



AMASHIGA CONSORTIUM QUARTERLY REPORT Apr-Jun 2015

**To: U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Office of Food for Peace**



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Country: Burundi

Award Name: AMASHIGA

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Program Overview Table

Geographic Focus: Province of Muyinga, all 7 Communes (“Counties”)
Program Goal: Sustainable, nationally replicable improvement in child nutrition in Muyinga
NB: The ToC, Logframe, and IPTT are still under revision and not yet approved. The following represents the version in the M&E Plan that will be submitted to FFP in July, and it is possible that it will change before the final version is approved.
<u>PURPOSE 1: Chronic Malnutrition in children under 5 years is reduced</u> Sub-Purpose 1.1. Individuals practice appropriate behaviors for optimal growth of children IR 1.1.1. Caregivers have adequate resources in the HH to practice appropriate health and nutrition behaviors IR 1.1.2. All community members have knowledge of local threats to and appropriate practices for optimal child growth Sub-Purpose 1.2. Health providers deliver high quality, gender-responsive MCHN services to women and children IR 1.2.1. MCHN service providers know optimal nutrition behaviors and local threats to chronic malnutrition IR 1.2.2. MCHN service providers implement protocols that support positive growth of children ≤ 2 years of age IR 1.2.3. MCHN services are delivered in a gender-responsive way Sub-Purpose 1.3. Communities maintain a positive social and physical environment to support good nutrition for children < 5 and PLWs IR 1.3.1. Neighbors and family support caretakers' optimal health and nutrition behaviors IR 1.3.2. Community maintains a clean environment with adequate sanitation and water IR 1.3.3. Functioning CoProNuts engage their entire community to promote optimal growth for children ≤ 2 years of age
<u>PURPOSE 2: HHs in Muyinga have continuous access to adequate nutritious food</u> Sub-Purpose 2.1. Households have increased self-supply of diverse food IR 2.1.1. Farmers and POs adopt improved agricultural and natural resource management techniques IR 2.1.2. Improved natural environment for agricultural production IR 2.1.3. Household goat ownership increased IR 2.1.4. Farm HH have reduced pre- and post-harvest losses Sub-Purpose 2.2. HHs have increased income IR 2.2.1. Farm HHs, especially women, have improved participation in marketing decisions and trade IR 2.2.2. Farmers, POs, and SMGs have increased, equitable access to financial services IR 2.2.3. Youth and landless, especially women, have diversified off-farm livelihoods

PURPOSE 3: Decentralized government structures, civil society and private sector strengthen and implement effective and equitable nutrition strategies

Sub-Purpose 3.1. All communal community development councils (CCDC) and Commune Platforms are prepared to mitigate risks to food security and nutrition

IR 3.1.1. Increased capacity of CCDCs & Commune Platforms to execute gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive action plans to mitigate natural and manmade shocks

IR 3.1.2. CCDCs implement risk reduction measures

Sub-Purpose 3.2. CCDCs ensure more gender-responsive, equitable delivery of services to support HH food security and optimal nutrition practices

IR 3.2.1. CCDCs and civil society actors have a shared understanding of prioritized list of key determinants of chronic malnutrition including gender barriers

IR 3.2.2. CCDCs regularly report publicly on the performance of programs and the current state of key determinants

IR 3.2.3. Progress on communal government action plans to address key determinants is monitored by civil society organizations (social audits)

Sub-purpose 3.3. AMASHIGA practices contribute to effective national policies related to reducing chronic malnutrition in <5 children

IR 3.3.1. Policy Agenda approved by FFP

NB: *Deferral of additional IRs, and their related Outputs, and Indicators for Sub-Purpose 3.3 requested until completion of Policy Survey and submission and approval of the Policy Agenda*

XSP (Cross-Cutting Sub-Purpose): Households and communities adopt gender-equitable decision making practices

IRX.1: Households with behaviors that threaten food security and nutrition are identified and supported to change

IRX.2 Couples receive training and support to make HH decisions together

IRX.3 Community members' standards for gender equity in decision making in homes and communities increased

Target Beneficiaries for FY15:

Program Element (PE)1, Nutrition: 3,000 beneficiaries

PE2, Livelihoods: 50 beneficiaries

PE3, Governance: 300 beneficiaries

PE4, Gender: 300 beneficiaries

Roles and Responsibilities of Consortium Members:

- **CRS:** Strategic leadership, project management, oversight, and accountability in all Program Elements (PE), commodity logistics, and compliance with USAID/FFP regulations
- **IMC:** Technical assistance and support to the implementation of Ministry of Health policies, technical capacity-building of medical doctors and nurses at the provincial and Health Centers, and CHWs, including gender-sensitivity of services (PE4), and harmonization and roll-out of Ministry of Health SBCC strategies (PE1)
- **ODEDIM:** Technical/institutional strengthening of CoProNut (PE1), manage FFA/CFW activities in collaboration with RBU 2000+ (PE2), lead social accountability initiatives (PE3), and coordinate Ab'IR gender volunteer networks (PE4)
- **RBU 2000+:** Formation and training of gender-responsive (PE4), market-oriented lead farmer networks and POs, capacity-building, mentoring, and support of Ministry of Agriculture staff and volunteers across the province, and collaborate with ODEDIM in targeting of FFA/CFW activities to build smallholder resilience (PE2)
- **WFP:** Improve local DRR capacity and link existing disaster Early Warning Systems (EWS) to communities, engage the Government of Burundi on policy initiatives around DRR, EWS, food fortification, climate-smart agriculture and nutrition, and collaborate with CRS to prepare eligible vendors for a voucher-based, local commodity purchase program in the last two years of AMASHIGA (PE3)
- **Bioversity:** Adaptive research on innovative strategies to mitigate the impact of BXW and monitor farmer adaption/uptake to better understand appropriateness and scalability (PE2)

I. Overview & Context

Since April 2015, Burundi has been facing a situation of socio-political instability, with significant violent acts and confrontations between opposition demonstrators and security forces – mostly police, but sometimes also the military. At least 70 people have been killed as a result of the violence, and well over 100,000 people have fled to neighboring countries and the exodus continues. All of this had a large, negative impact on the overall economy, led to reduced agricultural production, the abandonment of homes and farms, and more. In order to ensure the safety of staff, office hours were restricted for much of the quarter, resulting in a slowdown of AMASHIGA start up activities. For the same reason, some initial field work had to be postponed until Q4 and even into Q1 of FY16.

However, in spite of degraded security situation, some advances were made in preparations for the startup of full scale field work, and some preliminary field activities were carried out.

The recruitment of national staff was significantly delayed by the security problems, but some advances were made towards the end of the quarter. All remaining program and operations staff are expected to be on board before the end of the FY. The purchase and licensing of vehicles and motorbikes has been completed, all units are now in CRS compound in Bujumbura, and delivery to AMASHIGA partners is planned for the first half of August as soon as the final administrative procedures are completed.

As mentioned in the previous quarterly report, the AMASHIGA office in Muyinga is now functional. All services are working – water, electricity, and internet – and the furniture acquired from the previous FFP/USAID funded project PM2A/Tubaramure has been repaired and placed in the office. The additional furniture that is needed will be acquired during Q4. The nearby warehouse is ready to receive commodities.

Q3 saw a continuation of the very heavy and extensive work in MEAL (M&E). Key Consortium staff attended the FFP-mandated TOPS¹ workshop (April 20th to 24th) to receive orientation from FFP on the contents of chapters 5 to 8 of the M&E Plan, and begin writing the content for the chapters. The same key staff also attended a SMILER² workshop (May 24th – June 2nd 2015) to design the data flow and data collection tools for implementing the M&E Plan. The completion of the full M&E Plan is largely completed, and submission to FFP is schedule for July.

The official launch of AMASHIGA in the Province of Muyinga had to be postponed until after the elections because of USAID/FFP regulations. Based on the same regulations, the validation workshop for the gender assessment report had to be postponed.

In June 2015, a coordination meeting of the AMASHIGA Consortium was held in Muyinga. The draft gender assessment report was shared and discussed, and a process established for an internal review and revision of the report among Consortium members. A draft in French for

¹ Technical and Operational Performance Support: A training and learning program funded by USAID/FFP.

² SMILER: Simple Monitoring of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reporting

restricted distribution will be shared with FFP in Q4, but the final version in English will not be available until Q1 of FY16, after the elections have ended, the validation workshop is held, and the report translated and finalized. The coordination meeting in Muyinga also served to review and revise the DIP, especially taking into consideration the security situation, and the final version of the FY15 DIP was subsequently completed and submitted to FFP.

The degraded security situation, in combination with low agricultural production in some provinces, has negatively impacted food security and nutrition. A recent nutrition assessment in eight provinces carried out in June by UNICEF, WFP, MoH, and a group of INGOs, showed a prevalence of acute malnutrition of 6% of children <5 years of age in some areas, including the Province of Kirundo which borders Muyinga. As a result, both WFP and IMC began emergency food distribution projects in Kirundo. This could potentially have a negative impact on the results for the AMASHIGA program, and CRS and Consortium partners will continue to monitor the situation.

II. Updates from the Quarter

a. Current Activities by Purpose

i. Purpose 1: Nutrition

CRS and IMC met with representatives of key INGO and government partners (IHPB, DPSHA, PNSR, and PRONIANUT) to define areas of coordination for capacity building of health providers in nutrition, WASH, family planning, and pre- and post-natal care. The Integrated Health Project in Burundi (IHPB) is a Multiyear program funded by FFP/USAID in Burundi which aims to improve the overall health of Burundians by increasing capacity and strengthening integrated health systems, services and communication across facilities and communities. AMASHIGA will be complementing the work of IHPB by expanding the availability of lactation amenorrhea (LAM) and Standard Day Method (SDM) information and services through capacity-building of GoB health providers on these methods. DPSHA (Department for the Promotion of Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation), PNSR (National Program for Health and Reproduction), and PRONIANUT (Integrated National Program for Nutrition and Feeding) are departments of the Ministry of Health, and the coordination meeting with them was in keeping with the AMASHIGA approach of aligning and integrating health care capacity building initiatives with the MoH initiatives and strategies to the fullest possible extent.

In order to maximize collaboration and avoid overlap and duplication, IMC did a mapping exercise of all health facilities in Muyinga and existing nutrition-related activities at the community level. The final version of the map is expected to be available during Q4.

One of the initial activities planned with Health Centers is a survey to determine gaps and areas of focus for capacity building of health providers to deliver more gender responsive services. During the reporting period, AMASHIGA staff began developing the

questionnaires to survey staff at government health facilities. The questions will also touch on SBCC issues to help orient the messages directed towards health care providers.

The conceptual work on capacity building, organisations, and logistics for CoProNuts, Nutrition Fairs, CCDCs, and CDCs, which began in Q2, was further advanced in Q3. Initial drafts were improved, and analyses were carried out of key stakeholders, critical paths, key action points, and potential bottlenecks, and strategies are being developed to deal with them. The documents will be continually revised throughout the life of the program, but the first “working versions” will be ready in Q4 to guide the startup of field work.

The first call forward of AMASHIGA commodities arrived at the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania in May as planned. Unfortunately, as a result of the instability in Burundi and concerns around security, and in close consultation with FFP, the commodities were only transported to Isaka, Tanzania, located about 400 kilometers from the town of Muyinga. They will most likely remain in Isaka at least until September, after the final round of elections in Burundi has been completed. There will be monthly assessments, and consultations with FFP, to determine when it will be appropriate to move the commodities to the AMASHIGA warehouse in Muyinga.

The purchase of buckets and cans for beneficiaries to carry their rations to their homes was delayed by the security situation, but the process was well underway by the end of the reporting period, and the materials will be on hand in time for the start of distributions. The first communities are tentatively slated to begin receiving rations in October if the security situation improves after the end of the elections. In addition, the commodities and P1 teams prepared a list of items and materials that need to be purchased for CoProNut routine activities, especially the Nutrition Fairs that will accompany each food distribution.

ii. Purpose 2: Livelihoods

During the reporting period, AMASHIGA staff attended a meeting organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, together with seed producer organizations and private seed producers. The AMASHIGA Purpose 2 Coordinator facilitated the preparation of a document from the meeting with a summary of the constraints encountered by producers in the process of producing and certifying seed in Burundi, including barriers created by certain aspects of the laws around the production and certification of seed³, the perceived high cost of seed, and increasing climatic and seasonal variation. Another significant constraint is the critical shortage of material, human, and financial resources on the part of the government for field monitoring and data collection on seed activities. This information coming out of the meeting is critical

³ See <http://www.presidence.bi/spip.php?article3159>, and http://www.assemblee.bi/IMG/pdf/loi%20n%C2%B01_8_du%2023_avril_2012.pdf

input for the refinement of strategies for the implementation of the capacity development and field activities in Purpose 2 and will be applied in Q4 and FY16.

RBU 2000+ attended the regular quarterly provincial GSADR meeting, which brings together the government and civil society organisations involved in agriculture and rural development activities to share information, coordinate interventions, and promote the most efficient and effective use of development resources and efforts.

CRS, RBU 2000+, ODEDIM began work on the detailed documents for the implementation of agricultural activities. For several years, RBU 2000+ and ODEDIM have been using 2 related but distinct approaches to agricultural development in Muyinga. ODEDIM has been using “EFI” (Competitive, Progressive, Integrated Family Farming), and RBU 2000+ has been using “PIP” (Integrated Planning for Small-Holder Farmers). Both of the approaches are highly appreciated by beneficiaries in Muyinga, and both approaches have produced positive results in the province. However, they have a number of distinct components that require different modules, training, and support, and the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock recommended that they should be amalgamated into a single approach that uses the best aspects from each approach so that single, uniform set of skills, competencies, and support strategies can be used across the province and thus help to ensure the efficient use of resources. A lot of work has been done, and the unified approach is expected to be finalized before the end of Q4.

As a result of the security problems, the SSSA (Seed Systems Security Assessment) could not be carried out in June/July as planned. The SSSA will provide the necessary information about seed availability, stakeholders, barriers to access to seed, and other key issues to guide and refine the AMASHIGA seed production program activities. The assessment is quite detailed and extensive, so a very stable security situation and reliable access to government personnel, including in the capital city, Bujumbura, is required in order to obtain all the necessary information. As a result, the SSSA had to be postponed until the security situation improves, hopefully in Q4 once the elections are over.

However, one small component of the SSSA was completed, as CRS was able to carry out an assessment of the needs and inputs for food for work (FFW) activities, which are scheduled to start in November. This included an assessment of the types and availability of seeds needed for tree nurseries, which is a component of the SSSA. FFW will include the planting of tree seedlings along contour lines on hillsides for erosion control and water conservation. Based on the findings from that small assessment, the Purpose 2 team began providing technical support to tree nursery producers to ensure both a good supply of tree seedlings for FFW activities and a profitable business for the nursery producers. With the collaboration of the provincial directorate of agriculture and livestock, the areas where the FFW activities will be implemented were also identified.

iii. Purpose 3: Governance

During the last quarter, representatives of CDCs, CCDCs, and other local authorities were heavily involved in the election process. As a result, it was difficult for the Purpose 3 Coordinator to make appointments for initial consultations, as there were frequent cancellations and no-shows. However, this is expected to improve in Q4 once the elections are finished.

Many members of the governance structures will change as a result of the elections, so all capacity building interventions were postponed until September or October, when the new authorities will be installed in their posts. However, CRS staff began initial work on the training modules for members of governance structures.

CRS staff initiated several mapping exercises designed to collect and organize key information for the preparation of strategies and priorities for much of the work in Purpose 3 and the entire AMASHIGA program. The administrative divisions and entities were partially mapped across the province, and this will be completed in Q4. In addition, a repertory was begun of existing, available tools and modules for training members of the various governance structures, as well as identifying which communes have approved DRR and EWS plans. This last activity was coordinated with WFP, who gave the inputs on what to look for and how to assess the completeness of the documents. One very important preliminary finding is that some CDC and CCDC staff are not aware of some key aspects of their mandate and some of the important tasks they should be performing, and they do not have work plans. Addressing this is a clear priority and important first step for Purpose 3 capacity building initiatives.

iv. Monitoring and evaluation, data collection, staffing, training, and other HR issues

The ongoing, extensive, heavy, and often unclear process of preparing and refining all of the M&E documents, and consolidating them in the M&E Plan, was one of the major activities in Q3, as it has been in Q1 and Q2. Key Consortium staff attended the FFP-mandated TOPS workshop (April 20th to 24th) to receive orientation from FFP on the contents of chapters 5 to 8 of the M&E Plan, and begin writing the content for the chapters. The same key staff also attended the SMILER workshop (May 24th – June 2nd 2015) to design the data flow and data collection tools for implementing the M&E Plan. The completion of the full M&E Plan is on-going and submission to FFP is scheduled for July.

The TOPS workshop in April presented the FFP requirements for the structure and content of chapters 5 to 8 of the M&E Plan, which are; 5) Annual Monitoring Plan (AMP), 6) Data Quality Assurance and Safeguard Plan, 7) Data Dissemination and Use Plan, and 8) M&E Staffing Plan and Capacity Development Strategy. The participants also began some initial work on writing the content for each chapter. The workshop was facilitated by 3 consultants: Edith Mutalya, Senior monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

for TOPS, Alice Willard, and Della McMillan. During the CRS-organized SMILER workshop in May, the data flow charts and data collection tools were developed to help ensure a smooth and feasible implementation of the M&E Plan. Susan Hahn, a co-developer of SMILER, facilitated the workshop, with the support of Bamba Abderahamane, AMASHIGA MEAL Coordinator.

Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the M&E Plan were completed as of June 30th, and ready for submission to FFP. In addition, for chapter 4, all of the PIRS for the CRS Custom Indicators have been completed. Still to be completed is the review of the PIRS for FFP indicators and any modifications thereto for contextualization for AMASHIGA and Burundi. Also, some initial work was done on chapters 5 and 6, and the complete M&E Plan will be submitted to FFP by end July.

Recruitment was significantly and negatively impacted by the security situation. Announcements were published, but there were significant delays due to staff not being available. Committee work to review applications had to be postponed on numerous occasions, and tests and interviews of candidates were also postponed because staff and candidates could not make it to the office. Nevertheless, a large number of applications were received, and by the end of the reporting period, a significant number of them had been analyzed. In June the security situation stabilized sufficiently that some interviews were carried out. Tests and interviews for staff who will be hired in Muyinga are scheduled for July and every effort will be made to have all staff on board by the end of Q4.

Orientation for new staff was begun in Q3, particularly orientation and initial training in M&E, administrative and finance systems and procedures, and SBCC. This will continue with greater intensity in Q4 as more staff come on board and implementation of the program picks up in the field. In addition to the above mentioned themes, orientation and training in programmatic and technical issues will begin, including gender issues, specific subjects for Nutrition Fairs, and commodity distribution systems and procedures. There will also be a major training on the use and application of electronic data collection and management, but this had to be postponed until the beginning of FY16 due to the disruptions caused by the security problems and subsequent non-availability of key trainers.

- b. Current activities by cross-cutting themes
 - i. Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

One of the first and most important steps in the Gender cross-cutting sub-purpose was to hear from the communities about their understanding of gender issues and get an idea of their current situation with respect to gender equity and gender relations. A gender assessment was carried out across the province of Muyinga in April to gather qualitative data from selected communities. AMASHIGA Consortium members from the MEAL team and senior program staff, with the assistance of experts from CRS's headquarters,

visited the communities to do the interviews, and then analyzed the data to produce a first draft report in French. This was shared for comments among AMASHIGA Consortium members, and a draft for restricted circulation will be shared with FFP in Q4.

The next critical step is to hold a validation workshop in Muyinga with local authorities and stakeholders. It is very important to do this presentation and collect comments from this constituency, as some of the findings in the report are quite sensitive – e.g. evidence of serious, wide-spread gender-based domestic violence – and AMASHIGA will need the acceptance and support of local authorities in order to implement the necessary activities to fully address the issues. Unfortunately, due to USAID/FFP regulations with respect to meetings with elected figures during election periods, it was not possible to hold the workshop, and in close coordination with USAID/FFP officials in Burundi it was decided to postpone the workshop until after the elections; most probably in October, Q1 of FY16. This will significantly delay the finalization and submission of the English report. The comments from the workshop will be incorporated into the French version as appropriate, and then the report will be translated into English, reviewed by experts within the AMASGHIGA consortium, and finally submitted to FFP. Once the report is accepted by FFP – including any revisions that might be required based on feedback from FFP – the content will be used to review and revise the cross-cutting gender approach and all related interventions to help ensure that the program is focusing on the priority issues and approaching them in the most appropriate manner. However, using the content of the draft report, Consortium members are already reflecting on this and will be ready to act quickly once the final report is out.

One of the main components of CRS's and AMASHIGA's gender approach is a program called "Faithful House (FH)", with the goal of improving the communication in the household, creating better joint decision making, and equitable control of resources and benefits. CRS Uganda has been successfully implementing FH for some time, and the AMASHIGA Gender Specialist made an exchange visit to Uganda to observe and build her capacity in FH, including the module for Muslim couples, which is important because there are some areas of Muyinga with a significant Muslim population.

ii. Sustainability Mechanisms

There are a number of sustainability mechanisms built into AMASHIGA across all PEs, and these are being taken into consideration in the planning and preparations for the startup of full field implementation. The mechanisms include, among others, community ownership and full participation through CoProNuts, improved gender relations and improved gender sensitivity in public services, interventions in soil and water conservation that have long term impact, improved policy implementation, and carefully researched and targeted SBCC message to achieve real behavior change in key areas that affect child nutrition. However, until full scale program implementation begins there is

nothing significant to report in terms of lessons learned and the viability of the mechanisms.

iii. Environmental Compliance

The IEE document was review and submitted to FFP/USAID in the last quarter and feedback from FFP is still pending.

iv. Global Climate Change

Soil and water conservation through the planting of trees along contour lines is a significant component of Purpose 2, and has a very positive mitigating effect on the increased climatic and seasonal variation that is being experienced in Muyinga in recent years. Preparations to begin implementation of this activity are well advanced.

III. Unusual and Serious Challenges

The current President of Burundi decided in April to run for a third mandate, citing a court ruling that allows him to stand. However, a large number of opposition party members, as well as the international community, have condemned this as a violation of the Arusha accords and the Constitution, which ended the civil war 10 years ago and which both stipulate that a president can only hold office for 2 consecutive terms. Demonstrations by the opposition were violently confronted by government security forces, and the country fell into several months of serious civil unrest and reduced security that resulted in more than 70 deaths and well over 100,000 people fleeing the country.

As a result, CRS temporarily relocated expats to Rwanda in May, including the AMASHIGA CoP and MEAL Coordinator. For national staff, there were many days during the reporting period when it was not possible to get to the office, and many days when the office was closed or had reduced hours to help protect staff security.

This situation had a negative impact on the preparations for, and the startup of, AMASHIGA field activities. The current, but very tentative plan is that full scale field activities will start in October if the security situation in the country is calm. Starting in October will give time to assess the situation after the elections end in August and determine if it is likely that the security situation will remain stable for an extended period.

IV. Lessons Learned

Nothing to report in this period.

V. Success Stories

Nothing to report in this period.

VI. Plans for Next Quarter

As a result of the security problems, a large number of activities planned for Q3 had to be postponed until Q4, or even to FY16, so there is a fair bit of repetition between this list and the one from the previous report.

- Finalization of the M&E Plan and submission to FFP.
- Opening of the AMASHIGA office in Muyinga.
- Complete hiring of AMASHIGA staff.
- Orientation and training of all staff on the overall AMASHIGA program and approach, as well as specific details related to the various components of the project. Operations staff will receive more detailed training on CRS and FFP finance and admin systems, procedures, and minimum requirements. Program staff will receive more in-depth orientation and training on the program approach and various technical issues specific to AMASHIGA.
- The Gender Assessment report in French for restricted dissemination will be completed and shared with FFP, and preparations will be made for the validation workshop with key stakeholders in Muyinga province, which will probably be held in September after the elections are finished.
- Meetings with Provincial health, agriculture, gender, and other authorities will be organized to orient them on the AMASHIGA program, and to ensure the greatest possible alignment of program activities with government strategies and activities.
- Monthly assessments of the security situation, and consultations with FFP, will be carried out to determine if and when it will be appropriate to move the commodities to the AMASHIGA warehouse in Muyinga.
- Complete purchase of buckets and cans for beneficiaries to carry their rations to their homes, as well as purchase of items and materials for CoProNut routine activities, especially the Nutrition Fairs.
- Completion and sharing of IMC Map of Health Centers and existing nutrition interventions.
- Completion of survey on the roles and responsibilities and some aspects of KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices) of government health centers with respect to gender sensitive services to find barriers and gaps. The data will then be analyzed to refine the gender components of capacity building interventions with health care providers and determine the best SBCC strategies to achieve AMASHIGA objectives.
- Preparation and refinement of capacity building modules to address chronic malnutrition at the community level and with public health facilities.

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- Establishment and training of first CoProNuts and planning for the management of nutrition fairs.
- Establishment of a food distribution plan, and identification and registration of first commodity beneficiaries.
- Finalize, document, and disseminate the single, uniform approach for small-holder agricultural development to ensure the most efficient use of resources.
- Identify existing agricultural producer organizations and begin contact and technical assistance to them for seed production.
- Develop and refine training and technical assistance tools for Lead Farmers and Nursery Producers, and begin / continue providing technical assistance to them.
- Identification and registration of first FFW beneficiaries.
- Mapping of existing SILC groups in communities.
- Preparation, and if possible, implementation of the Seed System Security Assessment (otherwise it will be implemented in Q1 of FY16).
- Complete mapping of administrative divisions, entities, and their level of functionality, as well as the existing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and EWS plans at the provincial and commune level.
- Continue the preparation and refinement of community EWS tools started by WFP in Q2.
- Begin preparation of Gender Manual and tools for awareness raising and training.
- Identification and initial training of Ab'IRs in FH curriculum.

VII. Annexes

1. Glossary and List of Acronyms

Ab'IR:	<i>Abaremeshakiyaho b'iterambere ridakumira</i> , Kirundi for “Extension agent for development that excludes no one”; volunteers for gender sensitization and counselling in collines and sous-collines
CCDC:	Commune Community Development Committee – government mandated committee that oversees all development work at the Commune (“County”) level and reports to the province (Muyinga)
CDC:	Community Development Committee – government mandated committee that oversees all development work at the Colline level, and reports to the CCDC
CHW:	Community Health Worker – a volunteer position that has specific responsibilities mandated by the Ministry of Health
CMAM:	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
Colline:	Village
CoProNut:	Committee for the Promotion of Nutrition – composed of the CHW, a member of the CDC, and a representative of all existing groups in the community that have an interest in nutrition in some way, such as farmer groups, women’s groups, etc.
EWS:	Early warning system
GSADR:	Groupe Sectoriel Agriculture et Développement Rural, in English, “Sector Committee for Agriculture and Rural Development”
ICT4D:	Information and communication technology for development
IEE:	Initial Environmental Examination
IYCF:	Infant and young child feeding
MEAL:	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability with Learning – CRS’ overall systems and procedures for M&E, reporting, and knowledge management
PO:	Producer Organization – groups of farmers who collaborate in some way, such as cooperatives for purchasing inputs in bulk.
SBCC:	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SILC:	Savings and Internal Lending Community
SMILER:	Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reports
Sous-colline:	Subdivision of a Colline, including nearby Hamlets that are linked to a Colline

2. News stories and/or Press Releases – please share copies

Nothing to report from this period.

3. Photographs



TOPS Workshop, April 2015, Bujumbura. Participants from AMASHIGA Consortium in small group session, facilitated by Alice Willard & Bamba Abderahmane (back). Photo by Gérard MBONIMPA, IMC



SMILER workshop, May 2015, Kigali, Rwanda. Participants from Consortium organizations in a session with facilitator Susan Hahn (on right). Photo by Gérard MBONIMPA, IMC