

Catholic Relief Services Burundi FY 2009 Results Report

Annual Results Report Multi-Year Assistance Program (2008 – 2011) Award: FFP-A-00-08-00080-00

Title II Catholic Relief Services, Burundi Program Fiscal Year 2009

Submission Date: November 2, 2009

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List of Acronyms

BADEC	Bureau d'Appui au Développement et à l'Entraide Communautaire de Ngozi
BCC	Behavioral Change and Communication
BDDM	Bureau Diocésain de Développement de Muyinga
CMAM	Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRS/BI	Catholic Relief Services/Burundi
DPAE	Provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work
FY	Fiscal Year
IMC	International Medical Corps
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
ISABU	Burundi Institute for Agricultural Sciences
LOA	Life of Activity
MoH	Ministry of Health
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
PD/Hearth	Positive Deviance/Hearth
PLHIV	People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
VCBHA	Volunteer Community-Based Health Activist
WFP	World Food Programme

Annual Results Summary:

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), in partnership with International Medical Corps (IMC), is implementing a three-year Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP). This program began in August 2008 and will end in August 2011. In Fiscal Year 2009 (FY09), the MYAP consortium, hereinafter referred to as the “Consortium,” completed its first year of implementing the MYAP. The overriding objective of the program is to reduce chronic and transitory food insecurity of targeted vulnerable households in Kayanza, Kirundo and Muyinga provinces by 2011. MYAP activities target households in the most vulnerable watersheds in Gahombo and Gatara Communes in Kayanza, Gashoho Commune in Muyinga, and Kirundo Commune in Kirundo. However, certain health activities take place in the entirety of the three provinces. With FFP approval, CRS did not submit an Annual Results Report for FY08 because the program began in August 2008, so this report will include any relevant information regarding FY08. During FY09, the MYAP consortium directly improved the food security of over 155,579 direct beneficiaries.

In the **health** sector, the Consortium provided supplementary rations to over 71,000 severely and moderately malnourished children in over 50 health centers, and it built the capacity of over 94 health center staff. In addition, the Consortium assisted over 500 vulnerable People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and their families with supplementary rations. It also developed a behavior change communication (BCC) strategy for improved child and infant nutrition.

The Consortium’s **agricultural** program worked with 8 tree nurseries that are producing agro-forestry trees, including such species as eucalyptus, grevillea, calliandra, to be planted on at-risk hillsides to control erosion. In addition, it assisted 4,195 farmers through lowland valley rehabilitation that improved water flow. Of these farmers, 925 had their access completely restored following severe degradation of valley infrastructure. The Consortium multiplied 10 hectares of disease-free cassava, which will serve vulnerable farmers in FY10. Through seed fairs, 1,350 households gained access to their choice of seeds and inputs and injects, and cash was injected into the local seed supply chain. In addition, the Consortium worked with community extension agents to train over 2,550 farmers on improved agricultural and veterinary practices, and it began working with agro-enterprise interest groups and individuals on rice and potato market chains.

During FY09, the Consortium’s **community resilience** program focused primarily on gender programming. Over 150 people were trained on the advantages of shared decisions regarding household assets, and some have emerged as “positive deviants” in their community.

As this year also had many start-up activities, there were some delays in program implementation that have led to some activities being pushed back to the second year. However, the Consortium is on track to meeting program objectives and impact in the second year of the program.

1. Health

Annual Results

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 – Vulnerable households have enhanced human capacities.

Intermediate Result 1.1 - Households practice optimal infant and child feeding practices.

One output in this intermediate result (IR) is to encourage community-based approaches for the promotion of good infant and child feeding practices. The MYAP consortium conducted an analysis of barriers to breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices and designed a behavior change communication (BCC) strategy accordingly with easy-to-understand graphics. This BCC strategy will be used significantly in the second year of the project in the Consortium's work on the community level. Volunteer Community-Based Health Activists (VCBHAs) will be trained to work with communities to promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF). VCBHAs and Consortium health promoters will work with lead mothers from the communities via the Care Group model in the areas of exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, hygiene and sanitation, and health-seeking behaviors. Based on expert technical guidance and in order to harmonize with the new PM2A and other USG supported projects in Burundi, the Consortium decided to use a Care group model approach rather than a Mother to Mother Support Group model in implementing these activities. Each household in the targeted communes will be included in these campaigns. The Consortium will start Positive Deviance (PD)/Hearth in the most vulnerable communities in Year 2.

Another output under this IR is that pregnant women and children under five have access to routine, comprehensive growth monitoring and coaching. Realizing that facility-based growth monitoring was very weak, the Consortium trained 94 Ministry of Health (MoH) staff on growth monitoring and follow up, including at least two staff-members of each targeted health center. In total 178 people (health care staff and others) were trained on child health and nutrition during this first year (Indicator 1.1.9). In addition, in connection with the MoH, each health center was supplied with growth charts and monitoring tools. Another activity in this output is community-based growth monitoring and coaching; however, the MoH has not yet developed its strategy regarding this activity. As the success of this activity depends on Ministry support, the Consortium, in close collaboration with other non-government organizations such as Concern Worldwide, is advocating for the MoH to accelerate development of this activity. The Consortium will continue to work together with the MoH to implement the activity.

The third output of this IR is to strengthen community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) in target areas. The Consortium organized an information workshop to which all community leaders in various sectors were invited. The goals of the MYAP were discussed, and community leaders expressed interest in taking ownership of the project. Likewise, at the end of the first year, the Consortium organized a workshop to review the program's progress thus far. A report of what has been achieved was discussed, and members of the community had an opportunity to ask questions and make recommendations for future activities. Additional meetings and workshops will be organized to ensure communities are informed of future

programmatic developments. The Consortium will also provide the volunteer health activists with communication material to encourage CMAM.

Other activities under this IR are creating or strengthening stabilization centers, outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP) and supplementary feeding programs (SFPs). All three stabilization centers were functional, but required Consortium support for better management, staff training in the CMAM approach, and material support. The Consortium began supporting the Musinga and Kayanza stabilization centers with family food aid rations and technical guidance in February 2009. As already reported to USAID, Doctors without Borders (MSF) intervened at the Kirundo stabilization center in January 2009 to respond to concerns of increasing severe acute malnutrition due to drought in the province. The Consortium provided family food aid rations to the Kirundo stabilization center from February to June when MSF withdrew from the center. At that time, the Consortium began providing technical and training assistance to the Kirundo center as well.

The Consortium began supporting all stabilization centers in March 2009 with equipment and supplies such as blankets, mosquito nets, weighing scales, height boards, mid-upper arm circumference measuring tapes, plastic containers, and other supplies. The Consortium works closely with the provincial offices of the Ministry of Health, especially the nutrition focal persons to oversee and supervise the staff in their respective provinces.

The Consortium has supported a total of 45 OTPs thus far: 9 in Kayanza, 21 in Kirundo, and 15 in Musinga. Each OTP provides family rations to severely malnourished patients without medical complications who are receiving Plumpy Nut from an UNICEF program. To prevent supply gaps in therapeutic foods, the Consortium supports the provincial health offices in the transportation of Plumpy Nut and provides fuel for vehicles used in distribution supervision. In addition, the Consortium supports 44 SFPs with food commodities. The Consortium also trained 89 MoH nurses and 81 MoH paramedical staff on the Burundi CMAM protocol, leading to an improvement in the management of malnutrition cases.

Two indicators in the Indicator Performance Tracking Table refer to CMAM activities. Indicator 1.1.2 measures the number of children 6-59.9 months reached by USG-supported nutrition programs. The Consortium reached 68,284 children out of the FY09 target of 290,000 children. Indicator 1.1.5 measures the number of children 6-23.9 months reached by USG-supported nutrition programs. Likewise, the Consortium reached 9,173 children out of the FY09 target of 42,000 children. The Consortium did not meet the targets that it set for itself, and there are several conclusions to be drawn. First, rations were only distributed for seven months rather than a full year, because the commodities arrived at the port in January and in Burundi in February. Second, Consortium staff worked hard to combat corruption by eliminating opportunities for names to appear multiple times on beneficiary lists, and by adhering to admittance criteria. In this way, the number of beneficiaries has been reduced from initial estimates made during the proposal.

There was, however, an over-estimation of potential beneficiaries during the proposal and program implementation. In any case, the Consortium treated all children who met the admittance criteria for the four malnutrition programs for the targeted health centers.

Intermediate Result 1.2 - HIV-affected households consume sufficient food for optimal nutrition.

One output of this IR is that HIV/AIDS-affected individuals on antiretroviral therapy (ART) have access to appropriate supplemental food. The Consortium provides monthly rations to targeted beneficiaries in Kirundo province. This activity was briefly challenged by a multi-actor decision to increase ration sizes from an individual ration to a family one shortly prior to the beginning of Consortium distributions in all three provinces. In cooperation with World Food Programme (WFP), the PLHIV/AIDS associations, and USAID/Burundi, it was agreed that WFP would resume distribution to PLHIV/AIDS in Muyinga and Kayanza provinces, while the Consortium would supply family rations to Kirundo beneficiaries. Following formal approval by USAID, nutritional support restarted in July and provides monthly food rations to up to 550 households in Kirundo.

Another output in this IR is that HIV-affected households have improved knowledge of proper diets. Due to the delay regarding ration size (described above) the informational sessions on proper nutrition at ration distribution points and the demonstration keyhole gardens were delayed. These activities are planned to begin in Kirundo province in Year 2. The Consortium undertook a dietary diversity survey of HIV/AIDS food aid beneficiaries that will inform this activity. Based on these assessments and technical advice, the Consortium has decided that creating demonstration vegetable gardens at the HIV/AIDS association level is a more appropriate approach than keyhole gardens. A seed voucher scheme and technical advice from agriculture technicians will complement this activity.

Intermediate Result 1.3 - Households practice good health-seeking behavior.

The outputs of this IR are to increase awareness among vulnerable households of common childhood illnesses, such as diarrhea, malaria, and acute respiratory infections, and that they respond appropriately. Unfortunately, due to delays in program implementation, this activity has not yet been conducted. The Consortium has just finalized the list of volunteer health activists who will attend the training. The training curriculum is completed and training will take place in November 2009.

Intermediate Result 1.4 - Households use appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices.

One output of this IR is that optimal hygiene and sanitation practices are promoted. During this first year of activity, the Consortium conducted two surveys to collect information on infant and young child feeding practices. A consultant performed a Knowledge, Practices, Coverage and anthropometric surveys with the collaboration of the MoH. The survey report is now available, and the Consortium is sharing the results with other stakeholders.

Another output in this IR is that access to potable water is increased to targeted communities. The Consortium has identified water sources that are to be rehabilitated, but work on the rehabilitation has not yet commenced. This is due to competing priorities in getting some of the

other activities started. Rehabilitation work will begin in November 2009. A complementary activity is the mobilization of water committees which will be done simultaneously.

Lessons Learned

- Due to early misunderstandings with some provincial Ministry of Health and health center staff regarding protocol for patient admissions to food aid programs and the elimination of opportunities for corruption, the Consortium has learned the necessity to maintain a close working relationship with its governmental and health partners to avoid any misunderstandings;
- The Consortium assumed during the proposal process and program implementation that health center staff understood and correctly applied the national protocol for treating malnutrition. However, due partly to high staff turnover and lack of adequate supervision, the Consortium discovered that health center staff did not follow ration sizes and admission criteria. For this reason, the Consortium trained all health center staff on the national protocol, and a refresher training may be necessary;
- The Consortium initially placed too much emphasis on the head of the health center for assuring adherence to rations sizes, admission criteria, and the safeguarding of the food aid commodities, but it has since drawn on the health management committees to ensure that there are more people providing oversight.

Success Story

Supplementary Rations and a Bit of Good Luck Aids Mughisha

Beatrice Nizigiyimana is a forty-year-old widow from Gisanze, in the commune of Gashoho Commune, Muyinga province. She has seven children, only one of whom goes to school. Beatrice grows bananas and other crops on her plot of 150 square meters, but she and her children occasionally work on her neighbors' farms during harvest for food or a daily wage of about 50 cents per day. Despite her efforts, Beatrice's family sometimes doesn't have enough to eat, and it is common for them to go several days without food at a time.

One of Beatrice's daughters is seven-year-old Mughisha, which means "good luck" in Kirundi, the local language. For all her life, Mughisha was fragile and sickly due in part to Beatrice's prenatal health problems and a low birth weight of about 3.3 lbs.

Two months ago, Mughisha was so emaciated and ill that everyone thought she would die.



Beatrice's neighbor, Xavier suggested that Beatrice take the child to Gashoho Health Center, where she might find help. A couple of months earlier, Xavier had brought her 4-year-old son to Gashoho, where he was assisted by the MYAP Consortium.

Following a two-hour walk, Beatrice arrived

Beatrice, Mughisha and an older daughter following her recovery. Photo by Alexis Kabona/IMC.

at the health center, bearing Mughisha on her back. The tiny girl was admitted with a body weight of 7.1kg (15 lbs). “The first day I arrived at Gashoho Health Center,” said Beatrice, “staff took care of us and treated my daughter free of charge. They even gave us food on a regular basis. My daughter gained weight and recovered very fast,” says the amazed mother.

After six weeks, Mughisha gained more than 3lbs and was discharged from the program. With Mughisha healthier, Beatrice has more time to increase the family income and has decided to seek a bigger plot of land. Mughisha’s story is just one of the many successes of the MYAP Consortium in Burundi.

--The MYAP Consortium is composed of Catholic Relief Services in collaboration with International Medical Corps.

2. Agriculture

Annual Results

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 – Vulnerable households have enhanced and sustainable livelihood capacity.

Intermediate Result 2.1 - Vulnerable households have improved production in environmentally-sustainable ways.

The first output of this IR is to increase knowledge of soil conservation techniques. After an analysis of existing soil conservation techniques and noting that there are no organized or regular efforts to conserve the soil, the Consortium held meetings at the colline level to build awareness on soil conservation. Forestry technicians helped organize eight groups of interested farmers into tree nursery associations. In the interest of promoting an agro-enterprise direction in this project, all associations are producing trees that will be sold on the market with no subsidy from the Consortium aside from the initial start-up assistance.

Community extension agents and agro-enterprise technicians are working with the nurseries on business development skills to ensure that they will continue in this important work. It is the Consortium’s hope that the tree nursery associations will be financially viable in the second year of the project and need only technical assistance. In addition, work on erosion control on the hillsides began in the last quarter. This Food-For-Work activity is targeted at previously identified at-risk and degraded land on the hillsides.

The second output of this IR is to improve knowledge of appropriate water management techniques in the three lowland valleys of the targeted watersheds. CRS held meetings with local administrators and the population to explain the objective of the activity and to motivate the participation of each stakeholder in an activity that has the potential to substantially increase production of crops, especially rice. Engineering consultants provided an in-depth hydraulic, topographical, and sociological study of the valleys. These studies provide Consortium technicians and the population an analysis of why these previously engineered valleys have

fallen into disrepair and a plan for how to rehabilitate them. With the support of the population and the local administration, Consortium technicians and workers from the watersheds began the rehabilitation of the valleys. The primary canal has been dug out and re-calibrated in each of the three valleys, and the teams are in the midst of digging the secondary canals and installing dams. Farmers in each valley have been very appreciative of the work so far, as water is properly draining from the valley for the first time in years, and they are able to plant crops in fields previously inundated.

Prior experience and the engineering studies show that, in general, rehabilitated valleys fall into disrepair due to a lack of maintenance of canals and a failure of the many farmers in the valleys to work together for the irrigation pattern that benefits the community as a whole. Often, water management committees are trained at the end of the project as the PVO is closing the project. Linked to this lesson is that the farmers in the lowland valley need to see the impact of the valley rehabilitation in their own increased agricultural production well before the end of the project. To this end, the Consortium has begun in the final quarter of FY09 to organize water management committees. For the next two years, technicians and community extension agents will work intensively with both the water committees and efforts to increase agriculture production and business opportunities in the lowland valleys.

A third output of this IR is that vulnerable households and farmer groups have increased knowledge of improved and appropriate agricultural techniques. Consortium technicians trained 22 Provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (DPAE) agricultural extension agents on two topics which are important in the MYAP – identification of cassava plant diseases and the importance and techniques of composting. The agricultural extension agents then were charged with training 30 farmers each in the targeted watersheds. Consortium technicians attended the majority of these trainings. In addition, veterinary staff trained 63 DPAE veterinary extension agents on identifying and preventing common diseases in goats, the animal that the Consortium will distribute. These veterinary extension agents then trained 30 future beneficiaries of goats in the targeted watersheds. The indicator 2.1.4 reports that 2,550 farmers have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training.

A fourth output in this IR is that vulnerable households and farmer groups have knowledge of crop and livestock diversification. This output has also gone hand-in-hand with the above activity of training farmers on controlling and preventing crop and animal disease. The Consortium surveyed the existing veterinary pharmacies in the markets surrounding project areas. The analysis clearly showed that the creation of community veterinary pharmacies was unnecessary, as it would discourage the existing local market.

The fifth and sixth outputs in this IR are that vulnerable households have increased knowledge and access to appropriate outputs. The Consortium is facilitating the introduction of new varieties of disease-resistant cassava in a multiplication process taking place in 10 hectares. The Consortium also held seed fairs in two of the three watersheds in FY09 (the third fair was held in early FY10) which facilitated access of 1,350 farmers to seeds. In the first quarter of FY10, the Consortium will distribute Burundi Institute for Agricultural Sciences' (ISABU) rice seeds for multiplication to farmers in the lowland valleys, and facilitate the distribution of good quality potato seeds and sweet potato vines. These crops are all products the Consortium has identified

with farmers as value chains and are linked to agro-enterprise activities. In addition, technicians have worked with the local governments and the communities on introducing the Consortium's strategy on goat solidarity chains. With the communities, the Consortium identified vulnerable beneficiaries who will receive local race and improved-race goats, and worked with them to prepare stables and plant grasses. Goats will be distributed in the first quarter of FY10.

Intermediate Result 2.2 - Vulnerable households have adopted strategies and techniques to diversify and increase revenues.

One output in this IR is that vulnerable households have improved access to small-scale credit and savings opportunities. The Consortium's Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) targets vulnerable households in particular as a way to build capital and social trust as well as basic business skills. Following discussions of SILC methodology on a colline level, the Consortium asked those interested to form themselves into groups for training and the implementation of SILC groups. The Consortium has finished the training of seven of the proposed fifteen groups, with the rest of the groups anticipated to be trained by the end of October 2010. The Consortium will continue to monitor their progress and implement new groups in FY10.

A second output in this IR is that farmer groups have exploited local market opportunities. This output has to do with the promotion of private sector development. As this is a relatively new activity for the Consortium and Burundi, the Consortium invited an agro-enterprise technician from CRS Madagascar to spend 8 weeks in Kirundo to train intensively Consortium staff and begin the agro-enterprise activities. The Consortium has conducted sensitization meetings with interested farmers in each of the watersheds, developed training modules, and conducted market chain analyses for rice, potato, and goats. In early FY10, training will begin for interested groups of farmers on agro-enterprise methodology, introducing business development services, and helping farmers conduct their own cost-benefit analyses of potential products. Another important activity planned for FY10 is the introduction of DPAAE agricultural extension agents to agro-enterprise methodology.

Lessons Learned

CRS' monitoring and evaluation unit and an independent consultant studied progress in the field and have proposed several recommendations:

- Make training materials more accessible to semi-literate populations by using more illustrations and pictorial graphics ;
- Accelerate anti-erosion activities and get more buy-in and participation from landowners in the anti-erosion work;
- Rehabilitate the entire lowland valley rather than proposed sections because the watershed ecosystem is so inter-linked;
- It is necessary to gain the buy-in and participation of community extension agents, the DPAAE, and local administration, especially in the lowland valley rehabilitation activities;

- As agro-enterprise is a relatively new direction for rural development in Burundi, it is necessary to reinforce the capacities of CRS, governmental extension agents as well as beneficiaries. It is also productive to analyze the barriers to agro-enterprise techniques.

Success Story

Restored Access to Land and Livelihoods in Muyinga

Violette Hatungimana, resident of Rugerero, in Gashoho commune, Muyinga province, has farmed a plot of land since her childhood in one of the three lowland valleys that the MYAP Consortium is currently rehabilitating with the support of USAID. Since 2007, she has not been able to access, much less farm her land, because the lowland valley was inundated.

Due to the irrigation infrastructure falling into disrepair and the lack of a water management committee to motivate residents to keep canals clear, water no longer drained properly and most of the valley was unusable. The valleys of watersheds contain the most productive land throughout Burundi, so the loss of these lands has had a large economic impact on Violette and her neighbors.



The Kankavyondo valley in Muyinga following draining work by the MYAP Consortium in August 2009. Photo by Christophe Barekebivugire/CRS.

In July, Consortium technicians and teams of workers began clearing the primary canal, allowing water to drain out of the lowland valley. Within days, the valley drained enough so that farmers could return to their plots to prepare to plant for the first time in two years. Violette is hopeful for a good harvest this year which will help contribute to her family's income.



Violette with CRS/BI provincial coordinator Remy Twagirayezu at her home in Muyinga in August 2009. Photo by Christophe Barekebivugire/CRS.

As the Consortium continues to rehabilitate the water infrastructure in the lowland valley where Violette lives, it is also mobilizing water management committees that will add to the project's sustainability strategy. Violette is ready to participate in one of these committees, as she sees the direct impact of keeping the canals clear of water that could threaten her livelihood. If Violette and all her neighbors in the valley see the individual and collective benefits of a well-drained valley, the MYAP Consortium hopes that farmers will collectively maintain the rehabilitation work for years to come.

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3. Community Resiliency

Annual Results

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 – Vulnerable communities have enhanced resiliency.

Intermediate Result 3.1 - Communities and local government agents have collaboratively developed community-based early warning and response action plans.

The first output in this IR is that communities and local government agents have the skills to assess risks to their food security. One activity is to collect data on a set of trigger indicators that could identify developing problems of food insecurity in MYAP areas. Upon consultation with the FAO, the Consortium adapted the trigger indicators presented in the proposal so that its data collection would contribute the FAO's monthly *Système d'Alerte Précoce - Surveillance de la Sécurité Alimentaire* report. The Consortium submitted reports for April through July on its trigger indicator analysis to USAID/FFP. The Consortium has not yet started implementing in the community-level early warning and response action plans in the first year due to focusing on other MYAP activities. A consultant will assist in working with communities on designing action plans in the first quarter of FY10.

Intermediate Result 3.2 - Vulnerable households are efficiently managing their assets in an equitable manner.

One output in this IR is that women and men understand the importance of mutual decision-making regarding management of household assets. Following a training of Consortium staff, CRS/BI's gender specialist trained 69 men and 51 women from the targeted watersheds on the advantages of shared decisions regarding household assets. Following the training, these people were asked to share what they learned with their communities. They shared their experiences with an estimated 1,100 people. Positive deviants are beginning to emerge, providing examples of households who have begun being more participatory in making household decisions. Over 63 per cent of households state that decisions are being taken in a more equitable manner, an improvement from the baseline study (Indicator 3.1.12).

Lessons Learned

- Increase pace of trainings for “positive deviants;”
- Greater involvement of existing gender-focused civil society organizations on a grassroots and provincial level as well as the local administration in awareness building activities.

Success Story

Improving Women's Participation in Household Decisions in Kirundo

Déo Muhizi lives in Kiyanza in the commune and province of Kirundo, one of the MYAP intervention zones. A former hillside leader, he attests that his family used to have a very unequal division of responsibilities and that he regarded himself as the only person with the right to make decisions involving the household's resources. While he made all decisions for the family, he says that "my family's livelihood was due only to my wife's labor." Each night, he would return to the household without greeting any of his family. One day his wife asked him why he did this, and he responded, "To whom would I say hello?" Déo said that he felt that no one in his household had the right to know "what I did, where I went, or when I would come home."



Déo's wife, Marie Liberate, rented a plot of land in the lowland valley without telling him. When Déo found out, he said that he beat her to make her understand that she could not make such a decision without him.

One day, Déo's wife asked his permission to join a women's association that was going to discuss household conflicts. He approved of her participation because he saw her as the sole source of conflicts in his household and that maybe she would listen to the advice of the other members and change her behavior. Much to Déo's surprise, Marie Liberate changed in different way than he expected, demanding greater participation in decisions about selling or buying assets. She even encouraged him to get involved in a tree nursery which Consortium agriculture technicians were assisting. He reluctantly checked out the tree nursery and decided that he was very interested indeed. There, he met a Consortium community extension agent who had also been working with the women's association. She talked to Déo over the course of several months about participatory decision making about household assets, and slowly, he realized that he had put a large burden on his family and decided to include his wife and grown son in decisions.

Déo Muhizi, a farmer in Kirundo who started including his wife this year in decisions regarding household assets. Photo by Josélyne Sindabizera/CRS.

Déo said that the family recently decided to buy three goats with the harvest and his son is starting university next year. His family's life is still not easy, but Déo says that he is sure that participatory decision making will help his family manage assets better and will lead a better future.

--The MYAP Consortium is composed of Catholic Relief Services in collaboration with International Medical Corps.

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
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Goal: By 2011, Vulnerable households in Kayanza, Kirundo, and Muyinga have reduced their chronic and transitory food insecurity													
SO 1: Vulnerable households have enhanced human capacities.													
Impact Indicators													
1.1.1 % of children 6-59 9 months of age with height for age Z-score < - 2 S D FFP Impact	(-)	56%	N/A			N/A			N/A			50%	
1.1.2 # of children 6-59 9 months of age reached by U S G - supported nutrition programs		0	290,000	68,284		290,000			290,000			290,000	
1.1.3 % of children 6-59 9 months of age with weight for age Z-score < - 2 S D FFP Impact	(-)	40 7%	N/A			N/A			N/A			30 7%	
Monitoring Indicators													
1.1.4. % of children 6-23 9 months of age with weight for age Z-score < - 2 S D FFP annual	(-)	NAV	40%	NAV ¹		35%			30%			30%	
1.1.5. # of children 6-23 9 months of age reached by U S G - supported nutrition programs		0	42,000	9,173	21 8%	86,000			89,000			89,000	
1.1.6 % of caregivers demonstrating proper food hygiene behaviors ² FFP annual	(+)	0 0%	10%	0 2%	2%	20%			30%			30%	

NAV: Not Available

N/A: Not Applicable

¹ The related activity has just started hence no results can be shown.

² Proper food hygiene behaviors refers to food washing and exposition, cleaning equipment and utensils; hand washing after preparing raw animal products, handling dirty items, after defecation or touching the body.

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
1.1.7 % of caregivers demonstrating environmental hygiene behaviors ³ FFP annual	(+)	71.4%	75%	83.3%	111%	80%			85%			85%	
1.1.8. # of caregivers reached by U S G -supported food hygiene behavior programs	(+)	0	13,600	7,353	54%	14,000			7,200			34,800	
1.1.9 # of people trained in child health and nutrition through U S G-supported nutrition programs F-Process Annual	(+)	0	175	178	101.7%	700			700			700	
1.1.10. % of PLHIV eating the recommended # of times per day FFP annual	(+)	NA	10%	37.8%	378%	30%			60%			60%	
1.1.11 # of PLHIV reached by U S G -supported programs		0	0	550	500%	1,400			2,800			2,800	
1.1.12 # of people trained with USG funds in malaria treatment or prevention F-Process Annual		0	450	0	0% ⁴	450			450			450	
1.1.13 # of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water as a result of USG assistance F-Process Annual	(+)	0	3,000	0	0%	4,000			5,000			5,000	
1.1.14 # of people in target areas with improved access to adequate sanitation that meets sustainability standards as a result of USAID assistance F-Process Annual	(+)	0	750	0	0%	1,000			1,250			1,250	
1.1.15. # (cumulative) of community water and sanitation committees established and trained as result of USAID assistance F-Process Annual		NA	15	0	0%	20			32			32	
1.1.16		0	750	0	0%	1,000			1,250			1,250	

³ Environmental hygiene behaviors include having a proper disposal of: feces (or presence of latrines), domestic garbage, waste.

⁴ The implementation of the related activities (indicator 1.1.12 to 1.1.16) has been delayed to FY10

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
# of people trained in water and sanitation													

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
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IR 1.1: Vulnerable households practice optimal infant and child feeding practices

Outcome Indicators

1.1.17 % of children 6-23 9 months who received complementary feeding during last 24hours	(+)	80 7%	92%	65 9%	71 63%	94%			96%			96%	
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IR.1.2. HIV Affected Households consume sufficient food for optimal nutrition

Outcome Indicators

1.1.18. % of PLHIV eating the recommended # of food groups	(+)	NAV	TBD ⁵	3 3%		10%			15%			15%	
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IR 1.3. Vulnerable households practice good health seeking behavior

Outcome Indicators

1.1.19. % of caregivers seeking professional treatment/advice for infant and child illness	(+)	66%	71%	83 8%	118 03%	75%			85%			85%	
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IR.1.4. Communities and their households use appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices

Outcome Indicators

1.1.20. % of vulnerable households that achieve a 70% or more on a household hygiene-and-sanitation-practices score sheet	(+)	1 9%	10%	5 3%	53%	20%			30%			30%	
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NAV: Not Available

N/A: Not Applicable

⁵ Following the PLHIV groups identification during the 1st food distribution targets for both FY10 and FY11 were set.

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
SO 2. Vulnerable households have enhanced and sustainable livelihoods capacity													
Impact Indicators													
2.1.1. Household dietary diversity score FFP IMPACT	(+)	4 6	N/A			N/A			N/A			5 6	
Monitoring Indicators													
2.1.2. # of households benefiting from activities to maintain or improve household access to food during the FY FFP-annual	(+)	0	3,000	5,545 ⁶	184 8%	4,500			6,000			6,000	
2.1.3. # of sustainable agricultural technologies being transferred through USAID programs FFP annual	(+)	0	4	8	200%	4			5			5	
2.1.4. # of farmers who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training F Process annual	(+)	0	4,912	2,550 ⁷	51 9%	8,912			12,912			12,912	
2.1.5. # of producers organization, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance F Process annual	(+)	0	30	8	26 7%	60			90			90	
2.1.6. # of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance F Process annual	(+)	0	900	3,184	353 7%	1,650			2,400			2,400	
2.1.7. # of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance F Process annual	(+)	0	2,664	NAV ⁸		8,664			14,664			14,664	
2.1.8.	(+)	0	10	8	80%	15			15			15	

⁶ CRS exceeded the planned number of beneficiaries due to a larger than expected number of farmers in each lowland valley.

⁷ CRS did not reach the target of 4, 912 farmers receiving short-term training due to delays in program implementation.

⁸ The MYAP food security team did not come up with a sound way to accurately measure this indicator. In light of the above, we suggest dropping it out.

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
# of agriculture-related firms benefiting from USG supported interventions F Process annual													
2.1.9. # of people receiving USG supported training in Natural Resource Management and/or Bio diversity Conservation F Process annual	(+)	0	1,920	1030	53.6%	3,840			5,162			5,162	

IR.2.1. Vulnerable households have improved production in environmentally-sustainable ways

Outcome indicator

2.1.10. % of targeted households using at least 3 technical recommendations for soil conservation and water management MYAP outcome	(+)	NA	30%	18.4%	61% ⁹	45%			60%			60%	
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IR.2.2. Vulnerable households have adopted strategies and techniques to diversify and increase revenues

Outcome indicator

2.1.11. % of vulnerable households that have fully adopted "new" strategies and techniques to increase and diversify their revenues MYAP outcome	(+)	NA	14%	0	0% ¹⁰	35%			50%			50%	
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NAV: Not Available

N/A: Not Applicable

⁹ This modest achievement is due to delays in the anti-erosion work on the hillsides. Beneficiaries have started using soil conservation techniques and planting trees.

¹⁰ The implementation of related activities has started although it is still early to measure the adoption of strategies and techniques.

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
SO 3- Vulnerable communities have enhanced resiliency.													
Impact indicators													
3.1.1. Average number of months of adequate food provisioning in program areas FFP-IMPACT	(+)	69	N/A			N/A			N/A			90	
Monitoring indicators													
3.1.2. # of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance F Process annual	(+)	0	500	0 ¹¹	0%	1,500			3,000			3,000	
3.1.3. # of communities (sous-collines) assisted to improve or develop early warning system FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.4 # of communities that had disaster early warning system in place FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.5 Total number of communities assisted to improve or develop infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.6. Total number of communities that had improved infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.7 # of communities assisted to strengthen safety nets FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.8 # of communities that had safety nets in the FY FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
3.1.9 # of communities assisted to strengthen community capacity FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	

¹¹ The implementation of the relating activities (ie from indicator 3.1.2 to 3.1.11) were delayed to FY10

Appendix - BURUNDI-MYAP FY2008-2011 - Indicator Performance Tracking Table

3.1.10. # of communities that had strengthened community capacity in the FY FFP annual	(+)	0	6	0	0%	15			32			32	
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Indicators	Desired direction of change (+) or (-)	Baseline FY 08	FY 09 Target	FY 09 Achieved	FY 09 % Target met	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Achieved	FY 10 % Target met	FY 11 Target	FY 11 Achieved	FY 11 % Target met	LOA Target	LOA Achieved
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IR 3.1. Communities and local government agents have established community-based early warning and response action plans

Outcome indicator

3.1.11. Percentage of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems in place MYAP Outcome	(+)	NA	6%	0	0%	15%			32%			32%	
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IR 3.2. Vulnerable households and other households are efficiently managing their assets in an equitable manner

Outcome indicator

3.1.12. % of vulnerable households and other households with at least a score of 5 out of 5 on the score sheet MYAP outcome	(+)	46%	50%	63%	126% ¹²	60%			70%			70%	
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NAV: Not Available

N/A: Not Applicable

¹² The annual survey team reported a high enthusiasm of the community for the gender sensitivity activities.