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**FOOD FOR
THE HUNGRY**

“Tuendelele Pamoja II”
Development Food Security Activity (DFSA)
Project

**FY 18 1st Quarter Report
(October-December 2017)**

Food for the Hungry/DRC
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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Antenatal Care
BA	Barrier Analysis
CG	Care Group
CSA	Climate Sensitive Agriculture
CU5	Children Under 5
DFSA	Development Food Security Activity
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding
FH	Food for the Hungry
FFP	Food for Peace
FLG	Farmer Leader Group
FS&L	Food Security and Livelihood
FY	Fiscal Year
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OCC	Office Congolais de Contrôle
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
TOC	Theory of Change
TOT	Training-of-trainers
TP II	Tuendelee Pamoja II
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age

1. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

This report summarizes the progress made by the Tuendelee Pamoja II (TPII) project in the three territories in South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces during the first quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 18 (October – December 2017). The major focus of the project for FY18 included refinement of the program Theory of Change (TOC) and log frame, assessment studies and formative research, and conflict resolution activities.

The following activities were accomplished during the period under review:

- In Food Security and Livelihood (FS&L), three studies were conducted on barriers to adoption of Natural Resource Management (NRM) practices, youth engagement in agriculture in the context of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and improvement and viability of fisheries in eastern DRC.
- Guided by the results of the Barrier Analysis (BA), Food for the Hungry (FH) finalized the development of the first Care Group (CG) module on exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) and responsive infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and began the recruitment process for an artist to develop context-sensitive images (photos) to be used on flip charts by the CGs during community conversations/facilitation on EBF and responsive IYCF practices in the communities.
- A Dietary Intake study was conducted to assess dietary patterns of individuals and households in the project areas, as well as the different types of food items (vegetables, tubers, cereals, fruits, fish, meat etc.) available on the market for consumption in both Tanganyika and South Kivu Provinces.
- A BA study was conducted in the Walungu and Moba Territories and two BA studies conducted in the Kalemie Territory to assess factors which facilitate and/or impede the adoption of women practicing EBF.
- The Baby water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) intervention team organized a training for 10 enumerators on data collection and to pilot data collection tools in the field in the Walungu Territories.
- The Baby WASH intervention team trained a team of four laboratory personnel in Kigali, Rwanda who will be collecting field samples of feces, household water, and food samples for testing for the presence of environmental microbes (E. Coli).
- Identified local community leaders who will be instrumental in reconciliation activities and community peace initiatives.
- Trained community leaders on conflict prevention and management techniques.
- Conducted participatory theatre sessions attracting 10,608 participants in Moba and Kalemie.
- Conducted mobile cinema screenings were with an attendance of 5,619 viewers, of which 18% were women.
- Completed the reports on Gender Conflict Analysis; sensitivity to conflict and Media Studies.
- Submitted the addition of Tearfund to TPII in relation to WASH activities.
- Study on the feasibility of roads was started for all program sites.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FHDRC is in the implementation start-up phase of TP II, a five-year USAID/Food for Peace (FFP) funded Development Food Security Activity (DFSA) Title II Project targeting about 214,000 households in the two provinces of Tanganyika (Kalemie Territory [Kalemie, Nyemba Health Zones]) and in Moba Territory [Moba, Kansimba Health Zones]) and South Kivu (Walungu territory [Walungu, Mubumbano, Kaziba health zones]); directly benefiting up to 1,427,487 individuals, with particular focus on the integration of women and youth in the implementation. TPII is designed to build upon and sustain the encouraging trends in health and nutritional behavior change and adoption of improved agricultural practices in TPI.

GOAL: Improved livelihood of vulnerable households in South Kivu and Tanganyika of the DRC.

Purpose 1: Improved food and income security of vulnerable households

Sub-Purpose 1.1: Improved crop and livestock productivity and storage

IO 1.1.1: Increased adoption of Climate Sensitive Agriculture (CSA) recommended practices

IO 1.1.2: Improved livestock rearing practices

IO 1.1.3: Reduced post-harvest losses

Sub Purpose 1.2: Increased household income

IO 1.2.1: Agriculture value chains promoted

IO 1.2.2: Increased access to market opportunities

IO 1.2.3: Increased access to financial services

IO 1.2.4: Strengthened adult and youth community savings groups

Purpose 2: Improved Nutrition and Health Status of Adolescent Girls, Children Under Five (CU5) and Women of Reproductive Age (WRA)

Sub-Purpose 2.1: Improved equitable nutritious food intake

IO 2.1.1: Improved access to nutritious foods for WRA, CU5, and adolescent girls

IO 2.1.2: Improved IYCF Practices

Sub-Purpose 2.2: Improved access and utilization of quality health services

IO 2.2.1: Improving access to quality Integrated Community Case Management

IO 2.2.1: Strengthened Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

Sub-Purpose 2.3: Reduced incidence of diarrheal diseases

IO 2.3.1: Improved adoption of Essential Hygiene Actions

IO 2.3.2: Improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities

Sub Purpose 2.4: Reduced prevalence of early marriage and adolescent pregnancy

IO 2.4.1: Increased demand for family planning methods and services

IO 2.4.2: Increased access for family planning services

CC 1: Gender Equality and Gender Empowerment Promoted

IO CC1.1: Improved institutional capacity to promote gender equality and combat Sexual and Gender-based Violence

CC 2: Improved capacity of the government and community for peace building and conflict transformation

IO CC 2.1: Constructive and non-violent attitudes towards conflict resolution

IO CC 2.2: Improved entrepreneurial and financial literacy among community members

3. ACTIVITIES

This section describes how the following categories of program activities performed during the review period reflect the program's technical approach and objectives:

3.1. Purpose 1: Improved food and income security of vulnerable households

Sub-Purpose 1.1: Improved crop and livestock productivity and storage

Intermediate Outcome 1.1.1: Increased adoption of CSA recommended practices

Overall, FH has not started the implementation of the FS&L activities as the program Initial Environmental Examination has not been approved yet. However, FH continued to carry out planning activities in the field ready for implementation including organization of the Farmer Leader Groups (FLG) and orientation into the operations.

In relation to the adoption of recommended CSA practices a number of studies were conducted to better understand the current practices and also the barriers to the use of CSA practices in the two provinces.

Key activities undertaken

1. Analysis of the barriers to adoption of the best NRM practices

The FS&L team concentrated mainly on assessments and BA studies to inform the behavior change communication approaches to use in various trainings on agriculture and livelihoods as well as assist in sensitizing communities on best practices of NRM that are environmentally-friendly and sustainable in nature.

Tanganyika: Slash-and-burn practices

Doers (farmers who practice the slash-and-burn system) believe that their current knowledge does not allow them to implement any other practices. They strongly believe that slash-and-burn practices contribute to the improvement of crop yields, and significantly lessen the burden of vegetation clearance done before sowing/planting. This shows that farmers underestimate the short and long term damage caused by the practice to soil fertility potential.

South Kivu: Contour farming

Farmers, who do not practice contour farming (non-doers), in South Kivu stated that they lack the capacity and equipment required to adopt contour farming, which is a general recommendation for farmers who operate on a hillside. This finding has a direct implication on the program design as the program has to focus on capacity building as well as devise an easy-to use technology that can facilitate the adoption of contour farming.

Although the influence of the environment was not found to be an issue, yet there is still a need to raise awareness of the community on the importance as well as the short and long term benefits of contour farming.

2. Insight into the effect of livelihood activities by hilltop communities on NRM and farming activities of hillside/slope communities

Households in South Kivu hilltop communities construct a diverse portfolio of livelihood activities (tree cutting for timber, charcoal burning and carpentry work, agriculture, livestock rearing, and brewing of local liquor) and social support capacities in their struggle for survival and to improve their standard of living. These livelihood activities are used as a means to cover costs related to household needs that include payment of school fees for children, household healthcare cost, food, clothing etc. These diversified activities also serve as a response to failure of their previous farming activities.

Yet, the pursuit of the means of livelihood by hilltop household/communities entails inevitable trade-offs in terms of high cost to the natural resources, the environment, climate change and the food security objectives of hillside/slope communities. The activities of the hilltop communities degrade and loosen the soil and accelerate run-off erosion. The consequence of this is the creation of gullies and loss of soil/nutrients from the hillsides. The outcomes are ecological uncertainties, food insecurity, and conflicts between the two main protagonists - the hilltop and hillside communities.

Even though there are existing local laws against the uncontrolled exploitation of the natural resources, enforcement of and respect for these laws has always been a challenge. The conflicts eventually get resolved through community mechanisms.

The above findings point to the need for sensitization and awareness raising of both hilltop and hillside communities on the proper ways to protect and sustainably manage the natural resources of the hilltop, the hillsides and hill bottom environment. FHDRC should work with the communities to develop and apply common and acceptable techniques of erosion control, land clearing for cultivation and contour farming on the hillsides.

There is also a need to carry out thorough soil tests in all the three health zones in South Kivu, to determine nutrient deficiency in the soils and to consequently come up with adequate recommendations for improvement of the soils. Additionally, there is a need to plan and institute an NRM action plan-agroforestry for the hilltops and watershed management along the hillsides/slope.

IO 1.1.2: Improved livestock rearing practices

Fisheries Livelihoods and Sustainability in D.R. Congo communities bordering Lake Tanganyika

Fish are an important source of protein for communities in eastern DRC along the shore of Lake Tanganyika. Fish is consumed more often than any other animal protein. Some fishers also engage in animal husbandry (cows, chickens) although many animals were lost during recent conflicts. Fish consumption rates are high, with fish consumed three to seven days per week in households surveyed. Malnutrition rates vary widely among villages, with highest rates reported to be in households displaced by Pygmy-Bantu conflict.

Fish are also a major source of income for these communities. However, market access varies seasonally, and affects price and viability of fishing as an income generating activity. Limited access to cold storage of fish also reduces the commercial value of fish during the rainy season when catches are larger. Alternative processing methods (salting, drying, and smoking) are not always effective during some times of year. Specifically, drying techniques

(on sand vs. rack) and high ambient humidity decrease the value of dried fish during the rainy season.

Most fishers own their nets, lines, and associated hardware, and some own their boat. Motors are often rented. The switch to use more efficient LED lighting on boats during night fishing has led to a reliance on solar-charged batteries, rather than kerosene, in recent years.

Government fisheries regulations have been established, but enforcement is limited. Community associations exist in some villages and cities, but currently may not play a meaningful role in fisheries management decisions or enforcement.

Fishing is typically done in groups, with catch divided according to tradition in each community (e.g., proportions to motor owner, boat owner, and fishers). It is reportedly forbidden to fish in “fish reproduction zones”, and to use certain types of nets. However, surveillance and enforcement are lacking and regulations are not always followed. Fishers report a trend of decreasing catch amounts, which is consistent with increased sedimentation from new shoreline construction (reported here) and upland agriculture (reported elsewhere), overfishing (which has been reported from Tanzania and Zambia), and recent scientific documentation of lake-wide decreases in pelagic fish abundance in L. Tanganyika, linked to warming climate. However, little, if any, consistent data exists documenting long-term fish catch trends in DRC shoreline communities.

Although aquaculture is growing in other countries bordering Lake Tanganyika, no cage aquaculture was reported in our focus groups. Pond aquaculture is also rare in the villages studied. Nile tilapia and catfish are reportedly grown in ponds by a few individuals. Aquaculture fish rarely appear in local market, and are popular but expensive when they appear. Aquaculture using indigenous species appears to be very uncommon.

Sub-purpose 1.2: Increased household income

Intermediate Outcome: 1.2.1: Agriculture value chain promoted

1. Training-of-trainers (TOT) capacity building of staff to train producers and producer groups on agricultural value chains

During the period under review, nine DFSA core staff and seven partner staff from International Institute of Tropical Agriculture and Inspection Provinciale l’Agriculture, Peche et Elevage staff received a 5-day TOT capacity building training. The purpose of the TOT was to equip and provide staff with knowledge and skills to enable them train agricultural producers and producer groups in agribusiness value chains. The training was facilitated by FH staff and conducted in Bukavu by Match Maker Associates of Arusha, Tanzania.

The specific topics covered during the TOT the following specific topics

- a. Introduction to Agricultural Value Chains (Mapping and Dynamics)
- b. Agricultural value chain assessment and analysis
- c. Understanding markets as driving forces and profitability strategies to thrive (Defining and analyzing markets, simulating business strategies position of producer)
- d. Entrepreneurship development and profitability analysis
- e. Business planning and market systems principles

- f. Principles of entrepreneurship in farming (Traits, building entrepreneurial skills and enterprise)

The training outcomes included:

- a. All trainees were equipped with adult training skills and methods to enable them train others. Some of the training methods used were use of group lectures, stimulation exercises, case studies, delivery training etc.
- b. Trainees were provided with training curriculum and training materials

During this time, the FS&L team concentrated mainly on assessments and BA studies. The findings of these studies will inform the behavior change communication approaches to use in various trainings on agriculture and livelihoods as well as assist in sensitizing communities on best practices of NRM that are environmentally-friendly and sustainable in nature.

2. Assessment of alternative livelihood sources of Bantu and Pygmy ethnic groups

Community livelihood activities are categorized into two: the on-farm and the off-farm activities. The two complement each other and significantly contribute to the community resilience to economic shocks. This information helps in the design and planning of livelihood activities.

Farming (crop and livestock) were identified as the main on-farm activity, and is practiced mainly by adults. Youth are more interested in off-farm activities. The general youth perception of farming is that it is tedious, there are delays to pay back, and it is less productive due to low yields which according to them are due to soil infertility and crop diseases. Instead, they prefer to engage in activities that pay back faster, such as mining and motorbike transport (boys) and sale of dried fish and doughnuts (girls).

Both Bantus and Pygmies practice crop farming at different scales. Pygmies cultivate less for themselves but in most cases as paid agricultural labor to Bantus.

Small livestock keeping was pointed as the second predominant on-farm activity to crop cultivation. Animals reared by the communities are chickens and goats. Small livestock husbandry is market oriented and the animals are sold only when the household is in a great need of cash to respond to an important need, such as paying school fees for children, medication, and clothing. The husbandry represents the savings of a household.

Main off-farm activities identified through this assessment included charcoal burning, sale of dried fish, paid labor, mining and motorbike transport, carpentry, masonry, tailoring, baking and sale of doughnuts, sale of mobile phone top-up cards, and making and selling of soap. Some of the off-farm activities were found to not be environmentally-friendly; for instance, charcoal burning. There is need for this project to emphasize reforestation and promote tree planting in the community in order to compensate for the amount of trees cut for charcoal making and on the other hand promote use of charcoal efficient stoves that consume less amount of charcoal;

Although most youth engage in small businesses enterprises, they have limited knowledge of entrepreneurship, business management skills and financial literacy. The majority of them said they have never been trained on any of those things and are struggling to successfully run the businesses.

Pygmies complained that they are always isolated by the development projects implemented in the areas despite how vulnerable they are and their willingness to opt for social

transformation, adapt to modern life and integrate the modern community. In order to build trust between the two communities, promote peaceful co-existence, prevent future conflicts, and protect the legacy of the project, it is important to engage the two communities in both on-farm and off-farm activities.

3. Analysis of the barrier to youth engagement in agriculture

A few youth among non-Doers (those not practicing agriculture) believe that their current knowledge, time, and financial resources can allow them to engage in agriculture. Thus, there is need to sensitize the youth population and train them on agricultural methods and techniques through workshop sessions and involving them in the agricultural demonstrations planned in the project.

Advantages of farming, such as food production for household consumption and sale to generate income that can be used to respond to household's non-food needs are only perceived by a few persons among the non-Doers, as compared to Doers. This finding shows a knowledge gap among the non-Doers with regard to the benefits of agriculture. To reverse, there is need to sensitize the community on the importance and benefits of farming.

Most youth, specifically among non-Doers, believe that agriculture is too demanding in labor, delays pay back as one has to wait for at least three month to harvest the crop and sell, and the level of yield is generally too low to compensate for the efforts, time and resource invested. Questions raised here are addressed in the project through the introduction of animal traction intended to ease the labor demand, reduce the length of time need to accomplish some farming activities such as land preparation, increase the yields through use of appropriate crop varieties and deeper soil preparation, and generate additional income from hired labor.

Many among non-Doers stated that their decision not to get involved in agriculture is partly a result of the influence of their environment, which includes friends, relatives, and neighbors. Therefore, the best strategy for the project is to increase youth engagement in agriculture by not only targeting the youth but to also target the entire community with social behavior change communications. The assumption here is adults and the Doer-youth will back the project effort to engage more youth in farming activities.

3.2. Purpose 2: Improved Nutrition and Health Status of Adolescent Girls, CU5 and WRA

Intermediate Outcome 2.1.1: Women and men make joint decisions to protect the health and nutrition of WRA and CU5

Key activities undertaken

1. Discussions on the development of the CG modules for community discussions/conversation on behavior change. The team finalized the development of the first module EBF and responsive IYCF and began the recruitment process for an artist to develop context-sensitive images (photos) to be used on flip charts for use by the CGs during community conversations/facilitation on EBF and responsive IYCF practices in the communities. A TOT was also conducted in Bukavu in October on CG formation. This training provided participants (Site Coordinators) with the raw skills on CG management which they will impart to other trainers at field level.

2. **Dietary Intake study:** This study was conducted to assess the different types of food items (vegetables, tubers, cereals, fruits, fish, meat etc.) available on the market for consumption by households, as well as dietary intake patterns of WRA and households in both the Tanganyika and South Kivu Provinces. The food items included food locally grown and imported as well as food gathered in the wild. The study also collected data on the cost of such food items as way of assessing whether cost of food was a factor in determining the consumption of diverse food in the communities in the two provinces. The study sought to assess food prohibited for certain groups of the population including women, children, the rich and the poor as well as special food consumed during occasions such as marriage ceremonies, holidays and special days on the national calendar. The first draft of the report for the study was submitted in mid-December 2017 and a final report was sent in January 2018.

Key recommendations made as a result of the study include:

- Promote the consumption of wild foods in the communities through new CG Lesson Plans on wild foods. These foods include wild fruits, mushrooms, snails, caterpillars and grasshoppers. The messages should also discourage the consumption of wild bats as these spread diseases, such as Ebola.
- Modify existing CG lesson plans on fish to stress the importance of quality and quantity of fish consumed.
- Promote the consumption of inexpensive and available fruits, vegetable and legumes available in the markets. There are many healthy foods that should be promoted for diverse diets of both adults and children, including vitamin-rich vegetables (squash, squash leaves, sweet potato, sweet potato leaves, cabbage, eggplant, and spinach), fiber and protein (amaranth, beans, fish, guinea pig).
- Target men with messages on providing funds to support a diversified household diet, especially for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and young children and to off-set the food preparation workload of women by adopting tasks such as gathering water, market shopping for food, and caring for young children.
- Link the improved food security and livelihood strategies outlined in the 2016-2021 DFSA with revised CG messages in order to have a nutrition-specific impact.
- Further investigation is needed to assess if PLW consume nutritionally equivalent foods to the taboo foods presented in the focus group discussions. If PLW are not consuming adequate replacements, these taboos should be challenged, particularly those that provide protein (soy, egg) and important vitamins and minerals (pumpkin/sweet potato leave, squash, peppers).
- Educational messages should emphasize prioritizing both growing and consuming the most healthful choices, particularly vitamin A and protein-rich sources. On the topic of dietary diversity, some mothers may benefit from hearing the “success stories” of other women (model mothers) who have overcome financial, access, and knowledge barriers to be able to consume a diverse diet.



FIGURE SEQ FIGURE * ARABIC 1: SCENES 24-HOUR RECALL INTERVIEWS WITH MOTHERS WHO ARE THE MAIN FOOD PREPARERS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE TANGANYIKA PROVINCE (KALEMIE AND MOBA)

Intermediate Outcome 2.3.3: Women receive quality health care during pregnancy, delivery & post-partum

Key activity undertaken

Three BA studies were conducted in the Walungu and Moba Territories and two BA studies conducted in the Kalemie Territory to assess factors which facilitate and impede and/or enable the adoption of women practicing EBF in the Walungu and Moba Territories, antenatal care (ANC) relating to pregnant women attending at least four ANC services in all three sites, and women using modern contraceptives in all three sites. Draft reports for the three behaviors were submitted for inputs/comments and a final report was sent to USAID/FFP. Among the key findings are:

- In-laws, spouses and neighbors alike exert varying influences on the target beneficiaries to be either strong ‘doers’ or strong ‘non-doers’ for all the three behaviors studied.
- The percentage of pregnant women able to attend at least four ANC services during pregnancy is relatively high for both Doers and Non-Doers, an indication that pregnant women in general do attend ANC services even if they do not meet the minimum of four visits during their pregnancies.
- Doers recognize the benefits of ANC services, while Non-Doers are not aware of, or do not perceive any benefits of ANC services. CG messages will make clear references to the benefits of ANC.
- Neighbors and friends have a strong influence on the target beneficiaries to be either strong ‘doers’ or strong ‘non-doers’ and should therefore be included as targets for messages on social and behavior change communication. Other persons of influence (family members, husbands, in-laws) are also key for influencing behavior, thus should be included in project outreach.
- Parents are especially key influencers on modern contraceptive use.
- The majority of women appear to have a general knowledge of family planning, but the use of modern contraceptives is almost non-existent across the board in both South Kivu and Tanganyika. The use of modern contraceptives is not common in the communities.
- The perception that modern methods of contraception cause negative side effects, such as sterility, disease and menstruation disorders, is common among non-doers.
- Lack of consent from husbands is a major barrier to modern contraceptive use.
- For those women who have used modern contraceptives, lack of availability of modern contraceptives is a barrier to consistent and correct use.
- For women who use modern contraceptives, they were far more likely to report that modern contraceptive use led to an increase in household income and less household chores than women who do not use modern contraceptives.

- For women who do not use modern contraceptives, difficulty in remembering when to use a modern method of contraception was very high.
- Women who use modern contraceptives felt that having fewer children made it easier for them to take care of the children already in the household.

Intermediate Outcome 2.3.1: All households maintain clean living space

Key activities undertaken

1. The Baby WASH intervention team organized a training on data collection for 10 (six men and four women) enumerators to test tools for data collection and to pilot the tools on the field in the Walungu Territories. The tools tested were part of the research conducted by Johns Hopkins University on environmental enteropathy meant to reduce and/or prevent childhood health issues/diseases including malnutrition, stunting, malaria and diarrheal diseases among children as well as reduction in maternal other childhood diseases.
2. The Baby WASH intervention team began training for a team of four laboratory personnel who will be conducting field samples of fecal matters, households water samples and food samples in for testing for environmental microbes (E. Coli) which contribute to malnutrition (blockage in the absorption of nutrients into the blood stream) and stunting in CU5. The training was organized in Kigali after the consultant pulled out citing insecurity conditions in the DRC

3.3. CC 1: Gender Equality and Gender Empowerment Promoted

3.3.1: Identification of Community Leaders, Reconciliation Activities and Community Peace Initiatives

The project conducted several field missions throughout the past quarter to identify community leaders and organizations that FH will provide positive leverage to peace and conflict transformation work through community-level peace initiatives and activities starting in January 2018. This identification took place at two levels: 1) Among individual community leaders in Kabalo 2) Through existing community-based civil society organizations in Kabalo, Moba, and Walungu.

In Kabalo, FH selected 72 people (60 men and 12 women) who have a lot of influence and respect in their community, are conciliatory-minded, and willing to serve their community. FH is working on the daunting challenge of having many more women who can bring their expertise to the peace work that FH is constructing. Additionally, FH identified a number of civil society groups to work with at the community level in order to support local peace initiatives.

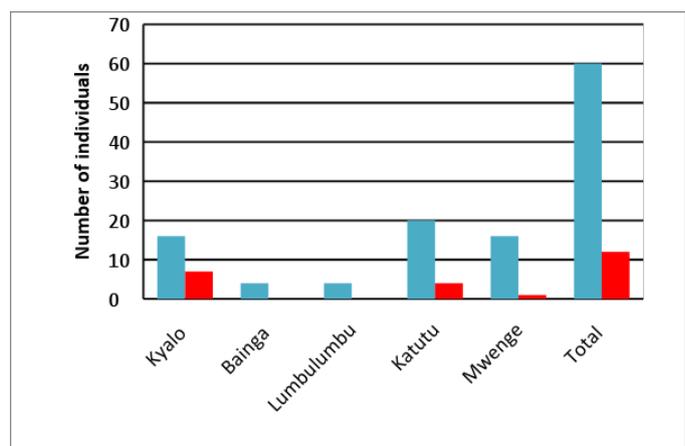


FIGURE SEQ FIGURE * ARABIC 2: COMMUNITY LEADERS IDENTIFIED IN KABALO

3.3.2: Support local peace initiatives of Community leaders

TP II conducted a mapping of community-based civil society organizations and peace initiatives who will lead on community solidarity initiatives. Annex 1 shows the detailed breakdown of the groups.

While FH will not engage all of these in the first round of solidarity activities, they will be placed in a database and may be selected to implement future activities. Selection will be done using democratic principles based on clearly defined objective criteria. In Kabalo and Moba territories, the solidarity activities will commence in January 2018.

3.3.3: Awareness raising / mass education through mobile cinema

TP II focused the efforts of its mobile cinema activities in Kabalo and Moba Territories (Tanganyika Province) during the quarter. The film, “Vrai Djo” (“Real Man”), a positive gender model from a masculine perspective with messages on the fight against sexual violence, early marriage, free choice of spouse (in order to reduce inter-generation conflict due to customary barriers and differences in perception), and the profile of the child.

This activity was in Tanganyika, especially in the Kabalo and Moba Territories. A total of nine screenings was carried out. For the Kabalo territory, five projections were done in the villages of Kyalo, Katutu, Bainga, Mwenge and Lumbulumbu. The number of participants is shown in Table below:

Table I: Mobile cinema screenings for Vrai Djo

Territory	Site	Youths				Adults				Total	Themes addressed
		Girls	%	Boys	%	Men	%	Women	%		
Kabalo	Kyalo	101	15	112	17	209	31	248	37	670	Right to marriage and free choice of spouse, Sororate/Levirate, household task distribution
	Bainga	48	20	52	21	68	28	76	31	244	
	Lumbulumbu	105	30	91	26	82	23	71	20	349	
	Mwenge	179	34	110	21	115	22	123	23	527	
	Katutu	189	32	176	29	111	19	122	20	598	
	Total		622	26	541	23	585	24	640	27	
Moba	Quartier Kibya Moba	183	30	137	22	210	34	80	13	610	Right to marriage and free choice of spouse, Spouses or woman battering household task distribution
	Quartier Kinkalata Moba	306	37	197	24	227	28	90	11	820	Right to marriage and free choice of spouse, Kupiana, household task distribution
	Village Bweupe, Nkumbula	322	39	229	28	191	23	74	9	816	Right to marriage and free choice of spouse, Kupiana,

										household task distribution
Village Kala	348	35	279	28	238	24	120	12	985	Right to marriage and free choice of spouse. Spouse or woman battering, household task distribution
Total	1159	36	842	26	866	27	364	11	3,231	

58% of the 5,619 participants were either men or boys. Women and girls accounted for 42% of the total participants. FH speculates this is due to the fact that women and girls are frequently either returning from working in the fields late, preparing food for their families, or taking care of the children.

"Men who share tasks in their household are nicknamed "Mushobwe", that is a man who is dominated by his wife. After this play, I will ask people to follow the example of "Vrai Djo" [to willingly take on household tasks and share them equitably]"

- Paulin, 27, Bainga Village, Kabalo Territory

To get a better understanding of the factors constraining women and girls' participation, TP II is organizing a focus group discussion to get women's perspectives on why their attendances to these public screening is so low. In the interim, FH will be reducing the length of projections and also organizing smaller projections at the level of local women's organizations. For better results, however, FH will aim to screen at times that are convenient to all parties involved.

"We are considered objects by our husbands. We live [the life] that we have seen in the film. I hope that this kind of video can be projected regularly so that it can help to shape responsibilities in our home"

- Salvatrice (Woman), 27, Farmer, Moba Territory

For their part, youth (both boys and girls) comprised of 56% of the total participants in the screenings.

3.3.4: Awareness raising/mass education through participatory theater

TP II conducted participatory theaters in Kalemie and Moba territories in Tanganyika Province in order to prepare for the return and relocation of Internally Displaced Persons in Kalemie and to combat rising tensions in the two territories.

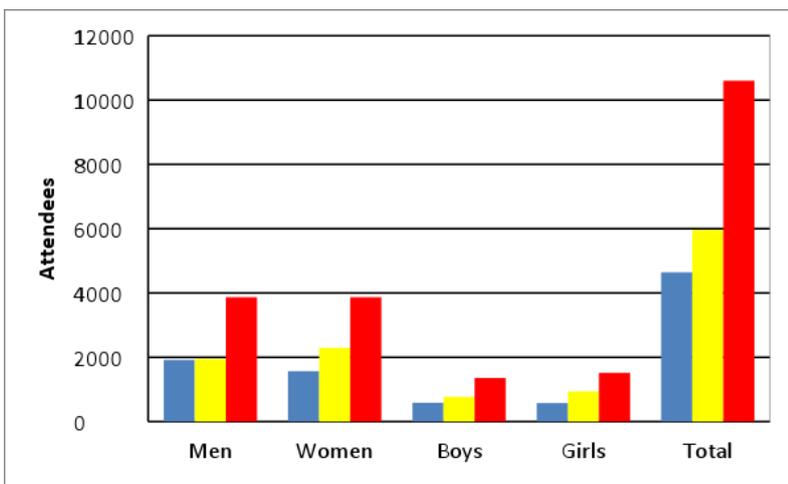


Figure SEQ Figure * ARABIC 3: Attendance to Participatory Theatre Sessions

Fig 2 provides attendance figures realized. In general, FH found women and girls' participation much higher compared to the mobile cinema with almost 51% of the participants being women or girls. Conversely, the participation of youth was markedly lower with only 27% of the participants being youth. The theatres carried forward

messages on the following themes:

- Conflicts between neighbors, particularly over issues involving their children

- Conflicts within the household and between neighbors related to adultery
- Conflicts related to the theft of crops
- Conflicts over the use of household income
- Conflicts over the illegal use of farm land
- Conflicts over the boundaries of land for agricultural production



Figure 4: Participatory Theater Session in Moba

3.3.5: Conflict Analysis Study

Coming from the firm conviction that, effective conflict prevention and its transformation as well as resolution require a more than academic understanding of the local conflict dynamics (the causes, consequences, actors and local mechanisms of conflict resolution) TP II conducted a Conflict Analysis in the project locations. FH's understanding from years of engagement with conflict dynamics confirms that the social and dynamic fabrics are crucial factors in the work of conflict transformation. To create local solutions to conflict and food insecurity in a participatory way, TP II seeks to effectively impart principles of the roles and responsibilities of women and men, including girls and boys in this process. TP II completed data collection for the conflict analysis study in October 2017. In this study FH sought a better understanding of the dynamics, actors, causes and consequences of local conflicts, particularly livelihood, food and nutrition conflicts, the relationship between conflict and gender issues and analyze how men and women are involved and affected differently by local conflicts, an understanding of the relationship between conflict and the vulnerability, conflict and ethnicity of young people by analyzing how these different population groups are affected by local conflicts and an analysis of the conflict related risks to the project and how FH builds in a Do More Good approach to the conflict transformation menu.

Some of the key patterns observed include;

1. The cultural and ethnic differences, economic inequalities as well as differences in political opinions, social discrimination and domestic discord that are the driving factors of the disharmony leading to insecurity. Land, access to resources and domestic discord were the three main types mentioned in South Kivu, while social discrimination, political disagreements and abuse of power were highlighted in Tanganyika. Among these conflicts, land related conflicts (in South Kivu) and those related to social and ethnic discrimination (in Tanganyika) are perceived as the most violent conflicts by community members. Participants indicated that conflicts were often incited by local leaders, politico-administrative authorities, customary chiefs, family members, and ethnic groups.
2. Lack of confidence in the local community, a lack of trust in the politico-administrative authorities because of social discrimination and abuse of power especially in Tanganyika province. These have led to mob violence, physical

aggression, extrajudicial killings, and corruption within the justice system as the main risk points. Other risk points include youth involvement in armed groups, increase in insecurity due to unemployment, famine and disease during mass population displacement after insecurity situations.

Some positives include;

- The presence of key players and entry points such as the local leaders and traditional chiefs who already participate in the mitigation of conflicts within their communities.
- Availability of existent systems that are respected by the community and they are an entry point for project activities.
- The importance and availability of community knowledge in using social cohesion too address division and insecurity within the community
- The knowledge of past tensions relating to humanitarian assistance and interventions provides an essential piece to the approaches that can be used by the humanitarian agencies in line with the “Do No harm” principles at the core of programs.

Recommendations

Key recommendations focus on actors, entry points, media and community activities, conflict sensitivity and “Do No Harm”.

- TP II activities should target key players and actors such as community leaders and increase their knowledge and skills around conflict resolution techniques, sensitivity to gender and social inclusion. A framework for sharing and discussions should be included to help mitigate the factors affecting cohesion at the community level.
- TP II project must keep in sight all considerations relating to social cohesion. Given that communities do not have the same sense of what cohesion could entail, the project needs to emphasize the importance of cohesion through a unified platform. Radio and participatory theatre can be used to communicate and reinforce messages of acceptance.
- Communities are motivated by activities that promote their interests. It is, therefore, important to engage them in inter community income-generating activities. There are opportunities to use these types of activities to strengthen intra and inter community linkages and reduce the risk of violent conflicts.
- Due to the potential escalation of sexual violence against girls/women, resulting from the clashes between Bantu and Twa in Tanganyika Province, it is crucial to intensify awareness raising sessions on Gender- Based Violence (GBV). These sessions should seek to discuss and publicize legal instruments on GBV. It is equally important to target local customary and political leaders in these sessions as their involvement could enhance project impact.
- Given respondents' criticisms of how humanitarian interventions have caused negative outcomes, it is crucial to address these issues whilst ensuring consistent collaboration with different parties. This collaboration should include the communication of project objectives and activities, target communities and the selection criteria of the beneficiaries. Contact with stakeholders is important throughout the course of the project to ensure success.

Many respondents indicated that elements of jealousy and mistrust disrupt social cohesion, so it is imperative that activities designed do not grant privileges to one ethnic group to the detriment of another. The “Do no Harm” principle should be at the heart of every project activity starting with staff commitment to communicating with beneficiaries in a sensitive manner including respect, accountability, fairness and transparency. Communication must not appear manipulative, which is why all mobilization activities at the community level must be participatory.

3.3.6: Conflict Sensitivity Training

This training was conducted for staff in the three project sites (Kalemie and Moba and Walungu). The objectives of this training were to ensure that before FH begins its activities that staff:

- Learned to understand and analyze a conflict,
- Learned to analyze the conflictual context in which FH works,
- Understood the impact that actions can have on the conflict context, and
- Learned to introduce these techniques into the project cycle to minimize negative impacts and increase the positive impacts of actions on the conflictual context.

At the end of the training the participants were all called to ensure a participatory process, including impartiality, transparency, respect, accountability, and the building of partnerships.

3.4: Commodities

Key activities undertaken included

- Recruitment of the inland transporter to perform customs clearance both at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma Ports, DRC borders customs, transport and deliver door to door to FH DRC warehouses in Bukavu, Kalemie, and Moba 2,230 MT of food commodities,
- Recruitment of an Independent Surveyor to perform quality control on the food commodities at the port of Dar es Salaam and Kigoma,
- Process to recruit the handling of commodities in country started (loaders and off loaders),
- Commodity staff training on Food Aid Management and Integrated Pest Management with TOPS,
- Recruitment of field monitors and Commodity Tracking System staff training and World Link 3 training,
- Rehabilitation, cleaning and preparations of the warehouses in the three sites for commodities food receipts and storage preparation,
- Procurement of warehouse equipment and supplies,
- OCC (Office Congolais de Contrôle) protocol submitted to OCC Kinshasa for review and acceptance for in country food commodities quality control, and
- PERSUAP document drafted and feedback received, ready to be submitted for approval

3.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

FH participated in the Refine and Implement Workshop in October 2017 which was hosted by FFP in Bukavu. The workshop was aimed at bringing FFP and partners to a common understanding on how DFSA project development activities would move forward based on lessons learned during refinement period. FFP also shared key findings from quantitative baseline results for use to revise proposed implementation approaches, refine the project TOC and finalize sustainability planning for program outcomes.

In November 2017, all DFSA partners namely FH, CRS and Mercy Corps attended a seven day Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) workshop hosted by USAID at the Mercy Corps

offices. The workshop was meant to address components of the M&E plan which are required by USAID and thoroughly explore each component's requirements. Partners were also able to refine their TOCs and log frames further with the guidance of USAID. After the workshop, the FH TOC and log frame are close to completion and submission for approval.

In a workshop held in Ethiopia in December 2017, FH's proprietary database World Link 3 was further refined to capture all reporting elements of the program including the detailed implementation plan. This new development will see all project reports housed in one database which will be closely monitored and managed by the M&E team. Once approved the project's log frame will also be included in the database thus reports such as the IPTT will be extracted directly from the system.

3.6. Security situation

Tanganyika Province experienced significant security disruptions during Quarter 1 FY2018, particularly in Nyunzu and Kalemie territories. Violence linked to armed group activities and offensives against some groups by the FARDC led to the disruption of many projects and the displacement of a large number of people. Additionally, many locations are still suffering the effects of the crisis linked to inter-community violence between Twa and Bantu communities. As a result, this led to the reorientation of project activities towards the south, away from Kalemie and Nyunzu and towards Kabalo and Moba.

In Nyunzu, the Apa Na Pale militia attacked the village of Lengwe in early October and then continued to advance towards the town of Kongolo along the northern axis of the territory. This resulted in the displacement of more than 22,000 people, according to the government's Territorial Service of Social Affairs. It also sparked a military operation by the FARDC which is on-going to date and which operation also includes some parts of Kalemie territory between Nyemba and Kyoko.

In Kalemie Territory, there were significant displacements, first as a result of the Apa Na Pale militia activities and military operations against it in the western part of the territory, and then as a result of fears of a Twa attack in southern Kalemie, driving some displaced south into Moba territory.

The security situation on with the Nyemba route (60 kms after Kalemie on the Kalemie – Nyunzu Axe), negatively affected program activities and limited access to target areas. As a result, FH focused more on interventions in the Kabalo and Moba Territories and on the southern axis of Kalemie.

In Walungu (South Kivu), the situation is relatively calm and there was no disruption of activities. Nevertheless, there were some intermittent Mai-Mai activities to the west of the Walungu Health Zone in the Mulamba Cluster, near the border with Shabunda territory.

3.7 Risk assessment

The assessment was conducted on Kalemie-Nyunzu route in Nyemba Health Zone's two health areas. The assessment was focused on the risk posed by the armed elements suspected to be Twa who have been attacking travelers on the road to and from Kalemie and Nyunzu. Those alleged Twa elements attacking road travelers by firing bows and arrows. Humanitarian organizations including World Food Programme, Médecins Sans Frontières

and Oxfam were affected by the attacks but staff were not hurt. However, the road is still accessible but very risky and anything can happen anytime due to fluidity of the security situation and provincial government inability to control these negative activities. During the assessment, the three villages of Mukaya, Muyombo and Kangkulwe were being burned by suspected Pygmy Twa elements.

4. CHALLENGES

- The volatile and unpredictable security situation in Tanganyika, combined with a large geographic area with poor roads, has made implementation of the project quite difficult including the deployment of promoters in all program sites
- Practical agricultural activities could not be started in the past season as the Initial Environmental Examination report is pending approval.
- The move by the Tanganyika provincial government to annul all facilities such as waivers on road tolls to NGOs have made it difficult for FH vehicles to operate within the province.
- Security challenges and insecurity have also affected the completion of planned studies such as the feeder road feasibility study
- Failure to easily identify and Hydrogeology consultant and also the delayed on boarding of Tear fund has delayed the WASH study for this program. This activity will now start in Quarter 2 of FY18.
- FH has also continued to experience delays in clearance of imported project equipment. The DRC bureau of standards had continued to disregard all facilities given to FH by the national ministry of Finance and Budget. FH is working with the governor's office to get a solution to this.
- Absence of government and administrative staff in various program sites such as Moba has made it difficult for coordination.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

- To accommodate these challenges, FH leveraged grassroots community structures, worked closely with other projects to piggy-back activities, and moved some interventions to less volatile areas (such as Moba and Kabalo).
- It is important to be proactive in implementing an agricultural project as to avoid delay that can affect the entire season and jeopardize the initial project plan. Agricultural seasons in the different project locations should be considered while planning project activities for the plan to be realistic and practical.
- Regular collaboration and communication with partner organizations is a huge source of synergy in complementing developmental efforts in communities. Meetings the department has been holding with PROSANI/IHP plus is already raising hope of IHP resolving an issue which their communities of intervention have raised constantly but which is something IHP is not doing now but FH is and will be doing. IHP is not intervening in the agricultural sector yet her beneficiary populations have constantly been asking for food security interventions and therefore IHP sees the partnership with FH as a response to a critical demand by the communities in the Walungu territory where both organizations have interventions. FH is also going to benefit from another community strategy which IHP is using, that is, Group Support which is the equivalent of the Care Group.
- Internal FH collaboration through periodic meetings among the different departments (health, FSL, gender and conflict, finance, logistics and admin is a key platform to

quickly address issues which affect one another and thus helps to reduce time spent when communication is only via sharing of documents and mails among others. It allows each and every one to appreciate challenges with which each department confronted thus helping to reduce suspicion and mistrust among all staff.

- Using social capital, that is, communities' internal resources and capacities is key to ensuring communities involvement and empowerment for their own socio-economic development. FH-DRC is using the Community Transformation Approach to highlight this in her programs with the communities
- With the PACE methodology adopted in this project where Farmer Leaders are the agents charged with the task of restituting to their fellow farmers the knowledge acquired in a training of trainers session organized and facilitated by FH employed agricultural promoters, it is very important for FH to constantly monitor and collect feedback on the quality of knowledge transfer to individual farmers at the field level. This will help in an early identification of gaps in knowledge transfer and elaboration of possibly effective strategies and solutions to fill the gap left;
- Based on the tradition and experience among the people we serve (beneficiaries) from previous interventions in their localities, there is high expectation that FH through the current project will provide them with seeds as in the past. We therefore need to scale up sensitization on the approach of this project and explain to the community that the intention of the project is to rather transform them from passive seed receivers to active producers of high quality seeds. In other words, the project is fighting the syndrome of dependence that sometimes makes them not acquire the amount of seeds required simply because of either the high prices of seeds on the market or unavailability of the seeds on the market at the time of need.
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6. REASONS WHY ESTABLISHED GOALS WERE NOT MET

- Implementation of project activities are on a hold as we wait for the approval of the IEE.
- Unavailability of the consultant due to insecurity concerns caused FH DRC to have to cancel the Cost of the Diet study, and so FH DRC conducted the Dietary Intake Assessment in its place.
- Recruitment of most of the project staff took a long time as one has ensure the adherence to the country's employment rigors and requirements.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Organizations identified through the mapping exercise of community based Civil Society Organizations

Name of Organization	Province	Territory
Association pour la promotion de fille mère de Kabalo	Tanganyika	Kabalo
Association Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale	Tanganyika	Kabalo
Association des jeunes pour la promotion de l'avenir meilleure	Tanganyika	Kabalo
Union de Leaders pour les Développement des Milieu Ruraux	Tanganyika	Kabalo
Organisation communautaire de base Mama ni Mama	Tanganyika	
Hope Congo	Tanganyika	Moba
HPW	Tanganyika	Moba
UPAEH	Tanganyika	Moba
ADURP-Congo	Tanganyika	Moba
SAFEKA	Tanganyika	Moba
AASF	Tanganyika	Moba
APEDE	Tanganyika	Moba
AREFI	Tanganyika	Moba
AIDES	Sud-Kivu	Kaziba Health Zone
Offisi ya Wamama	Sud-Kivu	Kaziba Health Zone
SOPIFED	Sud-Kivu	Kaziba Health Zone
ALPREDESKI	Sud-Kivu	Kaziba Health Zone
PROCEF	Sud-Kivu	Muhumbano Health Zone
JUWA	Sud-Kivu	Muhumbano Health Zone
CEFAP	Sud-Kivu	Muhumbano Health Zone
IRFDP	Sud-Kivu	Walungu Health Zone
Parlement des Jeunes	Sud-Kivu	Walungu Health Zone
LPD	Sud-Kivu	Walungu Health Zone

Annex 2: Activities Planned for Q2, FY18 (January-March, 2018)

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Comments
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
Cascade training on Care Group in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces				
Weekly remote SLT meetings				
Monthly GoToMeeting with GSC Staff well				
Recruitment for Baby WASH qualitative and quantitative team (Research Assistants)				
Procurement second part of Baby WASH laboratory and field supplies				
Cluster coordinating meetings (health, nutrition and WASH)				
Development and piloting of Care Group modules and lesson plans				
Establishment of Baby WASH trial laboratory in Walungu for analysis of samples from the communities				
Baby WASH cohort training and field work in data collection and analysis				
WASH				
Identify the various WASH infrastructure needs for the target communities				TBD
Prioritize and select WASH infrastructure to Construct				TBD
Form infrastructure committees				TBD
Institute Water User fees and other initiatives				TBD
Conduct water quality tests				TBD
Construct WASH infrastructures				TBD
Identify WATSAN module on Community sanitation (PHAST, CLTS and or Village Assainis)				TBD
Translate WATSAN Module				TBD
Pretesting and Adaptation of WATSAN module for field activities				TBD
Print WATSAN module				TBD
Train Watsan Committee on the use of WATSAN Module				TBD
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS				
Procure program tools and seeds				
Distribute seeds				
Select cooperating farmers				
Sensitize/ organize awareness campaigns to identify new farmers, youth and Individuals Interested in seed production				
Document and characterize current seed systems				
Identify and verify FLGs farmers that will participate in adaptation trials				
Soil sampling and analysis				
Identify farmer-participants within the FLGs				
Identify and verify FLGs and CGs for agroforestry practices				
Desktop review of soil information on the project areas				
Sensitize farmers (awareness campaign) on selected soil conservation practices				

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Comments
Identify potential sites for demonstration of soil fertility & conservation measures				
Identify and select FLGs and CGs with agroforestry potentials				
Sensitize communities and farmers on the concept of participatory tree domestication				
CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE SITES				
Sensitize stakeholders (MOA, drainage site communities, etc.) on drainage scheme				
Identify and contract competent irrigation engineering firm for design and construction of drainage scheme				
Preliminary and feasibility assessment (topographic, hydrologic, engineering, socio-economic, agricultural) of irrigation scheme				
Implantation of Topographic guides				
Supervise & monitor selected irrigation engineering firm				
Construct water diversion headworks and intake structures, canal structures canals (using CFW payments)				
Construction costs				
Train communities in use and management of irrigation schemes				
Seedling production for trees				
Procure and distribute farming tools (Hoes, spades, wheel barrows..) to communities				
COMMODITIES				
Port operations inspection and coordination meetings with the Inland transporter and Independent Surveyor in Kigoma and Dar Es Salaam				
Procurement of Commodities tracking systems and field staff user training				
Procurement remaining distributions sites items				
Identification of FFW/CFW activities and FDPs and Master lists production				
Recruitment of Commodities in country handling service provider (Loaders and off loaders)				
Food commodities receipt and storage in both sites				
Recruit in country food commodities transporters				
Follow up on the OCC MoU approval and finalize the PERSUAP				
Commodities newly recruited staff orientation				
LOGISTICS				
Finalize the recruitment of the Logistics team in the second quarter.				
Expedite the procurement of the urgent IPA laboratory equipment and supplies for Baby WASH.				
Consolidate country program Procurement plan for FY18.				
Finalize contract for the Internet Service Provider for FH DR, Congo.				
Finalize prequalification process and award of Framework or Preferred supplier agreements to reduce procurement lead times.				
GENDER AND CONFLICT				
Installation and revitalization of Gender Discussion Groups				
Participatory theater trainings in Mubumbano and Kaziba				
Participatory theater performances throughout the intervention area				
Training local leaders in gender and conflict transformation				
Produce film on gender and food security				
Selecting and supporting 14 community radios in six intervention zones				

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Comments
Producing image boxes and comic books				
Continuing mobile cinema projections				
Supporting reconciliation and peace initiatives organized by local leaders				
Installing and revitalizing listening clubs				