dry beans or soybeans and all had germination rates greater than 60%.

On the Plateau of Batéké, two thirds of the lots failed to meet minimum germination standards. Sole a lot of R2 Cowpea of the Vita 7 variety passed.

The failure of foundation seed in Bas Congo can most likely be attributed to the fact we were field testing new varieties proposed to the program by INERA that may not have been well adapted to the agro-climactic conditions in which they were being grown. The failure of R1 seed to pass minimum certification standards is alarming and unfortunate. Maize across the project zone suffered heavy insect damage. Some of this was evident while the maize was still in the fields or recently harvested and could have been resolved by proper post- harvest conditioning. Few fields benefitted from any phytosanitary treatment during the growing cycle and the products applied in the warehouses were either ineffective or unable to constrain the infestation, either due to late application, or, more likely because of larvae infestation in the grains that hatched post- harvest leading to cross contamination due to mixing of good seed with bad.

Bandundu province and the Batéké Plateau have anomalous germination results for product that has been remitted to the project. There is doubt as to the validity of the SENASEM documents presented by a number of implementing partners. We are in the process of verifying their integrity. Further, the lack to date, of sufficient proximity has hindered the project in its efforts to provide sufficient oversight of on-going field activities, opening the door for potential side selling or switching out of product for that of inferior quality. There remain a number of purchase orders still open, pending submission of final reports by IP for activities undertaken under the aegis of FPPM during 2011 and 2012. It is hoped that the receipt of these reports along with our continued capture of backlogged data may lead us to discover a thoroughbred hiding in a pile of barnyard manure.

Given that a minimum of 40% of our short cycle improved seed does not pass minimum certification standards, the question could be asked what are the alternative pathways. First, having knowing what we have to work with is a big step forward. FPPM will:

- a) Focus on three value chains: maize (a cereal), peanuts (a legume) and cassava (a tuber). There is some discussion, still open, about continuing work with dry beans as a subsidiary legume, but only in Bas Congo and principally in the “C” season of each year.
- b) take seed that is certifiable and concentrate it at the OP level in zones where we have credible dynamic implementing partners with proven track records of positive performance and who have demonstrated that they understand the vision of the program and are open to adopting the proposed approach;
- c) move quantities of seed from our warehouses in zones where there is sufficient quantity of high grade certified seed to meet demand to repopulate zones where seed is sub-standard.
- d) Insist that client/beneficiaries bring “skin to the game” by requiring that they contribute to the costs of improved seed procurement costs, including coppicing charges, transport and loading

costs to retrieve seed from warehouses, and , understanding the value of these inputs accept to create the paper trail for traceability and documentation of results in a timely fashion.

- e) Either procure directly from reputable seed multipliers with the proper licensing and certifications quantities of seed needed to kickstart productivity at the producer organization level or contract through INERA central headquarters for varieties of improved R1 generation seed for use in our activities with client/beneficiaries
- f) Use non-certifiable seed in our demonstration plots to exhibit the difference between poor inputs and good inputs when placed side by side in a best practices farming demonstration
- g) Continue transitioning away from seed multiplication to a more holistic agricultural productivity component faced on crop best practices and improved soil/water management.

Traceability of FPPM Seed Multiplication Activities

During this reporting period FPPM decided to undertake an exercise to establish traceability on its seed multiplication activities since project inception by crop and variety, for each growing season. The reasons for this activity were two-fold. The first was to be able to document the “spread” of our efforts to improve availability of improved planting material to farmers throughout our project zone. The second was to help us in tracking the provenance and the destination of “problematic” seed in order to assist us in correlating production and yield performance to specific seed lots.

Unfortunately, while FPPM is able to establish general, higher level, theoretical traceability on our Component 1 seed multiplication activities we have been unable to establish detailed traceability to the producer organization and rural household level for each kilogram of seed produced under the aegis of our Program.

Traceability, while imperfect, is best established in the Province of Bas Congo where, for longer periods of time, activities in this area focused on paid contractual multiplication where the harvest was recovered and re-distributed by the project. The worst traceability exists in Bandundu where there is questionable provenance on numerous procurements of supposedly certified seed stock and no paper trail exists as of B-2012 for the quantity and destination of improved seed. The push for FPPM to accelerate its approach and push down to large scale production earlier on in the project cycle than anticipated, aggravated the situation as we had neither the systems in place nor the requisite personnel in proximity to manage a large scale decentralized production push.

In general terms our traceability exercise yielded the following results:

For Bandundu

Growing Season	Type of Field	Land Area (ha)	Observations
A2011	Primary multiplication of cassava seed stock. Fields established by organizations under contract to FPPM	4	With 6000ml of foundation planting material FPPM was able to contract production of 58230ml in A2012. After coppicing this planting material will be disseminated during A-2013 and used for the establishment of Community level multiplication fields with Producer Organizations.
	Primary multiplication for short cycle crops (maize, peanuts, cowpeas and soybeans). Fields established by organizations under contract with FPPM	6	With foundation seed sourced from INERA and CIAT FPPM obtained 7265 kg of R1 seed which was distributed during B-2012 to partners for the establishment of secondary multiplication activities.
B2012	Multiplication fields established by implementing partners using FPPM supplied « certified » cassava seed stock	86	FPPM purchased certified cassava planting material from seed multiplication operators identified by INERA. Our implementing partners received this material and established cassava « woodlots » which, when coppiced in B-2013 were anticipated to serve 4928 rural households
	Community multiplication fields. Seed for these fields came either from purchases made with private sector seed multipliers or from seed derived from primary seed multiplication activities occurring during A-2011	174	50 some structures received seed from FPPM for the purpose of installing community multiplication activities A lack of timely monitoring did not permit independent verification of land area effectively cultivated. Scanty documentation exists concerning production or yields. Beneficiaries of project assistance committed to reimbursing FPPM the double of the quantity of seed received. As mentioned in our Q2 report, this often did not occur. Seed used in this activity, if furnished from Project stocks was either R1 or R2 (again documentation is missing), seed procured from seed multipliers is of dubious generational provenance.
A2012	Primary multiplication fields for improved cassava varieties	7.47	Three structures were contracted for primary multiplication of cassava seed stock. The first coppicing will occur in A-2013 and the planting material will be used for community multiplication by producer organizations
	Cassava multiplication fields using « certified » planting material	62.7	The planting material obtained from coppicing these fields in A-2013 will be remitted to households assisted by the structures that produced the material. Double the quantity of linear meters received from FPPM must be remitted to the project for dissemination to new client/beneficiaries
	Primary multiplication fields for short cycle crops	50	31ha de soybeans and 19ha de cowpeas
	Multiplication of short cycle crops using « certified » seed	205.6	Maze : 132.1ha, cowpea :5ha, Peanuts :26.5ha and Soybeans :42ha

Bas Congo

Cropping Season	Type of Field	Land Area (ha)	Observations
A2011	Primary multiplication of cassava	1.08	Production of :15768.25ml of planting material
	Primary multiplication of short cycle crops	1.67	Production of 826kg of seed
B2012	Cassava multiplication fields with « certified » seed stock	68	Production of 206,217 linear meters of seed stock after coppicing in B2013. Cuttings of TME 419 were not accounted for here because of the sensitivity this variety has shown to cassava brown streak virus.
	Production fields for improved cassava root stock	57.5	22 OP, 230 HH implicated. Production of 86.245 linear meters (lm) of cassava seed stock
C2012	Multiplication of dry beans	2.57	Production of 685kg of seed produced
A2012	Primary multiplication of foundation cassava seed stock under contract to FPPM	4	The fields will be coppiced during A-2013
Saison A2012	Secondary multiplication of cassava seed stock by implementing partners	133.13	42 IP were contracted for this. These structures are anticipated to remit to FPPM the double of the quantity of seed stock they received or 493,810 lm.
	Secondary Multiplication (R2) for short cycle crops by "implementing" partners (maize, peanut, cowpea and soybeans)	60.173	94 structures produced 39,812kg of seed et remitted 8660.08kg to FPPM. 1301 rural households (HH) participated
Saison B2013	Production fields for improved cassava	108.35	18 structures representing 424 HH used 203,216 lm of cassava seed stock. Fields will be harvested in B-2014
Saison C2013	Community multiplication of K-131 dry beans (R2)	3	3 structures received 240kg of seed
	Production fields for dry beans	8.2	6 IP and 18 producer organizations received a total of 656.08kg of seed (122kg of K131, 466.88kg of Green Pigeon, and 67.2kg of Lola)

Batéké Plateau

Season	Type of Field	Land Area (ha)	Observations
A2011	Primary multiplication of cassava	1	Production of 8300 lm of R1 seed stock after coppicing in A-2012 of which 1800lm were TME419, 1200 lm were Zizila, 3200 lm of Nsansi, and 500 lm of Mvuazi
	Primary multiplication of seed legumes	1.164	Production of 16kg de Cowpea Vita 7, 29kg of Cowpea Diamant, 101kg of JL24 peanut and 86.5kg of TGX814-26D variety of soybeans
	Multiplication fields contracted using « certified » cassava seed stock	36	These fields were contracted with the NGO TIFIE Humanitarian. At coppicing only 18 of 36 hectares were accounted for. These furnished only 165,700 lm of cassava seed stock because during production TIFIE did not replant “dead” zones. TIFIE has suspended operations due to financial shortfalls
B2012	Production fields for improved cassava seed stock	128.92	The project contributed 39,1600lm of improved seed stock to IP on the plateau to assist their client producer organizations in outplanting 249ha of improved cassava. An evaluation revealed that only a little more than half of the declared land area was actually planted
A2012	Community multiplication fields with improved cassava seed stock	10	Four IP (FECOF, QUALAGRIC, AFAD, FESIC), composed of 295 members of whom 163 are women established woodlots of improved cassava seed stock that will be coppiced for use by the members in their own fields during A-2013
	Cassava Production fields	?	Six structures (AFAD, COFEBA, ASSAMO, ADPNK, FECOF, et Qualagric) and a total of 348 HH used improved planting material provided by FPPM to establish production fields for cassava seed stock.
	Primary multiplication of cassava from foundation seed stock under contract to FPPM	1.33	One operator, NOVACEL, was contracted for primary multiplication. « Foundation » seed stock was obtained from INERA/Kiyaka. Coppicing is expected to occur in A-2013
	Multiplication of « certified » (R2) legume seed	4.89	CODEA was contracted for multiplication of 86.5kg of the TGX914-26D variety of Soybeans. CODEA has 25 members. They produced 250kg de soybeans returning 120kg to FPPM
		1.51	COFEBA seeded cowpea and produced 128kg of which 65kg was of the Diamant variety and 63kg was Vita7. COFEBA remitted 86kg to FPPM of which 53kg were Diamant and 33kg were Vita7.
Saison B2013	Cassava production fields	41	Three structures AFAD, CODEA and FESIC distributed cassava cuttings to 150 HH enabling them to establish their own production fields using improved varieties of cassava with enhanced agronomic vigor.

Preliminary Yield Results - Cassava

A limited number of results are available at this time for harvest yields of cassava planted during B-2012. These are presented in the following table:

Imp. Partner	Variety	Qty Harvested (kg)	Superficie (ha)	Rendement (mT/ha)
FESIC	TME419	8,881	0.8	11.10
AFAD	TME419	8,400	0.88	9.55
	NSANSI	9,120	0.76	12.00
Sœurs Franciscaines de Munko	TME419	8,100	2	4.05
Total		34,501	4.44	7,770.50

TME 419	25,381	4	6,897.01
Nsansi	9,120	0.88	9.55

The average yields for cassava in Congo are noted to be 8 mT/ha, however on the Plateau of Batéké, on-farm yields are lower due to soil quality, soil fertility and prolonged periods of continuous cultivation with the concurrent lack of fertilizer application. Anecdotal evidence suggests that mean yields are 5.5 mT/ha in this zone. Given this yields of FPPM promoted cassava are, on average 40% higher than the mean on farm yields. Yields of TME-419 are 25.4% higher, while yield on Nsansi are 73.6% greater. While it is true that the number of data points is limited, the trend is positive in favor of the improved varieties being promoted.

Impacts

- More than 300.000 linear meters of cassava seed stock of the Zizilla and TME-419 varieties were purchased by the Bandundu Provincial Program, Agricultural Village, an initiative of the current governor from one of FPPM's implementing partners: ECC/DFP (The Women and Family Department of the Christ Church of Congo). In conjunction with the producer organization of Kibolo, ECC/DFP planted a 10 ha woodlot in B-2012 with seed stock provided by FPPM. After distributing 37.500 linear meters from the first coppicing to 8 of their Producer Organization partners, enough to outplant 17.08 ha of community multiplication fields, ECC/DFP sold the rest to the Agricultural Village Program for 4 cents a meter (a total of \$12,000 USD) enough to help in recovering the IP's costs for its tractor and the services of its contractual agronomist. The 300.000 linear meters which has been distributed to populations in a number of villages, including Kosi and Camp Bulunfgu is enough to outplant an additional 200 ha of cassava. At an average of 0,25 ha/agricultural household planted to cassava in Bandundu this means that FPPM promoted seed stock from this one implementing partner alone has provided 868 rural households in Bandundu with improved seed stock this year.
- 86 ha of secondary cassava multiplication fields planted in B-2012, a majority of which was planted to TME-419, arrived at maturity during B-2013. In Nkata Busongo, FPPM

Implementing partner CORIDEK harvested 2 ha of TME-419. The first hectare yielded 18 mT, the second 15 mT, an average yield of 16.5 mT/ha. The third hectare planted to the Zizilla Cassava variety yielded 11mT/ha. Other partners, notably CEPAL in Masimanimba and the Ferme of Milundu, each of whom harvested 10 ha of TME-419 averaged yields of 14.4 mT/ha and 13.8 mT/ha respectively. Given that the average yield for cassava in the province of Bandundu is 8mT/ha we can see why demand for FPPM promoted varieties is on the rise.

Challenges and Constraints

- Among the cassava varieties being promoted by FPPM was the much appreciated TME419 (Obama) which was selected for its resistance to cassava mosaic virus. In addition to this resistance, farmers appreciate its productivity, the quality of its leaves and roots. Fully 51% of the land area planted during the B 2012 season as multiplication fields for tubers for distribution to rural families is planted to TME-419. Recently there has been evidence that TME419 is susceptible to cassava brown streak disease. Given this, FPPM hired IITA to perform a rapid appraisal of the B2012 multiplication fields facilitated by FPPM as we were approaching the 12 month mark in the production calendar and it was time to coppice the fields. IITA found that brown streak virus was present in the older multiplication fields (between the ages of 12 and 15 months) with prevalence varying between 0 and 27% and higher levels registered in fields further along in their production cycle. The report thus recommends no re-diffusion of tubers older than 12 months for multiplication in order to limit spread. It recommends that the TME-419 currently in the harvest window be harvested and presented for sale as commercial product. This means the land area with valid improved cassava multiplication potential for redistribution to community fields for grow out is only 29% of anticipated, which is a big negative hit for FPPM.
- Traceability for seed multiplication activities through the seasons and for the different varieties within each value chain has proven difficult, and at times impossible, to establish
- Yield data we have collected are anomalous. They are outside the margins of error for true foundation, R1 and certified seed performance even taking into consideration environmental factors and the possibility of poor choice of land for multiplication activities.
- Collaboration with local Implementing Partners for the delivery of services to rural client/beneficiaries has been difficult, time consuming and expensive. Potential partners come in all shapes and sizes and choosing the right partners to execute the Mission of FPPM in conformity with its vision requires that proper due diligence in the form of institutional and operational capacity, governance, financial and technical management assessments occur before MOU are developed and contracts are negotiated. It requires attention to detail, clarity of message and true proximity. In many ways, especially under Component 1, FPPM's relationship with IP's can be defined as one of "outsourcing" for goods or services. To date there has been little if any IP capacity reinforcement offered and little timely technical or financial oversight offered.
- Many implementing partners do not immediately distribute R1 or R2 planting material to their OP clients for outgrowing, preferring instead to multiply the seed at their level in order to obtain quantities they deem "interesting" before disseminating the technology. This is because the IP

have multiple clients and select seed is limited. Instead of developing criteria through which outgrowers may be identified and negotiating agreements with these clients, our IP prefer to distribute the wealth so to speak, giving all their clients a little bit rather than concentrating their efforts. This strategy has meant that, in many cases, the best, most productive seed is retained by the IP and only later generations with limited agronomic vigor arrive at destination

- Certification of seed multiplication activities by SENASEM has proven to be problematic. On one hand producers, producer organizations and our implementing partners are reticent to pay SENASEM for its certification services because they find there is no transparency in the billing of SENASEM services. They are billed depending on the agent's humor or based on the perceived net worth of the organization. Further, SENASEM refuses to certify land areas that are smaller than one hectare. Often field visits occur but the paper trail lags behind. Given that FPPM requires SENASEM certification for payment of primary and secondary seed multiplication activities and includes this as part of the deliverables matrix, there are occasions where payment to a seed multiplier or implementing partner is put on hold, creating financial liability for the partner. FPPM through its contacts with the National Direction of SENASEM has obtained a derogation permitting certification of land areas smaller than one hectare. Information concerning this derogation is slow to percolate through the project zone. On the other hand, FPPM includes money for payment of SENASEM but often our contracted partners either do not pay or delay payment for SENASEM services engendering a level of dissatisfaction and distrust which is not positive for the program.
- Low germination rates for short cycle seed multiplied by IP under contract to FPPM is troubling. None of the maize, of any variety passes minimum SENASEM standards (80%). In Bas Congo, where results are best one dry bean variety HM-21-7 failed, while maize germination varied between 55 and 64%. In Bandundu, only 6 of 26 lots tested passed minimum germination standards and only for groundnuts and cowpeas. On the Plateau of Batéké Soybean TGX814-26D exhibited a 39% germination rate while the Diamant variety of cowpea only attained 54% germination. This has both short term and longer term deleterious effects for the achievement of project objectives, especially as we are targeting principally maize, peanuts and cassava value chains going forward .
- There is a serious lack of valid agricultural statistics for the project zone. Missing from MINAGRIE archives are data on number and size of fields within a farming enterprise, true production and yield data, historic data on crop rotations successions, fallow and intercropping patterns.

Lessons Learned

- In order to avoid the spread of cassava brown streak disease the cassava variety TME-419 needs to be harvested 12 months after plantation. Second coppicing of this variety should be avoided
- Farmer appreciation is high for the improved variety cassava cuttings distributed during B-2013

Anticipated Activities for the next quarter

- Monitor the conditioning and harvest of dry bean production from C-2013 in Bas Congo
- Organization of the coppicing and distribution of cassava planting materials for A-2012
- Installation of multiplication activities at the community level with seed passing minimum certification standards derived from production in A-2012
- Evaluation of IP performance to determine who are the best performing partners by province
- Participate in the preparation and presentation of training modules for Farmer Field School facilitators

Component 2-Improved Market Efficiency

Introduction

Project activities during this reporting period focused on operationalization of the Market information System, technical assistance to pilot processing activities, assistance in the development of grant submission technical concept notes and preliminary discussions on potential micro finance opportunities for downstream agribusinesses.

Activities accomplished during the Q4 Reporting period

Market Information System

In the absence of regular, timely, correct, market information farmers in targeted value chains were disadvantaged in their commercial negotiations. The goal of this sub-activity is to render the marketplace more transparent. Our objectives are related to improved market arbitration and improved placement of product responding to known standards of market quality to the most profitable markets and the most opportune time in order to empower farmers in their negotiations. Starting in March 2013 and rolling out through early July, FPPM began collecting price, volume and quality information from markets throughout the project zone and from Kinshasa, and publishing these weekly through programming developed for Community Radio Networks. Further, at a number of market sites and other commercial locations the project began publishing price data on blackboards for reference by market women and transporters.

We have used a series of young interns (often unemployed university graduates or piecework journalists) as market enumerators. This offers them the chance to gain valuable work experience in data collection and analysis while completing their CV's with operational field experience. There are three enumerators in the Kinshasa markets, two of whom are women. They regularly survey 14 markets and four ports. There are an additional 22 enumerators of whom 9 (41%) are women collecting information in the provinces. These provincial enumerators are collecting information at a total of 42 markets throughout the project zone: 27 in Bandundu, 10 in Bas Congo and 6 markets on the Plateau of Batéké. In total therefore we are collecting weekly market data from 56 markets and four ports throughout the project zone.

MIS in Bas Congo

Our partner REMACOB was founded in 2005 as a network of community radio stations for the province of Bas-Congo. REMACOB's network contains 31 radio stations situated throughout the province. The Coordinating office for REMACOB is in Mbanza-Ngungu and is headed by Leon Nzita. REMACOB has a professional staff for developing programming and editing content. They have a fully functional sound studio with modern transmission equipment.

Prior to FPPM, REMACOB collaborated with SNV (The Dutch National Volunteer Service) in the development and diffusion of market information.

From April-September 2013 FPPM and REMACOB produced 27 weekly emissions entitled “Vérité de Prix” (Truth in Pricing). The emission is sent to 12 of 31 member stations by CD-ROM or Internet transmission for re-diffusion.

When REMACOB receives the current market information, on Thursday of each week, it creates the “magazine” page for the week’s price diffusion, including sketches by a theatrical group called “Sosola” which means “Understand the Truth” in local language. Along with market information and sketches the radio program is rounded out by interviews on current topics and news notes provided by listeners. Currently the emission is developed and disseminated in French. For better outreach it is recommended that future emissions be developed in Kikongo.

In total 44 people are involved in the production and diffusion of this radio program. FPPM trained 24 community animators, 2 per radio station, has trained 8 market enumerators- two each at four different sites-Matadi, Boma, Kimpese, and Mbanza-Ngungu in the collect and posting and publishing of current market information. Six additional people, comprising REMACOB’s production staff and journalists have also contributed to this effort.

A SWOT analysis of collaboration with REMACOB has revealed the following:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market information is communicated regularly Market information outreach in Bas-Congo is broad Clients find the information useful MIS transmission by Community Radio helps validate their public service role in the eyes of the listening public The network facilitator (REMACOB) has lived up to its contractual obligations, producing shows, preparing for the dissemination to partner stations and assuring re-diffusion by 12 of 14 stations identified initially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of markets where information is collected is very small The number of price posting sites in markets is limited There have been insufficient consultations between REMACOB and FPPM An insufficient number of community radio stations are in REMACOB’s network The length of the diffusion contract is too short
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS is a public service, in the long term it can assist market authorities and elected administrators to improve the management of their markets Given the high level of interest among clients for this service, transitioning to a paid subscriber service for higher level users and incorporating e-mail alerts and SMS updates should be possible in the future MIS serves as a market equalizer by providing the same information at the same time to producers, merchants and transporters, opening the way forward for win-win commercial transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in contractual payments to REMACOB is demotivating Assessing the true impact of MIS in real time is extremely difficult REMACOB has often been late in transmitting its broadcasts to the Community Radio Stations for re-diffusion.

Recommendations

1. Upon signature of a new contract hold an informational workshop to exchange views on the Market Information System with all actors and collaborating community radio stations. It

appears that different approaches have been used by different radio stations and perceptions of the MIS system differ across the province.

2. Each member radio station should receive either a flash drive or an external hard drive allowing them to archive the different radio emissions
3. Each member radio station should receive a USB modem to assist them in connecting with the internet in order to receive the radio programming and updates in a timely fashion.
4. Add supplemental Community Radio Stations to the current network in order to increase outreach, particularly to the Kakongo Zone where there is an anticipated concentration of project sponsored agro-processing units for cassava being deployed.

Impacts of Market Information efforts in Bas Congo to date

- Technicians from one of FPPM's implementing partners, CDS Kisantu, call FPPM's marketing representative at the Mbanza Ngungu field office regularly to receive updated information on cassava prices in the Kinshasa market. This assists them in organizing the timing and placement of product from the cooperatives that they assist.
- Seven Cooperative Federations, representing 97 Producer Organizations with a membership of 1982 of whom 909 (45.9%) are women, assisted by FPPM Implementing Partner CDS/Kisantu, using information from 8 different Market Information Broadcasts through the REMACOB Community Radio Network targeted markets with historically interesting prices in Kinshasa for the sales of their agricultural products. A total of 476.4 mT of cassava and 87.675 mT of maize were sold in the markets of Selembao, UPN and Matadi Kibala. Total sales value was \$527,163.50 USD. This generated revenues totaling \$353,881.80 an average of \$178.55 per participating member.
- The Great Lakes Review Magazine in July 2013 published an article detailing FPPM's efforts to diffuse market information in Bas Congo through the use of community radio stations calling the action honorable and a tangible public service contribution to the greater good, noting that the service was much appreciated by the rural producers who wanted to see it expanded to new zones and products.
- In Kimpésé, the diffusion of price, quality and quantities of product available in different warehouses has created a system of positive emulation as the warehouse managers improve their terms and conditions to remain competitive with different market wholesalers.

MIS in Bandundu

Since May 2013, FPPM has partnered with the Associative Community Radio Network of Bandundu (URPB) in Kikwit and its network of 10 community radio stations. L'URPB was set up with assistance from INFORMAC- the Initiative for Mobile Training of Community Radio, a Dutch financed initiative assisted by RTNC. INFORMAC assists community radio in the province of Bandundu to:

- Improve their journalistic competence
- Improve program development and editing
- Use and maintain radio sound studio and transmission equipment
- Manage transparently and
- In the Principles of Community Radio.

URPB was founded in 2007 and is receiving continued technical assistance under INFORMAC through 2015.

The market emissions, when they occur, and when they are populated with current information, are much appreciated by the listening public in the province.

URPB, however, has had difficulty managing the logistics of timely preparation of programming, integration of current market information into emissions and in the diffusion of this information to its outlying partners. URPB appears to be oversubscribed and unable to manage its existing commitments with the staff on hand.

Member stations of the network continue to broadcast weekly, but there is little information outflow coming from URPB and the market information from Kinshasa is not being kept current. Further, though the member stations have submitted their monthly reports to URPB in a timely fashion, URPB has been late in submitting these reports to FPPM for payment. Instead of furnishing a monthly report URPB has defaulted to presenting a quarterly report to FPPM. This has resulted in delays paying the network's member stations for their operating costs and has been de-motivating to the stations and their personnel.

Recommendations

- Network stations have recommended cutting out the middleman (URPB) and having FPPM treat with them directly, providing current market information, receiving the monthly reports and paying the member stations directly.

Preliminary Impact

- The Market Information System (MIS) is appreciated by its listeners in Bandundu. The population feels they are better informed of prices and market expectations for quality.
- A number of producers have decided to sell their product on the local market to reduce transactional costs, rather than transporting the product to Kinshasa when market prices have softened. For instance:
 - M. Mungamba is a producer /collector in the village of Kilunda located 35 km from the protestant hospital of Vanga listens to price information on Radio Kimpwanza. Because of information received, in July he chose to sell 70 sacs of 75 kg each Kasai maize in his village at 30.000 FC/sac instead of transporting the maize to Kinshasa as he had done in the past. Having purchased the maize at 15.000 FC/sac in June (a total investment of 1.050.000 FC) and learning the market price for maize in Kinshasa was only 35.000 to 40.000 FC/sac depending on the market, he calculated his anticipated transport costs which worked out to between 1.225.000 FC and 1.400.000 FC and realized he would likely break even or even lose money on the transaction. Instead of earning a potential maximum gross profit of 350.000 FC in Kinshasa, by selling locally and not needing to pay transport, lodging and meal costs he earned a net profit of 1.050.000 FC on the transaction.

- In Kigandu members of the producer organization GAPAK in the village of Mushinga have decided to store their 150 sacs of peanuts rather than transporting them to Kikwit for sale at the current time, judging that prices are soft and will rise over the coming months. They are eagerly following price information communicated Radio Raki in order to determine the most auspicious moment to sell their peanuts
- In Idiofa, the ASBL Mam'sangol succeeded in selling their soybean seed at \$2/kg to the Bandundu governor's office instead of the \$1/kg price offered by a competing merchant, relying on price information for seed regularly communicated by Radio Nsema of Idiofa

Batéké Plateau (Rural Kinshasa)

In July the project contracted with Radio Munku to provide market information to the Plateau of Batéké. Radio Munku, a local NGO was founded in 2004 with assistance from the French Agency for Intergovernmental Cooperation (AIF). It became an NGO in 2006. The Radio is located at the center of CADIM, in proximity to Mbankana. It's coverage zone extends from Zones 2 (from the River at Mayi Ndombé to the Lufimi River) and 3 (from the Lufimi River to the frontier of Bandundu Province) of the Plateau but does not reach Zone 1-Menkao (from Nselé to the River at Mayi Ndombé) and the surrounding villages. Radio Munku's mission is to accompany the population in its listening zone in their development efforts.

In its first month of emission, Radio Munku published a radio journal with topical themes in addition to price information. However, in August and September emissions were limited to solely providing current prices and market conditions.

Radio Munku, in spite of its legal status as an NGO, does not possess a bank account. This has complicated payment to the partner who first wanted cash, next wanted payment made by check in the name of a third party and finally agreed to open a bank account in their name using the first payment from FPPM on their contract as collateral.

With only one of three deliverables in our possession it is too early to speak of impact this activity may be having on the Plateau. However, we note that the Italian NGO COOPI has expressed an interest in collaborating with FPPM to incorporate information (prices, quantities available) from sites where their beneficiaries are located into the radio programming. Given that COOPI has two trucks available to move product from the Plateau to markets in Kinshasa.

Mean market prices/Kg / March –September 2013, Kinshasa

Cassava

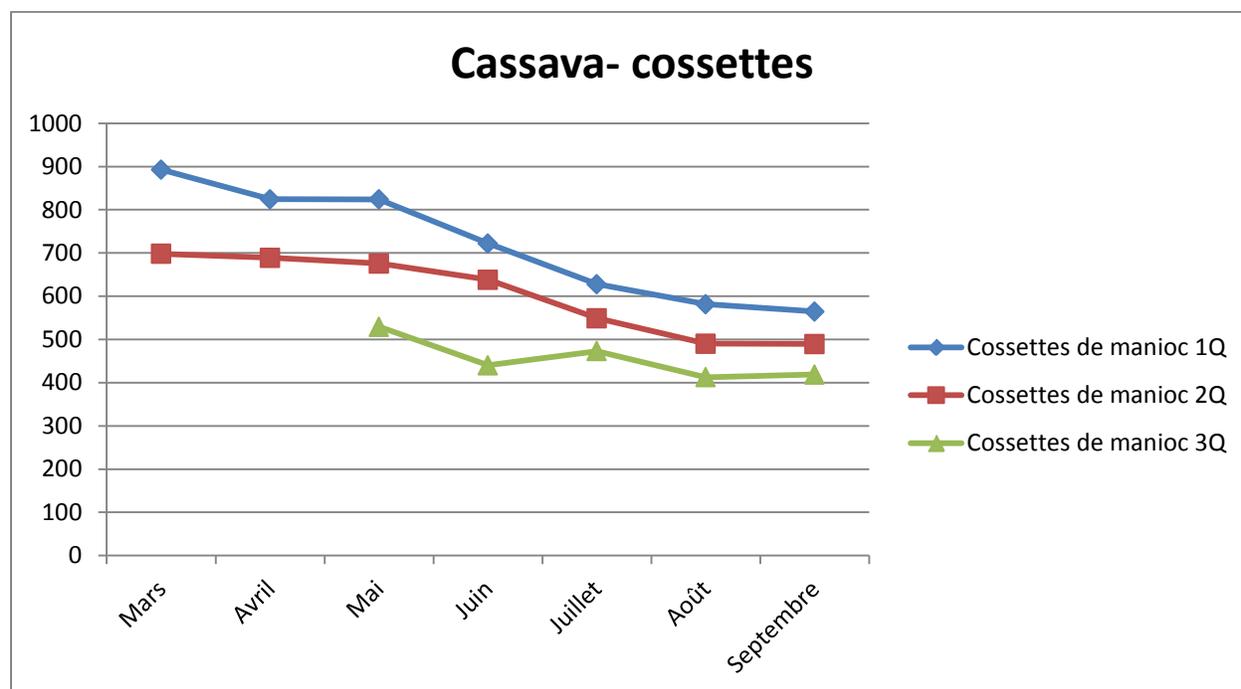
Cassava quality is evaluated by its color, its odor, the shape of the product, dryness, uniformity and how they are bagged (quality- lined or unlined, clean or dirty, contaminated with urine, diesel fuel, palm oil etc. and size of the sac)

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

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

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

1.1 Cassava-cossettes



Commentary :

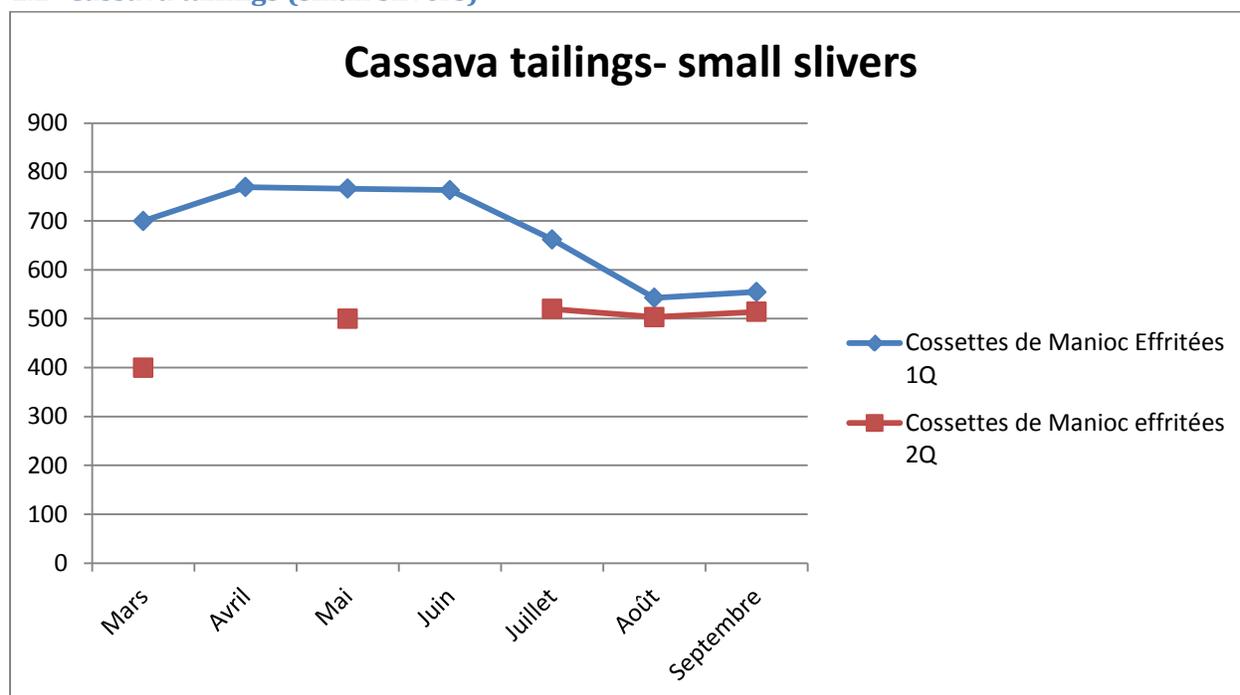
The mean price of cossettes dropped progressively from March to August, stabilizing in the month of September. Prices are usually higher during rainy season when heavy rains create challenges for transportation from the farm gate to market due to gully erosion and the possibility of getting bogged down in the mud. Dry season prices are lower because roads are more practicable and drying of cossettes is facilitated due to longer periods of solar insolation. Facility in processing and in transport leads to larger volumes presented in the market and a softening of the price as supply increases but demand remains steady.

The mean market price per kilo for cossettes coming from Bas Congo is highest in the Masimanimba market, while the lowest per kilogram prices are found in the market of Opala. Prices of Bas Congo cossettes were highest in March and lowest in September.

The mean per kilo market price for cossettes from Bandundu was found to be highest in the port Bara moto while the lowest prices were registered at the Malaku port. For cossettes coming from the Plateau

of Batéké, mean market prices were highest at the Nkambi Market in Massina and Luza market in Mombele. The lowest per kilo prices were registered at Marche Liberte.

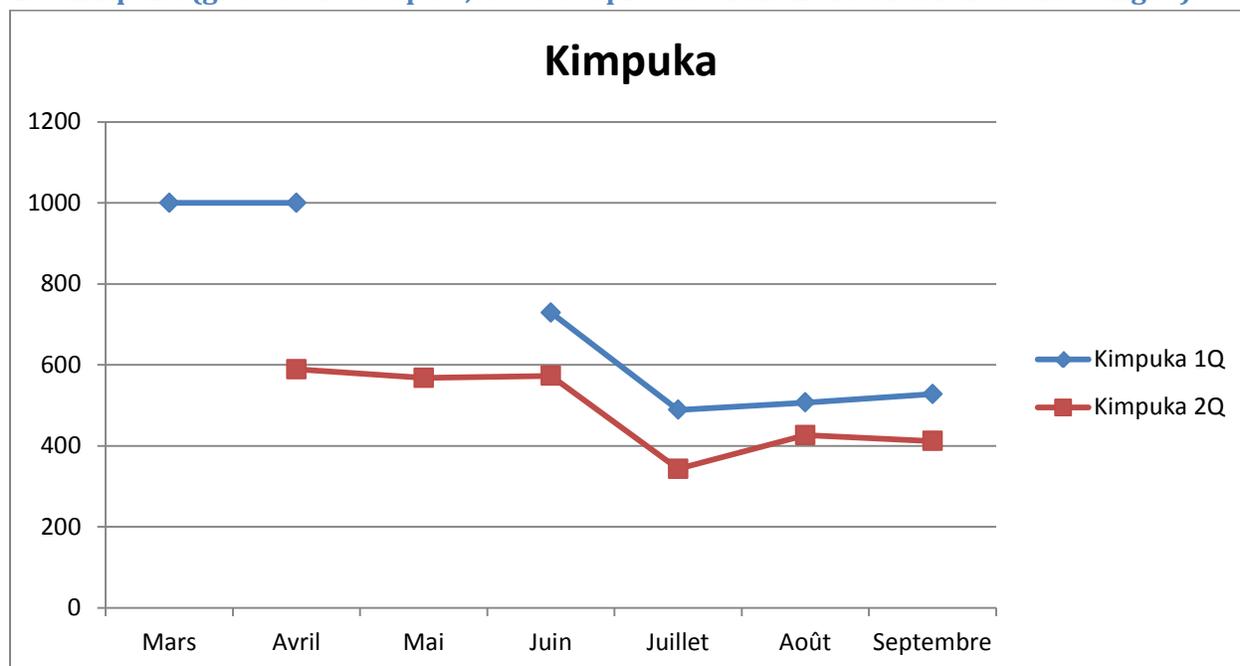
1.2- Cassava tailings (small slivers)



First quality cassava tailings (small slivers of cassava often with loose granular sandy like powder) are a by product of cossette processing and often arise when the product has been dried too much or has been damaged in transport. Prices for the tailings rose from March to April, stabilized until June, declining progressively in price from July through August before stabilizing in the month of September. Second quality products were evident in small quantities in March and May before becoming common on the market in July. Their price stabilized around 500 FC/kg.

Best prices for cassava tailings coming from Bas Congo were evidenced in the Busujano market in the commune of Kasa Vubu. Best prices for those from Bandundu were found at the port of Baramato while lowest per kilo prices were evident at the market in 3rd quartier.

1.3-Kimpuka (grated cassava pate, used as a precursor in the fabrication of Chicwangué)



Kimpuka is a cassava pate that shredded or grated from cossettes while moist, that is stored in sacs and sold. It serves as a precursor for the fabrication of chicwangué, the fermented cassava log that is wrapped in leaves and sold by the roadside.

The price of first quality Kimpuka is between 100 and 400 FC greater than that of second quality, though both qualities follow the same market tendencies as described earlier.

Best prices for Kimpuka from Bas Congo were obtained at the Selembao and Matete markets. Best prices for that from Bandundu was obtained in Matadi Kibala, while those for products from the Batéké Plateau were registered in the Luza market.

Lowest prices, for second quality Kimpuka coming from Bandundu province were registered at the port of Maluku.

2-Maize

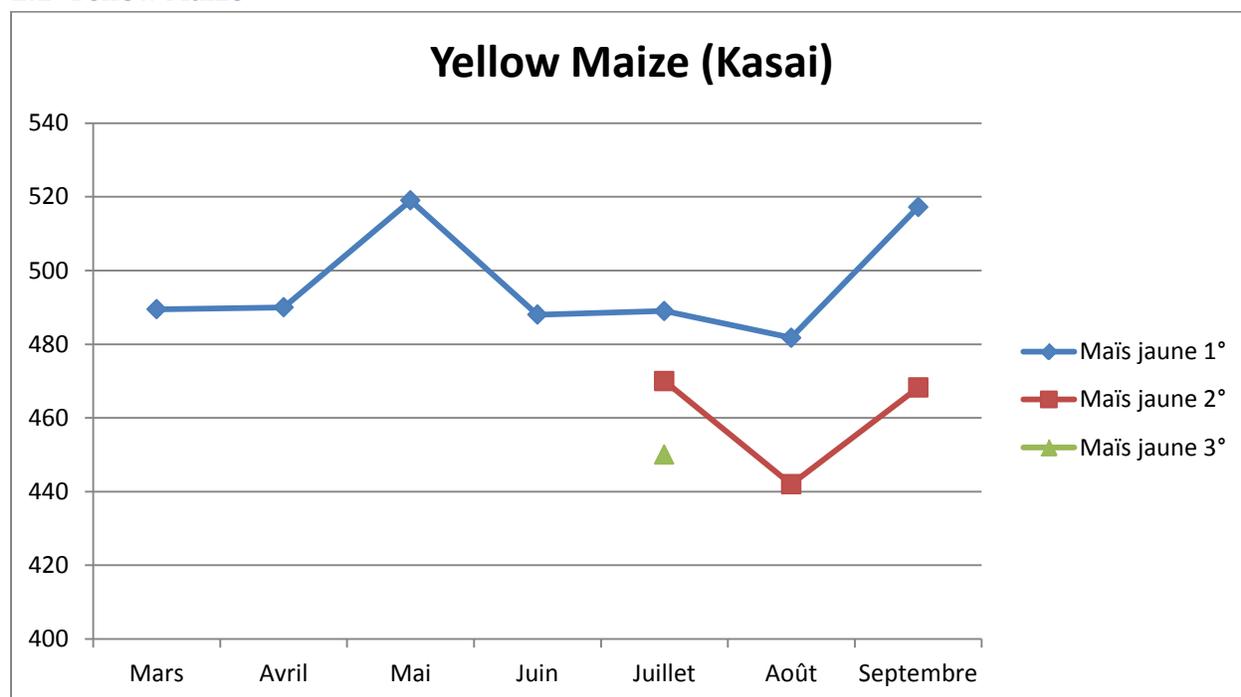
Maize quality in the market is determined by its color, the size of the kernel, hardness, moisture content, type and length of storage, as well as its “bugginess”

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

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

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

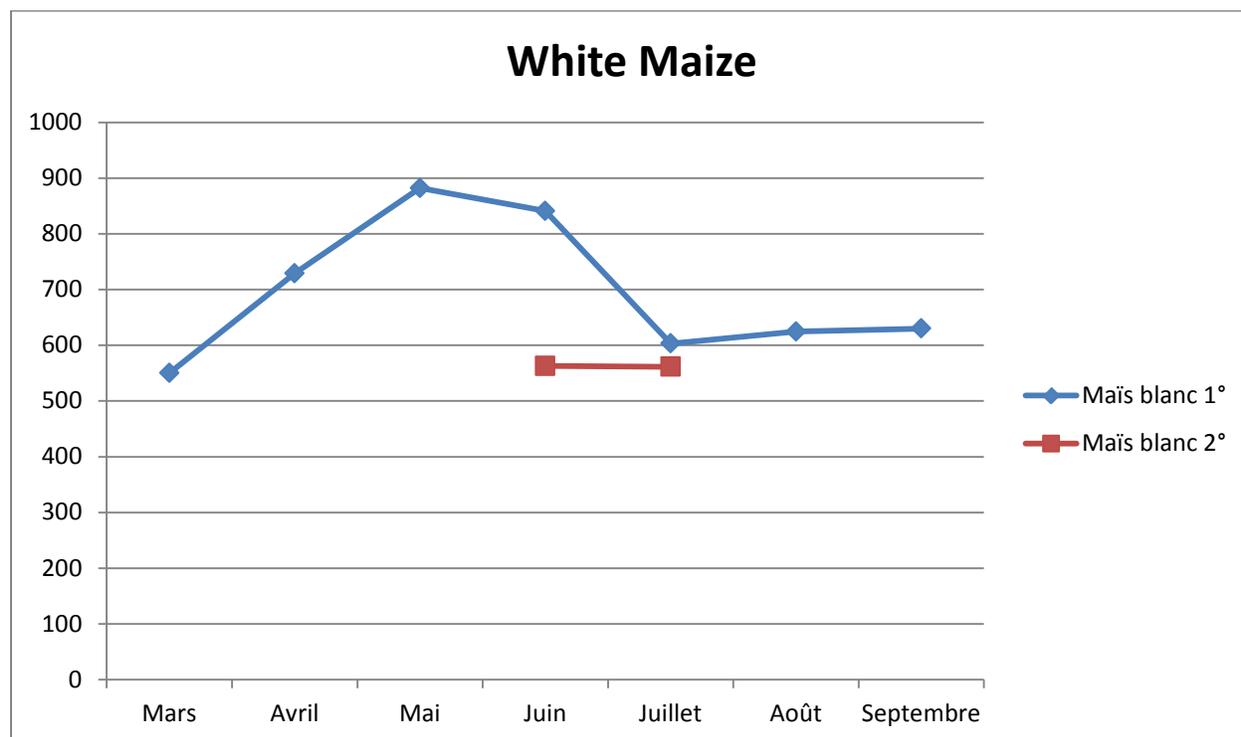
2.1- Yellow Maize



Maize prices tend to be higher towards the end of the rainy season before declining during the dry season then rising precipitously in the month of September as a season planting begins, farmers are occupied with land clearing and planting and so volumes of product presented to the market become smaller. During this period prices in Kinshasa are very similar to those that can be earned in the provinces. As maize from Bandundu and Bas-Congo diminishes, there is substitution in Kinshasa with maize from Equator, Oriental and the two Kasais.

Maize prices are highest in the Matadi Kibala market. Prices of Bas Congo maize are lowest in Selembao, while that from Bandundu is lowest at the port of Maluku. Very little maize comes from the Batéké plateau because of its savannah climate and sandy soils.

2.2- White Maize

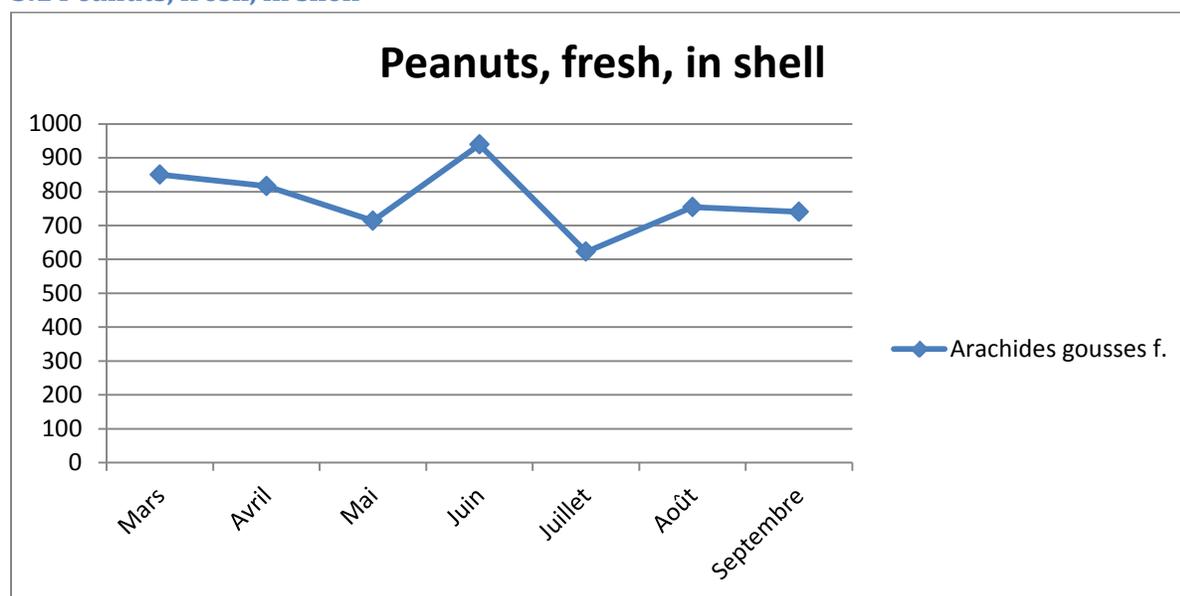


White maize consistently garners better prices than yellow maize in the Kinshasa market with differentials based on color of between 100 and 400 francs depending on the month. Higher sales prices are seen in the Luza market while consistently the lowest prices are found at Liberte. Because differentials are not great and substitution with maize from interior provinces, coming to Kinshasa by river is high, only small quantities of maize from Bandundu and Bas Congo are placed in Kinshasa.

3- Peanuts

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

3.1 Peanuts, fresh, in shell



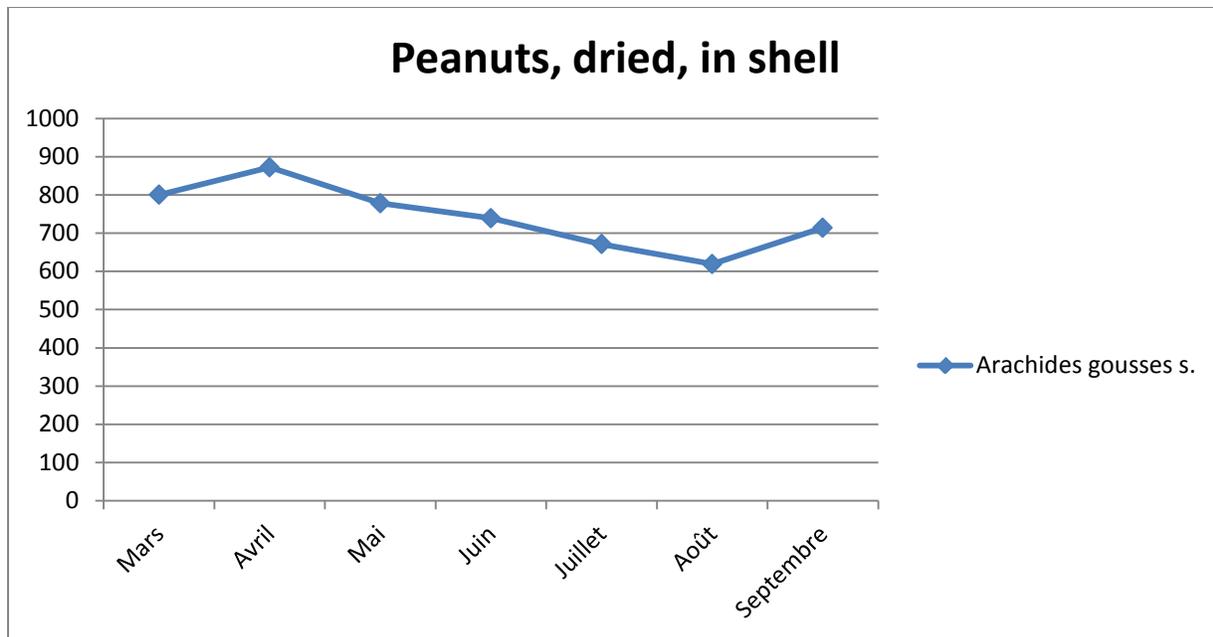
Commentary :

In March peanut prices are high. It is rainy season and the harvest from the A season has yet to hit the markets. As they do, prices begin to decline through April and May, climbing in June, oscillating a bit before stabilizing in August/September at around 750 FC/kg.

Fresh peanuts in the shell are infrequent in the market being most available within one month of harvest.

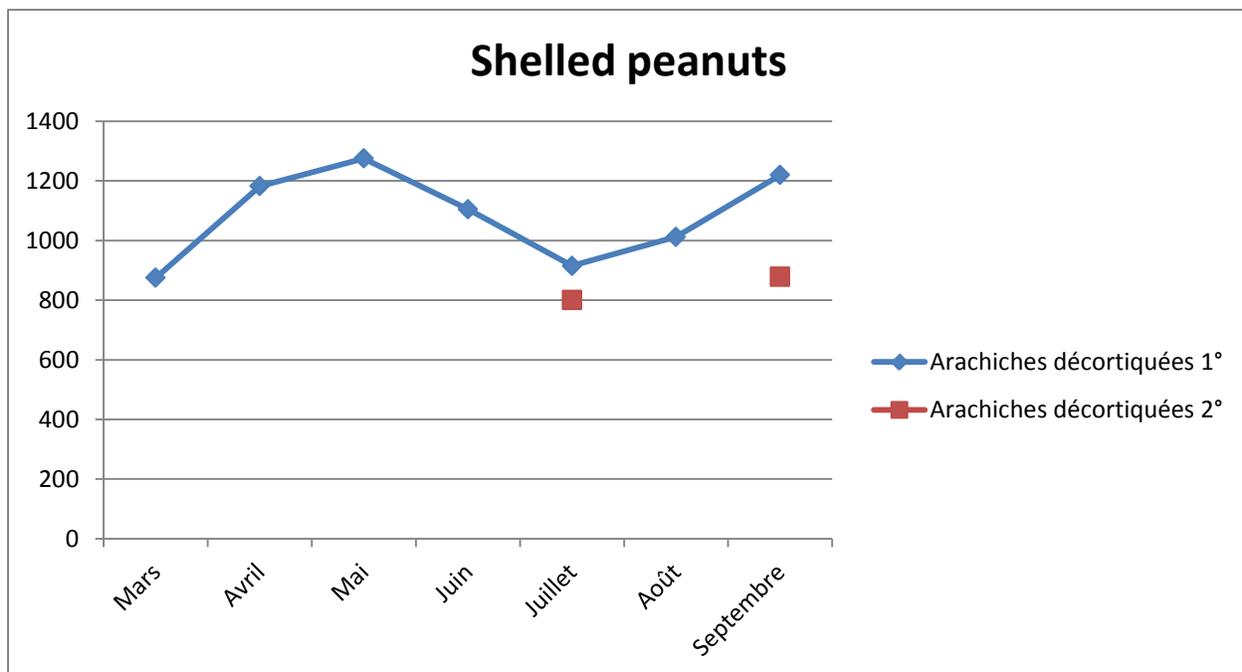
3.2- Peanuts, dry, in shell

Dry peanuts, still in their shell, are priced higher at the beginning (prior to harvest) and end of the rainy season (when seeding is occurring), decreasing progressively through the dry season. Peanuts from Bas Congo sell for high prices at the Kanda Kanda market while those from Bandundu sell favorably at the port of Baramoto.



3.3- Shelled Peanuts

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



Peanut prices rose from March through May attaining a per kilo price in excess of 1200 FC. Prices fell steadily during June and July, rising again in the August/September time period.

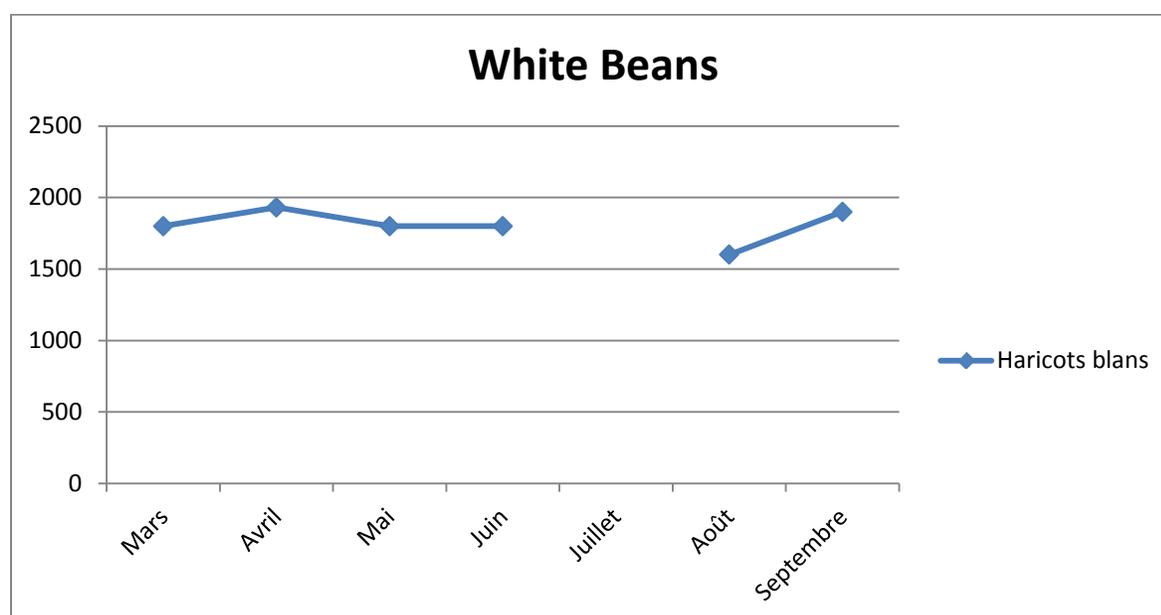
Highest prices for shelled peanuts from Bas Congo were noted in the Busujano market while those from Bandundu sold well at Liberte and 3rd Quarter markets. Lowest sales prices were registered at Kanda kanda for products from Bas Congo and at Baramoto port for those coming in from Bandundu.

4- Dry Beans

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

4.1- White beans

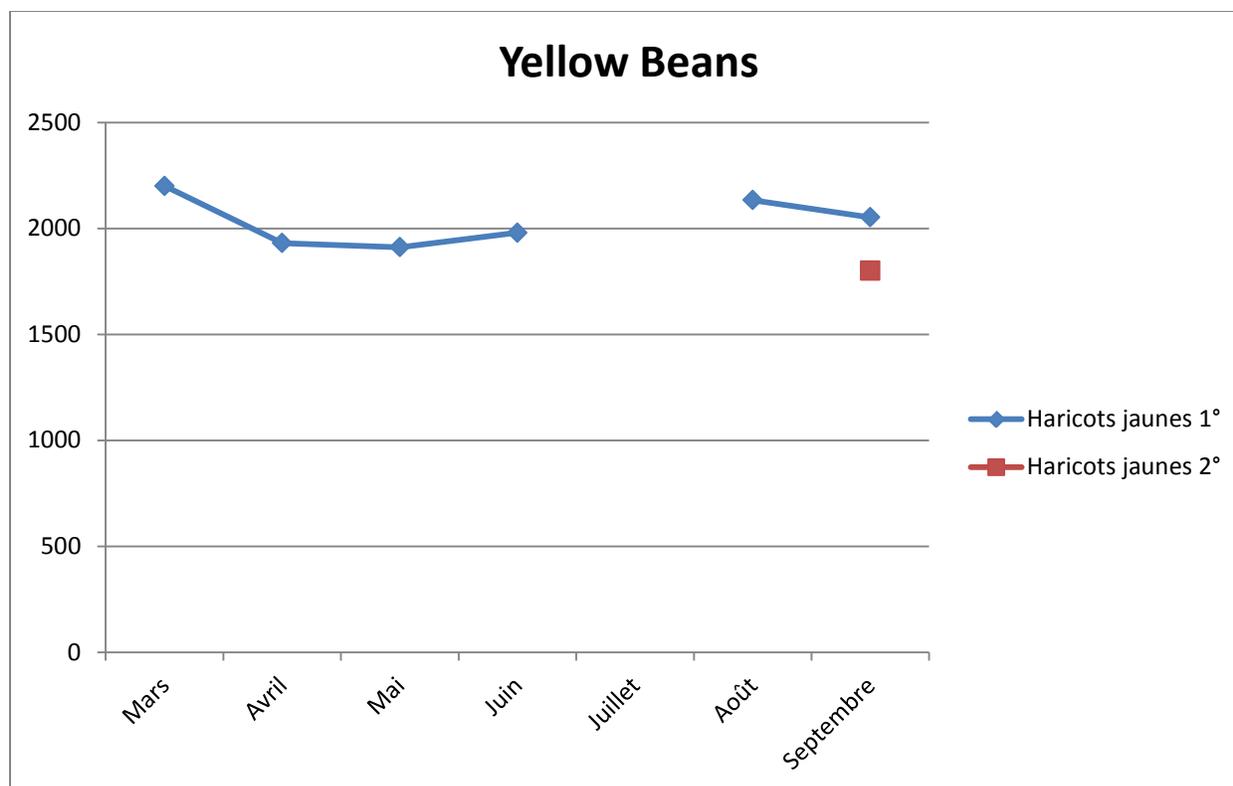
White bean price was fairly stable from March through June, rising slightly from August to September. Local beans principally come from Bas Congo. They are produced most frequently in the “C” dry season. The highest per kilogram sales prices were noted at Buso jano while the softest prices occurred in Matadi Kibala.



4.2- Yellow Beans

During the dry season when local beans are scarce there is often importation from China or Tanzania. Many of Kinshasa's beans are produced in Eastern Congo where the principle rainy season begins in September with a secondary season during February and March.

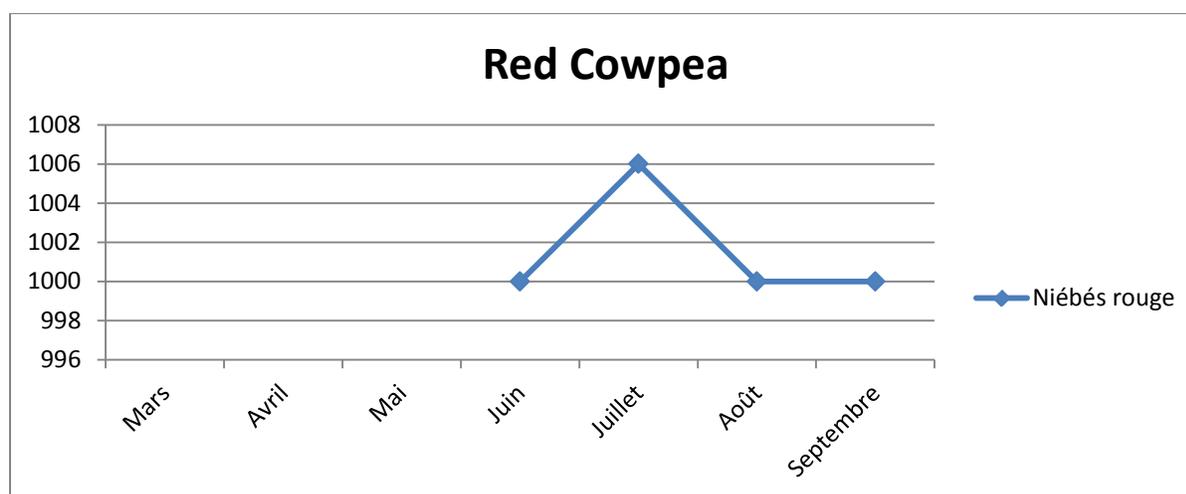
Beans from Bas Congo receive highest prices in Matadi Kibala market and lowest prices in Kanda kanda. Beans from the Batéké Plateau are rarely seen in Kinshasa.



5- Cowpeas

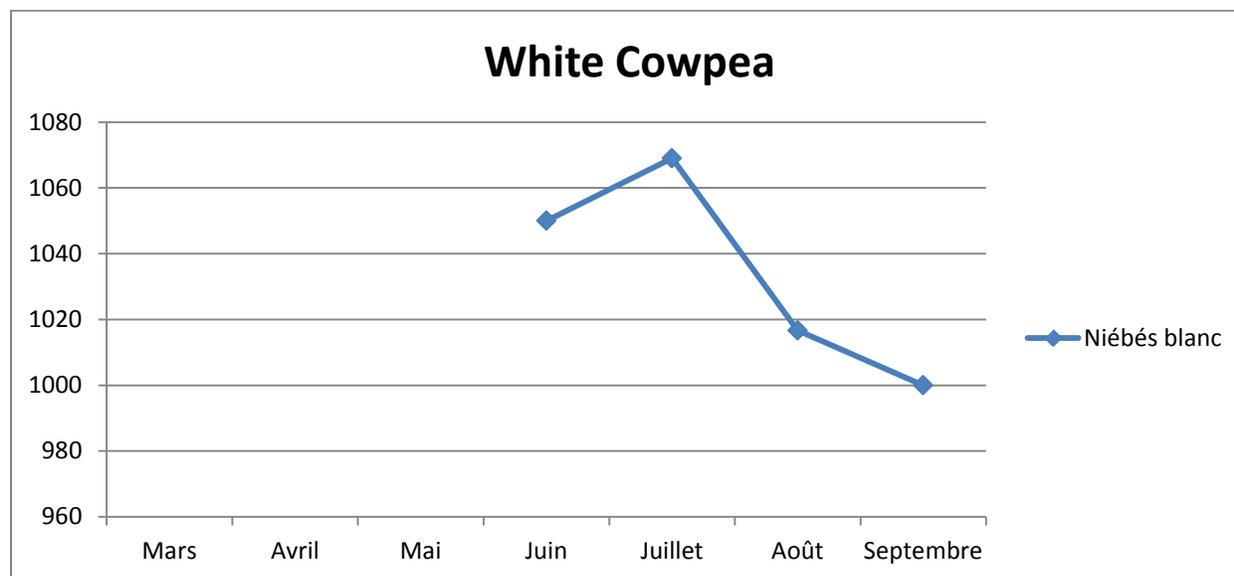
5.1- Red Cowpea

Red cowpea prices rose slightly from June to July, dropping off in August and stabilizing through September. Price and volume information were only collected beginning in June. Prices for cowpea did not vary significantly by market and very similar prices were found in both 3rd quarter and Liberte markets.



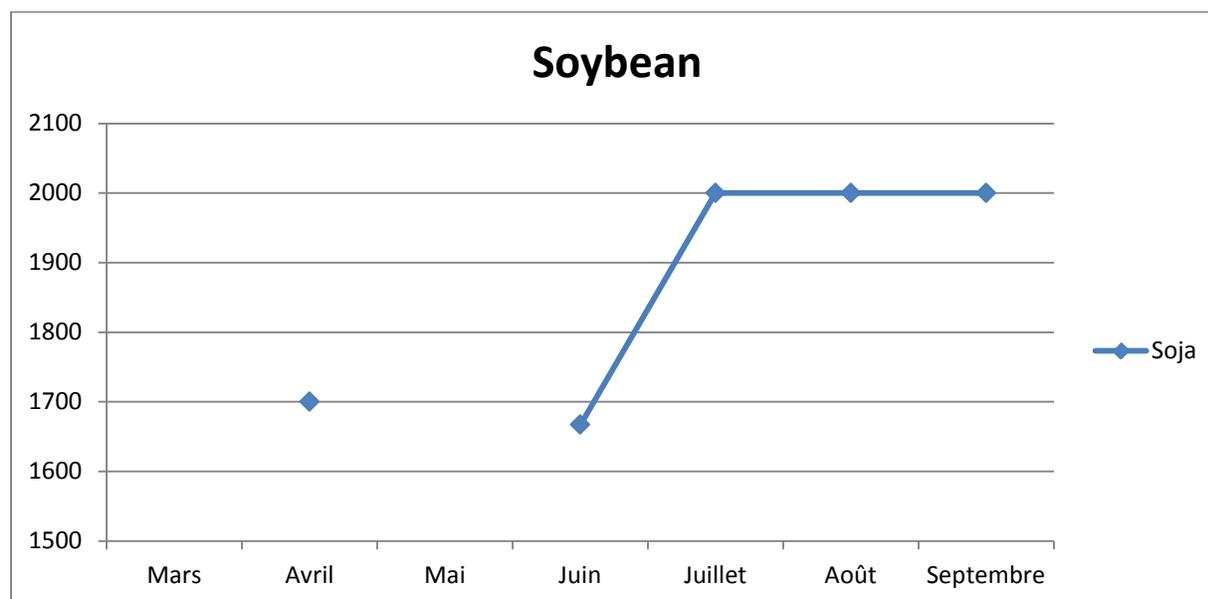
5.2- White Cowpea

White cowpea rose from June to July and tapered off progressively through September. Prices are, on average, 40 to 50 FC/kg higher for the white cowpea which is preferred to the red cowpea by consumers.



6- Soybeans

Soybean price was lowest in April, rising from June to July before stabilizing during August and September. Soybean is most frequently found in the Busujano market, but Zigida appears to be the wholesale market as many market retailers appear to procure their stock from Zigida.



Pilot Processing Activities

Monitoring processing and marketing activities for Cassava produced and processed by PEDM in Ladzum

The pilot processing center established with FPPM support and technical assistance by PEDM in Ladzum (Idiofa) produced 22.65 mT of microcassettes and 16.38 mT of improved quality macro-cosettes, a total of 38.93 mT of dry cassava, representing the processing of appx 129.8 mT of raw tubers harvested from 14 hectares (a wet yield of 9.27 mT/ha, a yield that is 15.9% higher than the average cassava yield in Bandundu).

To date, PEDM has sold 7.56 mT of macro-cosettes for 2.556.000 FC (\$2778.26) an average of 338.1 FC/Kg (\$0.37/Kg). Further, they have been able to sell 8.825 kg of micro-cosettes for a value of 5.788.000 FC (appx \$6,291.30) or 655.86 FC/kg (appx \$0.71 /kg).

PEDM has sold product in situ in Ladzum, in Idiofa and at five different markets in Kinshasa: Ngaba, Masina sans Fil, Bandal Sinkin, Wenze Ngaba and Marche de Liberte.

The revenues generated by this activity were used:

- To purchase 30 pieces of Dutch wax cloth for the women members of PEDM who contributed their time to cassava production activities;
- To procure 25 sets of kitchen utensils and the equipment for a local game entitled “Nzango” for the women’s association
- To purchase a parabolic antenna permitting the population of Ladzum access to news from the outside world
- Purchase of an electric generator and sporting equipment for the village youth.
- Pay a tax of 103.200 FC to the State, requested by MINAGRIE agents and paid without receiving a receipt.

Further,

- 5600 linear meters of root stock were donated to PEDM members and their neighbors
- 3750 kg of cassava micro-cosettes was distributed to members of PEDM (33 women and 17 men). On average each member received 75 kg, permitting them to feed their families
- Members who worked, either in the fields or in the processing facility were paid for the discrete tasks they performed. The permanent workers all received their salaries and with the savings, members invested in their children’s education buying necessary items for the school year.

It is interesting to note that FPPM technical assistance provided by the Component 2 provincial liaison resulted in the production of macro-cosettes of improved quality such that when presented to the Idiofa market basins of cosettes sold for 6000 FC/each instead of the usual 4000 FC/basin an increase of 50%. Further, when the macro-cosettes were transported to Kinshasa for sale, they received prices

comparable to those of cossettes from Bas Congo whereas prior to FPPM intervention Bandundu cossettes presented to Kinshasa sold for at least 30% less than those arriving from Bas Congo.

We note, however, that these results are somewhat mitigated by the fact that, to date, no money has been set aside for future operating capital nor as a capital reserve to pay for spare parts, breakdowns and as a contribution toward eventual capital replacement. Too, there remains a problem of governance as one person has captured multiple responsibilities (executive secretary of the local NGO, facilitator of the farmer field school, focal point for processing activities. We note further, that the NGO resembles a family affair as her brother is the “Chef de Terre” in Ladzum who attributed 500 hectares to the NGO, her husband is President of the Board of Directors and her daughter is the NGO’s marketing representative in Kinshasa. Finally, the NGO did not respect the terms and conditions of its leasing agreement, so the lessor reposed the equipment at the end of September.

Good transparent governance requires greater separation of powers, with the installation of oversight and control measures. The NGO needs to institute proper record keeping and management tools as well as render more participative and inclusive, the decision making process.

On a technical side, the mechanic requires training in the maintenance and repair of the chipping machine and press. The harvest of only 58% of the land under production means that a good percentage of the improved cassava is in post maturation phase which can have a decidedly negative impact on the quality of the final processing. Progressively, as the time passes for coppicing the tuberous seed stock is beginning to rot and the tubers themselves are starting to lignify. Soaking of skinned tubers to remove extract the cyanide has extended from 3 days to 5. The starch content of the tuber has started to increase meaning the percentage of dry matter is decreasing and there is a consequent increase in the fibrous content of each tuber.

To limit quality declines in the short term it has been recommended that PEDM accelerate their harvest and return to processing micro-cossettes by hand (Kamwanga) to increase the surface area assisting in the drying and volatilization of the remaining cyanide.

Trial processing of cassava with UPEC and the Local Development Committee of Mvinda

In Bas-Congo a pilot activity was undertaken in collaboration with our implementing partner UPEC to assist farmers of Mvinda on the Nkela road head in the processing of cassava from the field in RAV to micro-cossettes. A total of 410 kg of micro-cossettes were produced. These were sold in the Mbanza Ngungu market for \$0.8/kg. Resulting in revenues of \$328. Difficulties encountered during this pilot operation include:

- The field was not well weeded, resulting in difficulties at harvest
- At the time of the operation, day labor was relatively unavailable as they were already tasked to other operations. This delayed the overall processing activity.

Technical Assistance to ITAV Gombé Matadi in the processing of their cassava harvest

During this reporting period ITAV proceeded with the harvesting of 5.3 ha of cassava TME-419. The marketing advisor attended the harvest and the resultant processing activities. To assist in processing

the project provided ITAV with 80 meters of plastic film to assist in drying. For participating in the harvest, farmers who benefit from ITAV technical assistance received a total of 16.5 mT. ITAV itself retained 8.4 mT.

ITAV constructed drying tables that with 88 m² of drying surface area and that were 1m20cm off the ground. The 8.4 mT of fresh tubers produced 2.8mT of cossettes

Geo-referencing of micro-cossette sales points in Kinshasa

During this reporting period we continued our work identifying sales points for micro-cossettes in the Kinshasa marketshed. A positive evolution has been noticed with a total of 38 sales points in ten communes. However, this is merely an intensification of sales points in the communes where sales were already occurring, rather than a diversification to new markets and communes. It suggests that demand for this product remains concentrated and has not spread to the more populous quarters and markets.

In addition to identifying sales sites, FPPM has actualized its list of producers by province. A total of 21 different producers, ten each in Bas Congo and on the Plateau of Batéké and one in Bandundu have been recorded. These are:

Bateke Plateau/Kinshasa	Bas-Congo	Bandundu
1. Matchem	1. Pivali	1. PEDM
2. Qualagric	2. BDD-Caritas	
3. R.E.A.K	3. Groupedi	
4. Pathron Mulongo	4. Agriumbe	
5. Ibi-Village	5. Layuka	
6. Ferme Resinaf	6. CLD Tusikama	
7. Ferme Robert Nkunku	7. COFED Kasangulu	
8. Chef Mateka de Mfumu Keto	8. Maison la Persévérance	
9. Kany	9. COOPACO	
10. The Way	10. RADRI	

For the first time in a number of years the Province of Bandundu reappears on the scene of zones with the capacity to produce micro-cossettes. In the middle of the first decade of the 21st century ACIDI-Lusekele, associated with the Church CBECO (Congregation Baptiste Evangelique du Congo) produced micro-cossettes that they transported to Kinshasa for sale. However, the refusal of the producers to sell their tubers to the Church's processing facility and poor management of the funds from sales in Kinshasa meant the operation closed in 2006. These are issues grantees with FPPM must be attentive to. If the purchase price paid for freshly harvested tubers is too low farmers will find alternative methods to process and sell their product. If the revenues generated from sales are not well accounted for, there will be losses to resources, credibility and confidence. As value added processing enterprises emerge throughout the project zone their managers will need to understand the value chain, its actors and the supporting/blocking role that can be played by others in the enabling environment. They will need to understand the inter-relationships horizontally and vertically as well as the pressure points/constraints at each link in the chain. They will need to understand that to win in the market, all actors must benefit – from the smallest to the largest, from the most remote to the most visible and connected, from those

furthest upstream to those in direct contact with the consumers and their markets and, further, that the chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

Exploring commercial transportation options for agricultural products from Idiofa to Kinshasa

Nine different transporters were identified who move agricultural production regularly from Idiofa to Kinshasa. These are:

- ETS Mwanamayi
- ETS Kis Trans
- ETS Nzuzi
- ETS Lofoko
- ETS Sam Bilanga
- ETS Iska
- ETS Boris
- Procure Abbe Diocesain
- Particulier Ibo

These transporters usually move product into the Ngaba and Masina Markets in Kinshasa. Pricing by product is as follows:

Product	Weight / kg	Transport cost	Loading/Unloading	Sales points
Manioc Bukabuka	120	20.000	1000	Marchee Basoko, libertee et Ngaba
Manioc kamwanga	110	22.000	1000	
Shelled peanuts	90	20.000	2000	
Melon (courage)	90	22.000	2000	
Maize	100	22000	2000	
Mbata maize (3 bassin)	75	18000	1000	

Depending on the type of truck, road taxes vary from 150.000 FC for a 10 mT MAN commercial vehicle to 250.000 FC for a double cab pickup. Each client must contribute 3000 FC to this charge. All payments, if made in cash are expected after the sales are completed. Normal in kind tariffs for transport are 1 sac for each sac transported.

Preparation of Concept Notes in support of potential processing equipment grantees

In Bas Congo the Provincial marketing advisor collaborated with seven IP both on the development of their concept notes for submission with grant request documents and in the constitution of management committees composed of at least five members destined to run the processing enterprises. In total seven concept notes have been drafted in Bas Congo with technical advising from FPPM. A mission in support of this activity was organized by the marketing deputy from Kinshasa. This documented that while there was enthusiasm for processing activities, as yet not much information had

been collected or organized and that there was difficulty in establishing financial statements, projections and cash flow analyses. Further, there is poor documentation available on past activities as record keeping and record management are sketchy. Financing is relatively unavailable and structures rely on their own resources or resort to a “tontine” type savings program to accumulate resources for the setting up of income generating activities.

In Bandundu four potential processing sites received assistance during this quarter. None of the four sites have, in reality made much progress on putting into place the necessary management structures nor in finalizing their dossiers. PEDM was concentrated on harvesting/processing and marketing. CEPAL claims to have a short term cash flow difficulty that has slowed activities implementation and the finalizing of the grantee proposal with Muluma in Pelo Kindundu. UPDMA has seen their relationship with FPPM put into a holding pattern because of poor performance related to multiplication activities during A-2012 that resulted in a negative determination on seed quality by SENASEM, resulting in suspension of payment on their purchase order pending further research. This said UPDMA continues to perform with the farmer field school curriculum for Rural Enterprises and Cassava. It is recommended that UPDMA assist their clients in finalizing their grant request document with the full understanding that submission of a request does not automatically equal concurrence. Mutti has continued improvements at the proposed site for installation of the processing equipment, putting aluminum roofing on the hangar where the machine will be installed. They have yet to begin construction of the drying tables, the septic tank, or the access way to the warehouse which still needs appropriate cement flooring put in.

In Bandundu there appears to be growing skepticism because of the prolonged time it has taken preparing the sites and communities, the complexity of the documents needing to be furnished and the need for cost share to benefit from FPPM in-kind assistance. People want turnkey operations in place now fully supported and installed by FPPM. The need for operating capital to fund operations once the equipment grants are accorded appears also to be a limiting factor for the population.

On the Batéké Plateau, the project offered assistance to four structures AFAD of Mampu, FESIC of Buataba, FTR of Munko and FENAGRIS of Ndundu. All four structures appear to lack the necessary competence to develop and present financial projections and basic cash flow analyses. All the structures appear to be harvesting their fields and processing their cassava traditionally into macro-cossettes. Each has identified the site for potential processing. All appear to be following the market information broadcasts and this has led them to stock their production for sale during October-December.

Discussions with Avans Bank on potential collaboration in the financing of agribusiness activities

Processing enterprises will require revolving funds for operations and many, as yet, have no capital savings in place nor formally developed resource mobilization plan. Advans bank has expressed an interest in financing downstream value chain activities like processing, transport, stocking and marketing. The bank currently only serves the Kinshasa urban market shed and has little to no experience in rural outreach. Their interest rates are high, the terms and conditions constraining but

they are interested in collaboration to open new market share. Discussions on true opportunity for partnership will continue into the next reporting period.

Constraints and Challenges

- The capacity of the organizations who have solicited project assistance for processing equipment is extremely low, limiting their ability to develop concept notes or show more than nascent management capacity.
- A history of Humanitarian Assistance throughout the project zone has accustomed clients and partners to a hand out mentality for turn-key infrastructures often without consulting the community before the installation, nor training them more than superficially after installation. The concepts of contribution, responsibility/empowerment and appropriation are new ones for our clients. They find the process of capacity building, community mobilization, and the effort needed to qualify for financing, tedious.
- The notion of true partnership is poorly understood. Partners are not entirely open about sharing information on their finances or their material inventory
- Partners have difficulty mastering complex concepts related to financial analyses of their rural enterprises. Many are incapable of developing a cash flow analysis, projecting profitability, putting together a profit/loss statement or annual earnings report. Many partners are lackadaisical in their financial record keeping
- The agricultural sector, including the agribusiness sector suffers from a lack of available credit, a lack of suitable financial products with advantageous terms and conditions and a lack of understanding on the part of the financial services community of the sector and its potential risks.

Lessons Learned

- Without assured access to micro-credit it is likely that it will be difficult for our beneficiaries to operationalize the concepts learned through Rural Enterprise training
- Improving access to market information empowers our rural clients by letting them know what products are in demand where at what volumes and which price points.
- The vast number of communes, markets and sales points in Kinshasa mean that the day to day availability, volume and price of specific products is often opaque for consumers while the FPPM Market Information Service is part of the solution, APTM and other umbrella marketing structures need to develop a system that provides continuous, real-time current information to interested parties.
- The concept of value chains and a value chain approach is little understood by the actors of the value chains themselves. There is little communication between actors either horizontally or vertically and little true understanding of the dynamics of their inter-relationship or recognition of the need to work collaboratively on areas of collective importance.
- Many warehouse infrastructures are precarious, either in terms of their management or in terms of the quality of their infrastructure. Basic practices- palleting, cleanliness, organization, stacking/labeling like items together, proper aeration, and isolation/destruction of damaged

stock are not being practices. Producers, Processors and merchants all recognize the need for secure warehouse space with proper weather protection but are not yet accustomed to the need to pay market price for quality warehouse space. The pricing structure and management of available warehousing must improve. Receipts from warehouses should serve as investment funds to improve the space and to pay personnel. These should be revenue centers not cost centers, or at the very least be revenue neutral.

Key Activities for the next Reporting Period

- Facilitation of a workshop between ASCOVI and APTM to discuss strategies to achieve better market penetration of micro-cosettes into the Kinshasa Markets
- Assistance in the renovation of an improved truck stop parking area at Marche Liberte
- Finalization of the process to set up farmgate level value added processing units throughout the project zone
- Continued price/volume market information gathering, analysis and diffusion
- Identification and negotiation of a MOU with at least one micro-finance institution

Success Story 1- Access to Market Information improves farmer's lives in Bas-Congo

Martine Kilende is a widow and single mother in Mbanza Ngungu who relies on sales of her agricultural production to meet the needs of her family. She is also an avid listener to the emission "Truth in Pricing" financed by USAID through DAI/FPPM and diffused by REMACOB that gives updated information on markets, pricing, volume of demand and quality characteristics so that buyers and sellers can make informed decisions concerning their commercial transactions. Because of the show she has been able to sell her cassava in the Loma market for 29.000 FC (appx \$30) whereas previously she sold for much less due to her lack of understanding concerning market dynamics. Today, instead of being discouraged she has new confidence and is planning to increase the size of her field.

The same joy is seen on the face of Adelard Mbiala a farmer from Lukula who sells beans in the Dianolo Market of Boma. Farming is not easy, if today we can benefit from the fruits of our labor, this is encouraging. With knowledge of market prices in hand the farmers are able to selectively choose their markets and fix their prices in line with the market rather than relying on buyer supplied information.

The emission has resulted in greater price transparency, greater market stability and improved family budgeting. For merchants it has allowed them to identify zones of surplus product and zones needing product and to quickly adjust their purchasing programs in consequence.

This new transparency has come at a price however, as the famous market intermediaries, the Maman Manoeuvres" who speculated on the market, buying low and re-selling at a higher price for their own profit are beginning to disappear from the scene.

Success Story 2- Rural entrepreneurs in Bandundu use market information to plan their production, sales and purchases- an example of positive cross sector integration

In Masimanimba, Idiofa and Kikwit, participants in Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools are using market information disseminated through the URPB Community Radio Network to inform their decisions concerning the profitability and planning of proposed activities.

The radio is providing regular updates that they factor into projections of revenue, and potential costs of their activities.

By telephone, producers, processors and merchants are entering into direct contact with merchants and transporters in the key market centers of the province and Kinshasa to receive confirmation of information communicated by radio on prices, volumes, market demand, etc...

Using skills learned during the training to track business expenses and revenues, participants are regularly recording the information they gather in their notebooks, permitting them to perform basic market analyses.

Using the tool developed for cost/benefit and risk analysis they are beginning to decide which crop to grow, which economic activity to undertake at a given period and whether to process, buy, sell or hold product for sale in the local, provincial or Kinshasa market, based on verified quantifiable data provided from multiple sources.

They have begun saving in order to mitigate risk. Prior to FPPM sponsored Farmer Field School Rural Enterprise Training many participants had no savings or were saving at home “under the mattress” so to speak. Since the training many participants have opened accounts at MFI (cooperative savings and loans) in proximity to their villages.

Further, there is evidence of greater communication among value chain actors because of the heterogeneity of participants in the Rural Enterprise workshops.

Component 3-Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Reinforced

Introduction

This reporting period Component 3 held two training of trainer exercises for the Cassava Farmer Field Schools, continued monitoring of on-going Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools throughout the project zone and provided coaching to facilitators and master trainers. In addition 41 focus groups were held with participants and refresher training was held for 55% of all facilitators.

An emphasis was placed on application of skills acquired as well as on proper monitoring and documentation. Criteria were developed for second phase partner /participant selection , largely based on effectiveness, financial viability, openness to change the participant profiles, structure and operations of the field schools and competence of the facilitators.

Activities undertaken during this reporting period

Training of Cassava Farmer Field School Facilitators in Agricultural Statistics

The final site for TOT in Lukula of the Bas Fleuve occurred during this reporting period. Nineteen facilitators (12 men and 7 women) representing 12 different implementing partners participated. Training included modules on calculating irregular land areas, conversion rates for products between grams/kg and local measurement units, sampling methodology, extrapolation and projection of sample results to a population.

Training of Trainers for Cassava FFS in cassava diseases, pest and pest control

This second TOT occurred at six sites throughout the project zone. It covered the first half of the curriculum in this area. Master trainers were assisted in the facilitation by FPPM's head of Environmental Compliance Justin Luamba. A total of 143 facilitators (112 men and 31 women) representing 91 different implementing partners attended these training workshops. In addition 8 Agricultural Inspectors from across the project zone participated.

Province	Site de formation	# of facilitators trained			# of Implementing partners represented	# of GTS workers participating
		Total	Hommes	Femmes		
Kinshasa	Mbakana	23	19	4	16	0
Bandundu	Muluma	38	32	6	27	3
	Idiofa	22	16	6	10	2
Bas-Congo	Kisantu	24	19	5	17	1
	Kimpese	17	14	3	14	1
	Lukula	19	12	7	12	1
Total		143	112	31	96	8

Monitoring of on-going training at Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools

During this reporting period monitoring of on-going activities occurred with technical assistance and mentoring provided by Andrew Tonks of Making Cents International. A total of 41 Implementing partners were visited. Focus groups were held with 329 participants (223 men and 106 women) and guidance was provided to the facilitators and Master Trainers. Globally the IP have completed 43.91% of the curriculum with participants.

Province	% Completion
Bandundu	41.78
Bas Congo	63.55
Plateau of Batéké	29.08
Overall	43.91

Five centers have fully completed the curriculum (one in Bandundu and four in Bas Congo). On the other end of the spectrum 4 centers are less than 20% through the curriculum (2 in Bandundu and one in each of the other two provinces), but fully 34% of the centers have only achieved one quarter of the facilitation anticipated.

Reasons for this phenomena vary, but have been attributed to – prolonged periods of absence of the facilitator, delays in contracting the activity or in payment for services. These points raise an interesting question for the program particularly because it points several challenges we are facing. First, the local organizations we are collaborating with are light on human resources, with, quite frequently an accumulation of functions at the very top of the organization where the IP’s legal representative also plays the role of accountant, facilitator, and chief bottle washer. When this person is otherwise occupied, training stops. These IP also exhibit a high level of financial fragility meaning that if for one reason or another, there is a hiccup in the cash flow pipeline, activity stops until the payment arrives to continue the activity. Many times deliverables are delivered late, are insufficient and do not follow the templates set forth in the purchase orders. Due to distances separating the IP from our provincial offices any delay in receiving and reviewing can have negative flow down effects and block the cash flow pipeline. It takes time to review and comment on information provided and when edits are requested the time in transit accumulates, accentuating delays.

To overcome delays in training facilitators adopted the following innovations:

- i. Give assignments for participants to do between sessions and use reporting back to the group as review
- ii. Use other training sessions, such as cassava CEPs, to reinforce EA skills and integrate technical and business skills
- iii. Use association (OP) meetings to have participants share their new skills and management techniques with other members
- iv. Add review sessions either with the whole group or smaller groups

v. Visit beneficiaries for on-the-job coaching

To render the curriculum more relevant to participants, facilitators used more time in sessions to go into more depth using examples from their beneficiaries' own experience and exercises tailored to their particular situations. They also found it helpful to use more time to go through calculations more slowly to ensure that everyone knew how to do such analyses on their own.

To overcome the highly theoretical nature of the curriculum, facilitators worked with their beneficiaries, either in class as a whole group, in class with smaller groups or out of class with groups or individuals to develop and/or adapt management tools, such as record book or plan templates, appropriate to their beneficiaries specific business needs

Further, facilitators used the action planning steps in various modules to lead participants to the individual action plan and business plan session late in the course so that each beneficiary would develop a plan to apply skills learned in his or her own specific business situation and effectively use the tools developed

Facilitators also noted a number of challenges related to the participants in their sessions. These included:

- i. Intimidation of some by others due to differences in education, experience, age, gender or social status
- ii. Language difficulties
- iii. Literacy challenges
- iv. Conflict among participants or with the facilitator

Given their familiarity with their beneficiaries, facilitators were able to use various techniques to overcome these challenges such as:

- Reforming small groups to add necessary capacities (reading, calculating, language, etc.)
- Reforming small groups to remove intimidating factors (more homogeneity)
- Reformulating exercises, questions and explanations into local languages
- Active listening to reduce conflicts

Even given delays in the implementation of these Farmer Field Schools and challenges with facilitation, a number of changes in the way participants manage their lives have been noted.

For those in the early stages of training we note:

- Better planning
- The development and use of tools for monitoring expenses and receipts for both business and personal/family budgets

For participants in later stages of the training participants:

- Analyze market information in order to make informed decisions on what to produce, where to sell and what to purchase
- Perform Cost/Benefit and Risk analysis before beginning a new activity
- Have begun saving money to support their businesses during lean times
- Are communicating better and more frequently with other actors in their value chains
- Stock product to sell when the market reaches a better price point
- Process their product post-harvest at the farm level to capture benefits from value addition rather than selling raw product

During this reporting period 90 facilitators from 68 different implementing partners trained a total of 1595 beneficiaries of whom 621 (38.9%) were women.

Monitoring of Cassava Farmer Field Schools

During this reporting period 80 facilitators derived from 49 implementing partners trained a total of 1107 farmers, including 667 (60.3%) women in agricultural statistics.

Impacts

- During the Farmer Field School Training in Agricultural Statistics in Mongata, on the Batéké Plateau, after finishing a field exercise in calculating land area, the facilitator accompanied a farmer to his field where a tractor whose services he had rented was plowing. Using the knowledge from the Farmer Field School and knowing the shape of the field the farmer calculated the effective land area, finding it to be 0.72 ha instead of the 1 ha the farmer had paid for. Presenting the data to the tractor operator, the operator agreed to plow an additional 0.28 ha at no additional cost. This type of cost savings has been reported in numerous deliverables received from our IP as a result of the agricultural statistics module in FPPM's FFS curriculum.
- Further anecdotal data suggests that participants have begun to seed on line, respect the planting density and begin to replant areas that did not germinate all in order to maximize productivity on their land. Savings in material due to respect of these cultural practices are allowing farmers more uniform production and more efficient use of their inputs.

Constraints/Challenges

- Many implementing partners experience delays in the payment of their bills because their deliverables are poorly presented, incomplete and need to be returned for correction
- Many IP do not have the necessary fiscal reserves to prefinance activities while waiting for their deliverables to be approved and their next round of financing to be deposited. Because of this they suspend operations until the "money" hits their bank accounts, slowing implementation
- The Making Cents Rural Enterprise curriculum is experiential and skills based, but it covers only basic business concepts and does not provide a space for the conception, implementation and monitoring of necessary business management tools rural entrepreneurs need to ensure their businesses are well governed and transparently managed.

- The lack of a Master Trainer dedicated to the Plateau of Batéké during the 4th quarter of this year reduced our visibility, reduced the number of monitoring visits and delayed approval of FFS deliverables.
- Intensity of training of trainer sessions for Cassava FFS to date has been less than anticipated. In order to increase outreach we must intensify these sessions and accelerate them to where one occurs every 6 weeks rather than once a quarter as is now the case.

Lessons Learned

- In selecting implementing partners for Farmer Field School Programs preference should be given to those partners with staff possessing rural animation skills and who have financial reserves enabling them to pre-finance the participant training sessions
- As the value of the rural enterprise curriculum is being exhibited by certain participants there is growing demand for more sessions, a demand for the creation of more farmer field schools, and potential participants are willing to register for courses voluntarily without benefit of either sitting fees or the payment of transportation expenses.
- Regular monitoring visits with field school participants by FFS facilitators has assisted participants in the application of the knowledge they've learned and has resulted in collaborative development of management tools for their economic activities.

Principal Activities for the next Reporting Period

- Assure three training of trainer sessions for facilitators of cassava farmer field schools in-Cassava diseases, pests and control measures for both, integrated soil fertility management and value added processing of cassava
- Monitor the training offered by facilitators to participants in the cassava field schools for the five modules that are ready for transfer
- Monitor the on-going training of beneficiaries at the rural enterprise farmer field schools

Success Story 3- Participants in Bandundu establish two village savings and loans as a result of rural enterprise farmer field school training

In Masimanimba participants at two different farmer field schools facilitated by FPPM Implementing partner CEPAL, have set up village savings and loans as a result of material covered in the rural enterprise farmer field school curriculum.

In Kiwawa, all 20 members of the field school class, 16 men and 4 women, from eight different villages have begun saving 5000 FC (\$5.43) each per month since the end of June. AS of September 30th the they had collected 200.000 FC (\$217.39). The money is housed in a blocked savings account at the MICREFEKI in Masimanimba for 6 months and will be freed during the month of December at which point members will be able to take loans from the accumulated principal at an interest rate of 10%.

The second group, composed of five members, including two men from the Masimanimba/mambundu field school have been contributing 10.000 FC /member. The money, currently 400.000 FC (appx \$434.78) is held by their treasurer in a village lock box and controlled regularly by two other members.



Immediately following module 10, we came to the realization that in order to combat poverty in our zone and stay active we needed to begin saving our money in order to issue credits to ourselves for income generating activities that banks and MFI aren't interested in financing. This way we can increase our productivity and increase our land area under production by renting tractors to assist in land preparation and in procuring for ourselves, improved seed for our fields.

Figure 1 Maman Noella Madiangangu, President of the CEP Masimanimba/mambundu

Loans from these two VSLA are conditioned on presentation, by the requesting member, of a profitable business plan for their agriculturally related activity. Members planned their savings schemes so that they would have enough available capital to take advantage of the market garden season for Amaranth and Cayenne pepper without needing to dedicate additional resources from their family budgets. Though loans will be available as of December, the planning, based on the training module “Cycle of economic activities” is actually destined for dry season (C-2014) cultivation in the low lying marshy areas.

A third Village Savings and Loan, entitled COOPEC Rural de Nkolo, has been established in Bas Congo at the Catholic Mission of Nkolo Fuma. It is the initiative of 20 members of the Matoko Farmer Field School facilitated by Perseverance Buelantesa who works for FPPM Implementing partner CADIK. A management committee was put in place 28 August 2013. At 30 September the COOPEC already had 100 members each of whom has contributed 3000 FC for their share in the cooperative.

Success Story 4-Snapshots of Success: Capacity Reinforcement through Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools begins to change lives

- ❖ A carpenter used the proceeds of his trade to finance his farming activities. Once he began to keep records, he realized he had less money after the farming activities than before. He was beginning to plan his farming activities to reduce costs and increase revenues.
- ❖ A producer looked at how he bought machetes. He used to buy the cheapest. But after the cost/benefit/risk analysis module he realized that the cheap tools broke frequently and buying the better quality, higher priced tool was actually a lower expense and risk over time.
- ❖ A peanut farmer asked people he knew in the large market town what prices were over time. Based on his market study, he decided to store his peanuts. He calculated the cost of building a granary and the risks of storage. With the higher price after storage costs he projected a higher profit. He built the granary and got a cat to catch the rats that would have eaten his peanuts.
- ❖ After recording all of her cassava production costs and the price she received for macro-cossettes (minimally processed large pieces of cassava), Madame Emerence Kasita Boy of Mongata realized she was losing money on her production. She began to produce chikwangué, a retail food product she processed from her cassava. With the higher profit margin from the processed product she was able to turn a profit on the cassava she produced.
- ❖ A woman producer began to keep track of her farming and family expenses separately. She realized how much her husband was wasting that was needed to reinvest in the business. She was able to show him so that he took less of her revenues and allowed her to save money for use in the business that will enable her to earn even more.
- ❖ A pig farmer realized that when he sold a pig he had no idea where the money went. He began keeping business and personal records. He saw that he was spending too much money on beer so that he had too little to feed his family and his pigs. He has started to save instead of buying beer for all of his friends when he gets a large amount of cash from selling a pig.
- ❖ A woman explained that she always sold her production to merchants who came to her area without thinking. Now that she has started to record her costs and revenues and calculate her profits, she has seen that the merchants' prices are too low and their fees too high for her to make a profit. She has decided to refuse to sell at a price below her profit threshold waiting for a higher price and to load her product onto the merchant's truck herself, with her family and neighbors, to avoid the loading charges imposed by the merchants.
- ❖ A woman producing cassava said that last year she didn't have cuttings to plant when she needed them. This year she planned ahead, found an input supplier, calculated the transportation cost and found how to get the cuttings at a good net price to have them on hand

when she needs them. She also realized that the cash she had at the end of last year wasn't her profit—after calculating she saw that she had actually lost money.

- ❖ A man said that based on the calculations he learned to do in the training he sat with his wife and decided to grow eggplant to earn money to pay school fees for their children who had not been able to attend before.
- ❖ A woman said she learned from the simulation that it is important to save for unexpected expenses. She has opened an account at a COOPEC (MFI) to keep her money safe and keep better track of it.
- ❖ A man said he used to take his cassava chips (micro-cosettes) to Kinshasa and sell at whatever price was offered at the wholesalers (“parking”). Now he makes phone calls to Kinshasa to learn prices before he travels so he can make better decisions of where and when to sell.
- ❖ A mechanic has written a plan for his agricultural activities to know what expenses he will have. He never saved from his car repair work before—he spent what he got and did not have enough to invest in his agricultural activities—he just hoped for another car to break down. Now he buys palm oil to keep at his house as savings because it is easy to store and sell when prices are high.
- ❖ A man said he changed when he bought tomato seeds based on his study of prices. He also decided to plant at a different time to harvest when there are fewer tomatoes in the market to receive a higher sales price.
- ❖ A baker said he never kept any records before. Now he writes down the names of all his customers, the number of loaves sold at what price, the number of bags of wheat bought at what cost, and records of his credit sales.
- ❖ Some participants said community members had already come to learn what they were practicing from their training:
 - A man said a woman came to see his pepper plot and compare hers peppers. She asked why his were so much better and he explained the planning he had done.
 - A woman said other women came to ask how she sold her vegetables. They formed a selling group.
 - A woman explained how others came to see her fish farm to learn how she was managing it because they could see she was making more money.
 - A woman said others around her do not plan and when it is time to spend money she has what she needs and the others are still looking around for it. They have started asking her what she is doing differently.

Environmental Compliance

Introduction

During this reporting period Environmental compliance focused its attention on informing staff, partners and clients of the importance of environmental degradation in Congo and its impact on the agricultural sector. Supplemental to this the manager visited six of the anticipated sites for cassava processing in order to assess the current state of affairs and evaluate potential environmental risks that will need mitigation should the grants for these sites be approved. Further, FPPM's Environmental compliance manager facilitated training modules during the training of trainers for cassava field schools in Bas Congo and on the Plateau of Batéké. Finally, one best practices manual, simplified forms for environmental review and a document synthesizing approved pesticides contained in FPPM's PERSUAP were drafted.

We note too that given the importance of environmental compliance and environmental mitigation the compliance manager was named as a member of the grant review board for proposals coming from our clients in the field for activities under the aegis of FPPM.

Activities Realized during the reporting period

Capacity Reinforcement in Bas Congo for FPPM staff in procedures for environmental impact assessments

Six participants attended this training session which focused on environmental reviews and assessments of Project activity areas using the example of cassava production and processing. Basic principals for environmental assessment were reviewed as were key clauses from USAID regulations. Case studies were undertaken using the EMMP tools developed by the program and a technical review of pest management for cassava and maize was discussed and a technical bulletin was distributed to participants

Visit to six potential sites for cassava processing.

Six sites were visited- Nkamba, Beni Foods, GAS, Buila, GROUPEDI, PIVALI and APROFEL. Key points raised concern water quality, control of effluents and organic waste, as well as siting of infrastructure. Recommendations for mitigation were made for each site.

Facilitation of training modules for Farmer Field School Facilitators in cassava diseases, pests and integrated management strategies

Themes treated included what is the environment, what is sustainable agriculture, what is an environmental assessment, and the steps necessary to accomplish a simplified environmental assessment in addition to identification of diseases and insect pests and integrated pest management. A

total of 56 facilitators including 13 women participated in these training sessions offered at 3 sites in Bas Congo and on the Plateau of Batéké.

Constraints and Challenges

- The environmental compliance manager is a uniqueness. His sector has no dedicated agents, thus he must leverage pre-existing human resources from the provincial teams to assist in the execution of initiatives to be undertaken
- Translation of the highly technical environmental review and assessment documents, the PERSUAP and the ERF and ERR from English to French is a true challenge
- Reporting on Environmental compliance through TANMIS has lagged due to the fact that the Environmental Compliance Manager took extended leave during this reporting period

Planned Activities for Next Quarter

- Translation of ERF to French
- Large diffusion of ERF to the field with completion of these documents by AP and IP
- Entry of Environmental Compliance data into TAMIS
- Conception of new technical training materials related to environmental protection and mitigation measures
- Technical advising and facilitation of modules related to the environment and its protection during the training of trainers at farmer field schools

Conclusion

Fiscal year 2013 ends as the A-2014 agricultural season truly gets underway. FPPM is still undergoing a transformation that will allow us to produce tangible results impacting the lives of our client beneficiaries, actors in our targeted value chains. Working within the context of USAID Forward and vectoring our assistance through local implementing partners has not been easy. This is in some cases due to lack of shared vision and proper due diligence in the early years of project implementation. We recognize we are behind where we should be at this point, but are working hard, investing of ourselves to get back on track. We are increasing our proximity, our visibility, and our accessibility both to our implementing partners and to our clients, the actors of the targeted value chains. We are seeking to accelerate the achievement of results and the consequent positive impacts that will accrue to clients in the rural areas of our project zone- increased revenues, decreased poverty, improved livelihoods, greater food availability, accessibility and food security for them as well as greater volumes of quality foodstuffs at affordable prices for the urban population of Kinshasa. We are looking to leverage resources by collaborating with other implementers in the project zone and to focus our efforts on those initiatives that are beginning to bear fruit.

We believe that a solid foundation has been laid and it is now time to set the springboard and leap ahead.

Annexes

- 1) Results Obtained vis a vis project indicators

Annexe 1-Results Obtained vis à vis Project Indicators

Indicator A.4 Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations and community based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target				50	75	100
Accomplished			130			
Cumulative				180	255	355

The total number of Producer Organizations, Trade Associations and CBO assisted by FPPM will likely rise as, at the time of this report, data from Bandundu was unavailable. Too there has been confusion as to the definition of these organizations and project staff paid more attention to higher level structures Federations and Platforms than they did to lower level ones. With the arrival in the field of the proximity field agents our outreach potential and visibility will expand, enabling us to expand and intensify our assistance.

In Bas Congo we currently count 103 different organizations receiving assistance under FPPM. Sixty nine of these are either trainers or participants in farmer field school activities, 31 for rural enterprises and 38 with cassava. Further there are 13 community radio stations diffusing market information and 21 structures involved in the diffusion of new agronomic practices, including the multiplication and diffusion of improved seed.

On the Bateke Plateau we are currently vectoring our assistance through 27 implementing partners.

Indicator A.5 Number of rural households benefitting directly from USG assistance

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target			46,355	61,355	81,355	91,355
Accomplished		16,139	28,432			
Cumulative		16,139	44,571			

In Bas Congo, this fiscal year, our diverse activities have impacted 7,635 households, while in Bandundu we are assisting more than double this figure (19,910). On the Batéké Plateau a total of 887 rural households are benefitting. Benefit, to date, is primarily derived from seed multiplication activities, rural enterprise training and farmer field school capacity reinforcement for best practices in production and processing of cassava.

Indicator 1.1 Increase in yields (kg/ha) of targeted crops due to FPPM interventions

		Baseline	30/09/2012	30/9/2013	30/9/2014	30/9/2015	May 2016
Cassava	Target	8000	8400	8,820	9,261	9,724	10,210
	Achieved			10,461			
Maize	Target	1800	1890	1984.5	2,083.7	2,187.9	2297.3
	Achieved		850.64	526.1			
Peanuts	Target	900	945	992.3	1,041.86	1,093.96	1,148.7
	Achieved		294.31	1048.31			
Cowpeas	Target	450	472.5	496.1	520.9	546.98	574.3
	Achieved		185.03	211.63			
Dry Beans	Target	500	525	551.3	578.8	607.75	638.1
	Achieved		240.56	510.75			
Soybeans	Target	550	577.5	606.4	636.7	668.6	701.98
	Achieved		276.86	432.75			

Indicator 1.6 : Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices

Period	30-09-12	30-09-13	30-09-14	30-09-15	LOP
Target in FY	—	6,179.69	25,768.11	29,088.71	14,544.36
Result achieved this FY	943.10	1,369.99			
Cumulative	943.10	2,313.09			

PROVINCE	Spéculation	FY 2012 (Saison A 2011-B2012)	Situation season B 2013 to 30 September 2013	FY 2013
BANDUNDU	Manioc	501.61	501.97	602.76
	Arachide	31	0	33
	Maïs	67	0	149.5
	Soja	67.7	0	74.5
	Niébé	21.13	0	28
BAS CONGO	Manioc	126.86	110.35	240.78
	Arachide	0.14	0	19.47
	Maïs	1.2	0	24.51
	Soja	0.09	0	16.57
	Niébé	0	0	0.91
	Haricot	2.59	11.2	15.3
PLATEAU DE BATÉKÉ	Manioc	120.48	34.98	158.29
	Arachide	1.3	0	0
	Maïs	0	0	0
	Soja	2	0	4.89
	Niébé	0	0	1.51
Total		943.1	658.5	1369.99

Indicator 1.7: Number of new technologies or management practices in one of the following areas of development- research, test, transfer

	Baseline	30/9/2012	30/9/2013	30/9/2014	30/9/2015	May 2016
Target			30	51	85	(20) 105
Accomplished			30			

Varieties/Technologies:

Under research: Peanuts (5): A-1408, JL 24-2, ICGV-SM-95530, ICGV-SM 86021, ICGV-SM 95523

Tested for dissemination (14)- Cassava (7): TME 419, Nsasi, Zizila, Mvuasi, Butamu, Disanka, 94/0330

Maize- Mudishi 1 (QPM) and Mudishi 2

Cowpeas (2): Diamant, H4, TGX 814-26D

Dry Beans K-131, HM 21-7

Micro-boutures of cassava

Transferred (11) Maize- Samaru, Kasai 1,
Peanuts- JL 24
Cowpeas- VITA 7
Soybeans- Afya
Dry Beans- Lola, Pigeon Vert
Micro-cossettes
Improved quality macro-cossettes
Improved capacity in agricultural statistics
Improved capacity in the detection of cassava diseases

Indicator 1.11- Number of Agricultural related firms benefiting directly from FPPM Assistance

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target		N/A	75 (125)	100 (225)	125 (350)	
Accomplished		50	61			
Cumul			111			

By province

BDD	BC	PL	Total
34	23	4	61

Details

N°	Nom de la Radio	Types	Commentaires
1	Radio N'temo	Radio	Ils ont eu a bénéficié de la formation sur le SIM lors de la mission sur le lancement du SIM du 21 au 29 Mars 2011
2	Radio Bangu	Radio	
3	Radio télé Kintuadi (RTK3)	Radio	
4	Radio Communautaire de Boma(RCB)	Radio	
5	REMACOB	Radio	Ils ont eu a bénéficié des bons de commande FPPM et ont reçu du financement pour la diffusion des émissions SIM. La somme d'argent reçu de FPPM entre dans le fonctionnement de leur radio et pourquoi pas pour la gestion de leur personnel.
6	MUNKU	Radio	
7	Reseau URPB	Radio	A bénéficié des conseils et des renforcements de capacité dans le cadre du CEP manioc et entreprise agricole.
8	PIVALI	Partenaire	
9	BENI FOOD	Partenaire	
10	SAC	Partenaire	A été appuyé par le projet dans le renforcement des capacités et a été subventionné dans l'analyse de faisabilité de l'installation du transformateur.
11	ABE	Prestataire	Ont reçu du financement FPPM pour la multiplication des matériels agricole.
12	ADEI	Prestataire	
13	AFEPA	Prestataire	
14	AFROFEL	Prestataire	
15	BDD	Prestataire	
16	CDS/KISANTU	Prestataire	
17	FDM	Prestataire	
18	GAS	Prestataire	
19	ITA GOMBE/MATADI	Prestataire	
20	LDM	Prestataire	
21	MDM	Prestataire	
22	OSV NGEMBA	Prestataire	
23	PROMUSEM	Prestataire	
24	UJADEL	Prestataire	
25	UPEC	Prestataire	
26	NOVACEL	Prestataire	
27	TIFIE	Prestataire	
28	CADIM	Prestataire	
29	RADIK	Prestataire	
30	ODEAP	Prestataire	
31	UADIM	Prestataire	
32	CEPAL	Prestataire	
33	OTRAPED	Prestataire	
34	CDRM	Prestataire	
35	EBS	Prestataire	
36	COREDEK	Prestataire	
37	ADK	Prestataire	
38	SEVIE	Prestataire	
39	DECODEKI	Prestataire	
40	ABMAD	Prestataire	
41	PREFEN	Prestataire	
42	AJTC	Prestataire	

43	ADRU	Prestataire
44	APDV	Prestataire
45	APMF	Prestataire
46	AIPD	Prestataire
47	ACP	Prestataire
48	UPDMA	Prestataire
49	ODRI	Prestataire
50	CEBU	Prestataire
51	CASA	Prestataire
52	AMIDECO	Prestataire
53	Man Sa Ngol	Prestataire
54	PSD/Banga	Prestataire
55	FBKD	Prestataire
56	COVODER	Prestataire
57	PEDECOM	Prestataire
58	ADPS	Prestataire
59	COOPEC BDD	Prestataire
60	FADIC	Prestataire
61	COPAK	Prestataire

Indicator 3.2 Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender, who have received short-term agricultural productivity training with FPPM assistance

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target			2,500 (3,012)	5,000	10,000	25,000
Accomplished		512	4,703			
Cumulative			5,215			

Results by Province

BDD	BC	PL	Total
2,692	1253	758	4,703

Bas-Congo

1128 + 125 = 1253 individuals received training of short duration during FY 2013. This includes :

125 Farmer Field School trainers (of whom 24 are women and 101 men) trained in November, December 2012 and January 2013 in Cassava or Rural Enterprise Farmer Field School Curriculum

1128 are HH that are participating in the Cassava Farmer Field Schools and have received capacity reinforcement and material support from FPPM.

Bandundu

Province	Type de formation	Modules	Observations	Participants Homme	Participants Femme	Total
Bandundu	Formations CEP EA	16 modules sur l'entreprenariat agricole		1026	666	1692
	Autres formations	Sensibilisées sur l'organisation et la gestion de la vente groupée de produits des communautés et de l'utilisation de ces ouvrages	Cfr. composante 2	350	650	1000
				1376	1316	2692

Plateau

Province	Type de formation	Modules	Observations	Participants Homme	Participants Femme	Total
Plateau	Formations CEP	Maladies, Ravageurs et Moyens de lutte intégrée conformité environnemental/impact des activités humaines et mesure d'atténuation	Formation des facilitateurs	19	4	23
		Méthodologie CEP	Formation des facilitateurs	18	7	25
		Curriculum CEP EA	Formation des bénéficiaires	230	171	401
		Curriculum CEP Manioc	Formation des bénéficiaires	123	157	280
	Autres formations	Statistique agricole	Formation des facilitateurs	19	6	25
		Redaction d'une note conceptuelle	Structures bénéficiaires des centres de transformation de manioc au plateau (composante 2)	2	2	4
S/T				411	347	758

Indicator 3.4 Number of qualified business development services agents active in the project area, disaggregated by gender

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target				5	15	40
Accomplished			6			

Bas-Congo Of the 60 trainers trained in Rural Enterprise Farmer Field School Curriculum, 4 facilitateurs are currently actively providing BDS services :

1. CADIC : Assisted in setting up a Cooperative Credit Union
2. OSV Ngemba : Improved management of the structure permitted the procurement of computer equipment and an animal drawn plow
3. REPAM/Lukula : 60 participants of 4 rural enterprise farmer field schools have opened individual savings accounts at the COOPEC CEAC
4. ABE/Kimpese : 171 producer organizations receiving assistance

Bandundu

Of the 55 Trainers trained in Rural Enterprise Farmer Field School methodology two have been active during this reporting period. The first, in Masimanimba assisted participants in the setting up of two Village Savings and Loan Associations. The second, in Idiofa is assisting members to mobilize their resources so that they too can lend credit to their members.

Plateau de Batéké

Of the 35 Trainers on the Plateau, none have yet reached the point where their efforts can be counted toward accomplishment of this indicator.

Indicator 5.3 Number of person hours of training in natural resource management or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target				50,000	60,000	70,000
Accomplished			2,240			

Indicator 5.4 Number of publications on conservation and pest management developed as a result of FPPM assistance

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	May 2016
Target				2	2 (4)	(2) 6
Accomplished			2			

- 1) Diseases, pests and methods of Integrated Pest Management
- 2) Environmental mitigation measures