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**FOOD FOR
THE HUNGRY**

“Tuendelee Pamoja II”
Development Food Security Activity (DFSA)
Project
FY 19 1st Quarter Report
(October-December 2018)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADESNEMO	Association for the Social and Nutritional Development of the Child of Moba
ADODEV	Adolescents pour le Développement
ASQ	Ages and Stages Questionnaire
BA	Barrier Analysis
BF	Breast Feeding
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CCTS	Commodity Tracking System
CG	Care Group
CGV	Care Group Volunteers
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
CODESA	Comité de Développement Sanitaire (Health Development Committee)
CU5	Children Under 5
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
DFSA	Development Food Security Activity
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EBF	Exclusive Breast Feeding
EWS	Early Warning System
FARDC	Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo)
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FDP	Food Distribution Point
FFW	Food for Work
FH	Food for the Hungry
FG	Focus Group
FFP	Food for Peace
FLG	Farmer Leader Group
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FY	Fiscal Year
GDG	Gender Discussion Groups
iCCM	Integrated Community Case Management
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IHP	Integrated Health Partner
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ILP	Local Peace Initiatives

INERA	Institut Nationale d'Etude et Recherche Agronomique
IPAPEL	Inspection Provinciale l'Agriculture, pêche et Elevage
IRB	Institutional Review Board
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
LIPEDM	Ligue pour la Protection des Enfants et le Développement des Mamans
LOA	Life of Activity
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFT	On-Farm Trial
PACE	Participatory Agriculture Cascade Extension
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PLW	Pregnant Lactating Women
PNC	Police Nationale Congolaise (Congoese National Police)
PREP	Pipeline Resource Estimate Plan
R&I	Refine and Implement
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SG	Saving Group
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SOW	Scope of Work
TA	Technical Assistance
TI	Tillers International
TOC	Theory of Change
TP II	Tuendelee Pamoja II
UCB	Universite Catholique d'Bukavu
UEFA	Union for the Emancipation of Indigenous Pygmy Women
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WL3	World Link 3
WMYAT	Women Men and Youth of All Tribes
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Food for the Hungry (FH), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is in the third year of its USAID/FFP funded Tittle II Development Food Security Activity (DFSA) following the Refine and implement (R&I) start-up phase of *Tuendele Pamoja* (TP II). The project is 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]). Building from the positive impacts of TPI, TP II is designed to directly benefit up to 1,427,487 individuals by the end of the Life of the Award (LOA), with particular focus on the integration of women and youth in the implementation.

Table 1: TP II logical framework

GOAL: All members of households from all tribes in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces of DRC live with social and economic well-being	
Purpose 1: Households have food and income security	Purpose 2: Improved Nutrition and Health Status of WRA, PLW, Adolescent Girls, and Children Under-5
<p>Sub Purpose 1.1: <i>Increased production of staple food and value chain for HH use & profit</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.1A:</u> <i>Increase in crop productivity</i> <i>Intermediate</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.1:</u> <i>Farmers employ optimal crop & land management practices</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.2:</u> <i>More multipurpose and fertilizers trees in the farming system</i> <i>Intermediate Outcome 1.1.2:</i> <i>Efficient and Effective Extension systems in place</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.1.3:</u> <i>Productive livestock stay in good health</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.3.1:</u> <i>Increased use of animal stock feeds</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.3.2:</u> <i>Farmers appreciate and seek good vet services</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.3.3:</u> <i>Increased capacity of CAHW</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.1.4:</u> <i>Cultivated land area increased</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.4.1:</u> <i>Increase in land area tilled by oxen</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.4.2:</u> <i>Swampland reclaimed and protected</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.4.3:</u> <i>Increased irrigated land</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.1.5:</u> <i>Farmers buy locally-produced certified seeds</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.5.1:</u> <i>More locally-preferred, certified seeds sold by local producers in local markets at affordable prices</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.1.6:</u> <i>Fish stock preserved &</i></p>	<p>Sub Purpose 2.1: <i>Improved consumption of high-quality nutritious foods by WRA, CU5 and adolescent girls</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.1.1:</u> <i>CG members produce nutritious food for home use</i></p> <p>Sub Purpose 2.2: <i>Reduced incidence of diseases</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.2.1:</u> <i>Women & CU5 receive quality preventive & curative health care</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2.1.1:</u> <i>CGVs correctly identify malnourished children correctly & refer them for treatment</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2.1.2:</u> <i>Functional iCCM in all communities</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2.1.3:</u> <i>VSLAs establish emergency transportation funds for urgent health care</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2.1.4:</u> <i>CODESA reactivated & functioning effectively</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.2.2:</u> <i>All households maintain clean living space</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.2.3:</u> <i>WMYAT practice good hygiene</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.2.4:</u> <i>Increased availability of basic drinking water and sanitation facilities</i></p> <p>Sub Purpose 2.3: <i>Healthy Timing, Safe Pregnancy</i></p> <p><u>Outcome 2.3.2:</u> <i>Reduced early marriage and adolescent pregnancies</i></p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.3.2:</u> <i>Couples practice family planning</i></p>

<p>increased</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.6.1:</u> Community members act to protect local beaches & fish breeding habitat</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.1.6.2:</u> Fish processors & sellers (value chain) employ efficient practices</p> <p>Sub Purpose 1.2: Increased availability of nutritious food</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.2.1:</u> Reduced post-harvest grain storage losses</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2.1.1:</u> Increased use of improved storage</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.2.2:</u> Increased marketing of locally produced & processed foods</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2.2:</u> Increased access to financial services</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2.2.1:</u> Farmers increase collective marketing</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2.2.2:</u> Participation in VC activities of WMYAT increased</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.2.2.3:</u> CMCs/CPCs established and maintained</p> <p>Sub Purpose 1.3: Increased income from IGAs other than cropping</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 1.3.1:</u> Women, men and youth invest more in productive assets, services & IGAs</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.3.1.2:</u> WMYAT regularly contribute to secure savings & safely take & repay loans from the groups</p> <p><u>Outcome 1.3.1.3:</u> Youth artisans earn income from metal and wood work</p>	<p><u>Outcome 2.3.1.1:</u> CTWs & RECOs distribute supplements, contraceptives and selected medicines,</p> <p>Sub Purpose 2.4: Women and men make joint decisions to protect the health and nutrition of WRAs and children under five</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 2.4.1:</u> Men/Women know & understand CG messages</p> <p><u>Outcome 2.4.1.1:</u> CGVs present a lesson to CG members twice monthly</p>
Purpose 3: WMYAT are social equals and feel safe in their homes and communities	
<p>Sub Purpose 3.1: WMYAT respect and behave toward one another with dignity</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 3.1.1:</u> WMYAT have positive perceptions about gender dynamics, conflict sensitivity & women's empowerment</p> <p><u>Outcome 3.1.1.1:</u> Community influencers understand gender equity and SGBV & conflict prevention & motivate others through discussion, sharing messages, & practicing model behaviours</p> <p>Sub Purpose 3.2: Reduced Conflict and Incidence of SGBV</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 3.2.1:</u> Local and government systems effectively prevent & address SGBV</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 3.2.2:</u> Communities maintain systems, including EWS, to prevent & resolve conflict locally</p> <p><u>Outcome 3.2.2:</u> CT Plans finalized, roles defined & implemented</p> <p>Sub Purpose 3.3: WMYAT engage equally in community and household decision making</p> <p><u>Intermediate Outcome 3.3.1:</u> WMYAT are autonomous and have equitable opportunities to participate in productive activities</p> <p><u>Outcome 3.3.1:</u> Youth stay in school</p>	

2. INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS

2.1. Purpose 1: Households have food and income security

Sub Purpose 1.1: Increased production of staple food and value chain for HH use & profit

Intermediate Outcome 1.1.1: Farmers employ optimal crop & land management practices

Introduction and dissemination of improved crop varieties

With the technical support of TP II field staffs and beneficiaries established 681 On-Farm Trials (OFTs) of improved varieties of soybeans, beans and maize. The varieties tested included Imperial for soybeans, HM21-7 and RWR2154 for beans and Sam-4-Vita and PVA-SYN for maize on a total of 16 hectares (6 beans, 1 Soy beans, 9 Maize). With the exception of soybeans, all the other varieties of beans and maize are bio-fortified. The trials are currently under observation for the various attributes by beneficiaries, who at the end will compare the varieties for yields and organoleptic properties, and select the most preferred varieties of each crop for their farms. The trials were established between September and December 2018 based on the variation in local agro-ecologies in the two provinces. An area of focus for the trials was Naluguna drainage site, where TP II is envisaging to promote three planting seasons per year. In this site a higher leafy biomass production of soybeans was observed compared to that of beans without any kind of soil fertilization in season C. If the grain yield of soybeans follows the trend of leafy biomass production, TP II will now start to promote the production of soybeans in season C (Sept. – Dec.) in Naluguna. For long farmers have been thinking of which crop to grow in season C. This finding provides TP II with basis for the promotion of soybean production during season C. The performance of both bush and climbing beans in Naluguna during season C was found to be poor, however, the trials will be repeated in seasons A and B to find the most ideal planting season for beans and maize varieties. Through diversification of the crops produced, FH anticipates an increase in annual production and sale for farmers.

Identification and dissemination of improved agricultural practices

Improved agricultural practices promoted by TP II include; legume-based crop association, crop rotation, sowing/planting in rows as well as controlled harvest cassava leaves. These practices allow farmers to increase their production through adequate and rational exploitation of the areas cultivated. In the



Figure 1: Best agricultural practices, Kayabala (Zone 8)

first quarter of FY19, a total of 32 demonstration plots (10 in Kalemie, 10 in Moba and 12 in Walungu) were established in the three territories. **Total area covered by the demo-plots is estimated at 8 ha (a total of 32 demo-plots, each having an area of 0.25 ha).** The practices promoted are currently under observation by farmers who at the end will make decisions on application of the same on their farms and hence adoption of the improved practices, based on efficacy and also their ability to significantly increase yields. Eventually, a training manual will be developed that will be used to train farmers on these best agricultural practices. A second group of demonstrations will be established in the next season in Quarter II of FY 2019. For this, new areas will be targeted in order to increase the area of coverage and number of beneficiaries. A joint field visit with farmers was organized during germination phase; a second one will be carried out during flowering and a final one at the time of harvest.

Construction of Terraces

Between October and December 2018, 5 terraces (4 radical and 1 progressive) were constructed in South Kivu by the community without the support of TP II. The total land area covered by community self-supported terraces is estimated at 3,171 m² distributed as follows: Ibinza = 660 m²; Masiru = 260 m²; Kakumba = 800 m²; Kakumba = 576 m²; and Kamikonzi = 875 m². **In total 89 participants from the named 5 villages participated in the work, with an average of 17 participants per terrace.** Construction of the community self-supported terraces was technically guided by farmers who were trained step-by-step in terrace construction by TP II in the previous quarters. The community has picked great interest in the use of terraces to reduce the effect of erosion; restore eroded soils and increase the size of land under cultivation. The number of community self-supported terraces are expected to increase with time as seen by the participation of both men and women.

Applying the finding of OFTs in Nalugana in which soybeans were found to perform well without any fertilization, TP II recommended planting of leguminous crops such as common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), soybean (*Glycine max*), *macuna ssp*, *pigeon peas*, *tephrosa ssp*, *sesbania ssp* and *gliricidia ssp* on all the plate-bands of the terraces constructed with TP II support and the community. Growth of leguminous crops on the plate-bands will help to accelerate the restoration of soil fertility and enable farmers to use the land for agriculture probably in the second or third planting seasons.

Outcome 1.1.2: More multipurpose and fertilizers trees in the farming system Agroforestry based land improvement and rehabilitation promoted

Seedlings of different agro-forestry trees propagated in the nurseries have been transplanted in polythene bags. Transplantation of seedlings in farmer fields is planned for the second quarter of FY19. Farmers have also continued to contribute seeds of local fruits, such as avocado, mango and orange that they would like to multiply through the various technologies being promoted.

Moreover, a second round of multipurpose trees designated for reforestation of community lands was planted between November and December 2018. This included; Cyprus, Gravellia and Pinus. Despite insistence of community, TP II refused consider Eucalyptus for reforestation

because of its high demand for water resulting in soil impoverishment, and contribution to environmental degradation.



Figure 2: Tree nursery, Fube, Moba Territory, Tanganyika province

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Once those seeds are transplanted to the reforestation site, all the polythene bags will be collected in one place and burn. FH is currently assessing the possibilities of acquiring bio-degradable (environmentally-friendly) bags for future use.

Outcome 1.1.3.3: Increased capacity of (Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW)

The training of 40 (20 in Kalemie and 20 Moba) volunteers in Tanganyika province that was scheduled for the first quarter of FY19 was not conducted due to the security situation in the two territories during this period. This training will, therefore, be held in the second quarter of FY19 with improvements in security.

However, CAHWs from South Kivu who were trained in FY18 have been very active in providing basic veterinary services at affordable costs to the local community. According to the reports shared by TP II field staffs, many community members including community leaders have expressed their satisfaction with the services of the CAHWs. Those services include diagnosis of animal pathology, treatment of basic animal diseases, training community members on best practices of animal husbandry, sensitizing the community on animal husbandry to be practiced in order to reduce prevalence of diseases, and also linking community with higher veterinary services in case of complications.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1.4: Cultivated land area increased

Outcome 1.1.4.1: Increase in land area tilled by oxen

Farmers and oxen trained on animal tillage

The training of twenty (20) participants in the second cohort was scheduled for the first quarter of FY19. Of the planned twenty farmers, eighteen (18) were identified and enrolled for

training with a total of sixteen (16) animals. The training was started in early November but was temporarily suspended due to the break of end of the year and general elections. Participants were trained on:

- Introduction to animal behavior and animal restraint;
- basic principles of restraining draft animals;
- training the animals on basic commands;
- development of a traction effort;
- traction with agricultural tools;
- draft animal care and feeding;
- draft animal health and prophylaxis;
- yoke making.

Participants and animals trained in the previous cohort are expected to be active during the current planting season, from November/December 2018 to April 2019. This means that data on the land areas tilled by oxen for animal owners and other farmers as well as the amount of money generated by farmers from ploughing others' farms will be available only during the second quarter of FY19.

Outcome 1.1.4.2: Swampland reclaimed and protected

Construction of irrigation and drainage structures

All necessary arrangements are made to start construction of the drainage/irrigation activities in the project sites; namely, Kalemie and Moba while that in Walungu awaits the approval of the Environmental Assessment. The bidding process to identify and contract construction enterprises for the work was concluded and all the terms and conditions of the contracts have been agreed upon. Drainage/irrigation activities are to start in January 2019 (second quarter of FY19). Management committees tasked with the identification, organization and management of participants for identified Food for Work (FFW) activities have been formed in all the sites pending their training on the principles, criteria of selection and management of the participants during these activities. Members of the committees were identified and selected by their own communities using the preset criteria developed and shared by FSL sector in conjunction with commodity team. Validation of the list of the volunteers was conducted by TP II field staffs, ensuring that women are adequately represented in the groups. Women were given equal opportunities to compete for any leadership position in the committee and on average, a committee is composed of 50 members comprising of a chairperson, deputy chairperson, secretary, deputy secretary, treasurer, deputy treasurer, 3 technicians, 3 facilitators, 7 advisors and members.

Intermediate Outcome 1.1.6 Fish stock preserved & increased

In order to gain better understanding of the semi-modern fish processing facilities, known as raised fish processing (drying) racks, used by the fisher community in Burundi, an official visit was made to Magara, located approximately 60 km from Bujumbura by the FSL Manager and Provincial Coordinator. The structural design of the facility is simple, easy to manipulate or manage and does not require any power supply to operate. This type of fish processing facility can easily be replicated along Lake Tanganyika to improve fish processing practices by shortening the time of drying; add value to the final product (reduce the amount of impurity in the final product); reduce losses that occur during drying processes and minimize the heavy burden of the traditional fish processing methods. The beauty of this facility dwells in the flexibility to use either imported materials (metallic bars) or local materials (timbers and sticks) to construct the facility. As a result of the lessons learnt during that visit, TP II is now preparing to train fishing communities living along Lake Tanganyika on the construction of raised drying racks using either metallic bars or local materials. With the support of the community, TP II will construct some raised racks to be used and managed by the fisher communities.



Figure 3: Fish processing using a raised rack in Magara, Burundi

Sub Purpose 1.2: Increased availability of nutritious food

Intermediate Outcome 1.2.1: Reduced post-harvest grain storage losses

During a field visit to Nalugana in South Kivu in early December 2018, the presence of Fall Army Worm (FAW) was noticed in many maize farms (see Figure 4). The level of infestation is alarmingly high and there is a call for immediate action. Unfortunately, farmers have mistakenly attributed the infestation to stem borers for long. Until now, farmers are not informed of the existence of FAW in their areas and the damage caused by the pest to maize plantation. It is worth mentioning that TPII FSL manager received a training on FAW management in February 2018 in Cotonou, Benin, organized by USAID and



Figure 4: Maize plant infested by FAW in Nalugana

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT). Making use of the knowledge acquired from that training and based on the urgent need to support the affected community to mitigate the effect of FAW infestation on maize production, FH will now, launch community sensitization campaigns and train farmers on the establishment of Push & Pull Technology in the coming planting season starting in Feb. 2019.

In South Kivu, Nalugana will be the main focus for the trial of the technology. Farmers will also be given information on other methods of management of FAW.

Sub Purpose 1.3: Increased income from IGAs other than cropping

Intermediate Outcome 1.3.1: Women, men and youth invest more in HH assets, services & IGAs

WMYAT taught literacy, entrepreneurial and financial skills

During the quarter, a total of 670 learners instead of the targeted 600 were enrolled from 12 new villages both in Tanganyika and South Kivu provinces. Of the 670 learners there were 137 men and 533 women. Learner population is distributed as follows over the three project sites:

- Kalemie: 280 learners (including 46 Pygmies) of which 55 were men, and 225 women
- Moba: 210 learners (40 men and 170 women);
- Walungu: 180 learners with 42 men and 138 women.

A total of 20 trainers (6 female and 14 male) were recruited to train the 670 literacy and numeracy learners. Immediately after their recruitment all received training on teaching skills and methods (andragogy) and were exposed to the program's different training tools. Literacy and numeracy lessons focus on reading, writing, basic calculation and basic accounting intended to support the socio-economic development of beneficiaries.

Savings Groups created/strengthened

All the Saving Groups created at the start of the quarter were trained and are now operating well. There have been no reported cases of non-compliance with refunds for loans by members. The savings cycle was renewed for groups that were created early in 2018 and no case of disintegration of a Saving Group has been reported since last year. This success was attributed to the benefits the community attaches to VSLAs and the fact that community members have the freedom and flexibility to group themselves by affinity to avoid potential risks that could disintegrate groups in the course of time.



Figure 5: VSLA meeting in Kalemie

During the quarter, several meetings were organized with groups to gain better understanding of the operational challenges encountered. In most cases during those meetings, members reported on how the association supported them economically, especially during times of financial crises and also to respond to unforeseen emergency needs of the households, such as medical care, social responsibilities (supporting relatives in emergency), and so on. Majority borrowed money to start small businesses or procure seeds and to secure labor during the farming season.

Youth trained in metal & wood work

The project has continued to equip artisans with skills in fabricating agricultural tools. A total of six (6) new artisans (2 females and 4 males) of the second cohort were selected to participate in the training during the reporting period. *Amis de Moba* (AMIMO) - Friends of Moba, a community based organization engaged in equipping disadvantaged youths with welding and carpentry skills continued to work with FH to host the training. During the training, 10 yokes and 10 harrows were fabricated.

Purpose 2: Improved Nutrition and Health Status of WRA, PLW, Adolescent Girls, and Children Under-5

Sub Purpose 2.1: Improved Consumption of High-Quality Nutritious Foods by WRA, CU5 and Adolescent Girls

Sub Purpose 2.2 Reduced incidence of diseases

Baby WASH study

Food for the Hungry is partnering with Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to conduct formative research to gain a better understanding of risk factors for geophagy among

children under 24 months of age, and design a baby WASH intervention to intervene upon this high-risk behavior. During the quarter, completion of data entry was conducted by each Field Research Assistant before returning to his/her site to continue household monitoring, according to the protocol. In addition to the screening and baseline forms collected during the formative research phase, the team began administering the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and collected anthropometric measurements for children under 5 years of age. The ASQ form is being used to monitor cognitive, motor, and language development of children enrolled in the cohort study. This activity began in November 2018 and will continue into the next quarter. Details in the study quarterly report Annex 2.

Intermediate Outcome 2.2.1 Women & CU5 receive quality preventive & curative health care

A number of planned activities including family planning services and supplies, iCCM, training and working with CODESAs developed to address the health and nutrition challenges in the project are linked to the Integrated Health Project (IHP) related activities. IHP started its operation in the last quarter of FY18, and FH has been working on integration plans with IHP during the first quarter of FY19 to ensure effective start up for these activities by second quarter of FY19.

During this quarter, the first monthly supervision visits were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Health Zone Framework Teams, Registered Nurses) in Walungu and Kaziba territories. This was in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed in late July, 2018. Key suggestions were made from all parties to improve on service delivery especially with the management of malnutrition.

Outcome 2.2.1.1 CGVs correctly identify malnourished children correctly & refer them for treatment

During the quarter 11,533 children under 5 years of age were screened for malnutrition. Of these children 145 (96 male, 49 female) were referred for treatment and a total of 66 children were confirmed as having severe acute malnutrition.

Despite being referred to the health centers the children did not receive the relevant treatment thereof as the centers were not stocked. This remains a dire gap in establishing a robust iCCM system as the children are correctly identified by CGVs but there is no treatment available at the health centers. The introduction of the International Health Project (IHP) should adequately close this widening gap and ensure that treatment for malnutrition cases is available.

Figure 6: Passive screening of MB child referred by CGV to Kasheke Health Center in Kaziba Health Zone, South Kivu Province

Table 2: Children under 5 screened

Total CU5 screened			Green			Yellow (MAM)			Red (SAM)		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
5,698	5,835	11,533	5,602	5,786	11,388	48	31	79	48	18	66

Sub Purpose 2.4 : Women and men make joint decisions to protect the health and nutrition of WRAs and children under five

Intermediate Outcome 2.4.1: Men/Women know & understand CG messages

Identification of model men commenced during the quarter. To-date 110 model men (Husbands of Mother beneficiaries) were identified by Health / Nutrition promoters in collaboration with local leaders within each CG in the community. These model men will influence other men to support their families in adopting CG lessons and this will lead to joint decision-making regarding health and nutrition decisions of women and children. The identification of model men is still on-going and the project hopes to achieve 1,260 model men.

Outcome 2.4.1.1: CGVs present a lesson to CG members twice monthly

A total of 5,948 Mother Beneficiaries (MBs) were trained by Care Group Volunteers (CGVs) on introduction to the CG approach as well as exclusive breastfeeding during the quarter.

3.3 Purpose 3: WMYAT are social equals and feel safe in their homes and communities

Sub Purpose 3.1: WMYAT respect and behave toward one another with dignity

Intermediate Outcome 3.1.1 WMYAT have positive perceptions about gender dynamics, conflict sensitivity & women's empowerment

Production and broadcasting of the program "Uishi na Upende"

During this quarter, the project "Tuendelea Pamoja II" benefited from the production of four new issues of the magazine "Uishi na Upende" which focused on themes of its communication strategy namely:

- UNU-19: What, girls' educational orientation towards scientific and technical options
- UNU-20: Agricultural production as a factor in community development
- UNU-21: Contribution of nutrition education to community health
- UNU-22: How to prevent malnutrition in Tanganyika Province?



Figure 7: Interview avec Mr Prosper Ngoy, the technical supervisor of the association Zebro in the territory of Kabalo

The programs have been edited and are being broadcast on radio partners in the project in both provinces. Production and broadcast of the program "Majibu ya Vijana" on gender and conflict transformation. Four issues were identified during this quarter for "Majibu ya Vijana" magazine. They focused on the following themes:

- The importance of breastfeeding on maternal and child health
- Social cohesion and its impact on community development
- The contribution of agriculture to the household economy
- The impact of family planning on the socio-economic life of the household

The different productions were made in Tanganyika, particular in Muhuya and to Nyunzu center. These productions were attended by 319 young people, including 118 girls and 201 boys, selected from both school and out-of-school youth.

Participative Theater Services

During the quarter under review, thirteen (13) Participatory Theater productions for the transformation of conflicts, gender mainstreaming and the fight against sexual violence were carried out in the different health zones of the Walungu health zone reaching out to 8,274 participants including 4,972 adults (2,714 men and 2,258 women) and 3,310 children (1,588 Boys and 1,722 girls).

Mobile Cinema Screenings

Forty (40) mobile cinematographic screenings were made during this quarter in the framework of mass awareness in the three sites of implementation of the project: 13 in Mubumbano/Walungu, 21 in Kalemie and 6 in Moba. These screenings, which were made either publicly or in the cinema for a targeted group, focused on four films in view of the situation prevailing in each site: "Pamoja ni heri", "True Joe", "Tuishi kwa amani" and "Uishi na Upende". These screenings reached out to 14,256 participants including 7,349 men and 6,907 women.

Outcome 3.1.1 Community influencers understand gender equity and SGBV & conflict prevention & motivate others through discussion, sharing messages, & practicing model behaviors

Activities undertaken to achieve this outcome included supporting gender focus group activities, monitoring and meetings with CDCs, media activities (training of journalists, radio program production and community listening clubs), participatory theater and mass awareness through mobile cinema.

Installation of the Gender Discussion Group (GDG) in Katombo

During the quarter an installation meeting was held for the Gender Discussion Group of Katombo. This meeting was attended by 21 people (9 women and 12 men) including the head of Katombo locality. At the end of the meeting, a record of the installation of the focus group was prepared and signed by the chairman of the Katombo Community Development Committee and the Chief of Locality. Equipment for meetings was given



Figure 8: Installation of GDG in Katombo , Kalemie, Tanganyika province

to this group, consisting of supplies (20 notebooks, paper and a pen box) and 20

T-shirts. At the end of this meeting, the members of the established GDGs were briefed about the objectives and mission of a gender discussion group.

Training of Mulembwe and Katombo GDG members on Gender and Conflict Transformation

The forty-two (42) members of the Mulembwe and Katombo GDGs in the Kalemie Health Zone, Kalemie Territory were trained on the transformation of conflicts, gender and sexual violence, respectively. All participants in these two workshops are all Bantu with Batwa having shown a low interest in joining the group, despite multiple attempts of persuasion. However, the two communities coexist / live in harmony both in Mulembwe and Katombo. The notions conveyed during these two workshops were sufficiently captivating and mastered by the learners. This is due to their novelty in the learners and the evaluation results obtained before and after the training.

Training journalists on conflict and gender sensitive journalism

During the quarter, eighteen journalists (7 women, 11 men), were trained in Kalemie on gender-sensitive journalism during the electoral process. Among the 11 men, there was one from the military press and another from the Congolese National Police press as they have a crucial role to play during this process, which is that of securing and guiding voters. All participants were Bantu, no radio at the moment uses Twa reporters. Here's how they are represented by area of origin and by gender:

Table 3: Training participants for gender sensitive journalism

Radio	Territory	Gender of participant		Total
		Male	Female	
Radio communautaire de Moba	Moba	1	1	2
Moba FM	Moba	2	0	2
Radio Communautaire du Katanga/Nyunzu	Nyunzu	2	0	2
Radio Télé de l'Unité	Kongolo	0	1	1
Radio Télé Progrès Kabalo	Kabalo	0	1	1
Radio Télé Nationale Congolaise	Kalemie	1	1	2
Radio Télé du Grand Tanganyika	Kalemie	1	1	2
Radio Kaoze	Kalemie	1	1	2
Afia FM	Kalemie	1	1	2
PNC	Kalemie	1	0	1
FARDC	Kalemie	1	0	1
TOTAL		11	7	18

This training had three major objectives:

- Increase journalists' knowledge of the basics of gender-sensitive journalism during the electoral process;
- Encourage journalists to take gender into account in their productions on the electoral process with a view to engaging men and women in Twa and Bantu communities in active participation;
- Influence a change in attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors (based on the knowledge acquired) of journalists.

Community Listeners Club coaching session in South Kivu

Community listening clubs at the Mubumbano site benefited during this quarter from coaching sessions during the visits provided by the media team from November 13 to 26, 2018. The visit and in-situ coaching focused on 13 Community listener's clubs with a total participation of 134 (46% women) in the health zones of Kaziba, Mubumbano and Walungu, some of whom are hardly reached by the radio stations of the TP II project partners. The major concern was to focus on:

- Critical listening to a show to help each club improve its practices,
 - The proposal of an activity to be carried out after listening to the program and based on the message conveyed in the program,
 - How to report and how to share reports with TP II
- Feedback to TP II of programs being listened to / followed.

This visit allowed Kaziba CECs to take the opportunity to recommend that SFCG evaluate the UMOJA radio. According to them, the signal of the radio is becoming weaker over time. Some say that the radio does not broadcast regularly and claim that there is too much rigor in the management of the radio. This risks significantly reducing the number of its listeners.

Training of members of the Katombo Listening Club

Fourteen participants (6 women and 8 men) including the head of locality of Katombo and the head of antenna of the National Agency of Intelligence-ANR were trained on:

- Critical listening of information emissions. After listening to a program, participants must dissect the content of it by asking the following four main questions:
 - What did we hear on this show?
 - What is the problem addressed / dealt with in this program?
 - Does this problem concern us here at home?
 - As members of the listening club, what action should we take to put an end to this situation?

Youth clubs installation in schools

The first identification sessions for Youth Clubs was started in Kaziba and Mubumbano Health Zones. The schools reached include; Namurhera Institute in Kaziba and Karhangwa Institute in Mubumbano. The latter has expressed interest in hosting such a program within its premises, believing that it will be beneficial and complementary to student education in order to avoid school dropouts for multiple reasons including unwanted pregnancies and early marriage among the youth.

Sub Purpose 3.2: Reduced Conflict and Incidence of SGBV

Intermediate Outcome 3.2.1 Local and government systems effectively prevent & address SGBV

Provincial ministries of gender, family and children; social affairs and humanitarian actions in Tanganyika and South Kivu launched the 16-day campaign against violence against women on 25 November 2018. FH Tanganyika and South Kivu Gender, Youth and Conflict Sensitivity Teams participated in this campaign launched under the international theme "Orange the world; Orange at your house; Listen to me too."

In addition to participation in the 16 days campaign, 3 days of reflection on the fight against SGBV were organized in Walungu territory, during which 1400 copies of the law N° 06/018 of July 20, 2006 were distributed, repressing the sexual violence after its translation in Swahili. Four forums for the creation of local leaders' focus groups of action on gender equality and conflict sensitivity



Figure 9: Awareness session and distribution of the law N° 06/018 in Walungu, South Kivu Province

were held in Ibinza, Bwahungu, Mubumbano and Kaziba. In these forums 74 women, 120 men, 11 girls and 7 young boys participated with the aim of combating incidents related to sexual and gender-based violence, as well as conflict.

Intermediate Outcome 3.2.2: Communities maintain systems, including EWS, to prevent & resolve conflict locally

Outcome 3.2.2: CT Plans finalized, roles defined & implemented

CDC members trained in establishing early warning system:

As recommended during the last coordination meeting (September 2018) on the establishment of the early warning system, in collaboration with the Community Development Committee (CDC). Three operational areas were targeted in Moba namely in Lumono, Musosa and Fube. Preliminary analysis for the implementation of this system was made, including:

- Collection of all existing traditional mechanisms;
- Analysis of practical arrangements to make them more effective,
- The operating modality of the alert system and the policy means for its operationalization.

All these aspects have been left to the discretion of the CDC coordinator for reflection. The 3 committees that will be formed will consist of 12 members from different community development committees located in the project implementation sites.

3. SECURITY SITUATION

There was a general degradation in the security situation in most of the activity sites and more so in Kalemie where Twa militias and other armed groups become very active laying ambushes and murders against humanitarians. This has impacted FH directly not only through restricted access but also the most tragic case of the killing of 2 FH staff members on November 15, 2018 at Fatuma village in the Kalemie operational site. FH had to suspend activities in Kalemie till the end of the quarter. On the Kalemie-Kyoko axis, sporadic clashes between the Twa militias and the FARDC (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo) were observed in Kabulo (50 km), Ngezeka (37 km) and Lukombe (65 km) in October 2018 causing a massive displacement of population. About 6,320 people fled their villages on the axis and settled in the Kalonda, Kalunga and Kikumbe sites. Moba remained calm, while in Walungu the Mai Mai Raia Mutomboki increased their activities.

The election campaigns started on November 22 and continued without serious incidents. The risks, however, were high because of the political intolerance that was expressed by the destruction of the campaign posters of some candidates. Also, from the authorities we noted actions that could revive tensions during the election period including the reduction of media space with the closure of media close to the opposition.

4. CHALLENGES

- During this quarter, the major challenges facing the implementation of activities were related to security constraints, especially in Tanganyika.
- The incidents in Tanganyika, particularly those in the Kalemie territory, have negatively influenced field interventions. All movement was suspended in a radius exceeding 30 km around Kalemie city on 3 axis: Kalemie - Kyoko, Kalemie - Bendera and Kalemie - Kambu. The same trend has been observed in the territory of Moba. As a result, activities were centered in the outskirts of Kalemie city, Kirungu and Moba Port.
- The overall political situation and the election have led the FH management to break for one month in Kalemie.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

- TP II should prioritize capacity building of partners and beneficiary community (CDCs, local government technicians) for continuity of activities during crises or unplanned breaks;
- The psycho-social support provided as part of the staff care package especially to the staff of Kalemie has been very helpful for staff to cope aftermath of the incident that resulted in the killing of the two FH staff.
- Prepare contingency plan in advance for continuation of activities even during the time of crises in the area;
- Conduct Security Risk Assessment in Kalemie to understand the security patterns in the area that enable the FH staff to implement activities safely.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Success Stories

A stitch in time saves livestock's lives

Animal diseases are one of the major constraints to livestock productivity in DRC. Tuendele Pamoja II (TPII) is currently identifying, training, and equipping a cadre of gender-inclusive Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) to rejuvenate and capacitate a dwindling animal health system. In reality the burden of the compromised health system is affecting animals' ability to grow and in some cases has caused deaths related to untreated illnesses. Mrs BATACHOKA M'KASHEMWA Françoise, is a farmer Leader in Kaziba Health Zone in South Kivu province and she is part of the CAHWs trained by the project. After receiving training and a vet kit Françoise set out to apply her training in her surrounding communities. Françoise had her first patient in August, 2018 which was 10 days after completing her training in Ciburi, Kaziba, Walungu territory. Fast-forward three months later and Françoise has treated 33 cows, 19 pigs, 17 rabbits and 12 hens, attending to various ailments including tick-borne diseases, ganglions, scabies and diarrhea.



Figure 10: Françoise treating a cow in Ciburi, South Kivu

“ I am so grateful for the training I received from TP II project, I can now provide efficient veterinary services to my community and in so doing I am also realizing some income” Mrs BATACHOKA M'KASHEMWA Françoise, Ciburi, South Kivu

Françoise has become a neighborhood heroine and has gained a high level of appreciation from the community, which was initially drubbed with recurring animal illnesses. Due to high demand and despite acquiring the initial vet kit Françoise has managed to restock her kit with supplies from Bukavu town ensuring the continuity of this community service. Using the service for fee approach implored by TP II, Françoise on average charges \$1.25, \$0.6 and \$0.5 in service fees for cows, pigs and

rabbit/chicken respectively.

Being a CAHW has exposed Françoise to a new income-generating stream as she sees an opportunity emanating from services she continues to render to the community. TP II will continue to identify and strengthen CAHWs to bridge the existing gaps in the animal health service delivery system while promoting self-sufficiency.

Annex 2: Baby WASH Quarterly report



FH DRC DFSA FY19
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