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FOOD PRODUCTION, PROCESSING & MARKETING PROJECT (FPPM)

QUARTERLY REPORT

1 JANUARY – 31 MARCH 2014

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI-Lusekele	Actions Communautaires pour un Développement Intégré
AFRIKI	Association des Femmes Riziculteurs de Kingabwa
AIDAR	Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulations
AIPD	Appui aux Initiatives Paysannes pour le Développement
AP	FPPM Proximity Field Agent
APROCEC	Association pour la Promotion des Coopératives de l'Épargne et du Crédit
APTM	Association des Producteurs et Transformateurs de Manioc
ASCOVI	Association des Consommateurs des Produits Vivriers
BC	Bas Congo Province
BDD	Bandundu Province
BENI Food	Bas-Congo-Based NGO
BDD-Matadi	Bureau Diocésain pour le Développement - Matadi
BDS	Business Development Services
BIAC	Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo
BUCOPAK	Bureau de Coordination des Coopératives, Parkings et Agences Agricoles du Congo
C-1	FPPM Component 1 : Increasing Productivity
C-2	FPPM Component 2 : Improving Market Efficiencies
C-3	FPPM Component 3: Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Reinforced
CADIM	Centre d'Appui au Développement Integral/Mbankana
CARPE	Programme Régional de l'Afrique Centrale pour l'Environnement
CARG	Conseil Agricole Rural de Gestion (Rural Management Council for Agriculture)
CDS-Kisantu	Caritas Développement Santé – Diocèse de Kisantu
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
COOPEC	Coopérative de l'Épargne et du Crédit
COOPI	Italian NGO, intervening on the Plateau of Batéké
COP	Chief of Party
CORIDEK	Collectif des Organisations pour le Développement Intégré de la Rive Droite de Kwilu
COR	Contract Officer's Representative
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CTB	Cooperation Technique Belge

DCA	Development Credit Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EMF	Environmental Management Form
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation, Management and Monitoring Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
EU	European Union
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FI	Financial Institutions
FIDA	Fonds International de Développement Agricole
FIKIN	Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (Trade Fair)
FPPM	Food Production, Processing & Marketing Project
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAP	Good Agronomic Practices
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GODRC	Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Intermediate Results
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
LM	Linear meters
Matchem	Kinshasa-Based SME (involved in processing/marketing of cassava)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MIS	Market Information System
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mT	Metric Tons

NGO	Non-Governmental/Non-Profit Organization
ONGD	Non-Governmental Development Organization
OSFAC	Observatoire Satellite des Fôrets de l’Afrique Centrale
PAARSA	Projet d’Appui à la Réhabilitation et la Relance du Secteur Agricole
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PO	Producer Organization
PPP	Public/Private Partnership
QPM	Quality Protein Maize
R1	First generation seed multiplied from Foundation Seed
R2	Second generation seed multiplied from R1
R3	Third generation seed (three generations removed from foundation seed) multiplied from R2
RFA	Request for Application
RFQ	Request for Quotation
SAC	Sécurité Alimentaire des Cataracts (a local NGO)
SAPEF	Salon Agricole: Pêche, Eaux et Forêts (Annual Congolese Agricultural Fair)
SENASAEM	Service National de Semences
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
SNV	Service Neerlandais des Volontaires (Dutch Volunteer Service)
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TAMIS	DAI proprietary Project Management Software Database
TIFIE	Teaching Individuals and Families Independence through Enterprise
TMB	Trust Merchant Bank
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSBF-CIAT	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute of CIAT
UDK	Union pour le Développement de Kapia
UPAK	Unité de Production Alimentaire de Kinshasa
UPEK	Unité pour la Production et la Pérennité des Efforts et Capacités des Communautés à la Base
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association

Executive Summary

The second quarter of this fiscal year was eventful for FPPM. First we had field visits by A/COR Conor Politz to Bas Congo in January. Second, there was the Home Office visit by Duke Burruss to the project, including a field visit to Bandundu Province in February. Third was the resignation of our Component 1 lead Bernard Musangu in January and of the Provincial agronomist for Bas Congo during February. Third was the departure of Economic Growth Team Lead Deanna Gordon and A/COR Conor Politz and the arrival of Patrick Smith to the USAID/Kinshasa Economic Growth Team. Finally, in early March was the announcement by USAID that FPPM was being curtailed and that the new PACD was scheduled for 31 December, 2014.

By the end of the reporting period we had promoted Paul Mwanza to Coordinator of Bas Congo province and received the resignation of the Marketing Advisor for Bas Congo, Max Mungyeko.

The curtailment of our project was due to shifting priorities within USAID and the move from the Mission's current geographical focus areas to the Katanga-Kasai Economic Growth Corridor activities. This notification, coming as it did in early March with the associated need to re-focus and re-tool both took up a lot of management time and resulted in a degeneration of staff morale. One of the challenges we face going forward is the retention of our best staff through PACD so that we may end strong.

In Component 1, Increasing Productivity, results garnered from A-2012 community multiplication fields at first coppicing show that improved cultivars have increased yields 41% to an average of 14.09 mT/ha. Best yielding varieties vary depending on province, though we note that there is producer and consumer preference for TME-419 because of the size and shape of the tubers, their white color and "meatiness", even if the downside is that the variety is susceptible to cassava brown streak virus if left in the field longer than 12 months. A total of 77.56 ha in 20 sectors of 11 territories of Bas Congo and Bandundu were planted to improved varieties of short cycle crops during A-2013. This initiative implicated 76 Producer Organizations who were assisted by 26 implementing partners. Harvest production and yield data were only partially available at the end of the reporting period and will figure in our Q3 report. In Bas Congo and on the Plateau of Batéké where information is available 24 Producer organizations at 27 sites in 13 sectors of 7 territories planted a total of 88.02 ha of improved variety cassava as community multiplication fields in A-2013. One partner on the Plateau of Batéké is attempting to get a jump on the A-Season wave by planting their cassava in bottom land during the C-2013 agricultural season. In B-2014 data already available documents that 45.73 ha of community multiplication fields have been planted by 20 different producer organizations throughout the project zone.

In Component 2- Improving Market Efficiencies activities this quarter focused on three main areas- Market information, including the signature of new contracts for the diffusion of market information in Bandundu and on the Plateau of Batéké and the holding of a lessons learned workshop with enumerators, community radio personnel and project staff in Bas Congo and the creation of a number

of radio listening clubs, particularly in territories of Bandundu; Community mobilization of resources and the development of concept notes for small grant requests for value added processing. The five Producer Organizations selected as Phase 1 participants for value added processing progressed with 80% receiving their legal registration documents this quarter and three of five having completed concept notes. All sites had received an initial Environmental review with recommended mitigation actions and a number of infrastructures had been constructed by the communities at each site. Two exchange visits were organized to allow the potential grantees to experience firsthand, cassava processing operations at an on-going concern and discuss with these entrepreneurs their lessons learned, successes and challenges. In addition contacts were made with three Financial Institutions to better understand their products, protocols and interest in financing income generating activities in our targeted value chains.

In Component 3-Capacity to respond to market opportunities reinforced we finished Phase I of the Rural Enterprise Farmer Field School Curriculum, evaluated the performance of the first round of facilitators and participants through a number of focus groups, continued training of trainers for the cassava FFS in cassava pests and diseases, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM). Training of Trainers implicated 19 facilitators and 2 MINAGRIE Agricultural Inspectors. A total of 75 cassava FFS implicating 44 IP operated during this quarter training 1470 farmers of which 61.5% were women. In addition time was invested defining the technical protocols to be used in the upcoming FFS for maize and peanuts, in developing the terms of reference and RFQ for Phase II Rural Enterprise and short cycle crop FFS.

Environmental Compliance focused much of its time in Bas Congo during this reporting period, facilitating training of trainer's workshops in cassava pests, diseases, IPM and soil fertility management and in the completion of initial environmental reviews of sites for future cassava processing units.

Our M&E team has presented data on a number of project indicators for which verifiable information is available but spent much of the quarter training agents and interns in data coding and analysis while performing the interpretation of coded data sets from the household study performed on the Plateau of Batéké. A number of maps visually quantifying our activities under Component 3 were developed during this reporting period and are presented in annex.

Summary of Q 2 Activities

Activities Planned for this Reporting Period	Accomplishments
Order R1 seed from INERA DG	Not Accomplished
Install Demonstration Fields	In Progress
Monitor the harvest B-2013 and A-2013	In Progress
Practical training for FFS participants in Best Agronomic and Integrated Soil Fertility Practices	In progress 1470 farmers of which 61.5% are women participated in FFS, 19 Facilitators trained in Best practices for IPM and ISFM including 2 MINAGRIE Agricultural Inspectors
Creation of Radio Listening groups for MIS broadcasts	15 Radio Listening Clubs established with 317 value chain actors participating
Design and Dissemination of a brochure that documents and interprets historical price data in local language	In progress
2 workshops will be held to evaluate MIS in Bas Congo and Bandundu	50% One workshop held in Bas Congo
The first farmgate level agro-processing enterprises (at least 2) will be operational	Not accomplished though forward progress with community appropriation and buy in is underway at 5 sites
Grant to BUCOPAC for improvements to the truck unloading area at Liberty Market will be undertaken	In progress, Grant Request to be submitted to USAID during Q3
Participate in a Trade Show to highlight the benefits of micro-cossettes and the diversity of foods that can be made using high quality cassava flour	Not Accomplished
Finalize the curriculum for Short Cycle Crop FFS	Accomplished
Bid and Select IP to facilitate the next round of FFS	In Progress
Assure TOT for facilitators of the Cassava, Maize and Peanut FFS	TOT for Cassava Facilitators accomplished
Evaluate the Rural Enterprise FFS with an eye towards improving delivery in Phase II	Accomplished
Data entry for household surveys in Epidata, followed by quantitative analysis using SPSS	Accomplished for two of three provinces- Bandundu and the Plateau of Batéké
Extraction of data from project deliverables, especially for C-1 and C-3	In progress
Linking Households to PO and PO to IP	In progress
Evaluation of FFS activities throughout the project zone	Accomplished

Component 1- Increasing Productivity

Introduction

During this reporting period two major events of note occurred. On 31 January 2014 the Component lead resigned followed closely by the Provincial Component Lead for Bas Congo who left the Program on 6 February 2014. This left us short-staffed for these positions. We were in the process of finalizing recruitment for each when USAID announced the curtailment of our Program and the refocusing of effort on Components 2 and 3. Due to this guidance we suspended recruitment of these two positions and re-tooled our workplan objectives under this component for 2014.

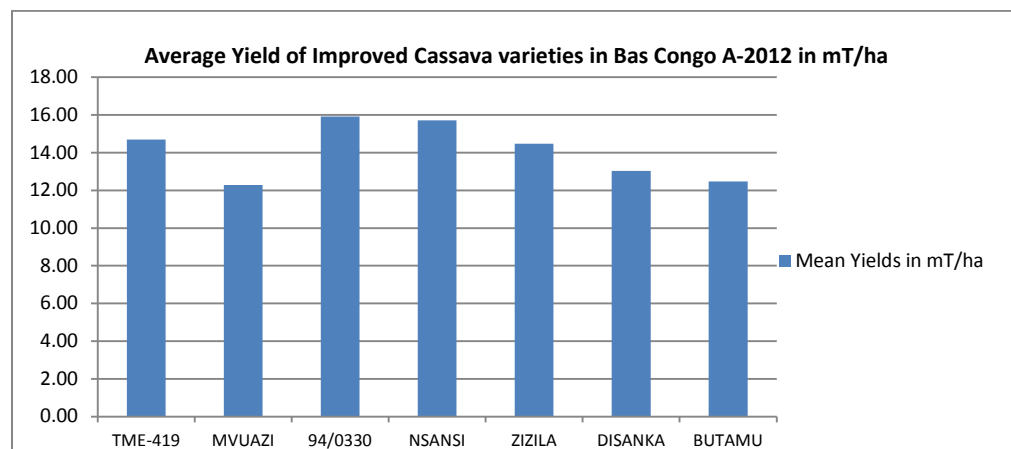
Key activities in this reporting period included the monitoring of A-2013 community multiplication fields and the first coppicing of A-2012 cassava multiplication fields as well as data capture of results and impacts from previous season's multiplication efforts.

Activities undertaken this reporting period

Cassava Community Multiplication Fields, A-2012

Data available from harvests at first coppicing in Bas Congo and on the Plateau of Batéké, are presented below. On average yields of improved varieties in Bas Congo surpassed national means by 41% yielding 14.09 mT/ha. The best performing varieties were 94/0330 (15.92 mT/ha) followed by Nsansi (15.72 mT/ha) and TME-419 (14.7 mT/ha). Highest average yields were registered in the territory of Songololo (17.4 mT/ha), lowest in the territory of Mbanza-Ngungu at 11.02 mT/ha.

Bas Congo



Excepting TME-419, in the Territory of Madimba 21,238 linear meters (lm) of improved planting material produced 105,950 linear meters at first coppicing. In Mbanza-Ngungu Territory 63,870 lm produced 395,648 lm of improved planting material at first coppicing. In Songololo 29,330 lm produced 185,684.33 lm while in Lukula 987.5 lm produced only 2430 lm at first coppicing. The best production of improved planting material occurred in Songololo where plants provided 6.33 lm for each linear meter that was planted followed by Mbanza Ngungu with 6.19 m for each meter of planting material distributed. The worst production occurred in the territory of Lukula with only 2.46 lm recovered for each lm of improved planting material. These fields suffered heavily from theft, animal and brush fire devastation.

On the Plateau of Batéké, yields of improved varieties averaged 8.07 mT/ha. We note that yields on the Plateau are lower than elsewhere in Congo, rarely surpassing 6 mT/ha for unfertilized cassava because of sandy soils and deficient soil water in the rooting zone. The best yielding variety on the Plateau was TME-419 (10.92 mT/ha) followed by Zizila (10.13 mT/ha) and Mvuazi (7.88 mT/ha). A total of 7915 lm of improved planting material was also procured from coppicing of fields other than those planted to TME-419.

Plateau of Batéké

Variety	Yield (mT/ha)
TME-419	10.96
Nsansi	6.53
Zizila	10.13
Mvuazi	7.88
94/0330	4.84

Data for the Province of Bandundu was not available and will be presented in our next quarterly report.

Partial Results A-2013 –Short Cycle Crops

In Bandundu during A-2013 30.67 ha of community multiplication fields were established in 11 sectors of four different territories with producer organizations assisted by 11 different IP. The table below gives details. A total of 1175 members of 40 different producer organizations, benefited from this activity.

Territory	Sector	IP	Crop	Variety	Land Area (Ha)
Bulungu	Due	Fondation des Batisseurs (FB)	Cowpea	Vita 7	1
	Imbongo	ADEBU	Peanut	JL-24	4
			Cowpea	VITA 7	4
	Kipuka	UADIM	Peanut	JL-24	4
	Kwenge	CERDICK	Maize	Mudishi 1	2
Gungu	Gungu	COLLUDES	Peanut	JL-24	5.67
	Mudikalunga	AJTC	Cowpea	Vita-7	0.7
		UNAF	Cowpea	Vita-7	2
	Mungindu	COLLUDES	Cowpea	Vita-7	0.8

Idiofa	Musanga	EBS	Peanut	JL-24	1
		Mam-Sa N'Gol	Soybean	Afya	3
Kenge	Pelende Nord	RADEK	Peanut	JL-24	1.5
			Cowpea	Vita-7	1
Total			Cowpea	Vita 7	9.5
			Maize	Mudishi 1	2
			Peanut	JL-24	16.17
			Soybeans	Afya	3

In Bas Congo during A-2013 46.89 ha of grain legumes were planted to community multiplication fields of 36 Producer Organizations and 8 individuals in the Territories of Madimba, Mbanza-Ngungu, Songololo and Luozi. Of this 5.09 ha were planted to cowpeas, 34.36 ha to peanuts, and 7.45 ha to soybeans. A total of 2316 members participated, including 1191 women. These members represent a total of 1983 Households. Excluding Madimba where Producer Organizations (PO) are not linked to Implementing Partners (IP), a total of 15 IP provided technical monitoring services to the PO.

Territory	Sector	IP	PO	Crop	Variety	Land Area (Ha)	Men	Women	Total	HH
Madimba	Boko		Adarci	Peanut		1	5	15	20	10
			AJELUC	Peanut		0.83	13	13	26	20
				Peanut		2	12	8	20	10
			RASA	Peanut		1	5	15	20	10
	Ngeba		UDERCO	Peanut		3	12	18	30	18
				Cowpea		0.5				
			ADB	Peanuts		3	10	15	25	12
			AFEDIK	Peanuts		0.5	7	15	22	15
Mbanza-Ngungu	Boko	ACR	CVD Boko	Peanuts		0.64	62	118	180	50
		CAND	Kingombe	Peanuts		2	190	260	450	444
		COOPALU	Kindinga	Peanuts		0.5	55	53	108	108
		FKKM	ACCO	Peanuts		1	70	40	110	250
			AEN	Peanuts		1	8	13	21	
			ACN	Peanuts		1	25	29	54	
			FUKI	Peanut		1	13	24	37	
				Soybean		.46				
		GTKI	Peanut		1	19	21	40		
	Gombe Sud	ASSEVIE	Konzo-kimpanzu	Peanut		0.27	6	17	23	23
				Soybeans		0.25				
	Kwilu-Ngongo	UPAD	Mbanza-Mpa	Soybeans		0.5	4	16	20	20
	Ntimansi	IDEA	Kongo	Soybean		2	270	182	452	335
				Mpanga	Peanuts	1				
Mputu				Soybeans	2					
				Cowpea	1					

Territory	Sector	IP	PO	Crop	Variety	Land Area (Ha)	Men	Women	Total	HH	
Songololo	Luima	AFECODI	Debout Songololo	Peanut		1	7	12	19	19	
			Temoins de Jehova	Cowpea		3	8	10	18	18	
			Perico Songololo		2		7	9	9		
			Cesco Kisongo		8		11	19	19		
		GPAEK	GPAEK	Peanuts		0.81	15	15	30	30	
				Soybean		0.908					
		Fondation El Shadai	Luvuvamu	Peanuts		0.674	20	25	45	45	
		CEPSDR	Tuzolana	Peanuts		0.776	11	12	23	23	
		Wombo	JPPR	Zola/JPPR	Peanuts		0.402	7	13	20	20
							0.507				
	OSV/Ngemba		Sala Mabote	Cowpeas		0.12	10	15	25	25	
				Peanuts		0.941					
			APLP	Peanuts		0.91	10	10	20	20	
			AJDK	Peanuts			0.14	22	20	42	42
					0.315						
					0.155						
					0.462						
		Soybeans		0.897							
	Terres des Hommes	Nto moyo	Peanuts		0.883	11	10	21	21		
Kindamba				Peanuts		1.78	25	15	40	40	
			Soybeans		0.22						
Luozi	Mongo Luala	Groupe le Rural	ITAV Musongati	Cowpea		0.47	100	75	175	175	
				Peanuts		0.48					
			CM1	Peanuts		0.25	1	0	1	1	
			CM2	Peanuts		0.37	0	1	1	1	
			Ecole Off. De Mfininga	Peanuts		1	15	6	21	21	
			Nsemi	Peanuts		0.31	1	0	1	1	
			Basilua	Peanuts		0.45	1	0	1	1	
			UM	Soybeans		0.21	55	43	98	98	
			TOTAL					46.89 ha	1125	1191	2316

As production data is only partially available for A-2013 short cycle crops, we prefer to present these, along with yield data in our next quarterly report. Reported data from Bandundu and Bas Congo suggest that yields have been negatively impacted this campaign by irregular and poorly dispersed rainfall.

A-2013 Community Multiplication Fields for Cassava

Data for Bandundu Province was unavailable at the time of this report and will be completed at the end of the next reporting cycle.

In Bas Congo, 84.57 ha of community multiplication fields for cassava were installed at 25 sites in 12 separate sectors of 6 different territories with the implication of 22 Producer Organizations. A total of

1476 households benefited. The preferred varieties were Nsansi, followed by Disanka and Mvuazi. TME-419 is a preferred variety for production, but not for multiplication because of its susceptibility to Cassava Brown Streak Virus and the recommendation that it be harvested at 12 months, excluding a second coppicing.

SUPERVISION	TERRITORY	SITES	Linear meters of Cassava Planting Stock distributed							Land Area (ha)	# of PO
			Mvuazi	Disanka	Nsansi	94/0330	BUTAMU	ZIZILA	01/1229		
BAS CONGO	Mbanza Ngungu	12	6100	15600	22150	2500	10500	150	0	32.95	11
	Madimba	7	5900	2450	4450	1328	0	15973	1107	13.51	5
	Songololo	2	1775	4350	3300	4275	1250	0	0	7.98	2
	Sekebanza	1	11600	8450	15300	0	1550	3500	0	20	2
	Muanda	1	0	0	9950	0	50	0	0	3.76	1
	Lukula	2	1200	0	0	800	0	5494	800	6.37	1
TOTAL		25	26575	30850	55150	8903	13350	25117	1907	84.57	22

On the Batéké Plateau 3.45 ha of community multiplication fields were implanted with 61 households of two implementing partners: AFAD and OTRAPAID. An additional 95.89 ha of cassava production fields using improved varieties was installed by 214 HH receiving assistance from 10 different IP.

We note that on the Plateau of Batéké one of our IP, FENAGRIS attempted to grow cassava during the C-2013 season. To this end 63 HH planted 12.84 ha of improved varieties on bottom land hoping to benefit from residual soil moisture to get a jump on the A growing season. Data on this experiment will be provided in future quarterly reports.

Community Multiplication Fields B-2014

In Bandundu 22.28 ha of community multiplication fields were planted by eight different structures. In total 10 ha of cowpeas, (variety VITA 7), 1.98 ha of maize, (variety Mudishi 1), 8 ha of cassava (TME-419 and Zizila) and 2.3 ha of peanuts (JL-24) were planted in February and March 2014.

In Bas Congo, 13.03 ha of grain legumes have been planted to community multiplication fields by 10 different organizations. Of this 11.53 ha have been planted to peanuts, 1 ha to soybeans and 0.5 ha to cowpeas.

On the Plateau of Batéké, 90 households of two structures, ADPNK and FESIC installed 10.62 ha of community multiplication fields of cassava. Varieties included TME-419, Zizila and Nsansi. In addition 68 households of five different IP outplanted 51.38 ha of cassava production fields with improved planting stock harvested from their community multiplication fields.

Impacts

- CORIDEK of Bulungu sold 3550 kg of Mudishi 1 to the Programme Village Agricole for \$2 kg. This allowed PVA to plant 142 ha in A-2013
- ABMAD of Kalo in the Territory of Idiofa, Province of Bandundu sold 4500 kg of Kasai 1 maize at \$1/kg. They used these funds to open an account at the BIAC
- At first coppicing of their A-29012 cassava field, ODAP an IP in the Territory of Idiofa sold 7725 kg of cossettes (103 sacs @ 75 kg/sac) for 10.000 FC/sac receiving 1.030.000 FC. They further distributed another 64 sacs (4800kg) of cossettes to their members, distributed 13,500 lm of planting stock to EBS, enough to plant 7.2 ha of community multiplication fields in Impinti Nsu and sold 46,875 lm of planting material to Belgian NGO Faja Lobi for \$500 USD. With this material the NGO outplanted 25 ha. Further, in B-2014 ODAP assisted its members with 16,875 lm of seed stock enough for 39 HH to plant 9 ha to production using improved planting materials.
- In Bas Congo, Producer Organization JPPR of Kasi Center sold their production of cassava from A-2012 (28.35 mT) to women producers of chikwangué for 95 FC/kg or 2.693.079 FC (apx\$2927¹). With this sum the organization has procured 2 ha of land for their offices and different structures . The remaining amount was reinvested in B-2014.
- Producer Organization SADAP of Kasi Center also sold their production (20.17 mT) to chikwangué processors for 95 FC/kg yielding 1.916.131 FC or approximately \$2083. This money is being used to pay labor costs associated with their 13 ha farm.
- ENAR of Inkisi distributed the 20.3 mT of cassava tubers harvested to the 20 households who participated in the activity. Ten of the households sold their cassava as fresh roots at 500 FC/kg, earning each 507.500 FC (or appx. \$551.63 USD). The other 10 households converted their cassava production to chikwangué. The 1015 kg of fresh roots each received converted to 2500 chikwangué, and each chikwangué was sold at 625 FC earning each household 625.000 FC (appx. \$679.35 USD). The revenues in both cases paid for their children's school fees, outstanding medical debts and as seed capital for the creation of two other income generating activities- the purchase of raw cassava, its processing to chikwangué and its sale in Kinshasa and the purchase and resale of commercial goods in the weekly market.
- Members of APAKI sold a portion of their fresh tubers, converted some others to cossettes for sale, and used the money to pay their children's school fees

Observations and Lessons Learned

- On the Plateau of Batéké households retain an average of 18% of their cassava harvest for consumption, however variability is great with some households consuming as much as 50% of their production while others reserve their cassava fields uniquely for sale.

¹ 1 USD = 920 FC

- The approach of the new PADA project, financed by the African Development Bank where 5 ha of land, inputs, labor costs and weeding costs associated with forest species being promoted are all supported by project funds, undermines FPPM's efforts to promote community buy in and appropriation of initiatives for longer term durability of initiatives. A second project N'Sio is distributing 18 ha and a house to their participants.
- There is strong demand for improved planting material throughout the project zone. This year's initiatives of having beneficiaries support the costs of coppicing and transport shows that farmers will contribute for quality inputs.
- Farmers are adopting new technologies promoted by FPPM. This is especially true of planting using micro-boutures, planting on line and on flat ground, respect of planting density, and making frequent phytosanitary pass-throughs looking for pests and plant diseases.

Constraints

- Collection of missing project data in the field has been difficult for the proximity field agents. PO and IP are reluctant to share information they possess. Further, record keeping, organizing and archiving of information is weak at all levels
- Producer Organizations and their members are reluctant to share information on their production, revenues and earnings for fear that others will be jealous. This impedes FPPM's ability to quantifiably document the impacts of our efforts in the field.

Principal Activities for Q3

- Setting up of demonstration plots for short cycle crops
- Monitoring of productivity initiatives underway to document results and impact
- Distribution of equipment and tools for organizations providing in-proximity extension services to producer organizations

Component 2- Improving Market Efficiencies

Introduction

This reporting period FPPM's Component 2 focused its efforts in three principle areas: community mobilization and the redacting of concept notes for submission as in-kind grant requests for agro-processing equipment by five Producer Organizations; hosting a workshop for community radio station partners in the province of Bas Congo to detail the lessons learned from implementation of our market information system to date; and, finally, documentation of the determinants of product quality for products in our targeted value chains in the Kinshasa wholesale and consumer markets and the beginning of dissemination of this information back to the production basins within the project zone.

At the end of the quarter FPPM Provincial Marketing Advisor for Bas Congo, Max Mungyeko, resigned. He and his family were selected in the US Green Card Lottery and are preparing their departure for the US in the near future.

Activities undertaken during this reporting period

Market Information and Credit Intermediation

Market Information

Administration

FPPM renewed contracts with Radio Munku on the Plateau of Batéké and URPB in Bandundu to continue the collection and diffusion of market information in the production basins of the project zone using their community radio networks and contracted market enumerators

Three new interns (two men and one woman) were hired and trained to perform market price/volume surveys in the Kinshasa Marketshed.

Establishing Radio Listening Groups

During this reporting period 15 radio listening clubs were created with project facilitation in the province of Bandundu. Objectives of these radio clubs are to endow actors in targeted value chains with an understanding of the importance and value of timely market information in ensuring the economic success of their business enterprises. Second, members of listening groups commit to sharing with others the information gleaned from the radio programs. Third, these groups serve as fora for commercial discussions and debate on pertinent development themes.

	Territory	Sector	Village	Name	Men	Women	Total pp
1	Idiofa	Banga	Mayanda	Union fait la Force	20	10	30
2	Idiofa	Banga	Laba nsm	Mara Tswe	18	4	22
3	Idiofa	Banga	Mbasam	La Lumiere	16	4	20
4	Idiofa	Banga	Mbasam	Etoite	21	3	24
5	Idiofa	Banga	Mbel Mukor	Telema	20	3	23
6	Idiofa	Kalanganda	Elom Esal	Elom Esal	17	4	21
7	Idiofa	Kalanganda	Mwefo 1	Mvui'Enda	19	4	23
8	Idiofa	Banga	Yassa Miwuna	Yassa Miwuna	17	3	20
9	Idiofa	Banga	Mungoma	Mungoma	18	4	22
10	Idiofa	Banga	Busongo	Busongo	14	3	17
11	Idiofa	Kalanganda	Lwele mbele	Lwele Mbele	15	3	18
12	Gungu	Gungu	Kiboba matadi	Ngemba	14	6	20
13	Gungu	Gungu	Totshi	Tomisa	19	10	29
14	Bulungu	Kwenge	Bulumbu	Mutti	5	3	8
15	Masimanimba	Mosango	Camp Pompe	RFB/Mossango	13	7	20
	TOTAL				246	71	317

Development related radio programs sponsored by FPPM

During this reporting period, the Bandundu Provincial Marketing Specialist in collaboration with Radio TOMISA of Kikwit developed a radio program with the theme of improving cassava macro-cosettes. Sub-themes developed included harvesting mature roots, the color and quality of water to be used in washing and soaking, solar drying vs smoking of cosettes, and proper storage and transportation methods.

On Radio Kimvuka na lutondo of Kenge a facilitator of the cassava farmer field school, Madame Eugenie, animated five emissions on themes as diverse as calculating planting density and the symptoms of principle cassava diseases.

“Lessons learned in Market Information Collection and Delivery” workshop with Community Radios of Bas Congo

In late March 2014 a workshop brought together representatives of the 14 community radio stations, the Network of Community Radios, market enumerators and FPPM staff to discuss lessons learned during the first months of MIS operation in Bas Congo. A SWOT analysis of strengths and weaknesses was performed and recommendations destined to improve the current contractual phase of this system were promulgated. The roles and responsibilities of each actor were clearly defined and a discussion on the actions needing to be taken post project to assure the durability of the MIS activity was undertaken.

Financial Intermediation

Contacts were undertaken during this reporting period with three financial institutions: PROCREDIT, FINCA and Mufesakim. The last two are MFI whose model is principally based on solidarity groups, linked savings and loans, and short-term financing. PROCREDIT is less accessible to small farmers or rural based enterprises, but could be a graduated step up for value chain actors with previous credit history and documented success in creating and managing income generating activities.

The table below gives details of each Financial Institution's products, advantages and constraints. None of the financial institutions feels comfortable financing agricultural production, but all are willing to consider financing of machines, equipment, tools, transport and marketing activities. Facilitated access to money comes paired with a higher interest rate and shorter terms for reimbursement. PROCREDIT will finance commercial agricultural operations as long as they are in proximity to Kinshasa.

Institution	Products	Advantages	Constraints
FINCA	Individual Credit \$400-\$20,000 reimbursable in 6-12 months. Interest Rate 3.5-4%/month Group Credit- 20 to 30 people loans of \$50-\$200/each as a revolving fund. Reimburse every 2-4 weeks for up to 6 months Small Group Credit- Solidarity group of 5-10 people, loan size from \$300-\$5,000 reimbursable monthly for 12 months Interest Rates -\$500-\$1000= 5.5%/month \$1000-\$5000=5%/month \$5000-\$10,000= 4.5%/month \$10,000-\$30,000= 3.5%/month	Savings possible +Financing available to transporters, equipment suppliers, and wholesalers + Assists clients w/ simple accounting and financial statements +Account opening is free +Withdrawals are free	+No special product for the agricultural sector +Creation of Solidarity Groups "imposed" by FINCA +Activity exists +Experience of at least 1 yr + Minimum Loan \$500 +10% of loan retained for savings for 1 yr + Credit reimbursement starts at 8 months and goes for 36 months
PROCREDIT	Individual Credit: \$2,000-\$30,000 possibility of \$10,000 to \$100,000. Reimburse monthly 6-24 months for short term and up to 60 months for medium term Credit Letter of Credit Checking Account &ATM Accounts for salary deposits Electronic Payment Terminals	+11 Agencies, 3 of which are in Bas Congo + Grace period for agricultural loans of 1 to 3 months	Agricultural credit uniquely in Maluku + Bank requires true guarantees for loans greater than \$10,000
Mufesakin	Basic Savings: interest paid annually on average balance of savings Daily savings plan: deposits made daily Savings Guarantee: for people with difficulty saving. Reserves in this account can be used as a loan guarantee	+Membership in the credit union gives one the right to vote and to stand for election +No cost for deposits, withdrawals or transfers of funds between accounts +Financing available for inventory, equipment, machines, tools etc..	AS a credit Union a member must contribute 4000 FC to the bank's reserves and pay 11.000 FC to become a member For Groups or Enterprises the contributions to the bank's capital reserves is 8,000 FC and the cost of membership increases to 22,000 FC

Value Added Processing

During this reporting period progress was made with four fifths of the nascent agro-processing enterprises. While no units are yet operational in the field, the enterprises, with assistance provided by FPPM proximity field agents and selected implementing partners, are mobilizing resources, working on their legal registration and developing their concept notes for inclusion in their grant request documents.

Progress made with Phase 1- targeted partners

Legal Registration

By March 31, four of five targeted producer organizations- AFAD, Makungu Lengi, PROMAB and SPD had completed their Internal Rules of Orders (ROI) and Statutes and received their authorization to operate. Tukisana has completed its ROI and Statutes at the sector level while the authorization to operate from the Territorial Authorities in Mbanza Ngungu is pending.

Concept Notes

Rough drafts for three concept notes (60%) have been drafted and submitted for review. These are for AFAD, SPD and Tukisana. The notes for Makungu Lengi and Promab are in process.

Community Mobilization Efforts

AFAD- Construction of a warehouse/storage facility and office has occurred. Material has been gathered for erection of a machine shed.

Makungu Lengi- site identified and land cession finalized with village elders, 11 drying tables constructed, 21 table platforms constructed but not yet installed on legs, the shell for a wooden warehouse has been constructed but as yet is without roof, doors, windows or a floor.

Makungu Legi has 64 households as members, but it is expected that the site will eventually serve the processing needs of 977 households. Historically, the members of Makungu Lengui have worked in groups of 6 to harvest and process cassava macro-cosettes in a 10 day rotation. Together they are able to produce four to five, 75 kg, sacs of macro-cosettes (300-375 kg) per 10 day cycle or or 1.8 to 2.25 mT of fresh cosettes every 60 days. At an average yield of 12.5 mT/ha this means it takes between 5 ½ and 7 months to fully harvest a hectare of land for a family with 6 active members.

PROMAB- Construction of an 8m x 4 m shed to house equipment is finished, two warehouses- one of whom is 12m x 5 m and constructed of local bricks while the second is constructed of cement, have been finished, 33 drying tables have been constructed, a 4 meter deep sump pit has been dug and filled with sand, gravel and activated charcoal, 60 liters of diesel fuel and 2 liters of oil have been purchased and, finally 3 hard 6m long PVC pipes have been bought to serve in moving grey water from the soaking tanks to the sump pit. In Mutti, where PROMAB is located, the population performs monthly “cantonage” on their roads to ensure they are passable and ensure that market vehicles can access their village.

Analysis of the productive potential surrounding PROMAB yielded the following information. Within an 8 km radius of the proposed center are 13 villages. The eight villages visited had a population of 6007 people divided into 667 households, yielding an average household size of 9. The 60 households, members of PROMAB, cultivate a total of 46.2 ha of cassava each or an average of 0.77 ha per household. Sixty-four percent of cassava land per household is in forest galleries, while the remaining land is savannah. The average age of the cassava fields is 8 months. Local varieties of cassava in proximity to Mutti yield an average of 6mT/ha of fresh roots, while the improved varieties are yielding, on average 9mT/ha of fresh roots or 50% more than the local varieties. There are three weekly markets in proximity to the processing site at 10 km, 30 km and 40 km from Mutti. PROMAB has identified three potential buyers for their macro-cosettes as well as two wholesalers in Kikwit.

Tukisana- the CLD has begun construction of a brick building and 10 drying tables. Tukisana has 45 households as members. It is expected that the processing site could eventually serve up to 3792 rural households growing cassava in proximity.

Environmental Analyses

Initial environmental analyses of all sites have been completed by FPPM's Environmental Officer. Mitigation measures have been identified.

Visits to on-going processing centers

During this period, all the targeted PO visited an on-going processing site either PIVALI in Kinzau Mvueté in the Territory of Seke Mbanza or Ibi Village on the Plateau of Batéké. Provincial marketing agents and proximity field agents accompanied three members of each structure on the visits. The visits were interactive and quite instructive. Technique for converting cassava tubers to micro-cossettes was highlighted, but as each site visited was its own successful micro-enterprise, the participants were also initiated in the challenges of managing the center. Discussion were held on moving product from field to the center, on day labor needs, specific tasks and record keeping as well as on the need to maintain hygiene throughout the process in order to produce the highest quality end product.

Each participant in the exchange visit was expected to provide a restitution of the visit and the lessons learned to the other members of their producer organizations upon return. It had been hoped that this visit would result in a renewed sense of purpose. This appears to be the case for PROMAB and Makungu Lengui, less so at the other sites.

Transport and Market Infrastructure

Instead of constructing new warehouse space, Component 2 is currently assisting warehouse operators to improve the management and hygiene of their infrastructures. In Kikwit our office, collaborating with the managers of the Kwilu bridge truck stop converted three boutiques into warehouse space. Each compartment is 12 m² and has the capacity to stock 80, 75 kg, sacs of product .

The grant dossier developed with BUCOPAC for improvements to the truck stop and warehouse space in the Liberty Market of Kinshasa, was finalized during this reporting period. Verification revealed that a number of prices were erroneous requiring FPPM to review the integrity of the dossier in light of price increases over the past months. The dossier will be submitted for COR concurrence during Q3.

Impacts

- Market Information is changing the way business is being done in Kikwit. Listeners in Mubiel, SEcteur Nkara oin the territory of Bulungu grouped together 100 sacs of agricultural produce (6.25mT of maize, 1.5 mT of cassava, and 260 kg of peanuts) then contacted transporters in Kikwit to let them know they had a full load of cargo. Three transporters called the provincial marketing specialist to confirm the presence of these products in Nkara. Now their vehicles visit the sector at least once a week to assist in evacuating product to Kikwit.
- In Bas Congo, the Community Radio Station of Nsioni continued to diffuse market information even though the diffusion contract had lapsed due to high interest among their listening audience. On its own initiative Radio Nsoni hired a market enumerator to communicate prices in

three Kinshasa markets: Rond Point Ngaba, Gambela and Matete on a weekly basis. For this, the radio paid \$10 every two weeks.

Constraints

- Difficulty in communicating with AP in the field and in having the AP manage their time given the different priorities of the project in each intervention zone
- Producer Organizations are informally structured and often lack good governance and management capabilities. Often they were instituted with a social rather than an economic mandate
- There is little credible timely economic data available throughout the project zone
- IP are frustrated that FPPM is focusing its efforts on Producer Organizations and households instead of providing them with financial and material support as has been the case in the past. This discontentment is manifesting itself in an active lack of interest to assist the PO in their intervention zones either through the diffusion of information in a timely manner or in providing active support in technical or capacity reinforcement.
- The transition of FPPM from a project solely dedicated to handouts and humanitarian relief type assistance to one that focuses on economic returns and which requires beneficiary contributions in the realization of activities is new to our staff, IP and client/beneficiaries. While, in the long run, it will lead to more durable and transformational development there is both overt and more subtle resistance to the change that is underway. The hope of many is that the project will revert to the “old” way of doing things as this is the easier path to follow.

Principal Activities for Q3

- Host a lessons learned workshop with the Community Radio Network in Bandundu and begin to implement resolutions/recommendations from the two sessions held
- Completion of grant dossiers for the first 5 Agro-processing sites with transport, installation and training completed
- Analysis and decision made for 20 other processing sites based upon dossiers submitted by cassava PO
- BUCOPAK’s grant for renovation of their truck stop and warehousing facility in the Liberty Market of Kinshasa-Masina is approved by USAID, permitting work to begin

Component 3- Capacity to respond to market opportunities reinforced

Introduction

During this reporting period Phase I of the Farmer Field Schools Rural Enterprise Training in Bandundu province came to an end. Evaluations of the FFS were undertaken across the project zone to determine impact of this curriculum and to allow FPPM to retailor and re-tool so that Phase II Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools are more effective. The FFS for cassava continued with Training of Trainers coursework being facilitated for Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) and cassava plant diseases. This quarter was put to use defining the technical protocols to be used in the upcoming FFS for maize and peanuts, in developing the terms of reference and RFQ for Phase II Rural Enterprise and short cycle crop FFS and in developing and finalizing the curriculum for the remaining Training of Trainers workshops in cassava as well as the upcoming ones in maize and peanuts.

Activities undertaken during this reporting period

Training of Trainers

Nineteen facilitators (12 men and 7 women) from 11 IP as well as two Agricultural Inspectors from Bas-Congo participated in training of trainer sessions for IPM, ISFM and cassava plant diseases and pests. Themes developed included identification of principal diseases and pests, understanding methods of plant disease propagation and vectoring, discussion of varieties resistant to pests and diseases, fertilizer application, and soil conservation best practices.

Cassava Farmer Field Schools

A total of 1470 farmers participated in Cassava FFS during this reporting period, of these 904 (61.5%) were women. A total of 44 IP facilitated 75 FFS throughout the project zone. Sessions were held at least once each month in every FFS.

Rural Enterprise FFS

In Bandundu province during this period 15 partners facilitated 17 Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools. There were 340 beneficiaries of whom 142 (41.8%) were women. By the end of phase I, FPPM partners and facilitators had achieved the following results.

Over 20% of the Rural Enterprise FFS offered 25% or less of the anticipated curriculum during 10 months of operation. Three percent offered between 25 and 50% of the curriculum while 16% offered between

a half and 2/3 of the curriculum. Only 60% of the Farmer Field Schools offered the entire rural enterprise curriculum. Of these, 44% were in Bas Congo.

Training Level Achieved	# of partners achieving this training level			Total (80 partners)
	Bandundu (35 partners)	Bas-Congo (23 partners)	Kinshasa (22 partners)	
0 %	1	2	2	5 (6%)
25%	5		7	12(15%)
31%	1			1(1%)
38%			1	1(1%)
50%			1	1 (1%)
56%	11			11(14%)
62%	1			1(1%)
100%	16	21	11	48 (60%)
Total	35	23	22	80 (100%)

The lowest overall completion rate occurred in Bandundu Province with only 46% of IP completing the curriculum. There are a number of reasons for this. These include:

- In Bas Congo, agents spent time with IP explaining the terms and conditions of the contract.
- In Bas Congo partners were able to pre-finance training activities while waiting payment for deliverables
- In Bas Congo certain facilitators and participants manifested an interest and a hunger for the knowledge being imparted and moved more quickly through the curriculum.
- In Bandundu IP are smaller and less fiscally endowed. As such, they did not have the resources available to “front” the money for activities
- In Bandundu, distances are greater, the road network is poorer, and communication “black holes” still exist, meaning that monitoring was less frequent and when deliverables needed to be returned for correction the lag time was greater
- In Bandundu and on the Plateau of Batéké, a number of facilitators were selected who were non-resident and thus unavailable for extended periods of time. Gaps in training required a greater investment in reviewing previously covered topics.
- Participant illiteracy, especially among women, proved challenging to facilitators and, in some cases, delayed the execution of the curriculum.

An evaluation of the Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools reveals that the themes most appreciated by the participants were the planning of activities, registration of expenses, time and resource management, respect of the agricultural calendar, risk management and the need for savings mobilization.

Impacts

- Twelve members of OTRAPAID of whom 5 were participants in FFS for Rural Enterprise saved up enough money to purchase a television, satellite antenna, decoder generator and 45 plastic chairs in order to open a community cinema center in Mongata, Plateau of Batéké
- 20 participants of whom 15 are women, participants in the FFS for Rural Enterprise associated with the COOPEC CEAC in Lukula each received individual credits in amounts varying from \$150-\$500 for marketing of diverse agricultural products. The group of CEP participants organized in solidarity groups of 5 each served as the guarantee for each member's loan. Loan terms vary from 6 to 12 months at an interest rate of 5%.
- Three new VSLA have been started this quarter by participants of the Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools. All of these are in Bandundu Province:

FFS	IP	Type	Amount @ 30/3/2014
New Life	ADPNK	Credit Union	150.000 FC
GAD de Bibwa	BUCOPAC	Credit Union	
Mushinga	GAPAK	Community Emergency Fund	350.000 FC

- Eight members, all from different households, of the Producer Organization Isadore who had participated in Rural Enterprise FFS facilitated by IP UPDMA in Muluma, bulked together their cassava cassettes for sale. The receipts (270.000FC) were deposited in a savings account at BIAC in Kinshasa

Observations

- On average cassava farmer field schools have 20 participants. A majority of these are women.
- Cassava FFS participants are extremely interested in learning about cassava diseases and pests but are less interested in learning and applying best agricultural practices to cassava.
- Many of the cassava demonstration plots have been victims of theft- either of leaves or of tubers. Further free ranging domestic small ruminants have used the demonstrations as pasture and caused quite a bit of damage.

Constraints

- Many IP submit their deliverables late. This delays payment and often creates gaps in the training program with resultant loss of appropriation by participants. We notice that IP also bulk multiple deliverables together creating a log jam in FPPM's review process.
- Many deliverables submitted are of poor quality or do not respect the report template that was provided to IP. This results in the need to return deliverables for correction prior to payment. Further when errors are incorporated in earlier deliverables, later deliverables cannot be approved until the earlier deliverables are fixed. This has resulted in delayed payments and an elevated level of frustration among project IP.

Principal Activities to be undertaken in Q3

- Contract and begin implementation of FFS for maize and peanuts
- Contract and begin implementation of Phase II FFS for Rural Entrepreneurs
- Organization of Exchange Visits and Farmer Field Days with FFS for Cassava
- Training of Trainers for Facilitators of Farmer Field Schools

Success Stories-Making money through better planning

- 1) **Romain Mbundani Luniogo** is a 43 year old member of the Sala Mambote producer organization, a PO member of OSV/Ngemba. He lives in the village of Kwanza and participated in a Rural Enterprise FFS. Using information learned from sessions in this curriculum, notably the cycle of activities, cost/benefit analysis, planning, basic accounting and value chain market analysis he decided to grow irrigated peanuts between August and November during A-2013. He produced seven sacs that he sold at the Lufa market for 700.000 FC. His production costs were 195.000 FC. With the 505.000 FC he earned, Romain has invested in land in Mbanza Ngungu.

- 2) **Maytila Mampuya** is a 46 year old onion farmer who is a member of the Association “ Friends for Well Being” in Kimpese. Using information garnered from his participation in Rural Enterprise FFS activities, particularly those related to planning, simplified accounting and cost/benefit analysis he earned 745.000 FC on an investment of 380.000 FC. The benefit of 364.300 FC was used to pay for his children’s school fees and as a set aside for production of cassava peanuts and tomatoes in the B and A seasons of 2014.

Environmental Compliance

Introduction

This reporting period our Environmental Compliance Manager focused his efforts in four principal areas. First, he participated in the training of Farmer Field School Facilitators in Cassava diseases, pest management and basics of integrated soil fertility management. Second, together with the AP of Bas Congo he performed a census of input dealers in major centers in order to assess their stocks, technical knowledge and services provided to clients. Third a training session in the application of MOMTAZ for the post-harvest protection of seed legumes was offered to farmers in the sector of Kasi in Bas Congo. Finally, three site visits were performed with potential grantees to begin preliminary environmental assessments, to identify potential risks and develop mitigation strategies.

Activities during this reporting period

Training of Farmer Field School Facilitators

Three sessions facilitated in Bas Congo. A total of 49 participants of whom 13 (26.5%) were women. Modules developed included cassava pests and diseases, integrated pest management and integrated soil fertility management.

Site	Dates	Men	Women	Total
Kisantu	Jan 2014	18	6	24
Kimpese	Feb 2014	10	3	13
Boma	March 2014	8	4	12
Total	3	36	13	39

Training in Pesticide Application

Two training sessions were held in the sector of Kasi at the request of bean producing clients of FPPM. A total of 25 farmers participated in the sessions, including 1 woman. Themes included precautionary measures, protective gear, and application of MOMTAZ as a seed treatment.

Visits to potential grantees

Two site visits were made in Bas Congo, one to Tukisana in the CLD of Zamba in the Cataracts District and the other to Makongo Lengui in the District of Bas Fleuve. Inspections of potential processing sites were undertaken, an initial environmental review was performed and recommended mitigation actions were noted.

The third visit was to the Liberty Market where BUCOPAC has submitted a request for renovation of the truck unloading area and warehouse facilities. An initial environmental review was undertaken and mitigation measures were prescribed.

Principal Activities for Q3

- Environmental Reviews performed for potential grantees
- Workshop for Input Dealers in Bas Congo to discuss findings of the census and develop action plans to improve supply and delivery of input services
- Assist in training grantees on environmental hazards and potential mitigation measures at agro-processing sites
- Monitor implementation of mitigation measures by agro-processing enterprises
- Develop technical extension materials for integrated pest control of cereals and grain legumes

Monitoring and Evaluation

Introduction

This reporting period M&E has focused on the analysis of data from our household surveys, performed by proximity agents, throughout the project zone. The information once collected needed to be coded, input, analyzed and interpreted. This required our M&E director to spend time in the provincial offices training staff on the use of Epidata and SPSS. By the end of the reporting period data from the Plateau of Batéké had been analyzed and vetted and data from Bandundu was well underway. The results of each province individually must be completed before an overall analysis of the project zone may be presented.

Advancement has also been made in linking GIS with M&E and data are now partially available for Components 2 and 3. There is, however, a challenge in attempting to render this information dynamic given that we are still in the process of backfilling baseline and other information that has been stockpiled but not exploited.

Evaluations of phase 1 Farmer Field Schools for Rural Enterprise curriculum were undertaken during this quarter and updates were made to Monitoring and Evaluation tools.

Progress toward key project indicators

Indicator A4: Number of producer organizations, trade and business associations, service providers (community radio stations) and community-based organizations assisted as a result of FPPM interventions (EA).

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target					50	75	100
Accomplished			130	189			
Cumulative			130	319	180	255	355

In Bandundu 76 Producer Organizations assisted according to reports by proximity field agents. In Bas-Congo 96 organizations including 63 PO, 14 Community Radio Stations and 11 Cassava FFS received assistance this reporting period. On the Plateau of Batéké 17 organizations of which 14 were cassava FFS. Two new structures COFEPALPA and CONAPAD received planting material for community multiplication in A-2013 and B-2014.

Indicator A-5: Number of Households benefiting directly from FPPM interventions

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target			46,355		61,355	81,355	91,355
Accomplished		16,139	28,432	5936			
Cumulative		16,139	44,571	50,507			

In Bandundu 1385 HH implicated in activities during Q2, on the Plateau 722 of which 272 are participants in farmer field school activities. In Bas Congo, 3829 HH- 1989 members of 41 PO in 9 sectors

of three territories received improved varieties of short cycle seed for community multiplication activities during A-2013. An additional 1476 HH members of 22 PO in 12 sectors of 6 Territories received 161,856 lm of improved cassava planting material. Twenty four HH received training in pesticide application precautions and application methods for MOMTAZ 45, an insecticide and fungicide targeted for seed treatment. A total of 21 facilitators and 319 participants at FFS sessions in Bas Congo focused on cassava diseases and pest control, and integrated soil fertility management.

Indicator 1.1 Increased Yield per hectare of targeted crops due to FPPM interventions

		Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Cassava	Target	8000	8400	8820		9261	9724	10,210
	Accomplished			10,461	11,030			
Maize	Target	1800	1890	1985		2084	2188	2297
	Accomplished							
Peanuts	Target	900	945	992		1042	1094	1149
	Accomplished							
Cowpea	Target	450	473	496		521	547	574
	Accomplished			600,17				
Dry Beans	Target	500	525	551		579	608	638
	Accomplished			432.37				
Soybeans	Target	550	578	606		637	669	702
	Accomplished			600				

Most yield data for A-2013 was only partially available at the end of the reporting period. We will complete progressively in ensuing quarters. The cassava data presented is yields at 1st coppicing for A-2012 cassava from Plateau of Batéké and Bas Congo.

1.6 Additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of FPPM assistance (HA).

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	Fin du Projet
Target			6.179,69		25.768,11	29.088,71	
Accomplished		943.10	1369.99	355.96			
Cumulative		943.10	2313.09	2669.06	31.947,8	61.036,51	75.580,87

In Bandundu 77.48 ha were added through direct project interventions due to CMC activities undertaken in A-2013. On the Plateau of Batéké 147, 06 ha of cassava CMC put into place during A-2013 and B-2014. In Bas Congo there are an additional 131.43 ha of which 46.89 was planted to seed legumes. The rest represents CMC of Cassava.

1.7 Number of new technologies introduced by FPPM by phase of development (Research, Test, Transfer)

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target			30		51	85	105
Accomplished			30	6			
Cumulative			30	36			

The following technologies were introduced by FPPM to our beneficiaries as part of our best agricultural practices curriculum: Planting Density, Planting on Line, Composting, ISFM, pesticide application-precautions and procedures for post-harvest seed treatment, Cassava variety 01/1229

Indicator 2.3: Increased warehouse space (m³) linked to agro-processing activities in targeted value chains

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target					3000	3000	
Accomplished				320			
Cumulative						6000	

In Bandundu three boutiques each measuring 4 m x 3 m x 2 m (24 m³) have been converted to warehouse space at the Kwilu bridge truck stop. Each warehouse compartment can stock 80 sacs of cassava each weighing 75 kg each. In Bulumbu an individual has constructed a new warehouse with 120 m³ of space, while at Mitshudi and Kobota Elengi two warehouses each with 64 m³ of space are nearing completion.

Indicator 3.2: Number of individuals who have received capacity reinforcement from FPPM in order to increase productivity in the agricultural sector

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target			2500		5000	10,000	25,000
Accomplished		512	4703	1650			
Cumulative			5215	6865			

In Bandundu 1100 producers participated in Cassava FFS programs, of these 679 were women. Themes covered include planting density, cassava pests and diseases, IPM, and Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM). On the Plateau of Batéké 231 farmers participated in FFS while in Bas Congo there were 319 of whom 190 were women.

Indicator 3.3: Number of qualified extension agents trained by FPPM in the Project Zone

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target					20	50	80
Accomplished				44			
Cumulative				44		70	150

In Bandundu 42 facilitators of 23 Implementing partners of whom 10 are women received capacity reinforcement on cassava best practices during this reporting period while in Bas Congo 2 Agricultural Inspectors participated in training on IPM and ISFM.

Indicator 3.4: Number of qualified business development specialists trained by FPPM in the Project Zone

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target			5		10	20	
Accomplished			6	70			
Cumulative			6	76	15	35	40

All of the facilitators who successfully completed and offered the 16 modules of training in Rural Enterprises are counted here. Not only did they learn the Making Cents Curriculum, they trained others in it. There are 29 in Bas Congo, 25 on the Plateau of Batéké and 22 in the Province of Bandundu. Given that 6 of these from Bas Congo had completed the curriculum by 30 September 2013, they have already been counted. These trainers form the nucleus of those who will train a second round of rural entrepreneurs during 2014.

Indicator 3.4: Number of members using services offered by their producer organizations

	Baseline	30/09/2012	30/09/2013	31/03/2014	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	LOP
Target			1000		3250	4000	
Accomplished			3636	1990			
Cumulative			3636	5626	4250	8250	11,250

In Bandundu 1440 members of Producer Organizations benefited from their participation in FFS for rural enterprises and cassava, on the Plateau of Batéké 231 people benefitted and in Bas Congo 319 members participated in FFS activities because of their membership in PO.

Evaluation of Rural Enterprise Farmer Field Schools

During this reporting evaluations of Farmer Field Schools were performed on the Plateau of Batéké and in Bandundu. A total of 15 structures on the Plateau and 19 in the Province of Bandundu were evaluated. At each location focus groups were held with facilitators and participants to determine the mastery of the material and document lessons learned and recommendations.

Key findings include:

- Three modules were particularly pertinent to participants: Planning of activities, the decision to purchase, and savings, credit and risk mitigation
- Literacy rates among participants was positively correlated with retention of concepts and application of the training to participants on-going enterprises
- A number of facilitators have started businesses, using the money earned at the FFS as seed capital
- FFS works best when the facilitator is resident in the community
- FFS facilitators need close monitoring and more intense mentoring, this is only possible if there is greater focus on quality and less emphasis on volume.
- FFS where the participants were “chosen” by the facilitators or IP were less dynamic than those where participants were selected by their communities or “volunteered”.
- When the time between different sessions is long this creates a discontinuity in the learning curve of the participants, instead of being a stepwise progression, there’s a need to constantly revisit material previously covered
- IP with the capacity to pre-finance activities are more efficient and effective than those that live from one payment to the next
- Facilitators need a tool kit and participants need to take notes and file away what they have learned for future reference, especially if the participants are expected to restate the training to others in their community
- The theory, “business concepts” need to be accompanied by the practical. Templates and tools for each session need to be developed and disseminated

- One on one mentoring by facilitators of individual participants at the sites of their businesses was much appreciated. It reinforced the concepts while working on true issues each enterprise encountered.

Results of the Provincial Household Studies

See Annex.

Constraints

- Delays in submission of deliverables by IP have a negative flow down effect on the Project.
- Misunderstandings persist between the project and its IP because, in many cases, the IP did not read and fully understand the terms and conditions of the service provision contracts they were signing
- Difficulties persist in associating households to producer organizations and producer organizations to Implementing partners.
- Confusion persists between the definition of membership in a Producer Organization and being the Head of a Household

Observations and Lessons Learned

- The presence of our Field Agents is a strength for FPPM. A field project needs to be in the field and close to its client/beneficiaries. The AP are both a visible face of the program and a check on receiving erroneous information
- Time management by AP is critical as they must manage the conflicting priorities of the three technical components in the realization of activities
- Given the lack of experience our provincial staff has in data analysis and interpretation it has been necessary to centralize these functions while offering training in basic data organization, entry, coding and hierarchization to the field. This has delayed our ability to provide an integrated report and analysis in a timely fashion

Principal Activities for Q3

- Finish the analysis of the provincial monographs and produce a n integrated report looking at tendencies across the project zone
- Continue integration of GIS and M&E and render dynamic our current visual displays of quantitative data
- Continue work on backlogged data and the mining of information from deliverables submitted by partners to the program

Conclusion

This reporting period was one of intense activity, staff mobility, and uncertainty. We started out strong with new life energy and passion provided by newly fielded proximity field agents and ended on a down note with the news the project would close earlier than anticipated in December 2014.

Our proximity agents have enabled us to get better visibility on our activities and to exert some control and monitoring on services provided by our implementing partners. A plethora of new data has come to light on results from activities undertaken during the early years of the project as it is only now that 2nd year cassava is coming to harvest and the first coppicing/harvest from the A-2012 season are available.

The work with communities and producer organizations has intensified. Progress is being made on appropriation and buy in by communities (true active partnership) as we move forward in preparing for placement of the first cassava processing units. The Farmer Field School approach is much appreciated, but it is time consuming and a heavy resource user, though results are visible and impact is tangible.

The household study undertaken by the AP upon their recruitment has taken more time than anticipated to code, input, analyze and interpret but has provided a positive, experiential, training experience for our interns. Preliminary results suggest that the effort is worthwhile and will serve as solid background information for future reference.

FPPM appreciates the collaboration with our COR and A/COR. Their responsiveness to our requests and the positive nature of our communications to date suggest that the Program will be able to end strong. We still have much work to do but now, much less time to meet the challenges. We remain engaged and focused and are working hard to keep staff upbeat and concentrated on the tasks at hand.

Annexes

- 1) Atlas of activities in the FPPM Zone
- 2) Monograph of the Batéké Plateau

Annex 1: Atlas of activities in the FPPM Zone

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Geographic Information System

Par Florence Bwebwe Mutoke

1. INTRODUCTION

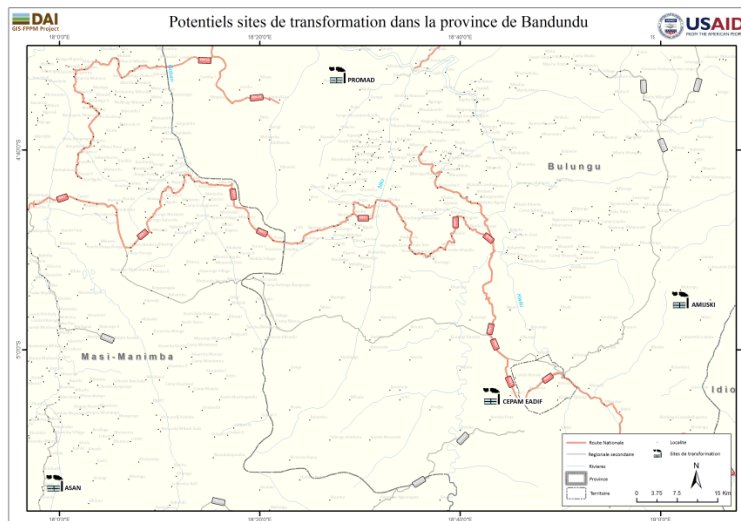
2. CARTOGRAPHIE DES ACTIVITES REALISEES PAR PROVINCE

1. Province de Bandundu

Composante I

Composante II

Site de transformation :



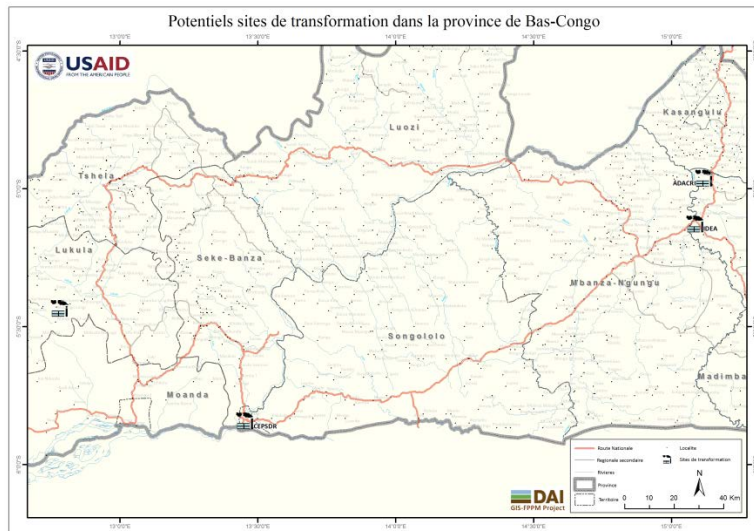
Composante III

2. Province de Bas-Congo

Composante I

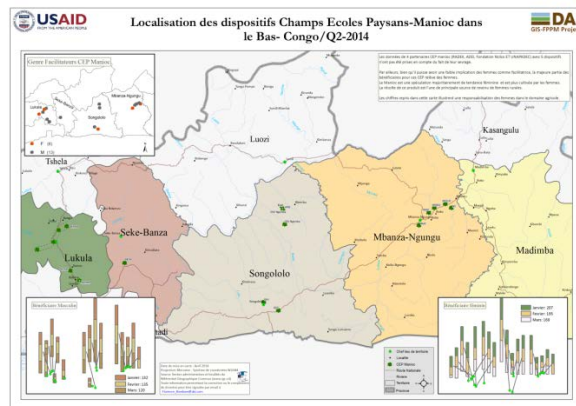
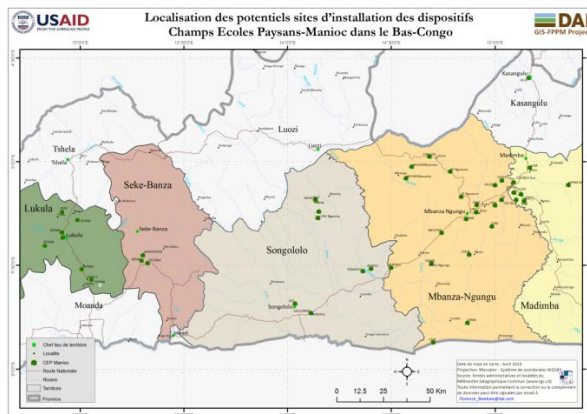
Composante II

Site de transformation :



Composante III

1. CEP Manioc



N.B. : le dispositif du CEP de la structure ENAR reste à être géorencé pour complément de la carte ci-dessous.

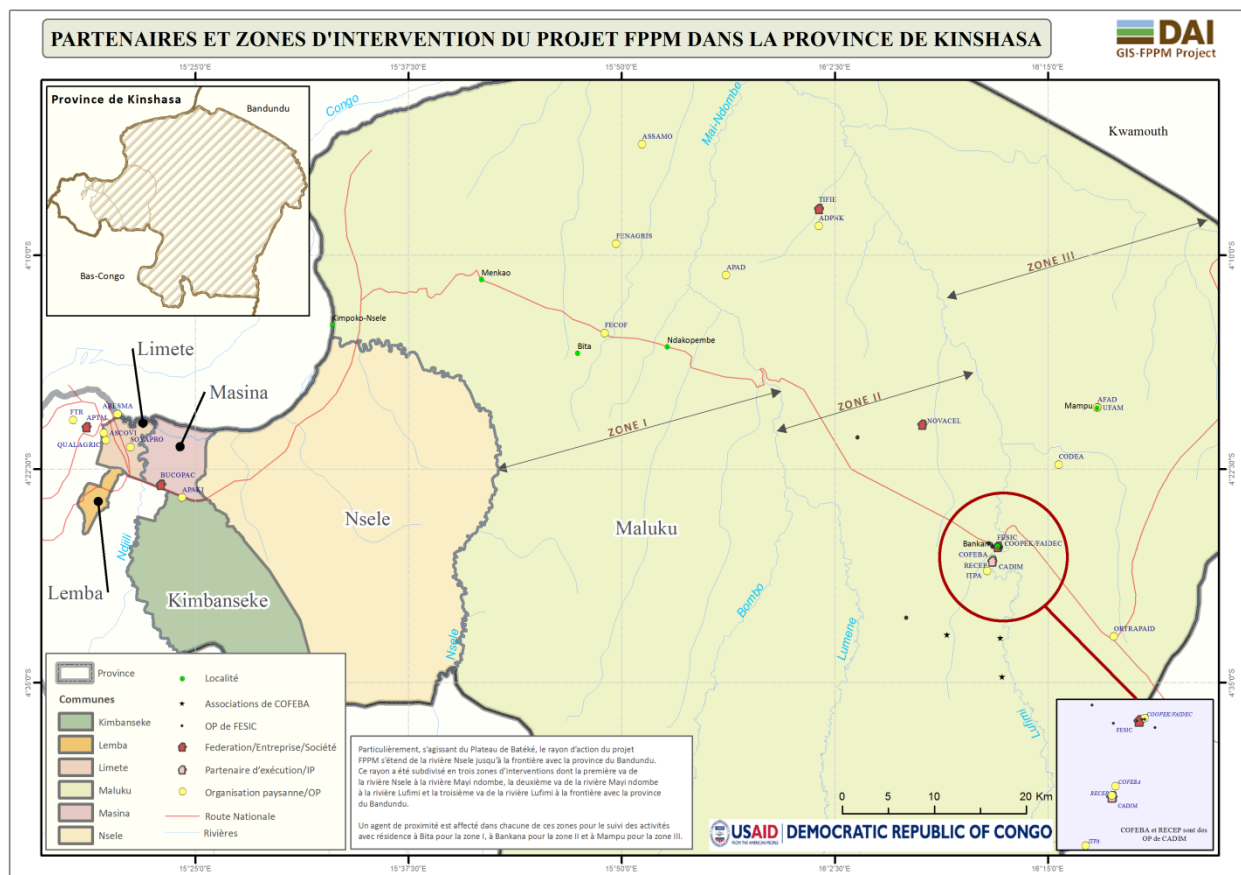
2. CEP EA

Pour ce qui concerne les CEP EA, nous sommes en attentes des données géoréférencé pour complément.

3. Province de Kinshasa

La carte ci-dessous présente les zones d'action de la province de Kinshasa en termes de communes ainsi que la localisation géographique des sièges des différentes structures avec lesquelles le projet FPPM a eu à réaliser une quelconque activité. Les structures identifiées comme Organisation Paysanne (OP) dans la carte ci-dessous ont été codifiées à l'époque dans SIGAT comme Partenaire d'exécution (IP). Après analyse sur terrain et vérification du type d'activité et de leur mode opératoire sur terrain, nous nous sommes rendu compte en 2013 que bon nombre des structures de cette province ne sont en réalité que des OP travaillant directement avec la population.

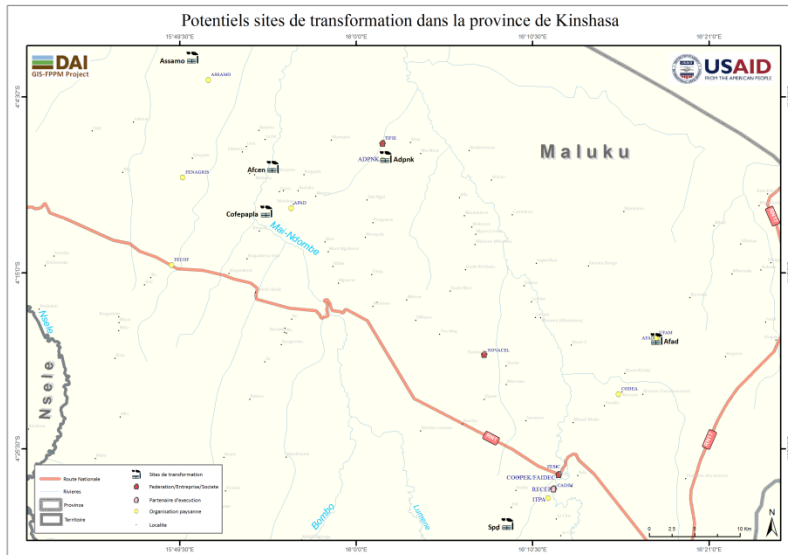
Ainsi, une restructuration a été faite en vue d'organiser la chaîne d'intervention. La carte ci-dessous présente ces différentes structures dont il est question.



Composante I

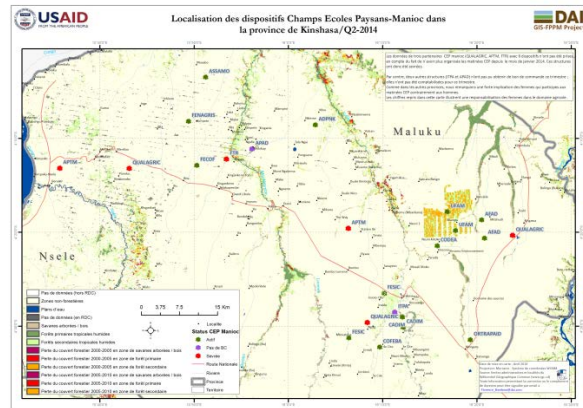
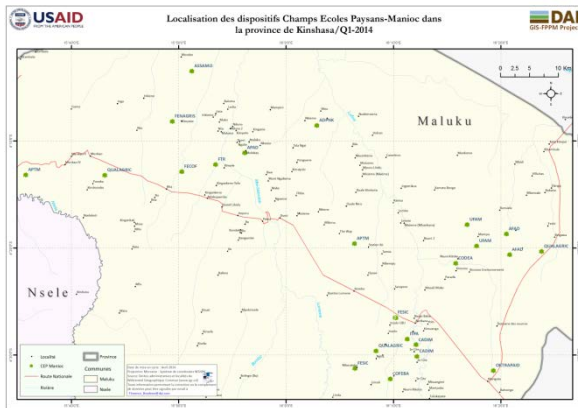
Composante II

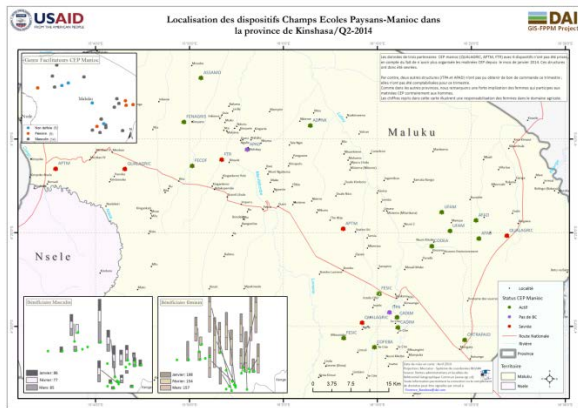
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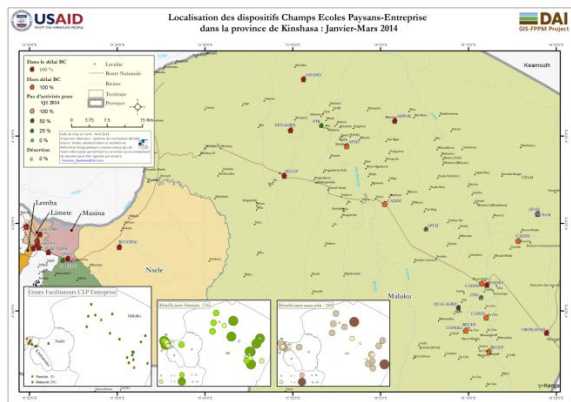
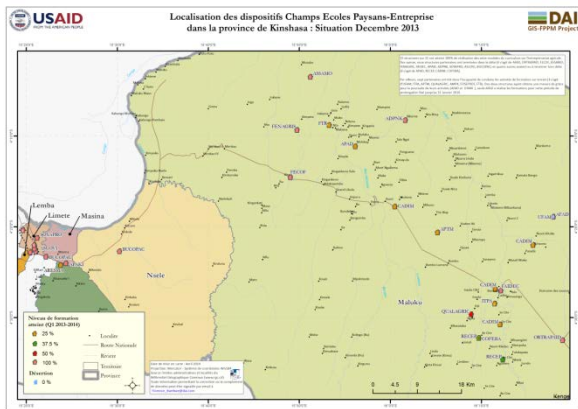
Composante III

1. CEP Manioc





2. CEP EA



Annex 2- Monograph, Plateau of Batéké

Analyse et interprétation statistiques des données d'enquêtes monographiques de ménages collectées dans le plateau de Batéké

Les différents tableaux et graphiques ci-dessous présentent les résultats des analyses de cette monographie réalisée au Plateau de Batéké, dans le rayon d'intervention du projet FPPM subdivisé en 3 zones, qui s'étendent de la rivière Nsele jusqu'à la frontière avec la province du Bandundu.

La première zone va de la rivière Nsele à la rivière Mai-ndombe, la deuxième de la rivière Mai-ndombe à la rivière Lufimi voire avec le territoire de Kimvula de la province du Bas Congo et la troisième de la rivière Lufimi à la frontière avec la province du Bandundu.

➤ Section 1 et 2 : Introduction, identification et caractéristiques du ménage

Ménages par zone dans le plateau de Batéké											
		Type de ménage								Total	
		Dirigé par l'homme ayant une femme		Dirigé par l'homme ayant plus d'une femme		Dirigé par la femme, veuve		Autres		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Zone d'intervention FPPM	Bitá	25	74	2	6	3	9	4	12	34	100
	Mbankana	60	88	5	7	1	1	2	3	68	100
	Mampu	33	87	4	11	1	3			38	100

Sur un total de 140 ménages enquêtés dans les zones d'intervention dans le plateau de Batéké, 118 ménages sont dirigés par l'homme ayant une femme, suivi de 11, 5 et 6 respectivement dirigé par l'homme ayant plus d'une femme, dirigé par la femme ou veuve et autres types de ménage. La majorité de ces chefs de ménages a comme principale occupation l'agriculture suivie des autres occupations identifiées. Le taux élevé de 9% de ménages dirigés par des femmes (Veuve, célibataires) serait due aux fréquentations de la zone par les femmes venant du centre-ville pour des activités agricoles faute d'emploi rémunérateur.

Répartition des occupations du chef de ménage par Genre par zone :

Zone I : Bitá		Occupation principale du répondant en termes de temps dépensé										Total	
		Agriculture		Commerce		Travail salarié		Artisan		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme	25	83			2	7	1	3	2	7	30	100
	femme	4	100									4	100
Total		29				2		1		2		34	100

Dans la première zone de Bita, sur les 34 ménages enquêtés, 29 s'occupent de l'agriculture, dont respectivement 25 et 4 qui sont dirigés chacun par l'homme et par la femme.

Zone II : Mbankana		Occupation principale du répondant en termes de temps dépensé										Total	
		Agriculture		Commerce		Travail salarié		Artisan		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme	16	36	1	2	2	5			25	57	44	100
	femme	11	46			4	17			9	38	24	100
Total		27		1		6				34		68	100

Sur 68 ménages enquêtés dans la zone II (Mbankana) 27 ménages, dont 16 et 11 respectifs qui sont dirigés chacun par l'homme et par la femme, ont comme occupation principale l'agriculture, suivie de 34 ménages (dont 25 dirigés chacun par l'homme et 9 par la femme) qui ont autres occupations ainsi que 6 ménages dont chacun des chefs a un travail salarié.

Dans la catégorie des autres occupations nous avons les éleveurs, le charbonniers, les chasseurs et pêcheurs. Dans la zone II ; le % élevé de 17 femme par rapport aux hommes 5% serait due au fait que beaucoup de femmes sont utilisées comme main d'œuvre agricoles pour effectuer la récolte, l'épluchage et la vente.

Zone III : Mampu		Occupation principale du répondant en termes de temps dépensé										Total	
		Agriculture		Commerce		Travail salarié		Artisan		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme	25	74	2	6					7	21	34	100
	femme	4	100									4	100
Total		29		2						7		38	100

Sur 38 ménages enquêtés à la troisième zone de Mampu, 29 s'occupent à l'agriculture, soit 25 et 4 ménages dirigés respectivement chacun par l'homme et par la femme, suivie de 7 ménages qui s'occupent à autre chose.

Identification du métier de chef de ménage par zone :

Zone I : Bita		Métier																								Total			
		Agriculture-élevage		Commer ce		Agronome		Enseignant-Agriculture		Agricultu re		Enseignant		Elevage-fermier		Pasteur		Batisseur-militaire		Infirmière		Coopérateur-économique		Tractoriste		Autres		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	H	3	100							16	80	5	100	1	100	2	100	2	100							1	100	30	88
	F									4	20																4	12	

L'analyse montre dans la zone I, le métier pratiqué par les chefs de ménage désagrégé par genre : ainsi plus des hommes (16) pratiquent l'agriculture contre 4 femmes, suivi respectivement des enseignants et des éleveurs. L'absence des commerçants dans la zone I serait due au fait que par sa proximité du centre-ville de Kinshasa ; elle est fréquentée directement par les commerçants de Kinshasa.

Il y a lieu d'intégrer une bonne partie de la zone I aux réalités de Kinshasa centre. Suite à l'explosion démographique, la première zone est surpeuplée et recourt un peu plus aux activités a cycle court pour ce qui rapporte l'argent a l'image de ce qui se passe dans la partie Ouest de la ville (dingi dingi, mvunda mandenga, kimwenda, mitendi, lutendele...). Ainsi, le maraichage avec les cultures de la tomate, de l'aubergine (mauve et africaine) ainsi que le piment a un essor dans la zone. Pour la culture de manioc, le kimpuka, les feuilles de manioc voire le manioc frais sont plus vendus puisque rapportant plus vite de revenu..

Zone II : Mbankana		Métier																								Total			
		Agriculture-élevage		Commerce		Agronome		Enseignant-Agriculture		Agriculture		Enseignant		Elevage-fermier		Pasteur		Batisseur-militaire		Infirmière		Coopérateur-économique		Tractoriste		Autres		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	H	1	50	1	100			1	50	34	65	1	50	2	67					1	33	1	100	2	100			44	65
	F	1	50					1	50	18	35	1	50	1	33					2	67						24	35	
Total		2		1				2		52		2		3						3		1		2			68	100	

Dans la zone II, l'analyse montre également un nombre important des agriculteurs homme (34) contre 18 femmes. Dans la zone II il y'a plus d'enseignantes et des infirmières par manque d'emploi à Kinshasa toutes ces femmes se déboursent vers le milieu rural afin d'obtenir un emploi et une mécanisation facilement. Et la répartition sur le plan agricole est faite en moitié - moitié parce que les travaux se font par des organismes qui appuient beaucoup des femmes en agricultures et élevage.

Il est à noter qu'au niveau de Mbankana, il existe un institut d'études médicales (ITM) pour la formation des infirmiers et infirmières. L'embauche des formés doit poser problème, ce qui justifie la présence de cette catégorie des femmes formées impliquées dans les activités agricoles. Etant du milieu, après la formation, elles recourent à l'activité rémunératrice de la contrée qui est dans le secteur de l'agriculture.

Zone III : Mampu		Métier																								Total			
		Agriculture- élevage		Commerce		Agronome		Enseignant- Agriculture		Agriculture		Enseignant		Elevage- fermier		Pasteur		Batisseur- militaire		Infirmière		Coopérateur- économique		Tractoris- te		Autres		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	H	18	95	3	100	1	100			12	80																	34	89
	F	1	5							3	20																	4	11
Total		19		3		1				15																		38	

Dans la zone III, il y a plus des fermiers/éleveurs (19) suivi des agriculteurs (15).

Niveau de l'éducation formelle du chef de ménage :

Zone I : Bita		Niveau de l'éducation formelle												Total	
		Pas d'éducation formelle		Alphabétisation adulte		Ecole primaire		Ecole secondaire -4 ans		Ecole secondaire -cycle long		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	H					5	17	7	23	18	60			30	100
	F					4	100							4	100
Total						9		7		18				34	100

Dans la zone I, l'enquête révèle que 18 chefs de ménages ont un niveau de cycle long d'école secondaire, suivi respectivement de 9 ménages dont 5 dirigés chacun par l'homme et 4 par la femme, ont un niveau de 6 ans post primaire, ainsi que 7 ménages avec un niveau de 4 ans post secondaire.

Zone II : Mbankana		Niveau de l'éducation formelle												Total	
		Pas d'éducation formelle		Alphabétisation adulte		Ecole primaire		Ecole secondaire -4 ans		Ecole secondaire -cycle long		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme					6	14	14	32	22	50	2	5	44	100
	femme	2	9	2	9	3	14	7	32	7	32	1	5	22	100
Total		2		2		9		21		29		3		66	100

Dans la zone II, l'analyse révèle respectivement ce qui suit sur les 68 ménages enquêtés : 29 chefs de ménages ayant un niveau de l'éducation formelle de cycle long d'école secondaire, 21 ont un niveau de 4 ans d'école secondaire et 9 ont un niveau d'école primaire. 2 chefs de ménages n'ont pas répondu à cette question.

Pour les autres sont ceux qui ont suivi les cours des métiers comme la mécanique et maçonnerie.

Zone III : Mampu		Niveau de l'éducation formelle												Total	
		Pas d'éducation formelle		Alphabétisation adulte		Ecole primaire		Ecole secondaire -4 ans		Ecole secondaire -cycle long		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme	2	6			15	45	8	24	6	18	2	6	33	100
	femme	2	50			1	25	0	0	1	25			4	100
Total		4				16		8		7		2		37	100

Par contre dans la zone III, l'analyse révèle respectivement ce qui suit sur les 38 ménages enquêtés : 16 chefs de ménages ayant un niveau de l'école primaire, 8 ont un niveau de 4 ans d'école secondaire et 7 ont un niveau de cycle long d'école secondaire. 1 chef de ménage s'est abstenu à répondre à cette question.

➤ Section 3 – Participation dans des organisations locales

Participation du chef de ménage dans des organisations locales :

Zone I : Bitá		Genre				Total	
		homme		femme		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100
	Oui	26	96.3	1	3.7	27	100
Total		30		4		34	100

Dans la zone I, l'analyse révèle plus des hommes qui participent dans des organisations locales, soit environ 96.3% contre 3.7% des femmes. Les hommes ne permettent pas souvent à leurs femmes de participer activement aux organisations locales et le niveau d'instruction de ces femmes s'ajoute pour accentuer cette situation.

Zone II : Mbankana		Genre				Total	
		homme		femme		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	4	44.4	5	55.6	9	100
	Oui	40	67.8	19	32.2	59	100
Total		44		24		68	100

Dans la zone II, l'analyse révèle respectivement un taux de participation des chefs de ménages du genre masculin de 67.8% contre 32.2% pour les femmes dans des organisations locales. Les femmes ce sont impliquées en retard dans les associations car elles étaient avant marginalisées par les hommes.

Cette amélioration de la participation de la femme aux organisations locales serait le résultat du travail des organisations d'appui au développement.

Zone III : Mampu		Genre				Total	
		homme		femme		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	23	92	2	8	25	100
	Oui	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100
Total		34		4		38	100

Dans la zone III, les chefs de ménages homme représentent un taux de 84.6% de participation dans des organisations locales contre 15.4% des femmes.

Participation du chef de ménage dans des organisations locales par type																			
		types d'association																Total	
		Groupe des fermiers		Groupe des agriculteurs ou éleveurs		Groupe des femmes		Groupe d'entraide		Mutuelle de santé		Groupe des jeunes		Conseil de village (administration du territoire, secteur...)		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Zones d'intervention FPPM	Bitá	1	4	14	52	2	7	3	11	3	11	1	4	1	4	2	7	27	100
	Mbankana	22	48	22	48	1	2	1	2									46	100
	Mampu			8	100													8	100
Total		23		44		3		4		3		1		1		2		81	100

L'analyse montre un nombre élevé de chefs de ménage à Mbankana qui participent au groupe des fermiers (22) et au groupe des agriculteurs (22), suivi respectivement de 14 chefs de ménage à Bitá et de 8 à Mampu qui participent au groupe des agriculteurs ou éleveurs.

Un nombre faible des chefs de ménage participent respectivement au groupe d'entraide, au groupe des femmes, à la mutuelle de santé, au groupe des jeunes et au conseil de village. Ceci est dû sur le fait que dans la coutume téké chaque personne s'occupe mieux de sa propre famille et l'idée des entraides, mutuelle ou association vient d'être mis en application avec l'arrivée des ONGD et des organisations paysanne avec implication d'autres partenaires d'où le taux pauvre de participation aux entraides et autres regroupements.

Vue sa proximité du centre-ville de Kinshasa, la zone I subit l'impulsion de Kinshasa pour la participation aux groupes d'entraide, mutuelle de santé, etc.

Motif d'adhésion du chef de ménage a une organisation locale :

		motif de votre adhésion														Total	
		entraide mutuelle/ recherche de soutien individuel		lutte contre la pauvreté/ augmentation des revenus		disponibilité de la main d'œuvre		renforcement des capacités		Mobilisation des ressources externes		soutien au développement		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Zone I : Bitá	homme	8	100	4	100			3	100			4	100	6	100	25	96
	femme									1	100					1	4
Total		8		4				3		1		4		6		26	100

L'analyse montre que dans la zone I, les chefs de ménage adhèrent plus à une organisation locale pour s'assurer d'une entraide mutuelle et/ou à la recherche de soutien individuel, suivi respectivement de ceux qui veulent lutter contre la pauvreté en augmentant leurs revenus (4) et s'assurer d'un soutien au développement (4), ainsi que pour renforcer leurs capacités (3).

Zone II : Mbankana		motif de votre adhésion												Total			
		entraide mutuelle/ recherche de soutien individuel		lutte contre la pauvreté/ augmentation des revenus		disponibilité de la main d'œuvre		renforcement des capacités		Mobilisation des ressources externes		soutien au développement		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme	3	60	1	100	1	100	4	57	1	100			3	50	13	62
	femme	2	40					3	43					3	50	8	38
Total		5		1		1		7		1				6		21	100

Dans la zone II, l'adhésion des chefs de ménage a une organisation locale plus justifiée pour renforcer leurs capacités (7) suivi respectivement des autres raisons (6) et l'entraide mutuelle (5).

Zone III : Mampu		motif de votre adhésion												Total			
		entraide mutuelle/ recherche de soutien individuel		lutte contre la pauvreté/ augmentation des revenus		disponibilité de la main d'œuvre		renforcement des capacités		Mobilisation des ressources externes		soutien au développement		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Genre	homme			2	67			2	67							4	67
	femme			1	33			1	33							2	33
Total				3				3								6	100

Par contre dans la zone III, un faible taux de participation des chefs de ménage motive leur adhésion à l'augmentation des revenus et au renforcement des capacités.

Principaux services fournis par les plateformes encadrant les associations locales															
		services fournis												Total	
		Encadrement technique (formation)		promotion des produits agricoles		Appui en intrants agricoles		Micro crédit		plaidoyer		synergie des associations		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Zone d'intervention FPPM	Bitá	4	40	2	25	3	50							9	32
	Mbankana	5	50	5	63	3	50			1	100	2	100	16	57
	Mampu	1	10	1	13			1	100					3	11
Total		10		8		6		1		1		2		28	100

Les principaux services fournis par les plateformes encadrant les associations locales sont respectivement l'encadrement technique (10), la promotion des produits agricoles (8) et l'appui en intrants agricoles (6), suivant les associations de Mbankana suivi de celles de Bitá et Mampu.

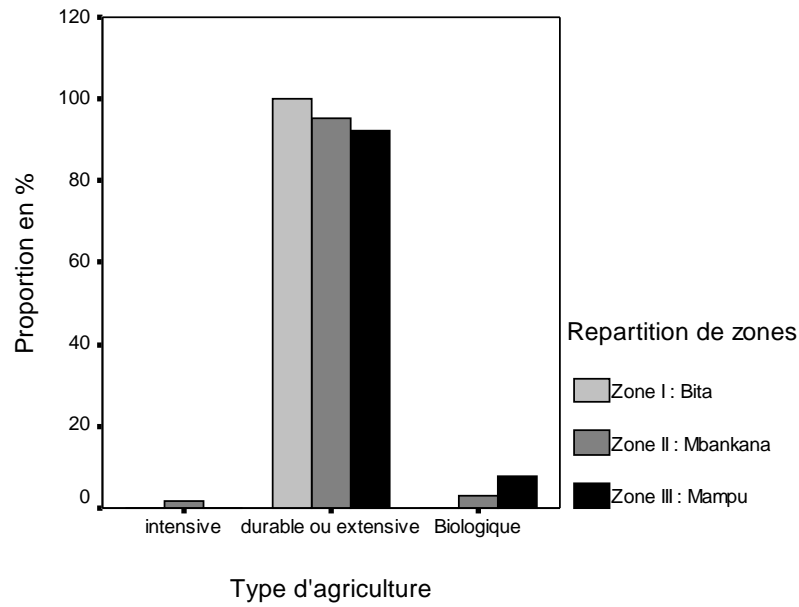
Au fait vu que les ONGD et les partenaires qui interviennent au plateau sont plus présent à Mbankana que ailleurs et il y'a des centres de développement comme CADIM, CARITAS, vision mondiale, Gi-Agro qui eux sont focalisés à cet aspect des choses donc les services fournis par les plateformes aux associations locales seraient aussi le résultat des appuis technique et managérial des partenaires au développement.

Caractéristiques d'appartenance de l'association des ménages a une plateforme							
		Probabilité				Total	
		Oui		Nom		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Zone d'intervention FPPM	Bitá	7	11	17	77	24	29
	Mbankana	50	81	2	9	52	62
	Mampu	5	8	3	14	8	10
Total		62		22		84	100

Ce tableau montre après analyse que plus des associations de Mbankana qui appartiennent à une plateforme, suivi faiblement de celles de Bita et de Mampu. À Mbankana, zone II, le taux élevé des plates-formes serait due aux interventions des partenaires au développements (locaux et internationaux).

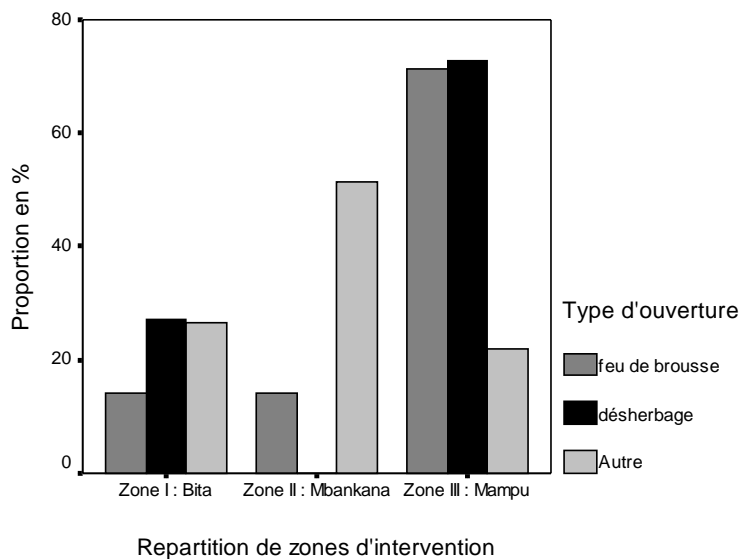
➤ Section 4: Description de l'exploitation

Description de l'exploitation agricole par zone



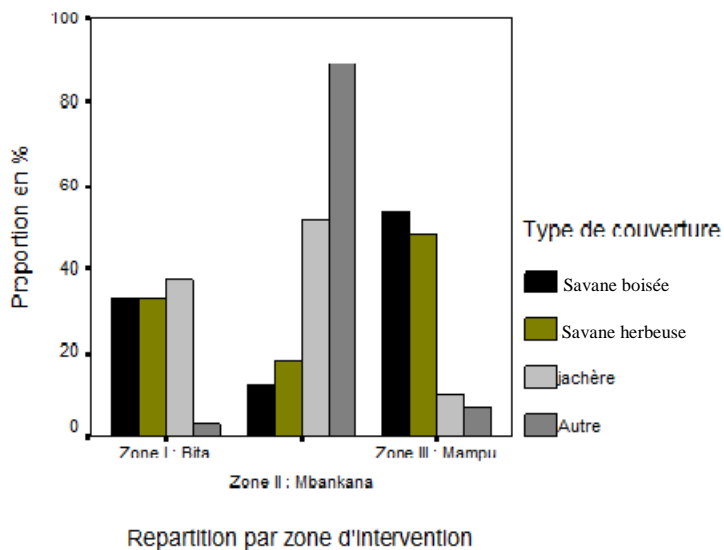
L'analyse montre à travers ce graphique que c'est plus l'agriculture durable ou extensive qui est pratiquée dans les 3 zones concernées par l'enquête. Il constitue un système de production agricole qui ne maximise pas la productivité à court terme du sol en ne faisant pas appel à des intrants chimiques, à l'arrosage ou au drainage, mais plutôt aux ressources naturellement présentes sur place.

Ouverture de champs a la premiere annee



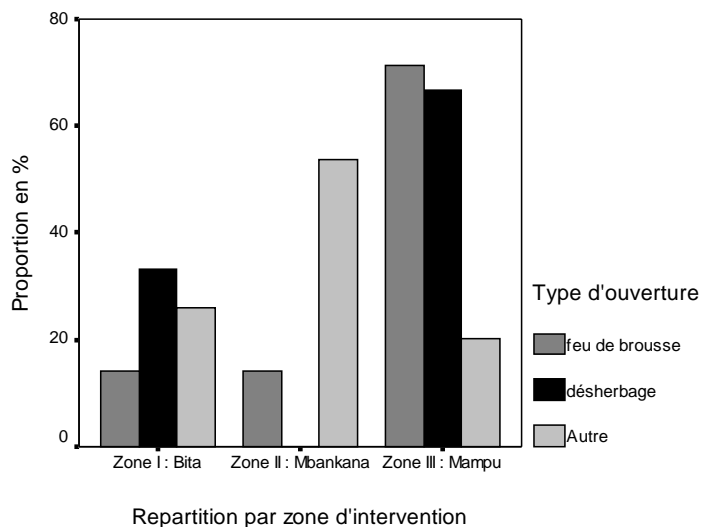
Concernant l'ouverture de champs a la première année, l'analyse montre à travers ce graphique que plus des champs a Mampu sont ouverts par désherbage et par feu de brousse, suivi des autres modes d'ouverture a Mbankana avec un faible taux d'ouverture par désherbage et autres a Bita

Pourcentage de couvert végétal à l'ouverture de champs/1ere année



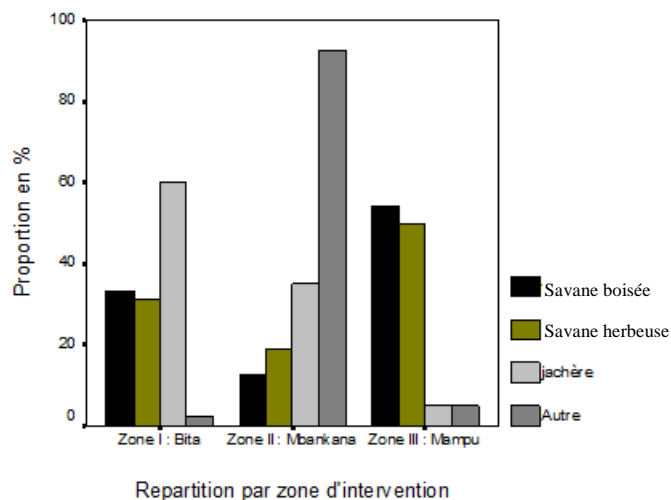
Le graphique montre le type de couvert végétal à l'ouverture de champs à la 1ère année par zone: l'analyse révèle plus autre type de couvert à Mbankana (85%) suivi de savane boisée (55%) et savane herbeuse (50%) à Mampu. Ainsi que de jachère à Mbankana (57%). Bita présente un taux de 38% de jachère suivi de 35% de savane boisée et herbeuse. Le taux d'exploitation de jachère est élevé à Mbankana parce que les étendues autorisées pour l'agriculture couvrent des petites superficies qui ne permettent pas aux paysans de pouvoir faire l'ouverture sur des terres de savanes boisées.

Ouverture de champs à la 2eme année



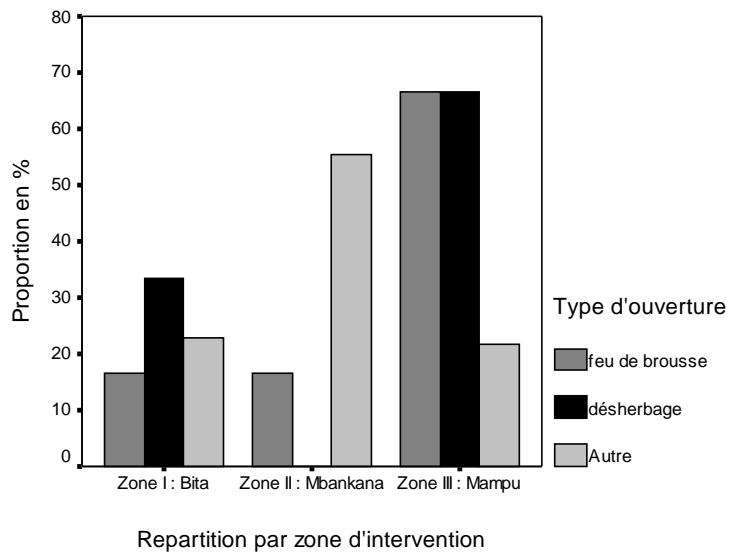
À la seconde année d'ouverture de champs, l'analyse montre à travers ce graphique que la majorité des champs sont ouverts à Mampu par feu de brousse (70%) et par désherbage (65%), suivi des autres modes d'ouverture à Mbankana (55%). Bita présente des faibles taux d'ouverture respective par désherbage (35%), par autre (25%) et par feu de brousse (15%).

Pourcentage de couvert végétal à l'ouverture de champs/2eme année



Le graphique montre les types de couvert végétal à la seconde année de l'ouverture des champs par zone: à Mbankana autre type suivi de la présence de jachère (60%), à Bita la jachère prédomine suivi d'une proportion respective de la savane boisée et herbeuse, enfin Mampu présente une proportion respective de savane boisée (33%) et herbeuse (30%).

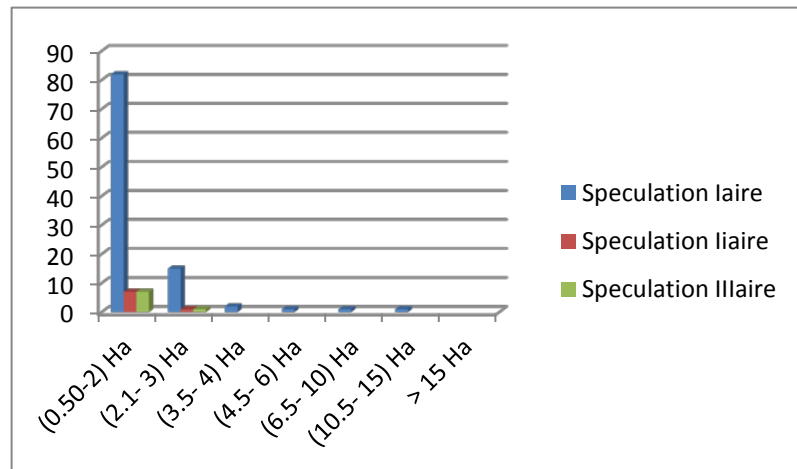
Ouverture de champs a la 3eme année



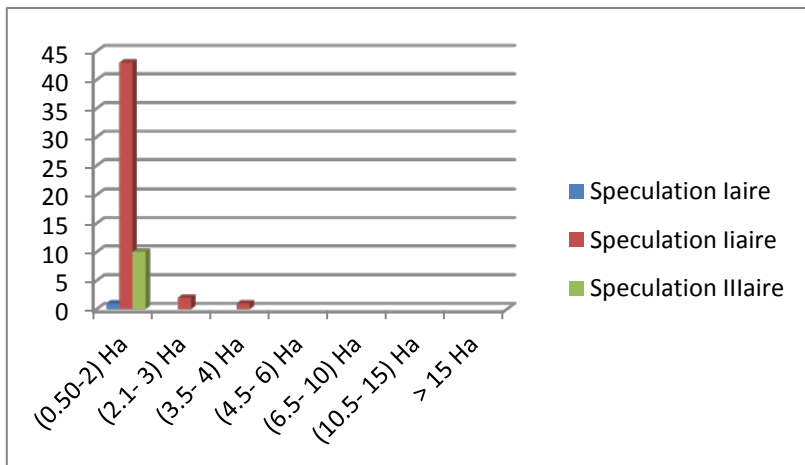
A la 3eme année d'ouverture de champs, l'analyse montre à travers ce graphique l'usage de feu de brousse et de désherbage (65%) a Mampu, suivi de 55% des autres modes d'ouverture et de feu de brousse (15%) a Mbankana. Bita présente 35% de désherbage, de 23% autres et 15% de feu de brousse.

Superficies mises en place en termes d'emblavure par spéculation :

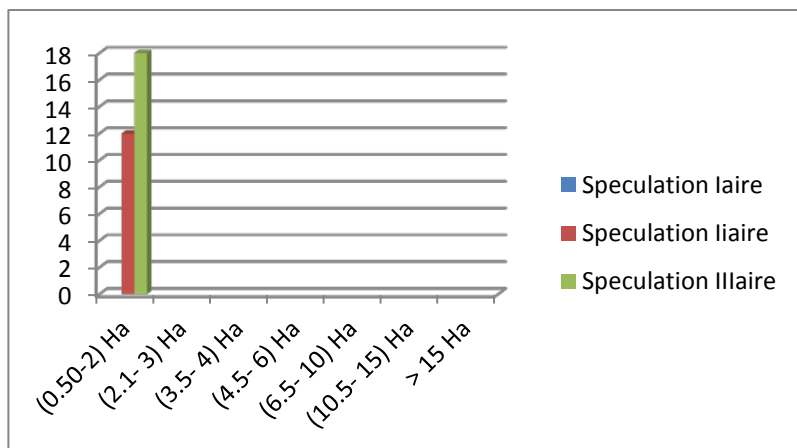
Manioc



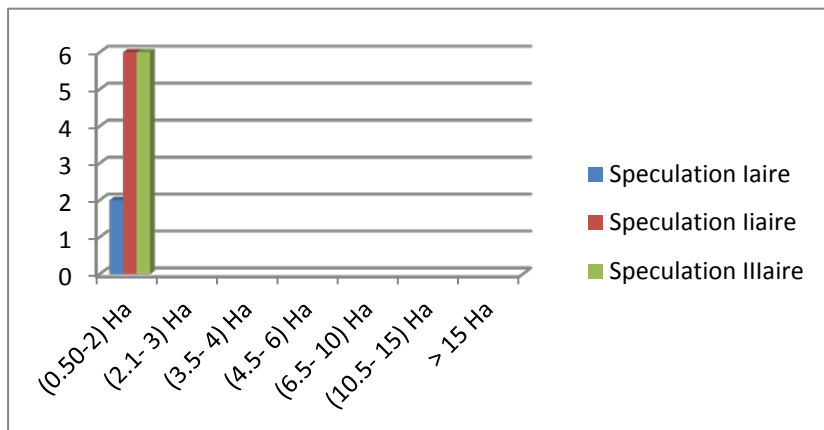
Maïs



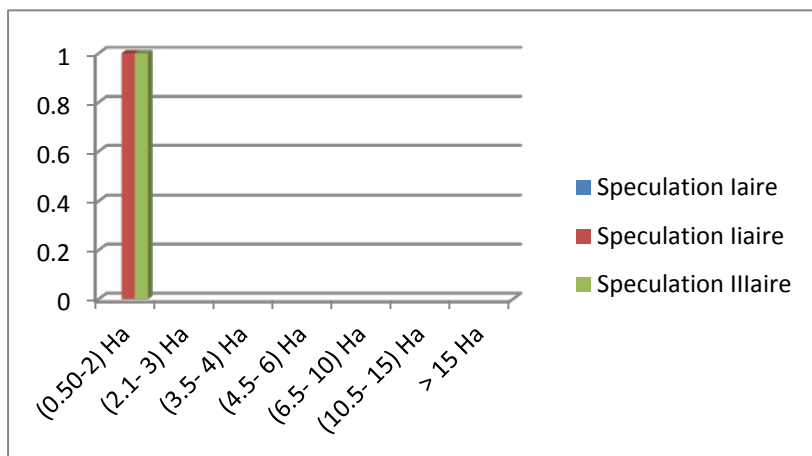
Arachide



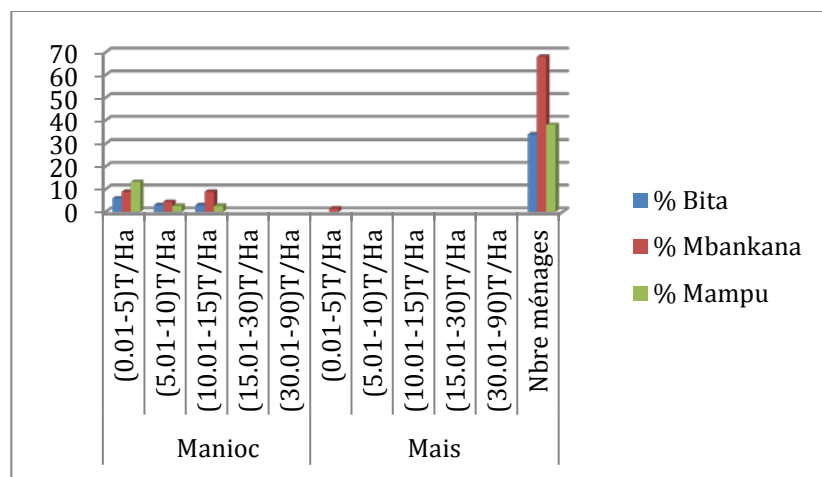
Niébé



Soja



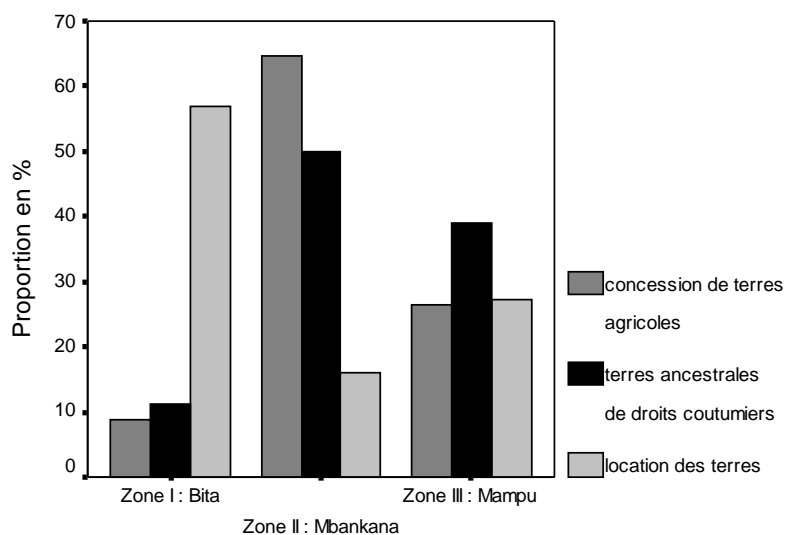
Rendements obtenus en % par zone par spéculation :



Le rendement de Mbankana se justifie par l'utilisation des terrains d'ouverture, l'appui en matériels de production (semence & boutures améliorés) et aux renforcements des capacités des partenaires locaux. Le faible rendement observe dans la zone I Bita serait lié à la surexploitation des terres agricoles, vue sa proximité du centre-ville de Kinshasa pour faciliter l'approvisionnement de la ville.

		% Bita	% Mbankana	% Mampu
Manioc	(0.01-5)T/Ha	5.882353	8.823529	13.15789
	(5.01-10)T/Ha	2.941176	4.411765	2.631579
	(10.01-15)T/Ha	2.941176	8.823529	2.631579
	(15.01-30)T/Ha			
	(30.01-90)T/Ha			
Mais	(0.01-5)T/Ha		1.470588	
	(5.01-10)T/Ha			
	(10.01-15)T/Ha			
	(15.01-30)T/Ha			
	(30.01-90)T/Ha			
	Nbre ménages	34	68	38

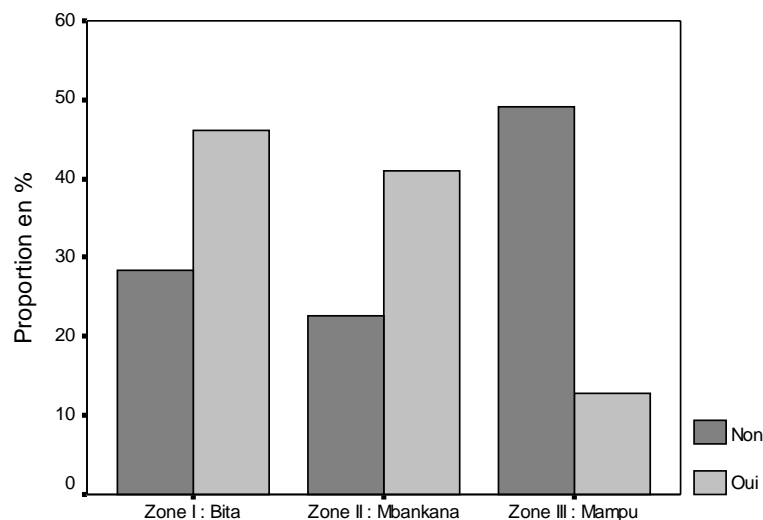
Mode d'obtention des terres a usage agricole



Repartition par zone d'intervention

Le graphique montre que les terres à usage agricole sont obtenues respectivement à 65% par concession a Mbankana suivi de 55% par location des terres a Bita et de 50% des terres ancestrales de droits coutumiers et de 15% de location des terres à Mbankana. Mampu par contre présente 35% des terres ancestrales des droits coutumiers et 25% respectifs de location des terres et de concession de terres agricoles.

Utilisation des intrants externes achetées par les ménages agricole



Repartition par zone d'intervention

Ce graphique montre après analyse que c'est plus les ménages agricoles de Bita qui utilisent les intrants externes achetés avec un taux de 45%, suivi de 40% des ménages de Mbankana et de 12% de ceux de Mampu. Les zones de Mbankana et de Bita utilisent les intrants achetés au marché; ceci serait dû à la pratique du maraichage.

Raisons de non utilisation des intrants externes par les ménages agricoles

		Raisons évoquées								Total	
		manque des moyens financiers, semences améliorés et autres		réticence aux engrais et pesticides (potentiel risque de destruction de sol)		sensibilité des semences amélioré sur les fertilisants et pesticides		Autre		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Zone d'intervention FPPM	Bita	10	23	2	100			4	57	16	30
	Mbankana	20	47							20	38
	Mampu	13	30			1	100	3	43	17	32
Total		43		2		1		7		53	100

L'analyse montre à travers ce tableau que 43 ménages enquêtés repartis par zone, n'utilisent pas des intrants externes par manque de moyens financiers, par manque des semences améliorés et autres. 7 ménages dont 4 à Bita et 3 à Mampu ont avancés autres raisons et 2 ménages à Bita sont réticents à l'utilisation des engrais et pesticides avec un potentiel risque de destruction de sol.

Cette faiblesse généralisée dans l'utilisation d'intrant externe serait due au manque de planification d'activité agricole et manque de culture entrepreneuriale. Raison pour laquelle FPPM vient en appui avec les modules CEP Entreprise agricole qui permettraient aux exploitants de bien choisir les spéculations et de bien décider sur les achats.

Dans la partie Ouest de la ville citée ci-dessus, l'usage des semences, fertilisants, produits de protection phytosanitaire...est connu et appliqué. Lors de notre enquête de base pour l'extension potentielle du rayon d'action du projet FPPM, nous avons trouvé à Kimwenza des intervenants qui voulaient aller plus dans les amendements à base plus biologique que chimique. Le Plateau pourrait aussi bénéficier de ces intrants si les sites et activités nécessaires arrivaient à être déployés tout en produisant un revenu satisfaisant aux exploitants.

Type de cultures prioritaires en termes d'emblavure par village :

Zone I : Bita		Spéculation								Total	
		manioc		maïs		niébé		aubergine		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Village	Bita	6	23	1	100					7	25
	Menkao	5	19							5	18
	Ndaku ya pembe	5	19							5	18
	Bu										
	Mose	5	19					1	100	6	21
	Kimpeti	5	19							5	18
Total		26		1				1		28	100

De ce tableau découle les type de cultures prioritaires mises en place par village dans la zone de Bita : la majorité des ménages enquêtés (26) ont comme culture prioritaire le manioc. La répartition par village est équitable concernant cette culture comme l'indique ce tableau (5 ménages en moyenne par village emblavent le manioc dans cette zone.

Le manioc constitue la base dans l'alimentation des ménages au Congo en générale et au plateau en particulier.

Zone II : Mbankana		Spéculation								Total	
		manioc		maïs		niébé		aubergine		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Village	Mbuantaba	5	11							5	10
	Duale ngamaba	1	2			1	50			2	4
	Kinta	18	41			1	50			19	40
	Mbankana (y compris les cités)	5	11							5	10
	Duale Bolingo	4	9							4	8
	Nkieme	5	11	1	50					6	13
	Duale Mitterand	5	11	1	50					6	13
	Kobota Elengi	1	2							1	2
Total		44		2		2				48	100

A Mbankana la culture prioritaire mise en place par village est également le manioc, soit 44 ménages enquêtés. Le village Kinta semble avoir plus des ménages qui emblavent prioritairement le manioc contrairement aux autres villages dans cette zone.

Zone III : Mampu		Spéculation								Total	
		manioc		maïs		niébé		aubergine		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Village	Mongata	6	16							6	16
	Mfumu Nketo	20	54							20	54
	Mampu	4	11							4	11
	Bunsele	7	19							7	19
Total		37								37	100

Dans la troisième zone de Mampu, le manioc est également cultivé en priorité par les ménages dans les villages. Mfumu Nketo vient en première position avec 20 ménages suivi respectivement de Bunsele, Mongata et Mampu.

Moyens utilisés pour le travail du sol									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Zone I : Bita		Zone II : Mbankana		Zone III : Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Houe/ou Daba	propriété de l'association	1	4	28	68	1	4	30	32
	propriété individuelle	27	96	12	29	24	96	63	67
	location			1	2			1	1
Charrue	propriété de l'association			2	50			2	4
	location	27	100	2	50	17	100	46	96
Motoculteur	location	2	100					2	100
Tracteur	propriété individuelle	2	8					2	3
	location	24	92	18	95	20	100	62	95
Traction animale	propriété de l'association			1	33			1	11
	location	2	100	2	67	4	100	8	89

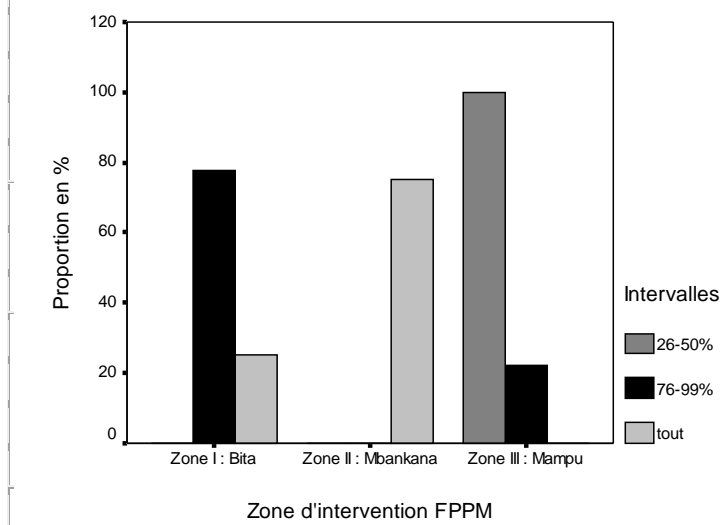
Le tableau montre les moyens utilisés pour le travail du sol dans les 3 zones par ordre d'importance : la houe vient en première position (94) suivie respectivement de tracteur (64), de charrue (48), de traction animale (9) et de motoculteur (2).

La houe utilisée reste une propriété individuelle de chaque chef de ménage, mais également pour certains, elle demeure une propriété de l'association.

La charrue, le tracteur et la traction animale plus à Mbankana sont souvent utilisés en location.

Pourcentage des produits transformés vendus au marché par zone									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Tubercules de manioc	rien	1	17	1	11	1	4	3	8

pourcentage de la production vendu en forme frais/feuille de manioc



Ce tableau montre après analyse que la production des tubercules de manioc, de maïs, de niébé, arachides et soja ne sont pas vendues en forme frais en général. Particulièrement environ 76-99% des feuilles de manioc et de maïs sont vendus frais à Bitá. De même pour les autres spéculations avec un faible taux des ménages enquêtés.

Concernant les tubercules de manioc, toute la production est vendue transformée au marché dans les 3 zones. La production de maïs transformé est vendue entre 76-99% en général et spécifiquement à Mampu.

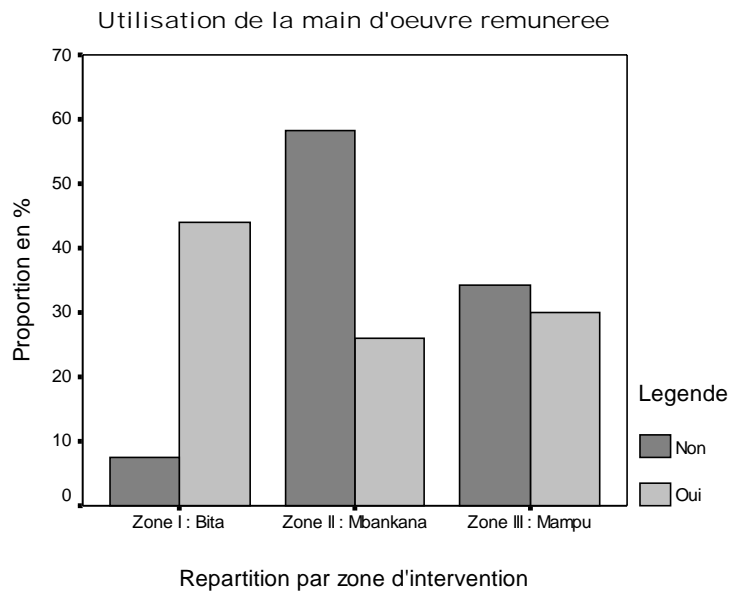
Destination des produits transformés par zone

		Zone d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bitá		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Tubercules de manioc	villageois voisins			1	6	2	7	3	5
	commerçant	6	43			16	53	22	36
	marchés locaux	1	7					1	2
	Autre	7	50	16	94	12	40	35	57
Feuilles de manioc	commerçant	3	100			1	17	4	44
	Autre					5	83	5	56
Maïs	commerçant	2	40			4	40	6	26
	Autre	3	60	8	100	6	60	17	74
Niébé	commerçant	2	100			2	50	4	57
	Autre			1	100	2	50	3	43
Arachides	commerçant	2	100					2	50
	Autre			2	100			2	50
Soja	commerçant	1	100					1	100

Ce tableau montre les destinations des produits transformés : les tubercules de manioc sont destinés aux autres lieux de vente (35) et aux commerçants (22), les feuilles de manioc et le maïs sont destinés aux autres lieux de vente qui sont pour la plupart les marchés occasionnels se trouvant sur le long de la nationale.

À Mampu la vente de maïs transformé se justifierait par le fait que beaucoup de coopérateurs et producteurs de la braise n'ayant pas des champs, sont obligés d'acheter le maïs moulu pour leur alimentation.

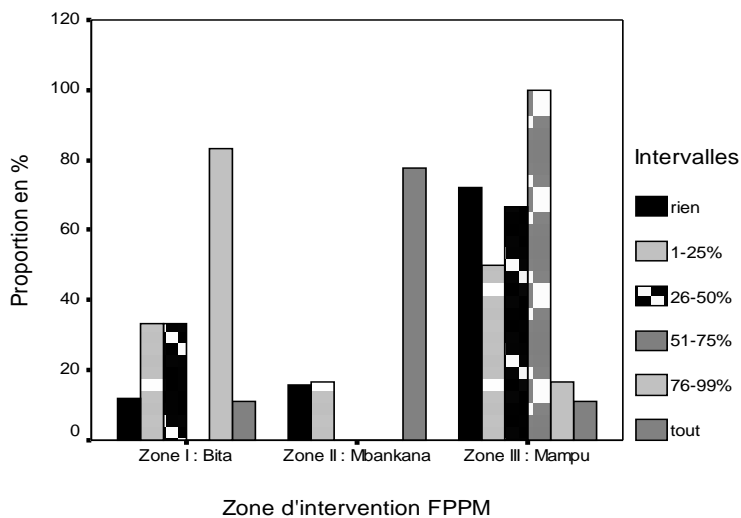
Dans la zone I, la vente des feuilles de manioc a une place de choix étant donné de son intégration dans la dynamique de Kinshasa même où le ponde (feuille de manioc) est un légume prisé par la population. Avec la tendance d'avoir le revenu un peu plus tôt, la feuille de manioc est à considérer. Et plus on va aller vers la frontière avec la province du Bandundu, plus cette tendance va aussi en diminuant.



Ce graphique montre 58 % des ménages agricoles de Mbankana font recours à une prestation de service contre 25% qui utilisent la main d’œuvre rémunérée. Les ménages de Bita par contre présentent 45% des ménages agricoles qui utilisent la main d’œuvre rémunérée contre 8% qui font recours à une prestation de service. Ceux de Mampu sont équilibrés autour de 30% utilisant la main d’œuvre contre 35% qui font recours à une prestation de service.

L’influence du centre-ville de Kinshasa dispose les ménages plus aux activités comme main d’œuvre rémunérée que la prestation de service.

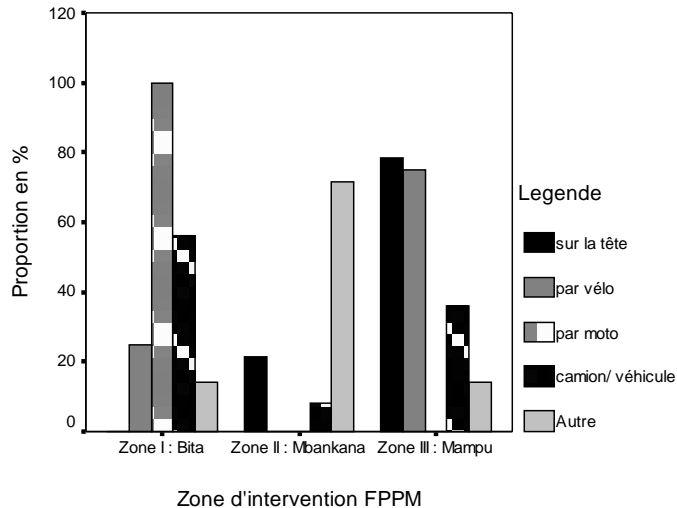
pourcentage de la production vendu en forme frais/tubercule manioc



Mbakana est une zone où on enregistre des périodes de famine et devient de plus en plus spécialisé dans l’achat du manioc frais. Il y a aussi à signaler que dans la zone II en partant de la rivière lufimi vers la rivière mayi ndombe, il y a des domaines (concessions) cadastrés qui ne sont plus à la portée de la population. Il s’agit 1/ de Cadim et toutes les cités (8) qui faisaient partie du projet PIFKA, 2/ de la concession de la ferme de Ibi avec ses 22.000 Ha ainsi que 3/ du domaine de réserve de Bombo lumene qui est un patrimoine de l’ICCN dans le cadre du ministère de l’environnement. La population de mbankana qui se refugiait encore dans le domaine de

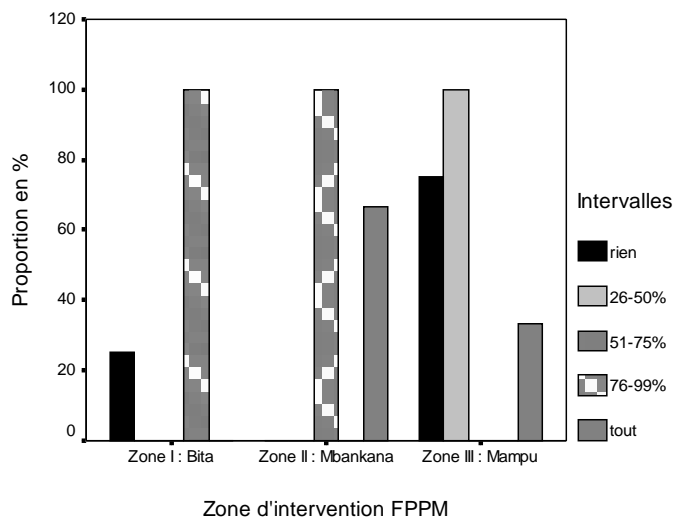
Bombo lumene s’est vue faire déguerpir ces dernières années et se retrouve pratiquement sans terrains. Une des raisons majeures à mon humble avis dans son implication dans l’achat du manioc frais. Il faut arriver vers mutiene allant vers axe mikunu et axe bwe-dumi-mankomo chasseur-nkieme-kibirika... pour avoir des grandes terres agricoles.

Mode de transport des produits transformés in situ



Ainsi le mode de transport des produits transformés est diversifié: à Bita c'est plus le transport par moto, suivi du transport sur la tête, par vélo à Mampu et autres modes à Mbankana. Le camion aussi assure le transport des produits à Bita, Mampu puis à Mbankana.

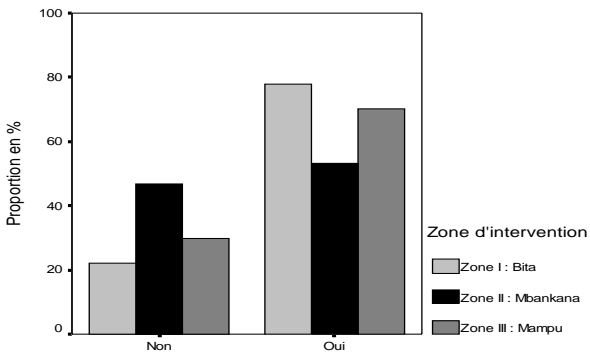
Pourcentage de la production vendu en forme frais/Mais



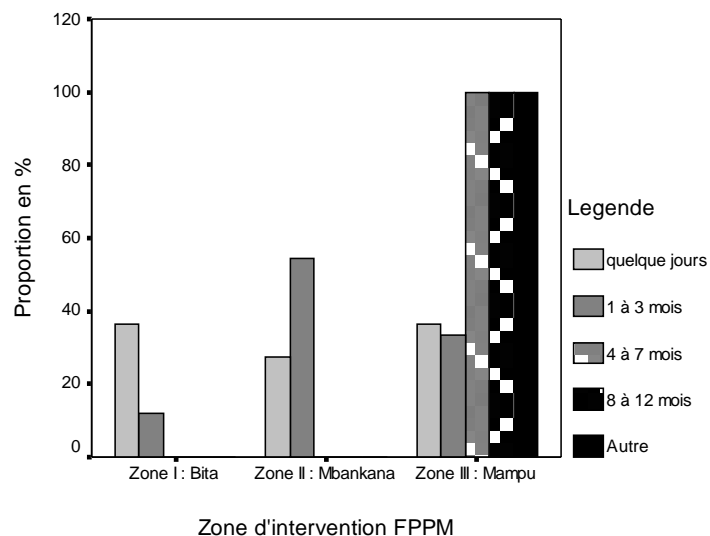
Concernant la production vendue frais de maïs, ce graphique révèle après analyse que 100% des répondants ont affirmé Respectivement qu'à Bita 76-99%, à Mbankana 51-75% et à Mampu 26-50% de maïs sont vendus à l'état frais, suivi de 70% des répondants à Mampu qui n'affirment que rien de la production de maïs n'est vendu frais et 65% des répondants à Mbankana qui vendent toute la production de maïs à l'état frais.

Ce graphique montre que la transformation des produits se fait plus in situ, aux champs dans les 3 zones.

Probabilité de transformation des produits in situ ou ex situ



Duree de stockage de quantite produite par les menages



z

Lieux de vente de production provenant de zone d'intervention FPPM

		Zones						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Lieux de vente	marchés locaux : sur place au village	15	53.6	8	38.1	5	15.2	28	34.1
	marchés urbains : Kinshasa	13	46.4	13	61.9	28	84.8	54	65.9
Total		28		21		33		82	100

Intervalles de stockage de quantité produite par les ménages agricoles

		Zone d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	5 à 20% de la production			2	20	4	50	6	27
	rien	1	25	1	10			2	9
	50 à 100% de la production	3	75	7	70	4	50	14	64
Total		4		10		8		22	100

Ce tableau montre que les ménages agricoles de ces 3 zones stockent une quantité de 50-100% de leur production (soit 64% contre 27% des répondants pour 5 à 20% de la production). 9% des répondants affirment ne rien stocker. La disponibilité des commerçants au niveau de la zone Bita ne favorise pas le stockage des quantités produites, alors que Mbankana et Mampu stock avant d'envoyer aux marchés urbains. Le raccourcissement de temps dans les champs pour avoir l'argent un peu plus tôt allant dans le sens des cultures à cycle court est une grande tendance de la zone

Existence dans la zone des organisations de commercialisation de produits agricoles									
		Zone d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	27	96	42	89	38	97	107	94
	Oui	1	4	5	11	1	3	7	6

De ce tableau ressort qu'au plateau de Batéké il n'y a pas des organisations de commercialisation des produits agricoles, soit 94% contre 6% des répondants qui affirment l'existence.

Existence dans la zone des crédits pour la commercialisation de produits agricoles									
		Zone d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	27	100	49	100	37	97	113	99
	Oui					1	3	1	1

Dans le plateau de Batéké, il n'existe pas des systèmes de crédits pour la commercialisation des produits agricoles.

3% affirment l'existence des crédits à Mampu à cause de la coopérative d'épargne et crédit FAIDEC initiée par la fondation Hans Heidel.

Accès aux crédits pour la commercialisation des produits agricoles									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Non	23	88	52	100	39	98	114	97
	Oui	3	12			1	3	4	3

Les ménages agricoles n'ont pas accès aux crédits pour la commercialisation de leurs produits.

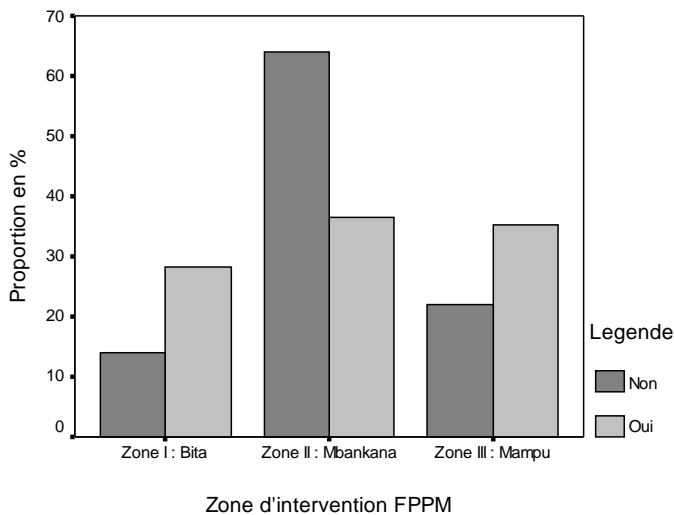
A Bita, c'est la CADEC KIMPETI qui assure aux commerçants le crédit agricole.

Principales contraintes pour la production et la commercialisation des produits agricoles									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Contraintes	manque de terrain	15	58	3	7	1	3	19	19
	loyer de terrain couteux	1	4	5	12	2	6	8	8
	manque de capital/ crédit	10	38	30	70	29	88	69	68
	manque de labour					1	3	1	1
	basse fertilité du sol			2	5			2	2
	pestes/ maladies			1	2			1	1
	manque de variétés améliorées/ adaptées			2	5			2	2

Ce tableau montre qu'après analyse les principales contraintes pour la Production et la commercialisation des produits agricoles par ordre d'importance sont : manque de capital/crédit (Soit 69 répondants) suivi de manque de terrain pour La production agricole (19) et le loyer de terrain qui reste couteux pour les paysans (8 répondants).

Bita est surexploitée et donc l'accès à la bonne terre est une contrainte actuellement.

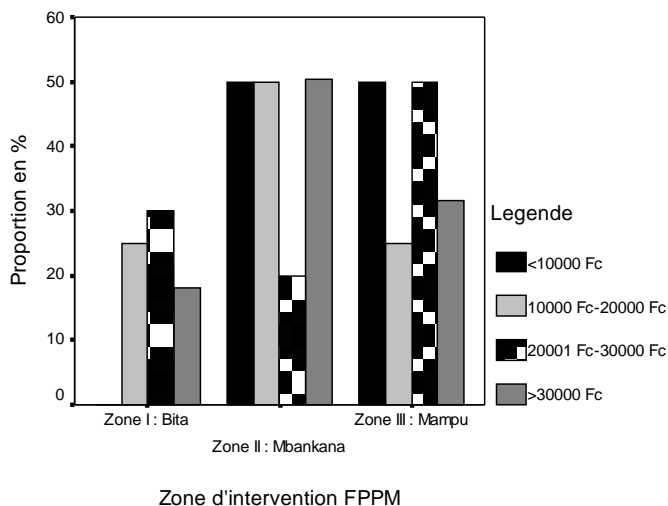
Probabilité d'épargne des menages agricoles par zone



Aussi les grandes étendues sont achetées soit pour lotissement ou pour installation des grandes sociétés de Kinshasa, ceci serait les principales causes, sans oublier la pression démographique croissante.

Malgré la précarité des sols de la zone I, il y a en plus l'usage des contrats à période bien déterminée qui peut faire que même si la culture n'est pas encore en maturité complète soit récoltée. Ce terrain récupéré est souvent immédiatement mis en contrat à quelqu'un d'autre. Du point de vue technique, c'est vraiment un désastre dans les parties où ces pratiques sont appliquées.

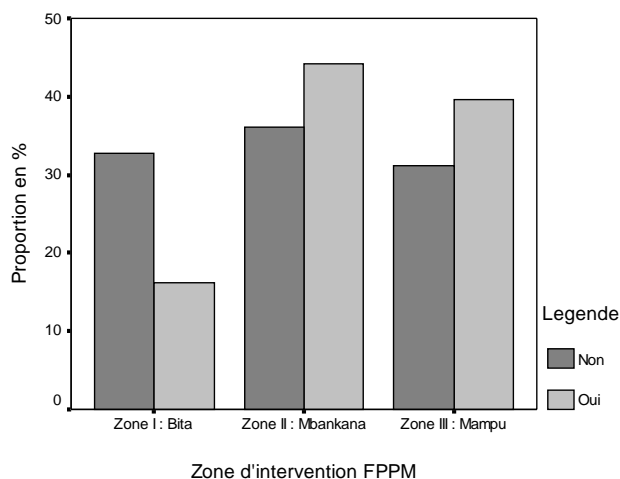
Repartition du revenu mensuel du menage (ou du responsable)



50 % de responsables de ménages a Mbankana ont de revenu mensuel Estimés a <10000 Fc, entre 10000-20000 Fc et >30000 Fc pour d'autres.

Ce graphique indique donc que les ménages (65%) de Mbankana n'arrivent pas à épargner contre environ 35% des répondants à Mampu et 25% a Bita qui font l'épargne.

Probabilité de couverture des besoins par le revenu mensuel des menages

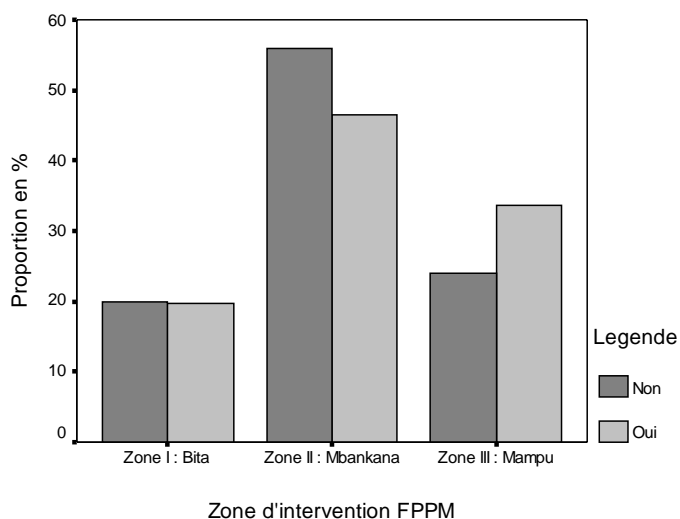


De ce graphique, 45% des ménages et 40% de Mampú affirment couvrir leurs besoins par le revenu mensuel environs 15% de ceux de Bitá.

Détails de la main d'œuvre rémunérée au niveau de l'exploitation									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bitá		Mbankana		Mampú		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Préparation du terrain	Non	4	22			7	18	11	13
	Oui	14	78	32	100	31	82	77	88
Gestion des parcelles agricoles	non					5	14	5	6
	oui	19	100	30	100	30	86	79	94
Récolte des produits agricoles	non	2	13			6	22	8	11
	oui	14	88	33	100	21	78	68	89
Transformation des produits agricoles	non	5	50			5	21	10	15
	oui	5	50	33	100	19	79	57	85
Autres	non	2	22			2	18	4	9
	oui	7	78	24	100	9	82	40	91

Ce tableau montre les travaux rémunérés au niveau de l'exploitation par ordre de l'importance: la gestion des parcelles agricoles vient en première position, suivi de la préparation du terrain, la récolte des produits agricoles et la transformation des produits agricoles.

Probabilité de transformation manuelle par les ménages



De nos 3 zones, la transformation manuelle des produits agricoles est plus pratiquée à Mbankana, suivi de Mampu puis Bitá. La zone II et III présentent une forte probabilité de transformation pour stabiliser les produits avant la vente, alors qu'elle est directe dans la zone Bitá ou les commerçants de Kinshasa viennent acheter les produits frais.

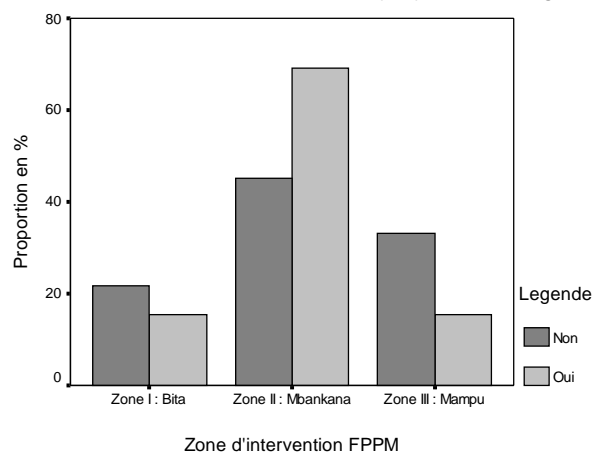
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bitá		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Moyens utilisés	Épargne	3	13	7	35	17	57	27	36
	Tontine	2	8	5	25	1	3	8	11
	thésaurisation	5	21	2	10	3	10	10	14
	investissement dans une autre activité	14	58	6	30	9	30	29	39

Les ménages capables de garder l'argent, utilisent plus comme moyens l'investissement dans une autre activité, suivi de l'épargne monétaire et de la thésaurisation puis en dernier lieu la tontine.

		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bitá		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	Aide extérieure	1	4	21	55	3	14	25	30
	recours à l'épargne	1	4	13	34	6	27	20	24
	recours aux voisins	11	48			6	27	17	20
	emprunt			4	11	4	18	8	10
	Autre	10	43			3	14	13	16

Ce tableau montre après analyse, les alternatives que les ménages affirment lorsque le revenu mensuel ne couvre pas les besoins : ils recourent à l'aide extérieure (25), suivi de recours à l'épargne (20), recours aux voisins (17), emprunt et autre.

Probabilité de transformation mécanique par les ménages



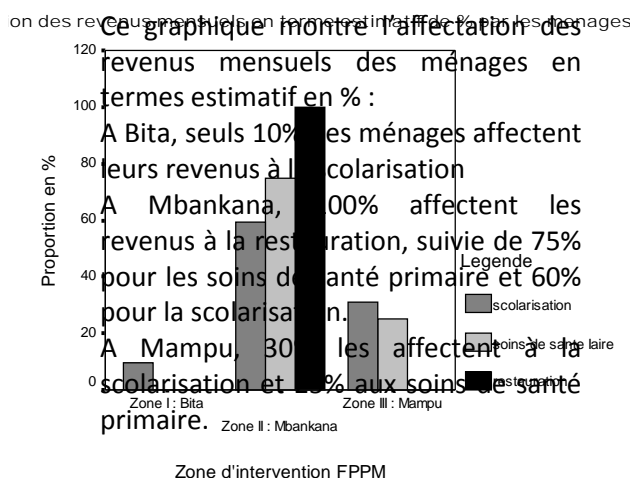
Alternatives en cas de crise alimentaire par les ménages									
		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bitá		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Probabilité	pas de tentative de se débrouiller					9	23	9	7
	achat nourriture	22	81	57	89	22	56	101	78
	aide alimentaire					2	5	2	2
	vente des services	5	19	6	9	3	8	14	11
	troc			1	2			1	1
	autre					3	8	3	2

Ce tableau présente les alternatives des ménages en cas de crise alimentaire : en général ils achètent la nourriture pour y palier contre une autre alternative de vente des services.

		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Mois	janvier et février	3	14	1	5	2	7	6	8
	mars et avril	2	9	1	5	2	7	5	7
	mai et juin	2	9	1	5	4	13	7	10
	juillet et aout	9	41			3	10	12	16
	septembre et octobre	6	27	3	14	3	10	12	16
	novembre et décembre			14	67	9	30	23	32
	autre			1	5	7	23	8	11

Les périodes de crise alimentaire sont variées par zone.

En général la période favorable est entre Novembre-décembre de chaque année, suivi de Juillet à Octobre. Dans les zones Mampu et Mbankana, le mois de novembre et décembre sont des probables mois d'insécurité car coïncidant avec la période des activités pour la grande saison agricole A ; alors que pour Bita c'est juillet-aout qui sont des périodes sèches et a forte demande des produits agricoles frais pour Kinshasa.



- Mbankana étant un grand centre du plateau de Batéké abrite souvent des non autochtone, ceci justifierait l'affectation du revenu à la restauration car devant tout acheter pour se nourrir.
- La disponibilité des terrains pour les habitants de Mbankana (agglomération) est un casse-tête aujourd'hui.

		Zones d'intervention FPPM						Total	
		Bita		Mbankana		Mampu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Sources	nulle part			1	3	2	6	3	3
	télévision	1	4					1	1
	radio	4	15	27	71	5	14	36	36

Zone II : Mbankana		Produits vendus				Total	
		aliments frais		aliments transformés		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Type de débouchés	sur place	1	5			1	5
	marché du village local	8	42			8	42

	vulgarisateur de l'Etat			1	3			1	1
	vulgarisateur des ONG	11	41	5	13	13	36	29	29
	centre de recherche ou université			1	3			1	1
	documents écrits					1	3	1	1
	voisin, membre de village	6	22	2	5	11	31	19	19
	marché			1	3			1	1
	autre	5	19			4	11	9	9
	Total	27		38		36		101	100

Au niveau du plateau de Batéké en général, les informations sur la technologie agricole sont reçues à travers la radio suivi d'autres sources comme les vulgarisateurs des ONG et les voisins ou membres du village. Spécifiquement, à Mbankana le nombre élevé des ménages qui suivent régulièrement les informations sur la technologie agricole se justifie par la présence de la radio Munko qui est basée à CADIM. Et aussi beaucoup d'émissions des vulgarisateurs agricoles passent à travers la Radio Munkû

Produits vendus selon les types de débouchés

Zone I : Bitá		Produits vendus				Total	
		aliments frais		aliments transformés		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Type de débouchés	sur place	14	52			14	52
	marché du village local	11	41			11	41
	marché urbain	2	7			2	7
	Total	27				27	100

A Bitá ce sont plus les aliments frais qui sont vendus par les ménages selon le type des débouchés.

	marché urbain	6	32	4	21	10	53
Total		15		4		19	100

A Mbankana, les produits vendus plus

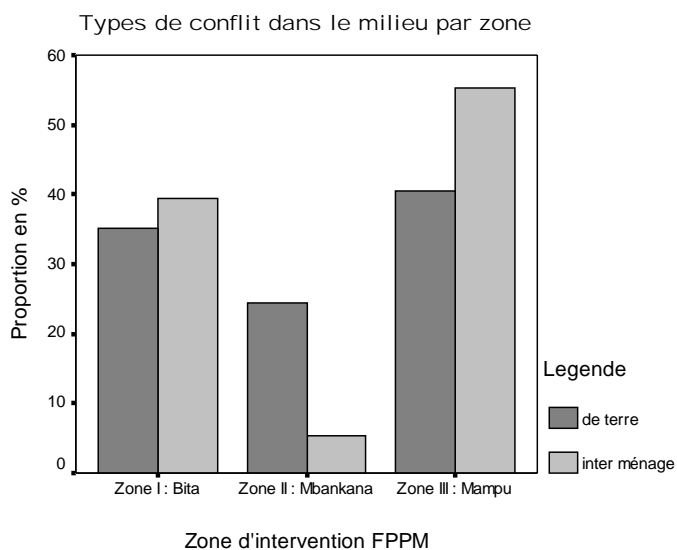
sont des aliments frais selon le type des débouchés.

Zone III : Mampu		Produits vendus				Total	
		aliments frais		aliments transformés		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Type de débouchés	sur place	17	45			17	45
	marché du village local	1	3			1	3
	marché urbain	2	5	18	47	20	53
Total		20		18		38	100

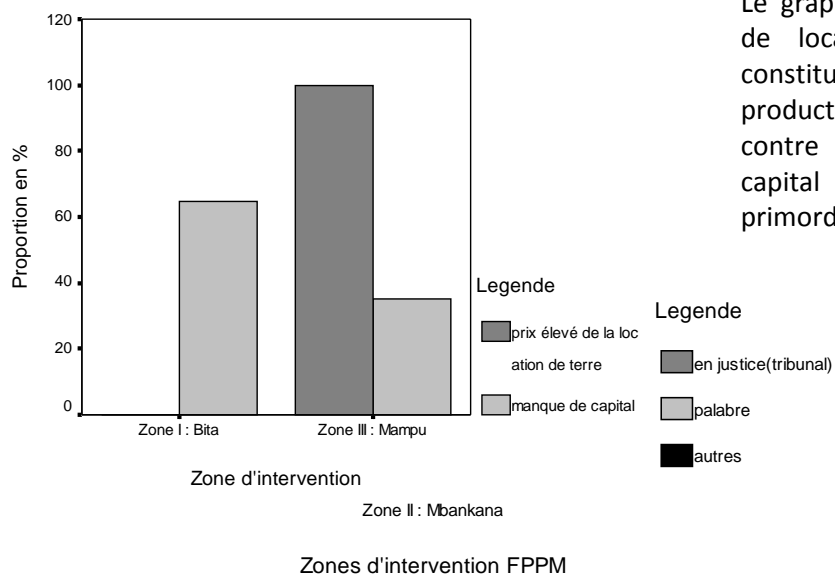
A Mampu par contre, la vente des produits est équilibrée, soit les aliments frais et aussi les aliments transformés comme l'indique ce tableau.

Le graphique illustre la gestion des conflits dans nos 3 zones : A Bitá on recourt plus aux autres modes de gestion, suivi de la justice et faiblement on recourt au palabre. Par contre à Mbankana, seul le palabre constitue le mode de gestion des conflits. A Mampu on recourt plus au palabre mais également en justice.

Ce graphique illustre le type des conflits dans le milieu par zone : A Bitá les conflits inter ménage sont plus enregistrés contre les conflits de terre. A Mbankana les conflits de terre prime et enfin à Mampu on enregistre plus les conflits inter ménage. A Mbankana les conflits de terre priment parce qu'il y'a une mauvaise gestion de la façon de distribuer ou de vendre les terres un



Raisons d'incapacité de forte production par les menages



Le graphique illustre que le prix élevé de location des terres à Mampu constitue la raison prioritaire de faible production par les ménages agricoles contre un faible taux de manque de capital qui s'avère être la raison primordiale à Bita.