

Attention to  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Office of Financial Management  
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1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
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Bologna, January 2, 2003

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- Mrs Barbara Hicks  
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**Object: Narrative final report and financial final report  
Food Security Program in Bujumbura Rural - Burundi**

**Ref.: Award No. HDA-A-00-01-00045-00/Burundi**

Dear Madam and Mister,

we are sending You herewith enclosed one original and two copies of the narrative final report and the financial final report.

We regret for the delay and we stay at Your disposal for any information You should need.

Yours sincerely,

Lucia Alberghini  
Desk Burundi  
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## **I. Executive Summary**

Italy:

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Grant n° HDA-A-00-01-00045-00

BURUNDI – Province of Bujumbura Rural  
Report : August 2001 August 2002

A. Project objective :

**To prevent malnutrition by pilot activities on food security for the families of malnourished people in the supplementary feeding programs carried out by GVC in the province of Bujumbura Rural.**

**Target: to replace the family ration given by GVC through WFP to the families of malnourished by self produced rations.**

Indicators :

- The number of beneficiaries of the food security activities;
- The recovery rate in the SFC among the people beneficiary of the food security program;
- The number of malnourished people participating to the food security program, returning to the TFC and SFCs after they had completed treatment;
- The participation level of the mother to the food security activities;
- The agricultural production for the season 2001C, 2002 A and 2002 B.

## **II. Program overview**

### A. Activities:

Distribution of seeds and agricultural supplies to the mothers of malnourished children in 4 supplementary feeding centres of the Province of Bujumbura Rural.

To support the agricultural activities of the mothers of malnourished children by training and follow up activities on agriculture and nutrition.

### B. Project Beneficiaries

	1 <sup>st</sup> Season (A)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Season (B)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Season (C)
SFC Kinama	200 women	400 women	156 women
SFC Rushubi	200 women	400 women	175 women
SFC Ruyaga	200 women	400 women	20 women
SFC Kabezi	200 women	400 women	7 women
Total	800	1600	368

### C. Project Location

Municipality Mubimbi : SFC Kinama

Municipality Isale: SFC Rushubi

Municipality Kanyosha : SFC Ruyaga

Municipality Kabezi : SFC Kabezi

### Comment

Even if the fact has not yet influenced the food security activities it is worth to notice **the update displacement situation in the Province.**

After the first of April 2002 the population of Kibuye and Rushubi, has been displaced following several attacks of the military and the rebel's armies.

Together with the population already displaced since January 2002, coming from Nyambuie and Benga zones, we actually have at Rushubi village a total of 8.136 families displaced (around 41.000 persons).

According to the administration there are also around 4.800 families displaced in the zone of Cirisha but we cannot confirm this information because we do not have access to this area for security reasons.

The collaboration with the local administration and the efficient coordination with all the actors in the province (international ngo's and UN agencies) has assured an immediate response to all the emergency needs of this population. Even if there are still a lot of needs to be covered.

The security situation after 7 weeks has not improved and according to the concerned governmental institution such a situation won't change for a while.

### **III . Program performance**

#### A. Achievements of goals

##### 1. Indicators

- 800 mothers admitted to the program.

#### **Program Achievements**

The impact of program activities can be realized considering the results of the Season A, B and C's harvest. The different indicators are shown in the following table below :

1. Beneficiaries	Season A	Season B	Season C
SFC KINAMA :	200	400	156
SFC RUSHUBI :	200	400	175
SFC RUYAGA :	200	400	20
SFC KABEZI :	200	400	7
TOTAL	800	1600	368

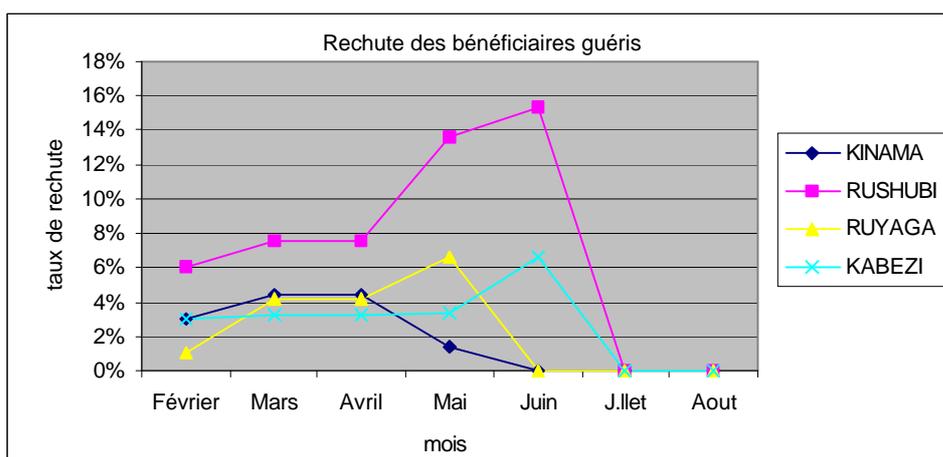
The table shows the number of beneficiaries during the three seasons. During season B we were able to double the beneficiaries because of the inputs available (diggers and bean seeds). Instead of distributing agricultural supplies and seeds twice to the same beneficiaries, it has been decided to double the number of the last. During season C the number has diminished because there are some places without enough water reserves.

- Percentage of admittance to the SFCs            40% of the SFC beneficiaries covered

If we consider the total number of SFC's beneficiaries (5000 per month) the percentage covered by the food security activity is of 30 %. Referring to the 4 SFCs targeted by the Food Security Program the percentage rise to 40% on a total number of 2262 in the month of April.

- The numbers of malnourished participating to the Food security program returned to TFC's or SFC's.            3.5 % of the mothers attending the food security program returned to the SFC

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Average
KINAMA	3%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
RUSHUBI	6%	8%	8%	14%	15%	0%	0%	7%
RUYAGA	1%	4%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%
KABEZI	3%	3%	3%	3%	7%	0%	0%	3%



The average program desertion's rate is of 3.5% of all malnourished targeted by the food security activity and coming out from the nutritional program. The highest desertion rate has been registered at Rushubi with a total of 15% during the month of July. The reasons of deserting are different. On one side the food problem is often associated with opportunist diseases; on the other short term displacements caused by insecurity sometimes affects the beneficiaries and impach them to perform their cultivating activities.

- The recovery rate in the pilot SFC's

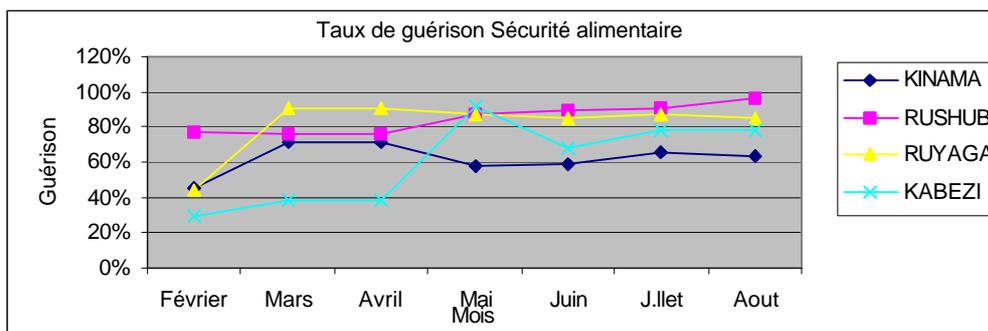
	Recovery rate of all beneficiaries	Recovery rate of Food security beneficiaries
Kinama	43 %	62 %
Rushubi	42 %	85 %
Ruyaga	39 %	81 %
Kabezi	45 %	60 %

The table above shows a comparison between the average recovery rate referred to a group of beneficiaries of the food security programme and the recovery rate of a group of non beneficiaries.

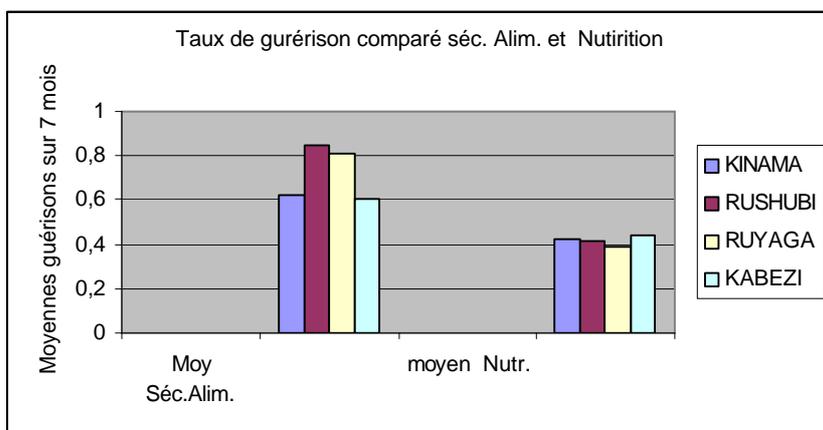
Sécurité alimentaire		Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	J.illet	Aout	Moy Séc. Alim.
	KINAMA	46%	71%	71%	58%	59%	66%	63%	62%
RUSHUBI	77%	76%	76%	87%	89%	91%	96%	85%	
RUYAGA	44%	91%	91%	88%	84%	87%	85%	81%	
KABEZI	30%	38%	38%	91%	68%	78%	78%	60%	

Nutrition		Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	J.illet	Aout	moyen Nutr.
	KINAMA	44%	50%	50%	10%	45%	44%	56%	43%
RUSHUBI	63%	43%	50%	40%	0%	48%	47%	42%	
RUYAGA	49%	38%	36%	31%	23%	44%	53%	39%	
KABEZI	57%	28%	42%	46%	45%	51%	43%	45%	

The table above shows a monthly based comparison (on a period of 7 months) between the recovery rate of a group of beneficiaries of the food security programme and the average rate of a group of non beneficiaries.



The table above shows the recovery rate for the food security beneficiaries.

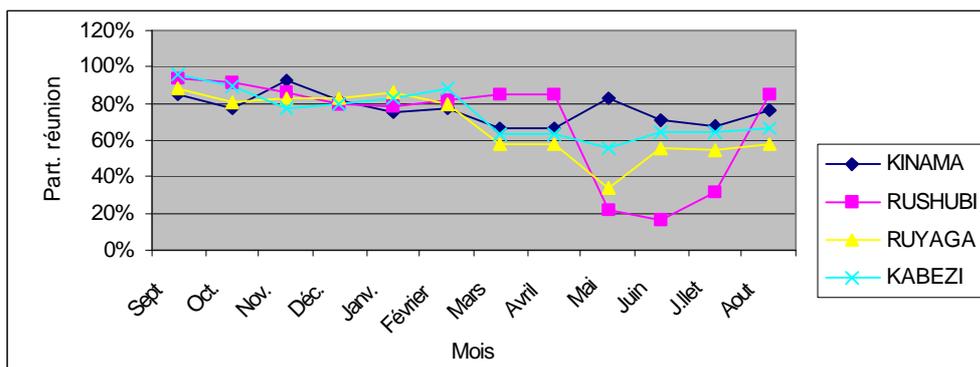


The table above shows a comparison between the recovery rate referring to the food security beneficiaries and those who are not covered by the program. The table clearly shows that the recovery rate is higher among the first group than among the second group. The success can be explained by combining food security activity with primary health activities and education activity on hygiene and nutrition issues.

- The level of participation of the mothers food security program activities.
- % of the mothers of Food Security program participating to training activities on the hills (see table)
- 2 training sessions a month for the mothers,
- 4 training sessions a month especially addressed to leader group mothers

#### Participation rate for training activities

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	Jan.	Febr.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug..
KINAMA	85%	78%	93%	82%	75%	77%	66%	66%	82%	71%	68%	76%
RUSHUBI	94%	92%	86%	80%	79%	82%	85%	85%	22%	16%	32%	85%
RUYAGA	88%	81%	83%	83%	86%	80%	58%	58%	34%	56%	54%	58%
KABEZI	96%	89%	78%	80%	83%	88%	64%	64%	55%	64%	64%	66%



The participation rate referring to the training activities can be considered satisfactory. The beneficiaries are very interested in these kind of activities. In the more insecure areas we have found a lower rate of participation to the training activities. It concerns especially Rushubi where the security situation from beginning of May has been very unstable.

- The agricultural production for the season 2001 C, 2002 A and 2002 B

With regard to season A only bean seeds has been distributed among the beneficiaries. The average of surface of 7 ares for 10 kg of seeds would have permitted an average production of 50 Kg per beneficiary. This kind of beans production, although covering the need of a 5 member household for a period of 3 months, is not sufficient to cover the nutritional needs in general and to guarantee income.

Seeds	N.° beneficiaries	Ares	Total Production foreseen kg	Per capita Production foreseen kg
<b>Peanuts</b>	350	7	20000	57
<b>Rice</b>	1600	18	240000	150
<b>Green beans</b>	120	15	18000	150
<b>Potatoes</b>	350	12	120000	480
<b>Cabbage</b>	450	1	80000	180
<b>Onions</b>	500	1	400000	80
<b>Tomatoes</b>	50	4	30000	600

This table above shows the beneficiaries' number targeted during the Season 2002 B, the average of cultivating land per beneficiaries and the foreseen production per capita. In terms of harvest the rainy season has been satisfactory and normal. The production foreseen is consequently good. It is worth to point out that the tomatoes producers are the ones who better profit from the program.

Rice and peanuts seeds where distributed and planted in February. The potatoes seeds foreseen for the end of march where planted a little late because they where not available in the market. Climate conditions has caused a reduction of the harvest of about 10-40%, especially for the potatoes, so that the foreseen production could not be achieved. The production level at Rushubi and Kabezi, has also been strongly affected by insecurity (military activities in those zones).

## Comment

The season 2002B has been diversified in terms of agricultural production and promotion and information activities for beneficiaries. The promotion and information activities as well as the training ones have been held by local trainers following a participative approach. The topics discussed during the training were in fact the result of the problems raised by the beneficiaries. The project team was also able to spread some nutritional and hygienic knowledge among the beneficiaries besides the training on production techniques. Compared with the previous season the outcomes obtained improved significantly due to the good timing and to the participative approach adopted.

In order to guarantee that the activities become sustainable, the project team has strongly encouraged the creation of farmer associations. The following table shows that 20 associations with an average participation rate of 54% have been created. At Kinama the participation rate reaches 100% including also non food security beneficiaries. The low participation rate registered in the other SFCs is partly due to a weak motivation to work in group and to a non availability of land.

SFC	N. of Associations covered	Members	Participation rate ( % )
KINAMA	9	235	100
RUSHUBI	5	90	45
RUYAGA	3	75	38
KABEZI	3	70	35
TOTAL	20	470	