

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Objective 1 Food Security</b>	
<b>1.11</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.111</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.IV</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>Objective 2 Emergency Shelter</b>	
<b>2.11</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.111</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2.IV</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Appendices</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Financial Report</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Objective 1 workplan</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Group contract</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Impact evaluation</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	
	<b>(a) Seeds</b>	
	<b>(b) Cemicals</b>	
	<b>(c) Animals</b>	
	<b>(d) Tools</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>(a) Buranbi</b>	
	<b>(b) Buyengero</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter Map</b>	



Sweet Potato Crop, Butare

## I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Program Title: **Community Food Security Program for Vulnerable Families**

Grant No. AOT-G-00-99-00183-00

Country: Burundi

### Objective 1

#### Food Security in Bururi Province

Within the past six years Bururi Province in southern Burundi has been seriously affected by insecurity. The results of hostilities have been mass population displacement, damage to infrastructure and essential services, restricted access to agricultural land and seeds and tool, all of which has lead to a steady decline in the population's access to food, health and nutritional status. Improved security in some areas has enabled some families to recommence agricultural activities and return to their collines from the displaced camps. The present opportunity is to now work with these families and support them to re instate their system of livelihood.

Burambi and Buyengero Communes,  
Bururi.

August 9<sup>th</sup> 1999 to August 15<sup>th</sup> 2000

### Objective 2

#### Emergency relief in Bujumbura Rurale

20,000 blankets have been distributed to a target population of 10,000 families. The erection of 51 communal hangars has provided shelter to a target population of 4,794 people amongst the most vulnerable in the regrouped sites of Bujumbura Rural Province.

Both activities have contributed towards an improved quality of life for this target population in Bujumbura Rural.

Bujumbura Rurale

6 October 1999 to 6 January 2000

## **Objective 1 Final Report Food Security in Bururi Province**

### **1.11 Program Overview**

The civil war in Burundi has had a devastating effect on the lives and livelihoods of its inhabitants. Killings, mass displacement and looting are regular occurrences. Within the last eighteen months, however, a general improvement in security has enabled much of the population to re-settle on or close to the sites of their original homes. Yet limited amounts of seeds and tools, spasmodic insecurity, restricted access to land, distances to markets, an unstable economy, lack of ministry resources and poor harvests means that the food security of the population remains fragile.

Concern began working in Bururi Province late in 1997 with seeds and tools distributions. Assessments carried out in September and August 1998 identified Burambi and Buyengero communes as areas of high need with large numbers of vulnerable people and where NGO (Non Governmental Organization) activities were limited. Program areas identified included rehabilitation, water and programs to support the development of food security within the communes.

#### **1.11.A Goals and Objectives**

*The project proposed to contribute to the following goal:*

To reduce long-term dependence on relief among reinstalled families vulnerable to food insecurity through increasing their capacity to cultivate their land and engage in income generating activities.

*The project aimed to demonstrate its effectiveness through achieving the following objective:*

To make a sustainable improvement in the food security of 320 recently reinstalled and vulnerable families in Burambi and Buyengero communes through the commencement of agricultural activities which increase household food consumption by at least 10% in one calendar year.

#### **1.11.B Target Group**

##### **Target Population**

16 groups of 20 households selected on the basis of their vulnerability.

##### **Critical Needs**

Food and livelihood security in Bururi Province, as elsewhere in Burundi, focuses on agricultural production and its resulting food and non-food exchanges. For the most vulnerable members of the reinstalled population, displacement has meant greatly reduced land access and a loss of nearly all productive assets. These people are therefore particularly susceptible to food and economic insecurity. In addition, after a number of inquiries it was found that many of the most basic agricultural skills (such as composting and anti-erosive techniques) had been discarded during the crisis. Furthermore, the

and anti-erosive techniques) had been discarded during the crisis. Furthermore, the agricultural infrastructure and support systems, formerly in place to support the settled populations such as food and income generating activities, had been destroyed or no longer had sufficient funds to function.

Concern has identified the need for participatory community group development for vulnerable families through existing Ministry of Agriculture support structures.

### **1.11.C Geographical location**

It was decided that Concern would target 160 vulnerable families in each of Buyengero and Burambi Communes of Bururi Province. The Concern base in this province is in Tora, one and a half hours drive south from the capital. The 16 targeted associations are all within two hours drive, mainly west of this base.

## **1.III Program Performance**

### **1.111.A Program performance vis-à-vis program objectives.**

In order to achieve program objectives an activities plan for the year was compiled. (See Appendix 2). Discussed below is the programs overall performance and accomplishments against each of the activities listed within this plan.

#### **Program target: 16 collines identified and 16 community groups active**

Program achievements: With the assistance of key informants such as the Commune administration, local priests and school teachers 16 collines (8 in Burambi and 8 in Buyengero) considered to be worst affected by food insecurity, have been identified. Each community group comprising 20 of the most vulnerable families of the commune, All 16 groups are now active involving a total of 287 families in two communes.

Each of the groups when activated signed a contract (See Appendix 3) with Concern which formalized what Concern required from the group and what the group could expect from Concern.

#### **Constraints to achievement of the target:**

The first quarter of the program saw the establishment of 4 community groups as anticipated. Two were immediately activated, having already been identified before the 1<sup>st</sup> of August with a further two associations started two months later. All were active in time for season A.

It was the identification of the third quarter community groups where constraints were first encountered. The reasons were as follows:

A sudden deterioration in security during October 1999 resulted in travel restrictions, imposed by UNOCHA, to essential missions only. Throughout this period Concern was

only able to continue supporting community group activities through the national, Bururi based, agronomist and the Program Coordinator in Bujumbura. Full field support was not resumed until early February 2000. Immediately four new groups were activated.

With the experience gained in the first 6 months of the program the program staff were able to support the identification of the remaining 8 associations in March.

The delay has not impacted seriously on the overall objectives. In some cases it has brought about late planting reducing the final yields. All groups have, however, been able to take advantage of Season B. In addition the livestock element of the program has not been effected at all. All 16 groups have now received support long enough to realistically impact on their household food consumption.

**Program target: For each active group baseline data collected on household food economy, household food consumption and knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to food security. For each group PRA needs assessment completed.**

Program achievements:

Before activities commenced a PRA needs assessment including discussion of the following was completed for each group:

- Steps involved in securing food for the household
- Identification of existing capacity and constraints at each step
- Ranking problems/constraints to identify those which are having the biggest effect on food accessibility
- Cause analysis and identification of solutions for most important constraints
- Use of solutions to formulate activity plans

In addition baseline information on food security was collected for each association before they commenced activities and at the end of the program period on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July. Information on this was collected through a semi-structured questionnaire. In addition 3 families in each association were identified to monitor changes in food consumption. Information on these issues was collected through a questionnaire format. and will be collected from the same families within the group at the end of 12 months.

The information formats are based on those of World Food Program (WFP) and Save the Children (SCF) who have considerable experience in this field. The Concern food security and nutrition team liaise closely with SCF/WFP in relation to food security evaluation and have participated in training provided by both organizations. Key findings from these evaluations and field visits are outlined below.

PRA

The initial PRA work formed the basis for planning activities and inputs to the associations and designing the training inputs required. In addition the relationship built up through this formed the basis for developing the format for collection and valuation of food consumption and food security data.

### Food Consumption

Information collected into relation to food consumption includes family size, frequency of meals and quantities of food consumed by the family. Appendix 4 summarizes the findings for the associations at the time of writing this final report. Because only two groups had gone through the complete harvest cycle we have only collected complete data for these two. We will be conducting more evaluation follow up studies with families over the next twelve months, and the table will gradually be completed and forwarded to USAID.

#### Key findings on food consumption:

Baseline data shows that the average calorie intake for families within the 16 associations is 12051 Kilocals based on data collected from 3 families in each group. The average family size within the associations is 8, which gives an estimate of an average if 1506 Kilocals per person. This is below the minimum calorie requirement of 2100 Kcals per day per person.<sup>1</sup>

Meal Frequency: Meals are prepared twice a day and breakfast is provided in households only if food remains from the previous evening meal.

#### Main Foods cooked by the families include:

Staple foods Maize, maize flour, cassava flour, sweet potato, potatoes, and cassava bread  
Additional Beans, cabbage, bean leaves, ground leaves, tuber leaves, dried fish  
Others; Palm oil, salt, sugar. Fruits are taken occasionally.

As mentioned, final evaluation data is not yet available on all associations. In the two associations where the evaluation has been completed there has been an increase in calorie intake by families of more than 10% in line with the overall objective of the program. There has also been a change in the types of food that people have been able to access, this is taking into account seasonal availability of food. In addition people are reporting that they are now able to buy items such as sugar cane, cassava and sorghum or banana beer outside normal meals.

### Information Quality

It should be noted that this is an estimation of calorie intake and bias will occur reflecting on the accuracy of the figure from the initial collection where the information is collected on a recall basis using a semi structured interview technique. Bias also enters the calculation where quantities given as local measures are calculated to grams and where local foods are approximated to other types to match foods on the nutrient chart.

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<sup>1</sup> WHO recommendations are for a minimum calorie intercede based on light activity, i.e. activity 1.4 times the basal metabolic rate. ICRC recommend a figure of 1400Kcals for minimum calorie intake based on moderate activity. Jaspars s. and Young H. " Good Practice Review 3 " general Food Distribution in Emergencies: from Nutritional needs to Political Priorities" relief and Rehabilitation Network. Overseas Development Institute. London 1995

### Food Security

A semi structured interview technique was used to evaluate food security in relation to sources of revenue and food, use of revenue, resources available to the household and how they are used. This information was collected for each association before they commenced activities and at the end of July. The information was then collated in tabular format for each association. The estimation of quantities within the report is based on production of season B 1999 and Season A 2000. Quantities are estimated using local scales. It has been summarized under the two communes of Buyengero and Burambi. Further information was provided through observation on field visits.

### Key Findings in relation to Food Security.

During the year the diversity of crops planted has increased but there has been no increase in the quantity of land cultivated.

The amount of resources available to the association has increased due to their harvests. At this stage however the associations are re-investing their gains for next year so that the impact on food security at household level is limited at this stage. This is reflected in the fact that the source of food at household level has not changed greatly. However more positively the sources of revenue have begun to increase,

### Constraints to achievement of the target:

During initial group set up the amount of information to be collected and questionnaires to be used were found to be impractical if group activities were to commence in a timely fashion. For this reason the planned knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP) survey was reformulated. In the place of using questionnaires used recorded discussion at group activity reviews, around attitudes towards household food security; recorded pre and post training discussion; and recorded observation (by camera) of changes in field practices.

**Program target: Inclusion in food security activities and training of local authority personnel has been on going.**

### Program achievements:

PIA RuBuBu<sup>2</sup> personnel, including agronomists and animators, were involved at every stage of the program from the initial group identification and commencement to the day to day activities themselves. A three-day workshop was conducted by AFRICARE who educated a core group of PIA RuBuBu and Concern personnel in participatory rural appraisal techniques, and in the implementation of community group management committee training. There are now 2 PIA RuBuBu agronomists and 2 PIA RuBuBu community educators capable of training group management committees in:

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<sup>2</sup> Project d' Intensification Agricole en Communes de Rumonge, Burambi et buyengero is a local agricultural and livestock development organization. It is a government agency with salaries paid through the government. Over the past 12 years it has been sporadically supported d by an Austrian NGO. Prior to this program the PIARuBu supported 11 community associations.

- The organizing of the group committee itself. This has included participatory techniques and ideas as to how best to conduct meetings.
- Project management, with an emphasis on the day to day administration of inputs and outputs.
- Conflict prevention.

The Concern agronomists regularly attend PIA RuBuBu co-ordination meetings in order that activity and training plans can be discussed and agreed upon.

At every opportunity PIA RuBuBu staff have been encouraged to monitor and support group activities in their Communes. The Concern agronomists have made a number of field visits with PIA RuBuBu staff to give support and advice when appropriate.

Prior to this program PIARUBUBU were offering limited support to 11 community group. Their capacity to carry out this work and expand was limited. Problems within this included travel distances, financial support and educational materials. As a result they had not been actively supporting groups for a time and skills development and refreshment was also important. Concern over the program period worked with PIARUBUBU to develop their capacity through facilitating when possible meetings with community associations, developed skills of PIARUBUBU staff, supported work plans and activities were appropriate and provided materials for their use in training such as white boards and books. Motivation was increased through the contact with Concern as they are essential to the support of the community associations.

#### Constraints to achievement of the target:

In the initial stages of the program the absence of an expatriate agronomist limited the amount of support and visits made available to PIA RuBuBu staff. Since February, however, the amount of practical field visits increased significantly as did the amount of formal training sessions.

**Program target: Active community groups have produced quarterly action plans for discussion and assessment.**

#### Program achievements:

Prior to each agricultural season the community groups produced a three-month action plan of intended activities. These plans were used, in conjunction with Concern and PIA RuBuBu, to decide upon the most appropriate inputs for that particular season. In addition they also incorporated on going and additional ideas for improving agricultural husbandry. Activities planned by groups have included:

- The farming of a variety of food crops.
- Goat and chicken production.
- Improvement of soil fertility through making compost; the use of organic manure; stabilization of top-soil (planting along contour lines); and use of leguminous plants such as calliandra and soya .
- Construction of food stores and animal shelters.

- Ideas as to how best to utilize harvests and additional animal off spring.

Constraints to achievement of the target:

For people whose access to food is a daily concern, future planning can only be viewed as a luxury that they can ill afford. Therefore, especially early on in the program planning took the form of PIA RuBuBu and Concern personnel making suggestions that the groups simply agreed with. It has been noticeable more recently, especially after AFRICARE training, that planning skills have improved. Groups are developing many ideas about what they would like to do with the harvest of Season C production.

Support in this area will continue for each group after the end of the program.

**Program target: Active community groups have been provided with the materials necessary to complete their quarterly action plans.**

Program achievements:

Those groups identified early in the program, Ruhera, Muzenga, Gishiha and Muyange, benefited from 1999 Season A inputs. Since then all groups have received arable inputs for both Season B and C. In addition they have also received livestock. For a full breakdown of inputs provided per group (See Appendix 5). A brief summary, however, is provided below:

- Seed:* Irish potato, sweet potato, beans, onions, cabbage, carrots, aubergine, soya, tomato and wheat.
- Livestock:* Goats 112 females (local breed) and 16 males (caprine breed).  
Chickens 144 hens (local breed), 128 hens (Rhode Island Reds) and 48 cocks (Leghorn).
- Fruit Trees:*<sup>3</sup> 342 Avocado, 337 Orange, 60 Mandarin, 23 Citrus, and 20 Guava.
- Tools:* hoes, sapetes, machetes, spades, axes, chemical sprayers, jerrycans and watering cans.
- Fertilizer:* DAP, Kcl, Urea, and Lime.
- Pesticides*<sup>4</sup>: Dithane, Thiram, Endosolfam, Actellic, Tracker, and Dimethoate.
- Construction materials:* plastic sheeting, iron sheeting, bamboo, doors, padlocks, hinges, wire mesh, 25 x 25kg cement.
- Additional Inputs:* 336 agricultural text books, a trident for the mapping of contour lines, 64 rain coats, 16X50kg scales.

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<sup>3</sup> All have been ordered and paid for at Project Maraicher et Fruitier - Bujumbura , where they will remain under nursery supervision until the ideal transplanting conditions in October.

<sup>2</sup> Funded by a private donation

Constraints to achievement of the target:

*Reduced access* during October and November 1999 resulted in some of the earlier established groups' inputs being delayed. Fortunately, however, the majority of Season A seed had already arrived and was planted. Additional inputs required to sustain the crop were found locally by staff based in field.

*Seed:* Some of the imported seed, especially the tomatoes carrots and aubergine have provided some concern. Within the international community the introduction of cultivars (new improved varieties) has been viewed as risky. With a precarious balance between land availability and population density, failure will result in increased food vulnerability. In addition many imported crop varieties require high inputs of pesticides, fertilizers, irrigation etc. which cost well beyond the reach of the associations. Within the local population a natural fear towards the unknown has been discernible.

Many of the locally sourced varieties of seed have proved most effective. This has certainly been the case with both bean seed and potato seeds. So far the sweet potato seed, although not ready for harvest until December, has performed without incident. Much of this can be attributed to the high quality of seed production on the Kisozi estate. Although nowhere in Burundi produces internationally recognized certified seed, Kisozi is maintained by ISABU who do follow CIP guidelines.

The only notable incident with local seed occurred when one 50kg bag of wheat was contaminated with Grain Weevil. It was subsequently burnt.

*Livestock:* Goats – By the end of March all groups had received 7 females (local breed) and 1 male (caprine breed) and breeding activities began. To date many females have either given birth or are pregnant. Additionally the Alpine male has been used to serve other females in the community. Mortality rate of the given females has been below 5%, two females have known to have aborted (Mabawza group). One male has been treated for sarcoptic scabies (Kirira group) which later died and was replaced and one (Murara group) was treated for a mucus forming eye infection. Compost production including goat manure has continued.

For all the groups Oxytetracycline injection or spray antibiotic, Supa Dip scabies and ticks prevention medicine and Bolusole de-worming tablets have been stored centrally ready for use when required.

*Chickens* – The distribution of chickens has taken place in the final month of the program. It has involved the local purchase of 144 hens from Tora and Matana markets as well as 176 three month old male and female chicks from Burundi's lead chicken producers in Motoyi, Bujumbura.

For fundamental disease control vaccinations against NCD (Newcastle disease) and internal parasite treatment with Piperazine, have been administered. In order to assist the

initial start up of the flock 3 months of concentrated feed has also been distributed. This has been made up of maize, cotton stem, burnt bones (calcium), premix, rice husk, salt. Different ratios of mix have been put together according to the birds' age. To date constraints have been very few, with only a minimal percentage of loss during transportation.

*Tools:* It was quickly recognized that the locally produced watering cans were of very poor quality, therefore they have been replaced by a plastic imported kind. This lack of quality has also been most apparent with the chemical sprayers, so far a more adequate type has only been sourced and we still await arrival.

The area of most frequent anxiety, however, has been over the FAO supplied hoes. The particular brand has proven inadequate in the hard, stonier lands of the higher regions of Bururi. In most cases the stem has broken close to the shaft within its first few encounters with terra firma. Although a much smaller replacement distribution has been performed, a partial solution has been to use these newer, stronger hoes, plus their own, to perform the more extreme cultivation and the FOA ones for lighter work.

*Fertilizer:* There is no doubt that the use of fertilizer has greatly assisted crop performance. The program's biggest constraint here is both a national scarcity of stock in the country and the farmers' lack of funds to invest in such inputs.

The overall knowledge and understanding of application is reliable. Particularly with lime use, however, local practices have prevented optimum benefit. As land is in such short supply, the time between one harvest and the follow on crop is minimal. The result is pre-planting applications happening very close to planting dates themselves, without much time to settle.

*Construction materials:* In most cases the construction of both the goat and chicken housing has been performed with enthusiasm. The construction of the storage facilities, however has required some alterations. Some groups have hesitated in building their own store and on further inquiry have stated it is far too dangerous to keep their harvest with them, so they prefer to keep it at the commune central store. For this reason Concern has decided to assist these bigger stores with improved flooring and roofing materials.

#### Constraints to achievement of the target:

The country's fragile economy and rapid price fluctuations continues to mean that items such as soya bean seed and chemicals are hard to procure and more expensive than original estimates.<sup>5</sup> In addition to this, throughout the program, agricultural market prices

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<sup>5</sup>Soya Bean – Sept 1999 380 Fbu/kg , Feb 2000 450 Fbu/kg (FAO av Monthly commodity price bulletin). Chemicals – Dithane M45 3600 Fbu/kg (original estimate), present price 4800Fbu/kg (Homologation Des Pesticides, Gitega).

in general have declined.<sup>6</sup> Many of the tools and implements required have also proven unavailable or of poor quality which will be to the detriment of their life expectancy.

**Program target: Community groups have been provided with ongoing training and support in activity implementation.**

Program achievements:

Crop and, animal husbandry and food storage education sessions:

The majority of group education, in the above, has taken the form of practical support visits. Concern and PIA RuBuBu staff used the time of implementation for demonstrations and for discussing more effective agricultural techniques. The groups expressed early on in the program, during activity reviews, that this method was often more useful than the more formal training sessions.

Throughout the year an array of subjects have been discussed, those which have undergone most debate and supervision have been:

*Crop and animal husbandry:*

Firstly it must be mentioned that a priority for Concern field staff has been to remember that it is inappropriate to assume that Burundian agriculture is traditional, unchanged and primitive. Its present form is the result of influences from the past colonial system and with outside market forces. Both have changed traditional, stable agriculture that was adapted to the needs of the community. New needs had to be fulfilled as well as supplying the public with food. Its impact has been inequality and a failure of the agrarian sector to provide all the population with land, food and employment.

With this in mind much of the training and support has revolved around the use of existing knowledge and incorporating simple but effective learning's from elsewhere.

*a) Crop husbandry:*

Early on in the program it was quickly established which crops were traditionally grown in the area and what alternatives might be possible. In addition to providing the most suitable seeds and tools, at the most pertinent time, post harvest maintenance has also been actively pursued.

Within the cropping cycle demonstrations on nursery beds and transplanting, for vegetables, were frequent. These were given at the beginning of each agricultural activity. Rewardingly the need for such training diminished as the following seasons training requirements were a repetition of what had gone before.

Some of the seed provided was from FAO stock. These European varieties have proved (especially in the case of tomato and carrots) to be unfit for the climatic conditions of the upper regions of Bururi Province, where relatively heavy frosts and hail damage was

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<sup>6</sup> Example – Potatoes (Feb 2000) = Fbu 180/kg now Fbu 160/kg. Cabbages (Feb 2000) = Fbu 213/kg now Fbu 120/kg (FAO av Monthly commodity price bulletin).

frequent. This was not the case with the cabbage seed, however. Support has, at least, been given by ensuring the following seasons provision of seed was absent of such of these varieties.

Within the potato crops *pseudomonas solanacearum* bacteria and leaf roll virus have been identified in a number of different plots. The former has been isolated, infected plants and soil was removed and the area marked with a stick. The latter has been treated with dimethoate.

The overall lack of land availability, access has often only been to the most marginal lands, if at all. Throughout the year Concern has managed to liaise with the local authorities to make more available.

Insecticides and pesticides have been made available allowing a rapid problem solving response when required.

DorcasAid, a Swedish NGO in Burundi, who specialize in Irish potato production, gave significant support early on in the project. One area of assistance has been to discourage the cutting of the seed before planting.

Improving soil fertility through composting has required on going training, or at least encouragement, throughout the program. The idea that crops fed with compost grow stronger and are not so easily attacked by disease and insect pests is not new. The making of compost, however, is hard work and takes time and a large amount (30 tons per hectare) is required. Therefore each group has not only required training in good composting techniques but has need constant reminding that in the longer term it is worth it and that it is a lot easier as a shared activity.

*Storage:* With all the groups the importance of clean dry storage has been highlighted and constantly reiterated. Their design has been for general-purpose use, however potatoes have so far dominated. Standard instruction techniques have included:

- Making big roofs so the rain can not get in the sides.
- Keeping the whole room brushed (including the roof).
- Not to use metal roofing to prevent temperature build up.
- Removing of all scrap bark and splinters of all wood before insects can breed under them.

*Animal husbandry:*

Before embarking on the production of both goats and chickens, in conjunction with the groups, Concern researched what was required for purchase and what was locally available. This included housing, feed and supplementary feed, water sources, medicine and where to get the animals themselves. Much was sourced locally. That which was not, however, was introduced on arrival, such as the concentrate feed. Areas that have required support and training have included:

- The huge significance of all round cleanliness, especially at birth.
- Making sure the goats are attended so they do not eat everything around.
- The importance of the animals by product for manure. It was shown how when added to the compost it helped give a good balance between nitrogen and bulky straw or grass.
- Construction ideas. This has been especially significant with the poultry where just about all local production is free range.
- The need for a balanced diet. Although concentrate feed has been provided some diversity would be of benefit such as wild leguminous plants as opposed to exclusively of forage grasses.
- Possible options for expansion, markets and the selling of offspring.
- Support from the PIA RuBuBu Communal vets has been made available.

*Nutrition education workshops:*

Bururi's health center personnel have been utilized to provide simple health and nutrition messages to community groups. These key members of staff, serving our target population, have put together with Concern's expatriate nutritionist, a training module that includes the following:

- The basic principles of a balanced diet which meets nutrient requirements.
- What foods are available in Burundi and the nutrients they contain.
- How to prevent and treat diarrhoea and dehydration.
- Causes, identification and treatment of malnutrition

Each group has attended at least one of the above sessions in their nearest health center. Training methods have been both participatory and demonstrative including discussions and visual aids. All 16 groups have completed these modules.

Constraints to achievement of the target:

Large distances between groups continue to be a problem. Bujumbura based staff spend long periods of time in vehicles and not with the target groups. In addition it has also meant that the regional trainers have not reached as many of the groups as regularly as they would like.

Concern has a good working relationship with Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et Elevage (DPAE) in Bururi. However, the Ministry of Agriculture generally in Burundi is very under-resourced and has little capacity to support essential services or develop activities. This makes it difficult for Concern to suggest new activities with the DPAE or to develop existing activities.

**Program target: Each group has participated in quarterly activity reviews and activities have been amended accordingly.**

All groups have participated in at least two formal reviews of activities. More frequently and ongoing have been discussions in the fields regarding activities, outputs, problems, solutions and so forth. Information has been accumulate in the groups individual dossiers concerning the following which has been most useful at activity reviews (See Appendix 6):

- Number of hectares cultivated per group.
- Yield data and its subsequent use (seed, sale, consumption).
- Number of animals reared.
- Increased knowledge on crop and animal husbandry, food storage techniques and nutrition practices.

Throughout the program workshops have been held with all the heads of all the groups. Activity adaptations and problems discussed plus SWOT analysis carried out. Points raised and activities amended at these workshops have included:

- Realistic input requirements for each of the Seasons.
- How best to obtain access to land in the *marais* (the wetter marshland in the valley bottom excellent for Season C dry season planting and only normally accessible to the better off). For example it was deemed advantageous to use a percentage of the income derived from the potato harvests to rent or buy a small piece of this land.
- How best training should be given with regards to better agricultural practices, including the use of crop rotations and leys in the future.
- The benefits of good storage techniques.
- Insecticides and pesticides to be made more accessible so a rapid problem solving response is possible if and when required.
- Credit would not be given to group members to purchase roofing materials for their own homes.
- The use of the male goat (caprine) to serve the female goats of the whole community.
- The adaptation of training techniques to become more field based and practical.

**Constraints to achievement of the target:**

On at least two occasions activity reviews have been delayed as a result of access problems and insecurity concerns. Other constraints, however have been the lack of technical ex-patriate support at the early stages of the program. The focal points for these meetings have been as geographically central as possible for all, nevertheless some people do still have to travel long distances. Concern has supplied vehicles, the problem however is many of the workshop participants have only traveled very infrequently and become quite ill with the windy roads etc. There is a rather lengthy recovery period on

arrival before their full participation can be given. If the workshop runs for more than one day many people do not turn up for the second day, so as to avoid the uncomfortable experience of the day before.

#### **1.111.B Positive effect of the program.**

The program has been running since August 1999 and the impact on the lives of the people within the associations has only begun to become evident in the last three months. The process has just begun, for the families in the groups, to achieve a level of food security, which would allow them to cope with a nutritional crises. At this stage of the program's development the key transformation is in the level of resources available to the family, group and community. Many of these resources are being re-invested. It is hoped that within the next program period it will be possible to see greater movement from the group level down to household.

Initial interest in participating in the program was low, being reflected by the number of families participating within the program. However as the success of the groups became evident, community interest has increased. Concern now receives many letters requesting advice or support in starting a food security association.

The original program proposed to contribute to reducing long-term dependence on relief by increasing 320 families' capacity to cultivate their land and engage in income generating activities. It also aimed to demonstrate this by increasing consumption by at least 10%. Much of this has been attained .

##### *a) Family Level:*

There is no doubt that although the type of food consumed in the household has altered little, the quantity has. For these families much of the reason for their plight is exclusion from access to what is produced. This program has provided that access. They now have the feeling that they can belong to something. Although little improvement to health and hygiene is discernible at this stage the concept has at least been introduced.

With a stronger feeling of security the families can start to have the luxury of reflection and with that the possibility to think about future plans. Any knowledge learnt in the group will be brought home and shared with family members.

##### *b) Group Level:*

As a unit the members now have the ability to access land. This is even the case during the dry season when the most expensive and difficult land to secure is that in the valley bottoms. Concern is running a similar program in Cibitoke Province. A significant difference between the two is the amount of internal group squabbling. In Bururi, where there is a less transient community base, the groups are more at one with each other. A most positive result is a greater focus on agriculture and the need to secure a harvest than individual position.

That being said a more comprehensive set of rules has been established regarding group governance. It includes some form of support for leadership and sanctions for those who violate them.

The size of the groups has worked well. From experience elsewhere around 20 families provides an excellent balance. As the program has progressed, familiarity with activity reviews has resulted in increased feedback and smaller details being discussed. For example after some debate about chicken water sources the conclusion was to make them as readily available as possible so the chicken spends more time eating than looking for water. They have all been able to save seed for the following season planting. Each of the groups has been able to save or invest in assets. Ruhera association for example has been able to save 180,000 FrBu (180 dollars) from the sale of seed, eat a proportion of there harvest, plant potatoes in over a hectare of prime season C land, buy 5 sheep and one cow and have 4 kid goats. In addition the recently established chicken project means eggs are being laid and chicks expected soon.

Groups are beginning to plan for the future rather than the immediate. Some associations would like to continue to develop their skills and work towards becoming co-operatives. Plans are being made for an increase in land to be rented in the coming year.

*c) Community Level:*

The provision of seed to the groups will help reduce future regional shortages. The most significant has been the potato seed, which has not only been provided in quantity but is also of a high quality standard.

Similarly the provision of livestock will increase the amount of animals in the region. Additionally, however, the male Alpine goat will increase the overall quality. It is already most common for the rest of the community to bring their own female goats to be serviced by him. Much of what has been purchased has been produced within the area. For example some of the seed (wheat, bean and soya bean), 40% of the goats, 50 % of the chickens, some construction and roofing materials. The rest of the community has used the stores, when they have had additional space, (particularly if central such as in the middle of Buyengero town).

The gathering of a field's history means that one can start to incorporate rotations into future cropping plans. This will provide better land for who ever is following in that field, plus the hope it might encourage this as standard future practise.

The effect on the community has been taken into consideration. For example so as not to flood the market all at one time the planting of onions has been staggered.

It must be highlighted that most groups have been able overcome many of their constraints without requiring Concerns assistance. A great deal of effort has been put into crop preservation and good animal husbandry.

## **C Unforeseen circumstances.**

Sadly the situation that has most frequently arisen and that one can least plan for, is army or rebel assault into the area. This has, on a number of occasions, greatly disrupted distributions, plans, field visits and time spent with the groups.

The weather as ever plays a significant role. Its greatest impact has been the premature departure of the rains in mid May. This greatly reduced yields of both the wheat and potato crops. Although this condition is still being viewed as unexpected, the phenomena is actually becoming more expected and is the result of El Nina. It has also resulted in austere summer conditions that have put a great strain on the local communities ability to produce a season C harvest

There is a natural apprehension as to how the imported crops perform. This has, in some cases, resulted in groups giving greater attention to the fields that have been sown with local seed varieties.

Pest and disease epidemics are always a circumstance that arrives unexpectedly. The death of the male goat at Nkizi group, for example, required replacement. Prior preparation for the abrupt will greatly reduce the final loss. Concern has made readily available chemicals and medication for just such a scenario.

## **1.IV Resources Use/Expenditures.**

Total cost of the program: 212,378 US Dollars

OFDA cost of program: 162,700 US Dollars

### **Personnel**

**National Program Staff:** employed in the program - an agronomist, an assistant agronomist, four guards and a cook. Their salary scales fall within normal Concern salary scales for Burundi which have been evaluated on the basis of the local economy.

**Expatriate Staff** charged to the program to the program include a program manager and accountant.

These are the only staff that have been charged to the OFDA project. The increase in expenditure in the fourth quarter is as a result of staff not being charged to the program in the initial part of the program

### **Community Group Support Materials**

**Hoes / Tools :** The hoes, jerry cans and axes were imported and supplied by FAO at the internationally recognised price. The serpettes, machetes and rakes were purchased in the Bururi local market. The more intricate tools, such as the sprayers and watering cans were purchased through a Bujumbura based trader.

**Seeds / Seedlings:** Vegetable seed came through FAO stock, the potato and sweet potato seed from Gisozi estate and all else from local purchase.

**Livestock:** All livestock was purchased in Burundi.

**Storage:** As indicated in the text some stores were built centrally at administration rather than at the site of the association.

**Misc. Materials:** Such as scales to weigh the harvests.

The increase in expenditure in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the program reflects the number of associations and access to the program. In the first quarter of the program only 4 associations were operational. Security issues restricted access in the second quarter of the program. By the end of March 16 associations had been started and the amount of seeds/seedlings provided in both these quarters was constant. The biggest increase in expenditure in the final quarter is livestock when all the livestock was provided.

### **Training Support**

**Training :** Not as much was spent on training as originally expected. This was the result of difficulties encountered, at the beginning of the program. Security delayed the establishment of many groups. In addition much of the training was actually carried out on location, thus minimal expenses were incurred as a result of a lower requirement for per diems. Part of the expenditure on training was on a three-day workshop facilitated by Africare in the second quarter.

### **Transport Capital Costs**

Both the motorbike and landcruiser were marginally over budget. Running costs, however were 20 % over budget. Again insecurity both at the beginning and end of the program meant frequent in and out visits were necessary as opposed to staying in the area for longer periods.

### **Logistical Base**

**Set – up & running costs:** The rental of the house in Tora was less than originally budgeted. Codan base station has been installed in the Tora house for security purposes.

### **Summary of committed resources.**

Landcruiser inclusive of codan.

Motorbike

Codan base station for Tora

Generator

Computer and Printer

All presently used in program continuation funded by OFDA



**Group members in a chicken program constructed as part of the program, Nkiki**

## Objective 2 Emergency Shelter in Bujumbura Rurale

### 2.11. Program Overview

•

#### 2.11.A. Goal and Objectives

Goal:

To contribute towards an improved quality of life for the displaced population of Bujumbura Rural Province and to help prevent an escalation in rates of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.

Objective:

To complete distribution of 20,000 blankets and construction of 50 communal shelters for a target population of 10,000 vulnerable families over a three month period.

#### INDICATOR

#### PROGRESS TO DATE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • Number of blankets distributed                 | • 20,000 blankets distributed to 10,000 of the most vulnerable families |
| • Number of communal shelters completed          | • 51 communal shelters completed to UN specifications                   |
| • Number of people residing in communal shelters | • 4,794 vulnerable individuals  |

#### 2.11.B Target Population

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of families Targeted</u>	<u>Number of individuals targeted</u>
7 . Distribution of 20,000 blankets	• 10,000	• 50,000
• Construction of 50 communal shelters		• 5,000

This emergency intervention aimed particularly to assist those most vulnerable to increased risk of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. This included babies, children, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and the sick.

Effective targeting of communal shelters has been achieved with the most vulnerable family members being allocated access to the shelter rather than granting access per family. Those selected to benefit from this intervention were individuals with no other

available form of shelter and who fell in to those categories listed above. Post-construction assessments showed that the people living in the hangars were those targeted and listed as being vulnerable, and that 70% of the hangars were full to capacity. The remaining 30% of the hangars were full to within 80% of capacity, as some previously identified beneficiaries had since found alternative accommodation within the sites.

For blanket distributions, lists were drawn up in collaboration with the NGO forum involved in non food items distributions and the local administrative authorities,. A team consisting of Concern staff was responsible for the list verification process in the sites, which confirmed beneficiary vulnerability.

### **2.11.C Geographic Location**

Attached to the report is a map showing location of target beneficiaries of blanket distributions and location of communal shelters constructed (see Annex 1).

## **2.111 Program Performance**

### **2.111A. Activities Completed**

#### **A.1. Pre-planning**

Concern attended the daily co-ordination meetings that take place in the buildings of the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Discussions focused on urgent needs identified within the Province of Bujumbura Rural, co-ordination of activities of the International Community, and reporting and updating of security related issues. Collaboration with all agencies working in Bujumbura Rural enabled Concern to best achieve its project objective.

Concern also attended the daily non food items co-ordination meetings held by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), both prior and during the project's activities. This American organization is the lead agency for all non food items activities in Bujumbura Rural Province. Concern worked closely with CRS and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) in order to undertake rapid assessments in several sites and plan shelter construction in response to evaluation outcomes. GTZ, the German technical cooperation responsible for all UNHCR project logistics in Burundi, also participated in the planning by providing a Senior Engineer for assessing project feasibility in selected sites and recruiting site supervisors.

Concern met with the local communal authorities in order to take note of Commune requests for vulnerable IDPs assistance, agree on shelter position and on provision of local labor teams. Local authorities were involved at every stage of the intervention from the selection of local labor teams to the targeting of IDPs for shelter access and blanket distribution.

## A.2. Purchase of construction materials, plastic sheeting and blankets

All materials for the construction of the shelters were sourced locally. These materials consisted of wooden poles, lattes, flat wood, hinges, bolts and nails. An accepted standard of local materials was agreed upon, and approved suppliers were selected to provide same. Where possible, some of the material was purchased directly on site in the IDPs camps. This was especially the case for wooden material. Tools for construction were also purchased locally.

As it is difficult to find plastic sheeting in country of an acceptable quality, it was decided to have monarflex plastic sheeting freighted from Concern's emergency response depot in Rotterdam. Even if shelter is intended to be of a temporary nature only, minimum standards of quality should be considered in such an intervention (ref.: Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, Geneva, 1998).

The same procedure was followed for selection of blankets, but sourcing problems in terms of available quality standards resulted in delivery time delay. Blankets were however sourced from a supplier in Europe and air freighted to Burundi.

## A.3. Communication / Liaison with target population

Concern and GTZ<sup>7</sup> visited all sites prior to shelter construction and blanket distribution. During these visits the list verification was executed. Meetings were held in each instance with the Communal Administrator and the relevant "Chef de Zone" and "Chef de Collines" to discuss logistical details in terms of local labor contribution, position of shelters and distribution implementation.

## A. 4. Shelter construction

Construction of shelters was completed in December 1999 with one additional shelter being constructed as a result of a quantity of materials remaining. The shelters amount to 51 in total and are spread over 4 communes and 9 different sites.

The construction of shelters was carried out by the GTZ construction coordinator and construction site supervisors, while overall management was conducted by the GTZ senior engineer.

Generally construction of shelters went well and all shelters were completed within the objectives and timeframe. Contribution of local labor was guaranteed by the local administrative authorities responsible for sensibilizing local workers to take part in project implementation. Teams of unskilled daily laborers were sourced locally, as well as skilled laborers consisting mainly of carpenters.

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<sup>7</sup> As stated in the project proposal document GTZ were agreed co-funders of this project. They acted as shelter construction coordinators and provided technical experience as well as transport for construction teams.

The construction of one hangar in particular has enabled Concern Worldwide to increase and develop their support of those most affected by the crisis. In Karinzi site, Mutambu commune, the administrator has been using the hangar to house 120 unaccompanied children of less than 14 years old found wandering in the camp. Many of these children had been left as orphans as a result of the recent insecurity, or had been split up from their families in the confusion of fleeing their homes. The hangar provides a much needed refuge for these children, and a group of volunteer women has organized itself to assist in basic schooling and playing activities for the children. Concern has since provided additional emergency support for this target group, and is in the process of compiling profiles of each child in order that re-unification with families might be possible.

#### A.5. Blanket distribution

As mentioned above in section A.1., CRS is the lead agency for non food items distributions in Bujumbura Rural. All the agencies active in this sector participated daily in a forum for co-ordination of non food items available for distribution. Stocks were centrally supervised by CRS, while agencies continued to manage individually their own stocks. Joint assessment missions took place, and after the list verification process, distributions were organized using the available shared stocks of non food items.

Concern, together with CRS and other partners, distributed 20,000 blankets to a target population of 10,000 vulnerable families (see Annex 2). Two Concern team leaders were responsible for distribution supervision, while four distributors handed out the goods to the target population. Distributors were found locally amongst the regrouped population, which ensured local participation in the distribution process.

#### A.6. Constraints

Although Provincial Authorities allowed continued access to the IDP sites to the International Community, the following points hampered program activities:

##### Security:

At the beginning of October two UN staff were killed in the south of the country, limiting all humanitarian work to essential missions only. In Bujumbura Rural regular security incidents forced the staff to cancel their work in the sites. For this reason only a limited number of shelters were completed during the month of October 1999.

##### Access:

Another constraint was the difficult access to the sites. Torrential rains prolonged journey time and limited time available for construction of shelters. In some sites, insecurity along the route and on site has made it impossible for any humanitarian assistance to reach those in need.

#### Topography:

The GTZ construction team was also faced with difficulties linked with the topographical conditions of the area. All sites are located on the steep slopes of the hills surrounding Lake Tanganyika. This made security of hangars and hangar quality especially important.

#### Sourcing of blankets and delivery time:

Sourcing of blankets of agreed quality standards turned out to be difficult. The process of identifying a supplier with agreed material quality took more time than scheduled, which resulted in blankets being freighted and delivered in country in the middle of project period of activity. In order to respect project start date, the first distributions of blankets were carried out using the available joint stocks shared between agencies. When in country, Concern blankets were added to the joint pool of non food items, and made ready for distribution to the most vulnerable of Bujumbura Rural. At this stage, an existing stock of Concern blankets still remains, but assistance has been provided to the targeted 10,000 vulnerable families and all OFDA funded stock has been distributed.

## **2.IV. Resource Use/Expenditures**

### **Staff**

The following staff were involved in project implementation:

International staff	1 project coordinator
National staff	1 senior engineer
	8 site supervisors
	8 teams of 9 unskilled daily laborers

Skilled laborers consisted mainly of carpenters. Guards were provided in order to secure construction area at night, as insecurity was very low in those sites when dark came.

### **Construction Materials, Plastic Sheeting, and Blankets**

A.2 overleaf explains purchase of construction materials. All the payments have been made and labeled.

Purchase of plastic sheeting and freight were provided by Concern USA, as agreed in the project proposal

### **Transport**

The International Federation of the Red Cross regularly provided its truck in order to deliver construction material and rolls of plastic sheeting on site. When that was not possible, Concern hired transport contributed to the trucking of material on to sites. GTZ guaranteed transport of GTZ senior engineer, construction coordinator and site supervisors on site location.

## Objective 1

Concern Worldwide

Community Food Security Programme for Vulnerable Families in Bururi Province

Report to OFDA on Objective 1 Award No: AOT-G-00-99-00183-00

for the period August 1999 to August 2000

QCC	LINE ITEM	Budget	Actual: Total	OFDA	Other
		US\$	US\$		
<b>Personnel</b>	National Program Staff	13,650	11,160	11,160	0
	Expatriate Staff	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
		<b>58,650</b>	<b>56,160</b>	<b>56,160</b>	
<b>Community Group Support Materials</b>	Hoes/Tools	1,920	1,710	1,710	0
	Seeds/seedlings	10,308	11,603	11,603	0
	Livestock	9,418	8,994	8,994	0
		4,512	5,552	5,552	0
	Misc Materials	640	79	79	0
	<b>26,798</b>	<b>27,938</b>	<b>27,938</b>		
<b>Training Support</b>	Training	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,123</b>	0
<b>Transport Capital Costs</b>	Motorbike	3,000	3,917	3,917	0
	Landsruiser (incl. codan)/ & freight	30,000	31,021	31,021	0
	Transport running costs	21,000	25,498	25,498	0
		<b>54,000</b>	<b>60,436</b>	<b>60,436</b>	0
<b>Logistical Base</b>	Set-up & running costs	<b>5,950</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,991</b>	0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>150,648</b>	<b>150,648</b>	<b>150,648</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	US HQ Admin of 8%	12,052	12,052	12,052	0
	Burundi Admin	0	49,678	0	49,678
<b>TOTAL - PROGRAM OFDA</b>		<b>162,700</b>	<b>212,378</b>	<b>162,700</b>	<b>49,678</b>

## Objective 2

### Emergency Shelter Support for IDPs in Bujumbura Rurale, Burundi

Report to OFDA on Award No: AOT-G-00-99-00183-00

15 August 1999 to 31 March 2000

	<u>Expenditure</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Other donors</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>OFDA</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>OFDA Budget</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Variance</u> <u>US\$</u>
Personnel Costs	4,674	4,108	566	185	(381)
<b>Distribution Materials</b>					
Blankets	79,532		79,532	100,000	20,468
Freight	28,401		28,401	16,000	(12,401)
<b>Shelter Construction</b>	29,901	14,500	15,401	12,134	(3,267)
<b>Local Transport</b>	10,819	2,800	8,019	3,600	(4,419)
<b>Sub- total</b>	<b>153,327</b>	<b>21,408</b>	<b>131,919</b>	<b>131,919</b>	<b>0</b>
NICRA @ 8%	10,553		10,553	10,553	0
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>163,880</b>	<b>21,408</b>	<b>142,472</b>	<b>142,472</b>	<b>0</b>

<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Blankets	20,000	0

#### Budget Notes:

Blankets: Due to price and exchange rate fluctuations the cost per blanket dropped from \$US 5 to approximately \$US 4.

Freight: The cost per kg for freight was based on overland freight rather than air freight from Europe

Personnel: The amount needed for personnel for shelter construction was under-estimated

Vehicle Hire: The poor condition of the roads and insecurity meant that an increased number of trips to the field using hired vehicles was necessary

Concern would like to request that the underspend on the blankets can be used to cover the over-spends described above

PD-ABS-718

107013



## **Food Security for Vulnerable families in Bururi Province, and Emergency Relief in Bujumbura Rurale, Burundi**

- Objective #1** To reduce long-term dependence on relief among reinstalled families vulnerable to food insecurity through increasing their capacity to cultivate their land and engage in income generating activities.
- Objective #2** To contribute towards an improved quality of life for the displaced population of Bujumbura Rural Province and to help prevent an escalation in rates of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.

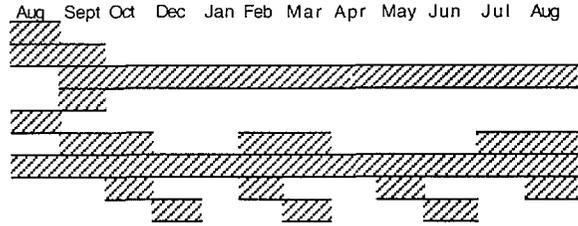
**Final Report August 9<sup>th</sup> 1999 to August 15<sup>th</sup> 2000**

**APPENDIX 2: Year One: Activities Plan**

**August 1999 - August 2000**

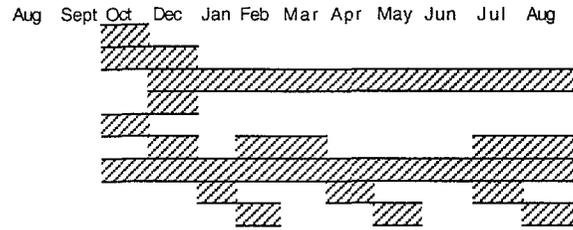
**Quarter 1 - Four Community Groups**

Identification of collines to be targeted and first 4 community groups  
 For each group collection of baseline data and PRA needs assessment  
 On-going training for Local Authority personnel  
 Formulation and assessment of community group action plans  
 Provide management/organisation training to groups  
 Assist four community groups with materials  
 Provide ongoing training and support to quarter 1 community groups  
 Formal review of quarter 1 group's progress  
 Amendermnt of activities based on review



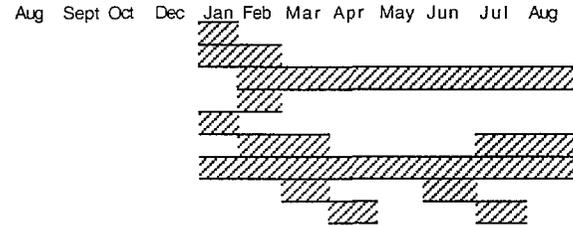
**Quarter 2 - Four Community Groups**

Identification of community groups  
 For each group collection of baseline data and PRA needs assessment  
 On-going training for Local Authority personnel  
 Formulation and assessment of community group action plans  
 Provide management/organisation training to groups  
 Assist four community groups with materials  
 Provide ongoing training and support to quarter 2 community groups  
 Formal review of quarter 2 group's progress  
 Amendermnt of activities based on review



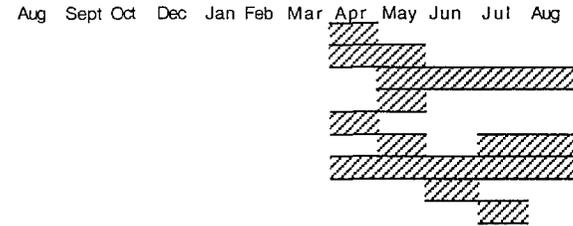
**Quarter 3 - Four Community Groups**

Identification of community groups  
 For each group collection of baseline data and PRA needs assessment  
 On-going training for Local Authority personnel  
 Formulation and assessment of community group action plans  
 Provide management/organisation training to groups  
 Assist four community groups with materials  
 Provide ongoing training and support to quarter 3 community groups  
 Formal review of quarter 3 group's progress  
 Amendermnt of activities based on review



**Quarter 4 - Four Community Groups**

Identification of community groups  
 For each group collection of baseline data and PRA needs assessment  
 On-going training for Local Authority personnel  
 Formulation and assessment of community group action plans  
 Provide management/organisation training to groups  
 Assist four community groups with materials  
 Provide ongoing training and support to quarter 4 community groups  
 Formal review of quarter 4 group's progress  
 Amendermnt of activities based on review



## CONTRACT

Commune: -----

Name of Group: -----

Members of the Group:

1.	8.	15.
2.	9.	16.
3.	10.	17.
4.	11.	18.
5.	12.	19.
6.	13.	20.
7.	14.	21.

Group Objective:

Existing Resources and Capacity:

External Resources Necessary:

Activities: 1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.

### NOTES:

1. Concern agrees to provide the external resources necessary for the listed activities for a period of 1 year from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The group agrees to provide the existing resources that are necessary to carry out the listed activities, for a period of 1 year, beginning from \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Within this year the group agrees to use outputs from the activities to sustain group activities in order that the agreed inputs from Concern can decrease.
4. At the end of this year the group will provide assistance to an other group identified by Concern in the form of a pay back of :  
\_\_\_\_ % of the animals given by Concern

\* This agreement is valid only if a budget is secured from external funders which covers the full year of activities. In the case of suspension of funding Concern reserves the right to terminate this agreement.

\_\_\_ % of their last main harvest (season \_\_\_\_ harvest)

Date:

Group Representative

Concern Representative

Administration

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Assoc. name	Family Size	BASELINE DATA				DATA COLLECTED AFTER 12 MONTHS				Observations
		Cal intake <sup>8</sup>	Morning	Noon	Evening	Calorie Content of Food consumed	Morning	Noon	Evening	
Ruhera	7	8800 Kcals/day 1685 Kcals/person	None	Potatoes 2 kgs	Maize 2 kgs	10106 Kcals per day 1443.7 Kcals per person	Leftover from evening before	Wheat flour 1.5kg Beans 500grms Salt 1 spoon	Beans 80grms Salt 1 spoon Palm oil, 1 spoon	On calorie intake the level of food consumption has increased by 12.2%
Muzenga	9	12,670 Kcals/day 1407 Kcals/person	Leftover from evening before	Maize 2kg	Maize flour 1.5kg Beans 500 grms Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon					
Mabanza	12	18,444 Kcal/day 2049 Kcals/person	None	Maize flour 2kg Beans 500 grms Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon	Beans 500 grms Cassava flour 2 Kg Ground leaves 300grms Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon					
Rukoma	7	7719 Kcal/day 1102.7 Kcals/person	None	Cassava flour 2 Kg Sombe 250grms Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon	Cassava Bread 1kg Fish 28 pieces Lenga 200grms Salt 1 spoon					
Kubira	11	14456 Kcals/day 1314.2 Kcals/person	none	Maize 2kgs	Maize flour 1.8 kg Cabbage 1 kg Salt 1 spoon					
Nkizi	7	8712 Kcals/day 1245 Kcals/person	none	Maize flour 1.5kg Bean leaves 20grms Salt 1 spoon	Sweet potatoes 2.5kg Ground leaves 200 grms Salt 1 spoon					
Gijinda	7	10134 Kcals/day 1447.8	none	Maize flour 1.5kg Tuber leaves 300grms	Sweet potatoes 4 Kg					
Gasaro	9	14618 Kcals/day 1624 Kcals/person	Leftovers from evening before	Cassava flour 2.5kg Bean Leaves 400 grams Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon	Sweet potatoes 4.5kg manioc 400 grms Salt 1 spoon					
Gishiha	8	10532 Kcals/day 1317 Kcals/person	Leftovers from evening before	Sweet Potato 3 kg Bean leaves 200 grms Salt 1 spoon	Maize flour 1.8kg Bean Leaves 250 grams Palm oil 1 spoon Salt 1 spoon	31590 Kcals/day 3948 Kcals/person	2 cups of tea 3 spoons of sugar	Maize flour 3 kg Beans 1.5kg Salt 1 spoon	Wheat flour 3 kg Beans 1.5kg Salt 1 spoon	Calorie content has tripled

<sup>8</sup> The results of the 3 families in each association have been averaged for each association report in this table

<sup>9</sup> The Calculation of calorie intake is based on Nutrient value table of "Manual on Feeding infants and young children" 3<sup>rd</sup> edition by Cameron M. and Hofvander Y. Oxford medical Publications 1993  
The overall values are approximations and allowance needs to be made for reporting of quantities by families. It is only estimations of quantities consumed as remembered and perceived by them

Assoc. name	Family Size	BASELINE DATA			DATA COLLECTED AFTER 12 MONTHS			Observations	
		Cal Intake <sup>11</sup>	Morning	Noon	Evening	Calorie Content of Food consumed	Morning		Noon
Muyange	7	13790 Kcals/day  1970 Kcals/person	none	Cassava flour 1 5kg Bean leaves 500grms Salt 1 spoon	Tuber 4 kg Bean leaves 500 grms Salt 1 spoon Palm oil 1 spoon				
Gisenyi 1	9	17208 Kcals/day  1912 Kcals/person	none	maize	Beans 500 grms Cassava flour 1 8kg Banana 1 5kg Salt 1 spoon				
Gisenyi 2	7	13840 Kcals/day  1977 Kcals/person	none	Sweet potatoes 3 5kg Cabbage 1 5kg	Roasted maize Sweet potatoes 1 5kg				
Gasobura	9	15318 Kcals/day  1702 Kcals/person	Leftover from night before	Cassava bread 2 kg Manioc 600grms Salt 1 spoon	Cassava flour 1 5kg Sombe 600grms Ndagala 26 bits Salt 1spoon Palm oil 1 spoon				
Gitazamu sa	6	11652 Kcals/day  1942 Kcals/person	Leftover from night before	Cassava Flour 1 2kg manioc 200 grms	Cassava Flour 1.2kg Beans 800grms Salt 1 spoon				
Busaga	8	5908 Kcals/day  749 <sup>12</sup> Kcals/person	None	Bean 500grs Cassava Flour 600grams Salt 1 spoon	Cassava Flour 500grms Bean leaves 300 grms Salt 1 spoon				
Mutzara	7	7716 Kcals/day  1102 Kcals/person	none	none	Maize flour 1 8kg Cabbage 2kg Salt 1 spoon				

<sup>10</sup> The results of the 3 families in each association have been averaged for each association report in this table

<sup>11</sup> The Calculation of calorie intake is based on Nutrient value table of " Manual on Feeding infants and young children" 3<sup>rd</sup> edition by Cameron M. and Hofvander Y Oxford medical Publications 1993  
The overall values are approximations and allowance needs to be made for reporting of quantities by families It is only estimations of quantities consumed as remembered and perceived by them.

<sup>12</sup> The size of this ration is extremely small. This information has been confirmed. However the bias from perception etc. as outlined in the text cannot be totally ruled out.

Appendix 5a : Summary of Seeds Distribution for 16 groups from BURAMBI and BUYENGERO Communes. Period: October 1999 - July 2000

Association	Potato Kg	Sweet Potato Kg	Cabbages g	Onions g	Aubergines g	Tomatoes g	Beans kg	Soja kg	Carrots g	Wheat kg
1. Ruhera	1457	± 1000	175		175				150	116
2. Muzenga	1067	±1000	475	200	75		90.5		75	
3. Mabanza	924	±1050	275	300	75		100		75	
4. Rukoma	300	±750	275	150	75		100		75	
5. Kibira	1195	±1550	500							
6. Nkizi	995		450	100						105
7. Gitsinda	1200	±900	300	250		100			100	
8. Gasaro	900	±400	100	150						150
9. Gishiha	1200	±550	225	50	125		100	65	125	24
10. Muyange	1400	±700	525	500	75		100	117	75	
11. Gatobora	300	±900	305	100	75		100		100	
12. Gisinyi I	1172	±900	225	100	75		100		75	50
13. Gisinyi II	1000	±900	300	100						109
14. Gitaramuka	1100	±250	350	200		200		56.5		
15. Busaga	1500		350	200		200		56.5	100	
16. Murara	1230	±700	350	200		200				
									100	
<b>Total</b>	16957	11550	5180	2600	750	700	690.5	295	1050	554

Appendix 5b : Summary of Fertiliser and Chemical Distribution for 16 groups from BURAMBI and BUYENGERO Communes. Period: October 1999 - July 2000

Associations	Urea (Kg)	DAP (Kg)	Kcl (Kg)	Lime (Sacs of)	Dithane (Kg)	Thiran	Endosulphate (g)	Actellic (g)	Tracker lit	Dimeth lit
1. Ruhera	100	100	150	24	9					5
2. Muzenga	100	150	100	19	5	150	300	100		
3. Mabanza	50	100	50	10	3.5	150	300	600		
4. Rukoma	50	100	50	5	3.5	150	300	600		
5. Kibira	100	50	50	17	5					
6. Nkizi	50	50	50	20	3.5					
7. Gitsinda	100	50	50	16	5					
8. Gasaro	150	50	50	15	3					
9. Gishiha	150	150	100	19	10	150	300	100		
10. Muyange	150	100	100	19	10	150	300	100		
11. Gatobora	50	100	50	4	3.5	150	300	100		
12. Gisenyi I	100	100	50	10	5	150	300	100		
13. Gisenyi II	100	50	50	10	5					
14. Gitaramuka	50	50	50	15	3.5					
15. Busaga	100	50	50	15	5					
16. Murara	150	50	50	15	5					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>2100</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>6 L in stock</b>	<b>5 L instock</b>

**Appendix 5c : Summary of Livestock Distribution for 16 groups from BURAMBI and BUYENGERO Communes. Period: October 1999 - July 2000**

Associations	Goats		Chicken		Drinkers	Feeders	Fencing (20m)	Doors	Hinges
	M	F	Local	Mutoyi					
1. RUHERA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
2. MUZENGA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
3. MABANZA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
4. RUKOMA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
5. KIBIRA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
6. NKIZI	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
7. GITSINDA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
8. GASARO	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
9. GISHIHA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
10. MUYANGE	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
11. GATOBORA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
12. GISENYI I	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
13. GISENYI I	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
14. GITARAMUKA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
15. BUSAGA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
16. MURARA	7	1	9	11	2	2	1	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>

Appendix 5d : Summary of Tools Distribution for 16 groups from BURAMBI and BUYENGERO Communes. Period: October 1999 - July 2000

Associations	Hoes	Machetes	Forks	Axes	Sprayers	Watering cans	Billhooks	Shovels	Metal Sheets	Plastic sheets	Jerry Cans
1. RUHERA	60	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	8	8	4
2. MUZENGA	42	3	3		1	1	4	2	8	6	2
3. MABANZA	40	3	3		1	1	4	2	7	4	2
4. RUKOMA	40	3	3		1	1	4	2	8	4	2
5. KIBIRA	40	3	3		1	1	4	2	10	4	2
6. NKIZI	46	3	3		1	1	4	2	8	2	2
7. GITSINDA	40	3	3		1	1	4	2	8	2	2
8. GASARO	37	3	3		1	2	4	2	7	2	2
9. GISHIHA	45	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	8	6	4
10. MUYANGE	40	3	3		2	2	4	2	8	6	4
11. GATOBORA	40	3	3		1	2	4	2	7	2	2
12. GISENYI I	44	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	8	2	2
13. GISENYI I	42	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	8	2	2
14. GITARAMUKA	40	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	8	2	2
15. BUSAGA	37	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	7	4	2
16. MURARA	32	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	7	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>

## Appendix 6a Burambi

Life determinants	Starting		Jul-00		Obsevation
Land cultivated	FAMILY	ASSOCIATION	FAMILY	ASSOCIATION	Land remaining the same for family, but changing positively for association
	20-40 acres	40-60 acres	20-40 acres	40-60 acres	
Main crops	Maize, Beans Cassava, Poatoes, S Potatoes, Vegetables		Peas, Beans, Potatoes, S Potatoes, Vegetables, Wheat		same crops for season A and B 2000
Harvest	Maize 60kg-100kg Beans 50kg-120kg Potatoes 100kg - 200kg		Beans 3080kg Cassava 150-250kg Maize 60kg-400kg S Potatoes 100kg-600kg		These crops are for season B1999 and season A 2000 It's family crops
Sources of Main Food	Agr Pro 40-80% Market 20-50% Labor 10-50% NGOs aid 20%		40-85% 10-40% 30-40%		WFP aid was not available this year
Sources of revenue	Sales of agr Po.10-100% Labor 20-40% Income generating activity		30-100% 30-70% 17-35%		Nowadays the population is employed by the local organization as Coped, the parish Church, Sogestal, OTB
Expenditure	food 20-60% Cloths 10-30% Schools 0-20% Health 10-30% Inputs 0-20% Entertainment 5-10%		40-60% 6-18% 0-20% 15-20% 5-20% 5-10%		Families try to help themselves in many respects despite low incomes
Animals	0 -1 cow 0-4 sheep 0-1 gots		1goat 1sheep 1cow 5 sheeps		Animal breeding is rare

## Appendix 6b Buyengero

DETERMINANTS	STARTING	Jul-00	OBSERVATION
LAND CULTIVATED	20-40 acres Family 40-80 acres	Family 40-80 acres Assoc	Land remaining the same for family, Widening for observations
MAIN CROPS	Maize beans, Potatoes, Cassava, Tubercules, Bananas		Same crops for season A & B 2000
HARVEST	Maize:100-150 Kg; Potatoes: 200-500 Kg S.Potatoes: 60-200Kg; Beans: 15-100 Kg; Peas: 20-120 Kg, Cassava: 150-400Kg; Wheat: 20Kg; Vegetable: 0-250Kg; Bananas:100-20 Kg;	20-200 kg; 120-800 kg; 60- 250 kg; 15-200 kg; 0-150 kg; 163- 150 kg; 60- 80 kg;	
FOOD MAIN SOURCE	Agricul.prod.26-82% Labor 10-29% Market 15-40%	49-100% 11-25% 13-45%	percentages are estimated in accord with 100 grains of beans
SOURCE OF INCOME	Labor:15-59% Agricul.pr.:30-100% Activities generating revenues:11-4%	15-30% 55-100% 10-45%	population works for others to get money
EXPENDITURE	Food:24-60% Cloths:5-11% School:8-20% Health:3-25% Seeds:7-16% Entertainment:1-15%	49-60% 4-10% 9-20% 5-20% 5-10% 5-10%	percentages estimated in accord with 100 grains of beans
ANIMALS	0-1goat or 0-1sheep	0-3goats or 0-1cow	variable:family depending

