



Annual Results Report
Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP)

Title II
Food for the Hungry/DRC
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FH HQ CONTACT

Andrew Barnes
Director of Food Security
Food for the Hungry
236 Massachusetts Ave., NE Suite 305
Washington DC 20002
Tel: 202-547-0560
Fax: 202-547-0523
Email: andy.barnes@fh.org

FH/DRC CONTACT

Michael Mulford
Country Director
102 Avenue Patrice Lumumba
Bukavu, DRC
Mailing address: BP 514
Cyangugu, Rwanda
Email: mmulford@fh.org

List of Acronyms

BA	Barrier Analysis
CDC	Community Development Committee
CG	Care Groups
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EHA	Essential Hygiene Actions
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
EWS	Early Warning
FFLGs	Farmer Field and Life Groups
FFP	Food For Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FH	Food For the Hungry Association
FY1	Fiscal Year 1: October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009
FY2	Fiscal Year 2: October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
Ha	Hectare
HAZ	Height for Age Z-score
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HH	Household
INERA	Institut National d'Etudes et Recherches Agricoles
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	Intermediate Result
Kgs	Kilograms
LOA	Life of Activity
LM	Leader Mothers
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
m	months
MKPC	Mini-Knowledge, Practice & Coverage Survey (annual)
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OFIDA	Office des Douanes et Assises
PREP	Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal
QMR	Quarterly Monitoring Report
SO	Strategic Objective
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USG	United States of America Government
Watsan	Water and Sanitation
WAZ	Weight for Age Z-score
YR1	Year 1: August 1, 2008 to July 31, 2009
YR2	Year 2: August 1, 2009 to July 31, 2010

Introduction

Food for the Hungry/DRC (FH/DRC) is implementing a MYAP targeting 27,306 vulnerable households in the territories of Kalemie and Moba, in Tanganyika, Katanga. The implementation period is from August 1, 2008 to July 30, 2011. The scope of the activities includes agriculture recovery and development, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation. In addition, cross cutting indicators focus on developing community capacity and gender mainstreaming.

FH's intervention activities for agriculture included the establishment and orientation of Farmer Field and Life Groups (FFLGs), the distribution of seed protection rations and seeds and tools through seed fairs, the distribution of goats and ducks to the selected groups and training on their care, the selection and training of producer associations in value chains, the dissemination of agricultural marketing messages via billboards, training for the FFLG members in improved soil and water management practices, integrated pest management, and improved post-harvest storage management practices. (In addition to these activities, the original YR1 plan was to implement activities for seed multiplication and natural resource management (NRM). However, the proceeds from the sale of the monetized commodity was significantly lower than expected, thus FH made the difficult decision of comprehensive reductions in activities associated with seed multiplication and natural resource management. With the additional \$1 million in 202(e) resources for FH, FH has put the seed multiplication and NRM activities back into YR2 programming.)

The main health and nutrition interventions involve improving the health and nutritional status of women and children with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children 0-59m of age with an intensive emphasis on the most vulnerable children ages 0-23m. Behavior change at the household level related to Essential Hygiene Actions, Essential Nutrition Actions, and disease prevention and care is created and maintained through the successful Care Group model. The program also supports the MOH to carry out preventive health measures in the target areas. With regards to water/sanitation activities, FH is constructing and/or upgrading water points and school/market latrines, while ensuring Watsan committees to help sustain and care for the new and existing structures.

The MYAP's two strategic objectives and intermediate results are:

- SO1. Improvement of livelihood capacity of vulnerable households
 - o IR 1.1: Increased agricultural production.
 - o IR 1.2: Improved natural resource base.
 - o IR 1.3: Improved market linkages.
- SO2. Improved human capabilities of households
 - o IR2.1 Improved use of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) by pregnant women and mothers of young children
 - o IR2.2 Improved mother's ability to prevent, diagnose and manage common childhood diseases that exacerbate malnutrition
 - o IR2.3 Improved Access to Clean Water, Sanitation Facilities and of Essential Hygiene Behaviors (EHB)

As per the USAID guidance, Cooperating Sponsors (CSs) are expected to submit Annual Results Report at the end of each fiscal year. The current report was compiled based on FH/DRC's internal annual monitoring tools. YR1 DIP targets have been modified to match the IPTT targets approved after the July 24, 2009 PREP submission. The report mainly

focuses on program level outputs and to the extent possible gives an indication of the impacts attained during the 2009 fiscal year.

SO1. Improvement of livelihood capacity of vulnerable households

FH/DRC assisted communities in Katanga Province to enable them to overcome the consequences of the long-lasting civil war. As individuals return to their homelands, FH has helped these communities rebuild their lives through improved livelihoods and asset-creation. The main target groups are vulnerable households composed of refugees and internally displaced people. The objective of the program is to improve community wellbeing and livelihood capacity by improving agricultural and livestock production and therefore increase household income.

SO1 (agricultural recovery and development) is comprised of three intermediate results: (1) increase/diversify agricultural production, (2) natural resource management, and (3) increase/diversify market-led income.

IR. 1.1 Increasing and diversifying agricultural production

To increase and diversify agricultural production, FH/DRC focused on the following areas during FY1:

- Seed distributions to vulnerable households
 - Households receiving seeds and tools from distributions or seed fairs, and seed protection rations
- Distribution of small livestock and training on management
 - Distribution of goats and ducks and trainings to the selected groups for small animal husbandry
- Agricultural extension through training of small groups (FFLGs and associations)
 - FFLGs established and oriented
 - FFLG members trained in improved soil and water management practices, integrated pest management practices, improved post-harvest storage management practices.

Seed distributions to vulnerable households

Vulnerable households participated in seed fairs where they received seed protection packages (i.e., food rations), a hoe, and a coupon of about \$8-10 to buy seeds at the fair. A total of 2,393 vulnerable households (993 in Kalemie; 1,400 in Moba) participated.

In Kalemie, beneficiaries received food rations for 3 months; however, in Moba, beneficiaries received rations for 1 month. In Moba, the food for the second and third months was confiscated by the Moba office of OFIDA (Office of Customs and Excise) which stated that the food was not suitable for consumption. A test was conducted in the provincial capital, Lubumbashi, where the food was found to be acceptable. OFIDA subsequently approved the distribution of the food rations.

Unfortunately, it was too late to distribute the seed protection packages (food rations) because the release from OFIDA occurred immediately before the harvest. FH decided not to distribute the remaining rations for two reasons. First, it would no longer be considered as a

seed-protection ration. Second, distribution during harvest could have depressed prices for farmers selling their produce in local markets. FH is negotiating with FFP an appropriate use of the undistributed seed protection packages.

Table 1: Quantity of Seed Protection food rations distributed in FY09

Distribution Period	Cornmeal (MTs)	Peas (MTs)	Vegoil (MTs)	Quarter's Total (MTs)
Quarter 1 Oct - Dec 2008	199.650	62.949	13.859	276.458
Quarter 2 Jan - Mar 2009	141.504	42.159	10.509	194.172
Quarter 3 Apr - Jun 2009	0	0	0	0
Quarter 4 Jul - Sep 2009	97.572	0	3.407	100.979
FY09 TOTAL	438.726	105.108	27.775	571.609

Table 2. Kilograms of seeds distributed at the seed fairs

Crops	Kalemie		Moba		Total	
	Seeds (kg)	Households	Seeds (kg)	Households	Seeds (kg)	Households
Maize	2,416	270	23,511	784	25,927	1054
Rice	623	132	-	-	623	132
Bean	1,226	408	5,817.5	561	7,043	969
Groundnuts	1,985	807	533.03	49	2,518	856
Shallots	-	-	52.5	6	52	6
Total	6250	1617	29914.03	1400	36163	3017

A field survey indicated that 69% of the beneficiaries who purchased at the seed fair planted their seeds. The vast majority of the individuals who did not plant the seeds received at the seed fairs are those who did not receive the 2nd and 3rd months of the seed protection package (i.e., food ration.)

Table 3. Average yields of crops selected by households

Crops	kg/ha			Percentage of households that planted at least 70% of seeds received*	
	Baseline	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Maize	961	961	552	80	69
Bean	425	425	286	80	69
Groundnuts	558	558	270	80	69

* The impact of the distribution of seed protection packages (food rations) of three months in Kalemie as compared with only one month in Moba should be noted. In Kalemie, 80% of households that received seeds planted at least 70% of the seeds received whereas in Moba only 61% of the households receiving seeds planted 70% of the seeds received.

The FY1 yields were lower than the baseline yields due to flooding in the beneficiaries' fields. FH agriculture staff will continue to train seed fair beneficiaries during YR2 on improved soil and water conservation practices, including improved drainage of land with excess water, water capture and irrigation, trench bunds, micro-basins, and check dams.

Distribution of small livestock and training on management

Goats and ducks are the preferred small animals in the region because they are well suited to the topography and vegetation. 204 goats were distributed to 12 associations and 120 ducks were distributed to 8 associations. These 20 associations were selected to receive the small

animals because they demonstrated the capacities for breeding, proper management of the animals, and agreement to distribute 30 of the offspring to vulnerable members of their communities before selling offspring as a source of income.

Table 4. Small livestock distributed to associations

Small livestock	Distributed	Beneficiary associations
Ducks	120	8
Goats	204	12

The animals were distributed to the associations in July 2009, thus offspring production and distribution within the communities is imminent. During FY1, FH provided technical assistance to the associations on breeding, nutrition, veterinary care, habitat construction, project planning, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. In Moba, 10 training sessions were held for 228 participants; in Kalemie, an additional 10 training sessions were held for 212 participants, thus 440 beneficiaries received training on small animal care.

Also, because of the important role that women play in the care of small livestock in DRC, along with the potential for this activity to greatly benefit women, FH has targeted associations that have a high proportion of female members, especially vulnerable women.

Agricultural extension through Farmer Field and Life Groups (FFLGs) and associations

In FY1, it was targeted and accomplished to establish and orient 200 FFLGs. On average, the FFLGs range in size from 15-20 farmers. During the year, FFLG members received training on composting, an improved soil and water management practice. In Kalemie and Moba 4,164 beneficiaries participated in trainings on composting for small plots, such as home gardens.

In Kalemie and Moba, 4,333 beneficiaries participated in trainings on improved post-harvest storage management practices. Considering that food supply is adversely affected by the 30% of the cereal harvest that is lost to inadequate processing and pests, FH focused on post-harvest grain processing and storage management. Improved technologies for grain processing (separating the chaff from the grain) were presented to the FFLGs. The FFLGs experimented with each one and chose one or more that suits their needs and context. FH agricultural agronomists also presented several improved grain storage technologies and practices to the FFLGs, who experimented with them and chose one or more to suit their needs and context.

In Moba, 822 beneficiaries participated in trainings on integrated pest management (IPM). IPM training concentrated on the main pests that cause damage to the crops that are promoted by the program and the program beneficiaries prioritized (maize, beans, and groundnuts). FH focused on approaches which are practically and economically viable for the beneficiary farmers. FH agronomists trained FFLG members to understand how each crop grows, how different pest populations develop, what the control options are in each specific pest management case, and what the return on investment of these control options is along with the potential impact on the environment and human health.

IR 1.2: Improved natural resource base

In addition to the above mentioned activities, the original plan for FY1 was to implement activities on natural resource management (and seed and cassava multiplication). However, the proceeds from the sale of the monetized commodity were significantly lower than budgeted (a difference of \$536,175). FH made the difficult decision of comprehensive reductions in activities associated with natural resource management and seed and cassava multiplication. However, with the additional \$1 million in 202(e) resources for FH, FH has put the NRM activities back into YR2 programming.

IR 1.3: Improved market linkages

FH agronomists offered two-day training workshops to the FFLG members on the value chain approach and calculating the cost of production. In Kalemie, 2,000 beneficiary farmers participated in a total of 29 sessions, while in Moba 2,044 beneficiary farmers participated in 70 sessions. In addition, the members of 20 producer associations received training of the value chain approach to agricultural development.

Signs displaying prices of agricultural commodities were posted in 8 market areas. The signs displayed the prices of commodities in that particular market in comparison to nearby markets, thus informing consumers and sellers in the area of the (dis)advantages of purchasing and selling in that particular market. FH provided training to the 9 marketing committees who are responsible for maintaining and regularly updating the information on the sign. Moreover, all of the FFLGs and producer associations have indicated that they use the signs in the markets for decision-making.

After being sensitized to the advantages of formalizing their status before the government of DRC, 19 of the associations in Kalemie and 22 in Moba decided to establish statutes and bylaws.

SO2. Improved human capabilities of households

SO2 has two foci: eliciting behavior change by targeting mothers through training, education, discussions, and activity inputs, and providing increased availability of safe water sources and sanitation facilities.

IR 2.1 Improved practice of essential nutrition actions by pregnant women and mothers of young children

In February 2009, with support from FH health promoters, CDCs performed a census of women and young children in the area. They identified 16,591 pregnant and lactating women. In March, the CDCs organized the women into groups of ten. Each group elected one woman to be their leader and from whom they would receive health and nutrition education. The election process yielded 1,870 mother leaders volunteers to transmit the health and nutrition lessons to 14,721 participating mothers. FH regrouped the 1,870 Leader Mothers (LM), 965 in Kalemie and 905 in Moba, into 188 Care Groups (CG), 97 in Kalemie and 91 in Moba. Transmitting health information to mothers through the Care Group methodology using adult education techniques is the main strategy being used to elicit adoption of essential nutrition actions (ENA).

During FY1, FH started developing the health curriculum for the Care Groups. The FH Training and Curricula Specialist developed 3 modules – Introduction to CGs and Breastfeeding, Complementary Feeding and Micronutrients, and Essential Hygiene Actions. Each module included a lesson plan for FH trainers and a flipchart for FH promoters and LMs. Flipcharts for the first two modules were created using drawings from a local illustrator. The pictures drawn by the illustrator were systematically pretested with the target population before finalizing the flipcharts and teaching materials. It was a challenge to find a printer who could produce quality flipcharts at a reasonable price. A printer was eventually secured in Uganda, but that caused the training of LMs to be delayed. Once the flipcharts were printed, the LMs received training for Module 1 which focused on Care Group start up, maternal nutrition, and breastfeeding. In May 2009, three of the four planned Barrier Analysis (BA) surveys were conducted, addressing the behaviors of exclusive breastfeeding, feeding sick children, and complementary feeding. The Barrier Analysis surveys identified the most significant reasons why community mothers do or do not do these behaviors. The BA results were taken into account in the corresponding Module lessons and flipcharts.

In April, 40 FH health promoters and 20 health agents received training on Module 1, followed by training on Module 2 in July in preparation for training Leader Mothers. In July 2009, LMs started meeting in Care Groups for training in the lessons from Module 1 and then taught their assigned mothers the same lessons. On average, each LM met with her assigned mothers to teach about 6 times during the last three months of FY1.

Table 5. Number of CG and Mother Leaders trained by site and by lesson

Module 1	Numbers of CG Trained			Numbers of participants		
	Kalemie	Moba	Total	Kalemie	Moba	Total
				LM	LM	LM
Lesson 1: Care Group Orientation	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 2: Educational Methods	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 3: Maternal Nutrition	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 4: Anemia Prevention	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 5: Early Initiation of Breastfeeding	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 6: Exclusive Breastfeeding	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Lesson 7: Community-based nutrition screening	97	91	188	965	905	1870
Total	97	91	188	965	905	1870

Table 6. Care Groups Activities

Indicators	Target	Achieved
Average # of direct beneficiaries who received health promotion on maternal and child nutrition through Care Group teaching	10,500	14,721
Total # of Care Groups currently active in health promotion	180	188
Average # of Health Extension Workers trained on ENA and/or EHA	900	1870

In August 2009, LMs in CGs organized Garden Groups to implement kitchen gardens with the support of FH Agriculture and Health promoters. Each LM received a hoe, and each CG Garden Group received vegetable seeds plus a machete, watering can, shovel, rake, and sprayer to cultivate their gardens. A total of 1870 hoes were distributed to LMs, and 188 machetes, watering cans, shovels, rakes, and sprayers were supplied to the CGs. The garden inputs were a part of the motivation strategy to encourage the volunteer LMs in their work.

Table 7. Seed distributions for gardening activities of CG/LMs

Crops	Kalemie (kg)	Moba (Kg)	Total (Kg)
Cabbage	4.75	4.5	9.25
Tomatoes	4.95	4.65	9.60
Onions	4.80	4.75	9.55
Eggplants	4.95	-	4.95
Amaranth	47.25	47	94.25

FH is also using a partnership with Population Services International (PSI) to leverage its LM motivation strategy. During FY1, FH started a 6 month pilot project of community based social marketing of health products in Kalemie with a possible scale up in all of the MYAP target areas. LMs within Care Groups in Kalemie are participating in the social marketing of water purifier products which allows them to keep a margin of their sales as profit.

FH decided to eliminate the radio education activity due to the potentially low impact of this strategy. According to the baseline survey, only 27% of the households in the FH coverage area own radios.

Three Quarterly Review meetings occurred, providing an opportunity to review progress and adjust program activities. FH also used them as opportunities to build their Health staff capacity. 51 staff members received training in:

- Adult education - Facilitation techniques
- Barrier analysis - Principles, data collection and interpretation for a communication action plan
- Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) survey: data collection, processing and interpreting data

During FY1 the Baseline survey results were presented in 2 meetings to key regional authorities in Kalemie (23 leaders) and Moba (25 leaders). Participants at the meetings included representatives from the District commissioner, MoH, MoA, UN (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, OCHA, WHO), other NGOs, and the media. The Baseline survey results were also used in CG Module lessons to illustrate the current health situation for LMs. LMs were taught about the initial levels of vitamin A and iron supplementation, infant and young child feeding, and nutritional status of children in the program area to motivate them to action.

IR 2.2 Improved mother's ability to prevent, diagnose and manage common childhood disease that exacerbate malnutrition

FH planned to implement community-based nutritional status screening of children 0-59m starting in April. However, CMAM services that would provide treatment for referred children were not yet available at the regional health centers. FH developed and submitted a proposal to UNICEF to support the MoH in this activity. FH delayed its training of 1870 LMs in community based screening until August 2009 when the first disbursement from UNICEF came in for the MoH. Leader mothers started community based screening in September 2009.

In June 2009, FH actively supported the MoH Child Day campaign, through which 20,503 children received vaccinations, malnutrition screening, and vitamin supplementation. FH was involved in all of the logistical and implementation responsibilities (technical support, communication, community and resource mobilization) of the campaign. Although FH originally planned to contribute to training needs for the event, trainings were done instead by only MoH staff. However, FH took on the role of facilitating the campaign. FH contributed

\$6,000 for the event in Kalemie, and \$5,000 for the event in Moba to cover supervision and transportation expenses of the campaign. LMs played an important role in community mobilization, resulting in improved Vitamin A coverage of children 6-23m (39% at Baseline, 87% measured at YR1 MKPC).

IR. 2.3 Improved access to clean water, sanitation facilities and essential hygiene behaviors

All of the Watsan construction projects for FY1 were completed 100% in both Kalamie and Moba. Ten two-stall latrine stances were constructed in program areas, 2 in market areas and 8 in schools, in sites that were located a safe distance away from all water sources. Each latrine was built with a handwashing station. All of the latrine infrastructure sites comply with the recommended distance between latrine and water point. Latrine construction sites were selected in coordination with the Watsan committee in each community. FH provided the tools and inputs for the construction, while the community provided the labor and were compensated with Food for Work (FFW).

Twenty water points, a combination of 6 shallow wells and 14 protected springs, were constructed during the year. Water point sites were selected in coordination with the Watsan committee in each community. FH provided the tools and inputs for the construction, while the community provided the labor and were compensated with FFW. All of the upgraded water points were tested twice for water quality, in February and June 2009, and all passed. From an FH assessment, the percentage of households with year-round access to improved water sources, where access means either direct connection to the home or public facility within 400 meters of the home was about 34% at the end of YR1. This is due to the 20 FH water points plus some work done by other NGOs in the FH intervention area.

Watsan committee members were elected in April 2009, to form a total of 30 Watsan committees that facilitated the construction of water points and latrines. The water point and latrine construction sites were selected in February 2009. Construction started in April and finished by August 2009. The Watsan committees also received training in hygiene and sanitation behavior promotion from FH staff, training them in their most important responsibility. Now they are sensitizing their community members in appropriate use of the watsan infrastructure and proper sanitation practices. This is influencing the adoption of improved hygiene behaviors by beneficiaries. The 150 Watsan committee members were also sensitized to how to maintain the wells, springs, and latrines in their community. The trainings took place in August and September 2009.

Table 8. Watsan committees and trained members

Infrastructure	Kalemie		Moba		Total	
	# Watsan committees	# of trained Watsan committee members	# Watsan committees	# of trained Watsan committee members	# Watsan committees	# of trained Watsan committee members
Latrines	05	25	05	25	10	50
Water points	10	50	10	50	20	100
Totals	15	75	15	75	30	150

FFW rations were distributed to 300 households who provided labor to construct the Watsan infrastructure. 100 male beneficiaries received FFW rations for building latrines, 70 for constructing wells, and 130 for capping springs.

Cross cutting indicators

During FY1, FH facilitated the initial formation of 21 Community Development Committees (CDCs) in Kalamie and 12 in Moba. 29.43% of CDC members are female. Due to the budget reduction, FH did not implement any formal training plan for the CDCs or facilitate participatory planning for long-term development and emergency preparedness based on an early warning system. The final formation of the CDCs will depend on the reorganization of the number of communities coordinated by a single CDC, resulting in a reduction to 28 CDCs for both regions.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A baseline survey was conducted in February 2009 and FH/DRC staff were trained by an outside consultant and staff person from FH/US HQ in KPC enumeration and supervision prior to data collection. The consultant and the FH/US staff member, in collaboration with FH/DRC staff, worked on data processing and analysis and completed the report in April 2009. The report can be found in Annex G.

FH implemented a mini KPC survey (MKPC) in September 2009 to measure change in effect indicators after the first year of program activities. The LQAS methodology was chosen not only to collect information about behavior and knowledge indicators, but also to compare the 12 areas of supervisions for Health and Agriculture. The MKPC survey targeted 3 populations: Mothers of children 0-5m, Mothers of children 6-23m, and Recipients of tools and seeds.

Table 9a. Health and Nutrition Target Populations for LQAS

Activities	Targets	Indicators
ENA	Children 0-5m Mothers of children 0-5m and 6-23m	- % of underweight (WAZ<-2) for children 0-23m - % of children 0-5m exclusively breastfed - % of children 6-23m with appropriate child feeding - % of children from 6-23 months received Vitamin A - % of beneficiary caregivers of children 0-23m of age who regularly (biweekly or more often) meet with a health promoter to learn about health.
EHA	Mothers of children 0-5m and 6-23m	- % of beneficiaries adopting at least 3 improved hygiene behaviors

Table 9b. Agriculture Target Populations for LQAS

Activities	Targets	Indicators
Seed distribution	Recipients of tools and seeds	% of beneficiaries who use the minimum (3) number of sustainable agricultural technologies (FFP)

2. Success Stories

New Goat Breeding Technique is Introduced



Ephraim, a resident of Kichanga, raises goats as a livelihood

Ephraim, from Kichanga, participates in his community's CDC and is a member of an FFLG. His village is located 11 kilometers from Kalemie on the road to Tabac.

According to Ephraim, before the MYAP goat activities were introduced, most of the families let their livestock animals roam free around their houses and fields. They

did not keep their animals in corrals or stables, and were unaware of the new breeding technique which houses male, female, and pregnant female goats in different stalls. Now that the MYAP goat raising activities have started, the participants have received training from FH staff which introduced them to a new stable construction design and new breeding



techniques. Today the participants possess more skills for managing small livestock care and production.

Ephraim states “During the last wars, our animal stables were destroyed, which crippled our livestock livelihoods. Now that we have constructed new breeding stables in our villages, we believe that soon we will regain lost ground in goat production. We are extremely grateful to USAID and FH for enabling us to restart our livestock activities.”

Goat stable with segregated design

Local CDC Makes Inroads in Community Coordination



Masonga Bin Assumani, active member of local CDC

Masonga Bin Assumani, from Kibanga, a village located 20 kilometers from Kalamie on the road to Kabimba, is an active member of his local CDC. Masonga revealed that in the past, the villages around him never had a firm arrangement for coordinating development activities amongst themselves. Each village worked individually and very few initiatives were suggested by local leaders. Development activities were scattered among the villages, resulting in poor cohesion and lack of initiative from community leaders.

With the new CDC structure introduced by the MYAP, the members of the CDC are better able to coordinate development activities across the different villages and promote local initiatives from each community. Masonga states that once the local leaders organized into a CDC, “...we had the opportunity to discuss and decide together our [village] problems, and then address some common priorities within our different villages. Now we plan to draft a development plan that we will use as a reference for all projects initiated by NGOs or other actors. The CDC is the vehicle through which each development initiative for our community will be coordinated.”

Local Mother Makes a Change in how Food is Distributed Within Her Family

Maman Muzinga Kyandombe is a woman from the community of Kithanga who is participating in the MYAP Care Group activities. She has received health and nutrition education from local mother leaders which has influenced her to change the way she feeds

her family. Muzinga related that she used to serve her husband very big portions of food, to the detriment of herself and their children. She reasoned that since he was the one working to obtain food for the whole family, he needed to eat the largest portion in order to recover his strength. In addition, cultural norms dictated that she prioritize her husband when sharing food or else be thought greedy and receive lots of criticism from her community.

After hearing a lesson about maternal and child nutrition, she now understands the energy and nutritional needs of mothers and children in order to keep them healthy. As a result, Muzinga changed the way she shares food in her family. Muzinga now portions out food according to each members respective need. Muzinga explains, “In the beginning my husband did not understand and showed resistance [to the new behavior]. But when I explained to him that we need to share the food based on individual needs and physical status, he accepted.” Muzinga has noticed better health in herself and her children since she made this change to how food is distributed within her family.



A Leader Mother teaching her neighbors with the FH flipcharts. She is sharing messages about proper nutrition and care for mothers and young children.



Maman MUZINGA KYANDOMBE now shares family food equitably at lunch time after receiving nutrition education from mother leaders

3. Lessons Learned

Adopting a development approach in a post-conflict context:

It is often difficult and very complex when making the transition from a relief to development program such as in FH/DRC’s MYAP. This requires a change of perspective, and approach from FH’s previous emergency programs, for both FH staff and beneficiaries served. It was made apparent to FH management staff that it was important to clearly and thoroughly explain the long-term developmental approach to staff and beneficiaries and ensure the concept and approaches are well-understood. With beneficiaries, it can be particularly challenging when they may have benefited from emergency programs in the past and the concept of long-term development is unfamiliar to them. The new approach will be continued and promoted through staff trainings and community meetings with beneficiaries.

Motivating volunteers:

Years of conflict in eastern DRC created various challenges in motivating volunteers. In post-conflict societies the social fabric becomes weakened and dismantled, creating a lack of community cohesion. Individuals and families also lacked basic assets for survival, further weakening the social fabric of the community and the ability to mobilize quickly. FH is learning innovative solutions to increase volunteer motivation and will continue to assess this issue. The Care Group model has been successful in motivating Mother Leaders, along with income-generating activities such as kitchen gardening. In addition, they receive a badge and T-shirt to increase their visibility and recognition in the community.

Small livestock:

A challenge faced for small livestock husbandry was the ducks had difficulty laying eggs due to poor feeding. One lesson learned from a particular FFLG was that the process of collecting household waste-based duck feed needs to be performed by each member household. In the FFLG where this occurred, there were no problems with the ducks laying eggs. In the 2nd year of the MYAP, FH promoters, for all FFLGs will promote that duck feed needs to be collected by each member household to ensure the ducks are productive. A second lesson learned was that the administrative packages for ducks and goats need to be readjusted. Last year, \$250 for ducks and \$400 for goats were given to each association or FFLG. The associations noticed that raising ducks requires more inputs in terms of shade construction and feeding compared to raising goats. In YR2 the allotment will be changed so that duck breeders receive higher amounts of the administrative package than goat breeders.

Marketing based on cost of production:

FH taught the FFLGs and associations about production cost calculations and analysis and recommended to the farmers they do not sell at less than the production costs in order to make a profit. However, the Economic Affairs Office of the Territory sets the market prices and it is not uncommon that the prices set by the Territory Economic Affairs Office are lower than the production costs. For the future, FH will involve a representative of the Territory Economic Affairs Office in the production cost calculation and analysis trainings as well as advocate for the market driven economy approach.

Association and FFLG training:

FH worked with trainers from the Ministry of Agriculture to train FFLG members, mainly in small livestock production. The percentage of participants who received at least a 70% score on their post-test was low (about 42%). FH took note that there was a problem with the training methodology; the MoA instructor did not use adult education facilitation methods when conducting the training for the participants. The training materials were also in French (not the first language of the attendees) for participants with very low education levels. In YR2, FH staff will work with each trainer to insure that the content and training methodology are congruent with the participants' education levels. In addition, training materials will be translated into the local language, Swahili.

4. Annex Attachments

- Annex A: Indicator Performance Tracking Table
- Annex B: Detailed Implementation Plan
- Annex C: Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
- Annex D: Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table
- Annex E: FY 09 Expenditure Report
- Annex F: Monetization Tables
- Annex G: Baseline Report