



Final Project Narrative Report

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I Executive Summary

The objective of this project was to resource, build upon and strengthen the local food security systems of strategically selected communities by addressing needs and vulnerabilities of recent returnees and longer-term villagers with respect to their capacities. This objective was achieved through activities in three sub sectors namely: agricultural seed systems and inputs, fisheries, cross-cutting issues.

At least 390 hectares of land were cultivated with food crops and vegetables while 415,000 saplings were distributed for planting to beneficiary farmers and the wider community. With the exception of cassava, all the other crops were harvested during the project period helping to significantly reduce food stress and cost of food particularly vegetables, as beneficiaries did not need to buy key food items. Moreover for the whole community, access to this food has been made easier by the decrease in the purchase price (cf. cabbage was 200FC before the project and 100FC after the harvest) due to the higher level of local production of these products, and so of availability in the market. The project also rejuvenated inland fish farming with the rehabilitation of 101 fish ponds thereby increasing community access to, and consumption of, protein.

In terms of capacity building, 5261 members of the beneficiary community, government extension workers and Tearfund staff were trained during the project implementation period. This project reached 17,460 beneficiaries in 6 villages sub-divided into 10 sub-villages as opposed to the original 5 villages in the proposal. The additional village, Mulenge, was included due to the fact that it had received some of the highest numbers of returnees and demobilised soldiers, and is located in the centre of the project's target area.

Owing to a 2-month delay in the beginning, due to staff recruitment and procurement procedures, the project undertook an emergency approach by starting all the activities at the same time whereas it was staggered in the initial Gantt Chart. Thus, distribution of seed and tools for food crops and for the agro-forestry activities, rehabilitation of fish ponds have been initiated at the same time as well as the start of the capacity building training programme for the beneficiary community.

II Beneficiaries

Table I Beneficiary numbers

	Sub-sector 1	Sub-sector 2	Sub-sector 3
Nber of beneficiaries targeted in the reporting period	12,000	14,283	600
Nber of beneficiaries reached in the reporting period	12,480	17,460	780
Total numbers of beneficiaries reached		17,460	

A greater number of beneficiaries were reached than originally planned, due to the increase in the number of villages and also because other members of the wider community were encouraged to take part in the re-forestation aspect e.g. local churches and schools.

Table II Beneficiaries breakdown

Village	Female & children headed HH + supporting orphans	Demobilised soldiers	HH disabled/ with chronically sick adult member	Unsupported elderly people	Recent Returnees	Total HH
Bwesho	19	6	0	0	139	164
Narunanga	40	3	0	0	129	172
Butole	31	7	0	1	135	174
Lemera Centre	79	1	6	4	134	224
Kidote	65	8	3	3	302	381
Irambo	41	4	1	4	146	196
Katala	52	6	7	6	186	257
Mubere	18	0	0	1	154	173
Mulenge1	21	4	5	2	116	148
Mulenge 11	21	6	2	1	161	191
TOTAL	387	45	24	22	1602	2080

III Overall Performance

Objective	Initial Indicators	Progress
2000 Households diversify and increase their agricultural production for income generation	1400 vegetable gardens planted with distributed seed	1500 vegetable gardens planted with distributed seed
	75% of participants targeted plant distributed seed	89% of the target beneficiaries planted seed distributed in both seasons 'A' and 'B'.
	30% increase in household production on last years staple crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average production increase on staple crops over the previous year was 26% (see section IV for more information) ▪ Cassava did not mature during the period, so % of increase could not be measured
	65% of farmers practising 3 of 5 sustainable agriculture methods [erosion control, crop maintenance, pest and disease control, agro forestry, sowing in lines]	75% of the beneficiary farmers were practising at least 3 of 5 of the sustainable agricultural methods promoted by this project.
	65% of farmers in training understand principles of erosion control and sustainable intensive agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% of the beneficiary farmers understood the principles of erosion control and sustainable intensive agriculture according to the number of people practising the soil erosion techniques in their farms as of July 2008.
Increased understanding of intensive, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV/AIDS and gender inequality and the impact of these on livelihood systems	25% increase among farmers in training in knowledge about gender inequalities and HIV/AIDS and its impact on agricultural livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 23% increase in knowledge, attitude & practise (KAP) on these issues according to surveys in the last quarter
	80% of farmers understand how to mitigate against the risks associated with flooding, erosion and drought.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 82% of the target beneficiaries understood how to mitigate against the risks associated with flooding and started practising lessons learnt on their farms.
	400,000 tree saplings distributed for erosion control through CFW activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 415,000 saplings were distributed to the target community for planting on a voluntary basis.
	4 community groups trained in nursery management and forestry practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 community groups were recruited and trained in tree nursery management and forestry practice.
Increased inland fishing activities leading to improved household livelihoods security	130 fish farmers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 beneficiary fish farmers were trained ▪ 77 members of village, church and government extension workers also benefited from training on modern fish farming techniques
	80% of fish farmers provided with equipment using it to successfully restart their fishing project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of fish farmers provided with equipment using it to successfully restart their fishing projects
	An average of 50% increase in knowledge among fish farmers in training about the principles of sustainable fish farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average increase in knowledge amongst the fish farmers according to KAP surveys measured 52%.
	100 new and rehabilitated fish ponds constructed by beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project rehabilitated 100 individual household fish ponds ▪ One large (2 hectare) community fish pond was rehabilitated as well
	25% increase among fish farmers in training in knowledge about gender inequalities and HIV/AIDS and its impact on livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 23% increase among fish farmers in training in knowledge about gender inequalities and HIV/AIDS and its impact on livelihoods
Gender:	30% of the men and women in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 26% of the women in the target location

	targeted population who report improvement in gender relations as a result of activities*	reported improved gender relations. (see section IV below for more information) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No result for men as they did not really acknowledge any strains on gender relationships citing customs and traditions.
	50% women representation in decision making roles in community committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Female representation in community committees and decision making processes reached 48% during the project implementation period.
HIV	32 staff members trained in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 32 project staff trained on in HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and awareness in 3 separate sessions.
	2,380 farmers sensitised in HIV/AIDS issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1861 beneficiary farmers were sensitized on HIV issues during the project period.
Protection	80% of women escorted to or working in groups in agricultural fields in insecure areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 90% of women were escorted to the farms or walked to the farms in village groups because of insecurity since farms are situated a long way from the villages.
Host government	12 government extension workers attend and participate in 12 proposed training sessions planned for target beneficiary farmers with the aims of capacity and relationship building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 238 government officers, local chiefs and main leaders of the villages attended 36 scheduled training workshops programmed for target farmers. ▪ 13 public meetings including one symposium for government workers with support from the INERA¹ and SENASEM²
	At least 12 advisory sessions are held between Tearfund, host government and the community (3 meetings/village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 meetings, due to the delayed start of project implementation in the field, were held with local authorities focusing on the collaboration between Tearfund, the beneficiary community and the local government authorities during the reporting period.
	80% of Government extension workers have an increased knowledge in pro poor policy issues and sustainable agricultural/forestry issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 93% of the civil service staff recorded at least 55% increase in knowledge pro poor policy issues as well as sustainable modern farming techniques/forestry issues.
	12 activities involving collaboration with the host government department*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11 activities involving collaboration with host government were held from October 2007 to August 2008 through either radio talk shows on topical agricultural / environmental issues or open days at demonstration farms.
Capacity Building / Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4,934 farmers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,261 farmers, due to the increase in the number of targeted villages, were trained in this project including local government extension workers.

Activities		
2000 Households diversify and increase their agricultural production for income generation	Beneficiary selection process with community committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2080 beneficiary farmers were selected following community based approaches.
	Baseline survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline survey was conducted in October 2007 using participatory tools.
	Facilitate formation of farmer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target farmers were grouped into 10 sub-villages from the original 4 target villages for ease of project implementation and monitoring. ▪ Vegetable farmers were further grouped into 20-25 farmers per zone.

¹ Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agricole: National Institute for Agri. Research

² Service National des Semences: National Service for Seeds Certification

	Distribution of seeds and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A community based distribution of seed/tools was completed between November 2007 and February 2008. Village development committees distributed tools and seeds and the Tearfund field team marked the distribution sheets. Each beneficiary signed on the distribution lists.
	Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of the project was continuous throughout this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day-to-day on-field monitoring by Tearfund extension workers ▪ Weekly monitoring by the Tearfund technical assistants ▪ Monthly monitoring by the project supervisor and Area coordinator resulting in a formal monthly report sent to the donor ▪ Regular monitoring and evaluation by the Tearfund Food Security Advisor and Deputy Programme Director. ▪ One final evaluation by an external consultant
Increased understanding of intensive, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV/AIDS and gender inequality and the impact of these on livelihood systems	Training for farmers in the advantages of adopting new, appropriate cropping technologies	<p>36 rounds of farmers' training programme were conducted between November 2007 and July 2008. The training programme focused on better agricultural techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of following agricultural calendar ▪ Different methods of opening farms ▪ Contour farming ▪ Different cultivation methods (mixed and specialized) ▪ Crop diversification ▪ Environmental issues, such as tree planting and campaigns against bush burning as a means of land clearing.
	Development of potential for exploiting post-harvest processing and marketing opportunities is understood by farmers	This was not pursued as expected as cassava on which we had thought of basing training on food conversion did not mature within this period.
	Training on the concepts of soil conservation to reduce dependency on seasonal rainfall patterns	Training on terraced farming and mulching provided and demonstrated on site.
	Carry out 6 monthly HAP-I compliance audits to demonstrate degree to which understanding of agency accountability to the communities penetrates into community	3 meetings were held during the project period to discuss with stakeholders how well the project was being implemented.
	DMDP attendance and involvement in local disaster risk management planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 project staff attended 2 DMDP workshops and shared lessons learnt with the rest of the staff body. ▪ Community trained on disaster risk reduction as part of the agro-forestry activities in this project. ▪ One meeting facilitated for government extension workers in August 2008 to discuss environmental issues.
	Training in nursery establishment and grafting is given to farmers groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 community groups were trained in aspects of tree nursery management
	Seed and materials distribution	10 community groups were provided with seed and requisite materials for production of saplings.
	Saplings are purchased from farmers groups and distributed to institutions and farmers on highland ground	415000 saplings were purchased and distributed to the beneficiaries from the 10 community groups in this project

	Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation of the project was continuous throughout this project- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day-to-day on-field monitoring by Tearfund extension workers ▪ Weekly monitoring by the Tearfund technical assistants ▪ Monthly monitoring by the project supervisor and Area coordinator ▪ Regular monitoring and evaluation by the Tearfund Food Security Advisor and Deputy Programme Director. ▪ One final evaluation by an external consultant
Increased inland fishing activities leading to improved household livelihoods security	Site and beneficiary selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8 suitable sub-villages were identified in November 2007 for the rehabilitation of 100 fish ponds. ▪ 1 sub-village was identified for rehabilitation of a community mini dam for fisheries development
	Pond construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 individual household fish ponds were rehabilitated between December 2007 and June 2008. ▪ 1 community fish pond was rehabilitated between April and August 2008
	Technical and management training for fish farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 rounds of fisheries management training were conducted in December 2007, April 2008 and June 2008 with 177 participants benefiting from this programme.
	Distribution of fingerlings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 000 fingerlings were distributed to 100 fish farmers between March-June 2008 at a ration of 500 fingerlings/farmer. ▪ 20 000 fingerlings distributed for Katala community fish pond in September 2008.

IV Narrative

The project was successfully implemented in 10 sub-villages although some outcomes were not achieved due to the attitudes of the community. The additional construction of a community fish pond, was completed one month after the end of the project due to technical reasons.

Baseline survey

During the Food security Needs Assessment conducted by Tearfund in November 2006, the main issues affecting the people's food security were identified as follows:

- Staple crop cassava seriously affected by mosaic disease
- Lack of seeds and tools
- Food shortages
- Lack of income generation activities
- Environment degradation

During the baseline survey, the field team verified the issues raised during the preliminary food security assessments (see above) in order to determine the way forward in line with the project proposal

Agricultural Seed Systems and Inputs

Target farmers were grouped into 10 sub-villages. A Tearfund extension worker was installed for every 2 sub-villages in which s/he was assisted by the local village development committee. Every 3 or 4 sub-villages were placed under the supervision of one Tearfund agronomist.

Beneficiary farmers were provided with one hoe and one panga for every household. Each group of vegetable farmers was also supplied with essential tools (panga, hoes, watering cans, wheel barrow) and spray chemicals for the vegetable nurseries. Distribution of seeds was subject to preparation of the farms by the target farmers who were given freedom of choice in the variety of seeds available. The allocation of seeds was as follows: - 60-78 one-metre cassava sticks, 5 Kg maize and 3-5 Kg of groundnuts and beans for the main crop.





For vegetables the seed allocation was 10 gm worth of each vegetable seed: Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Spinach, Amaranthus & Aubergine. Beneficiary farmers had been asked to register preferred seed immediately upon selection in order to facilitate the procurement process. Beneficiaries were encouraged to cultivate in groups so that those who did not have suitable land did not miss out altogether.

Onion field in Butole



Amaranthus nursery in Kidote



Cabbage field in Lamera

Distribution was undertaken in an open space with the village committee being in charge of overall security, calling out the names of beneficiaries from the distribution lists and handing out the distribution lot(s). The distribution centre was cordoned in order to guide movement of people in a systematic process.

Before each distribution activity, the field team explained the distribution procedure while the larger community (as well as the village chief) assisted with the confirmation of identity of the beneficiaries. Each beneficiary signed off on the distribution sheet or thumb stamped in case of those who were illiterate.

1500 vegetables gardens have been planted: 910 in season A and 590 in season B.

Distribution table I - vegetable seeds distribution

Vegetable Seed Distribution /Grams								
Site/Groups		Benf	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Spinach	Amarantus	Eggplant
Bwesho	9	180	2,700	2,700	2,700	675	675	1,350
Narunanga	8	168	2,400	2,400	2,400	600	600	1,200
Butole	8	175	2,400	2,400	2,400	600	600	1,200
Lamera	8	174	2,400	2,400	2,400	600	600	1,200
Kidote	19	392	5,700	5,700	5,700	1,425	1425	2,850
Irambo	9	190	2,700	2,700	2,700	675	675	1,350
Katala	12	242	3,600	3,600	3,600	900	900	1,800
Mulenge 1	7	150	2,100	2,100	2,100	525	525	1,050
Mulenge 2	10	209	3,000	3,000	3,000	750	750	1,500
Mubere	10	200	3,000	3,000	3,000	750	750	1,500
Total		2,080	30,000	30,000	30,000	7,500	7500	15,000

The project did not distribute sweet potatoes as planned in the proposal due to lack of sufficient seed. It was difficult to source the number of cuttings required in time for distribution so with the agreement of the beneficiary community, this item was replaced with additional cassava cuttings.

Due to the varying altitudes and soil types as well as timing of the planting exercise, the maturity of crops differed from village to village and from one farm to another. Later theft of produce on farms became increased to such an extent that the Tearfund field team had to lobby the local administration to support farmers with the formation of a neighbourhood watch. In addition, due to the general food stress in the community, most farmers consumed 10-20% of the 1st harvest products directly from the farm (contrary to Tearfund advice during the training and sensitisation meetings) with the exception of maize in the upper altitude villages such as Mulenge and Mubere, and cabbages which matured more or less at the same time. This level of consumption was not so pronounced for the 2nd harvest as beneficiaries already had products from the first harvest and the food stress was consequently less. The 80-90% of the production was used for planting for the next season or selling in the markets.



Although cassava, the community's main staple crop did not mature by the close of the project it returned an excellent performance as it is not so easily affected by abrupt weather changes like other crops. The cassava crop in this project did not contract the mosaic virus disease that affected many crops in the region. Monitoring reports indicated a possible average yield per shrub of 6-8 tubers which translates to a production of roughly 90% per plot, for consumption as well as giving the target farmer more sticks for cultivation in subsequent seasons.

Demonstration cassava farm in Bwesho

With the exception of spinach all other vegetable varieties satisfied the set output of 30% increase in the harvest over the previous season. Spinach failed because it was a new vegetable species that the community was not accustomed to. Despite the sensitisation and training spinach did not become popular by the end of the project as the duration of implementation was too short for a complete change of mentality and behaviour, but also the population did not show a strong interest because of the alternative culture they were already cultivating for green vegetables: amaranthus, various leaves (cassava leaves, beans leaves, sweet potatoes leaves...).

The main food crops did not reach the projected average output of 30% increase in yield over the previous year due to the following reasons

- Weather changes - either too much rain or drought
- Consumption of crop directly from the farm hence making it difficult to assess
- Theft of crop on farms



Weighing of the maize harvest in Lamera



A beneficiary showing her maize harvest

Distribution table II– main food crop seeds

Food Crop Distribution Table							
Site/Beneficiaries		Season 'A'			Season 'B'		
		Cassava/ML	Maize/Kg	Groudnuts/Kg	Maize/kg	Groudnuts/kg	Beans/kg
Bwesho	180	9800	296	510	846	-	516
Narunanga	168	6200	192	0	790	403	480
Butole	175	3760	464	0	823	435	507
Lemera C	174	4600	528	0	818	333	501
Katala	252	3920	656	0	1137	580	705
Irambo	190	4880	392	0	893	440	549
Mubere	200	4680	424	0	940	0	579
Mulenge 1	150	4160	528	576	705	335	429
Mulenge 2	209	7880	740	0	982	278	606
Kidote	392	5800	932	0	1842	0	1128
Demo farm		2320	0	795	0	61	0
TOTAL	2,080	58,000	5,152	1881	9,776	2,865	6,000

Table III- Production table

Food Crop Production Table			
Site/Beneficiaries		Seeds distributed	Seeds produced
		Maize/Kg	Maize/kg
Bwesho	180	1142	6937
Narunanga	168	982	4500
Butole	175	1287	10 875
Lemera C	174	1346	12 375
Katala	252	1793	15 375
Irambo	190	1285	9 187
Mubere	200	1364	9937
Mulenge 1	150	1233	12 375
Mulenge 2	209	1722	17 343
Kidote	392	2774	2 1843
Demo farm		0	
TOTAL	2,080	14,928	185,156

Cassava yield is expected to reach 8000kg/Ha but it was not possible to specify results of quantities harvested as cassava had not matured everywhere by the end of the project. The baseline survey had shown an average cassava production of 7000kg/Ha, which would show a production increase of 15% for the 2008 harvest.

Table IV- Seeds information

Seed	Variety planned	Variety distributed	Price USD/Unit	Quantities planned (kg)	Quantity distributed (kg)
Maize	Kasai 1	Kasai	0.90	30 000	14 928
Beans	D6 Beans	Simama D6	1.20	12 000	6 000
Soya	Impérial		1.20	50 Kg / Ha	
CMD Cassava	- M'vuama, - Mayombe, - Sawasawa	Liyayi & sawasawa	0.30	38 000 ML	58 000 ML
Groundnut	GI24	GL24	1.20	2 000	4 746
Sweet potatoes	Chaire orange Chaire blanche		0.30	35,000 cuttings / Ha	Not distributed as not available
Spinach	-		0.50	50 g/ HH	3,6 g/HH
Cabbage	-		0.60	50 g/ HH	15 g/HH
Onion	Read creole		0.60	50 g/ HH	15 g/HH
Tomato	Heinz		0.50	50 g/ HH	15 g/HH
Egg plant					7,5 g/HH

Amaranthus					3,6 mg/HH
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After the baseline survey, some seeds and quantities to be distributed were altered, based on the beneficiaries' requests. Cassava quantity (main crop in this area and the most threatened by the mosaic virus) was increased and so maize and groundnuts quantities were reduced. Aubergines and amaranthus have also been added to the beneficiaries requests.

Table V- Vegetable Seed Distribution Table

Village	Beneficiary (HH)	Tomatoes/g	Cabbage/g	Onion/g	Spinach/g	Amaranth /g	Egg plant /g
Lemera	697	9,900	9,900	9,900	2,475	2,475	4,950
Kidote	392	5,700	5,700	5,700	1,425	1,425	2,850
Irambo	190	2,700	2,700	2,700	675	675	1,350
Katala	242	3,600	3,600	3,600	900	900	1,800
Mulenge	359	5,100	5,100	5,100	1,275	1,275	2,550
Mubere	200	3,000	3,000	3,000	750	750	1,500
Total	2,080	30,000	30,000	30,000	7,500	7,500	15,000

Agro- Forestry:



10 community groups were created in order to support the agro-forestry sector that also addressed matters of environmental protection, promoting trees for the protection of the environment and greening the bare hillsides of the focus location. With a production capacity of 15 000-30 000 saplings for each community group, this meant that production of saplings had to be completed in two cycles with the first cycle running between February 2008 up to May 2008 and the second from May 2008 to August 2008.

Comment [0066841]: So far in this section we have talked about distributed seed and not mentioned yield at all? Can you please insert a couple of tables one for staple crops and another for vegetable crops and show the yields and then give some narrative analysis on those yields
Thanks!
I got nothing sorry

Procurement of the seeds took longer than anticipated as appropriate seeds were not available in the local market. The following saplings were sourced: Calliandra, Leuceana and Grevilla Robusta, Albezzia Lebeck and Sesbania and some tropical fruit trees such as orange, lemon, mango and avocado. Some of the procured seeds did not germinate in time particularly the Sesbania species for unknown reasons, but it did not prevent us from reaching our goal to produce even more saplings than planned.

The community groups were provided with tools (panga, hoes, wheel barrow, watering cans, etc) and seeds, and were trained accordingly in tree nursery management and good forestry practise. The community groups also supported this project with sensitization of the community through tree planting campaigns on radio broadcasts, ta k shows, and public meetings. The community groups were also involved in distribution activities by arranging the saplings into lots of 50, 100, 1000 units.

By the end of the project period these community groups had produced 465 000 saplings out of which the project purchased 415 000 for distribution to the target beneficiary households and local institutions such as schools and local churches and the sub-village community plot. The 50 000 remaining saplings (as our target was 400 000 saplings) were kept by the community groups as an income generation activity to allow them to continue the production in a sustainable way.

Fisheries

During the baseline survey 100 out of 310 abandoned fish ponds were identified for rehabilitation and zoned into 7 sub-villages. One site was identified for a community fish pond at Katala village. Due to the difficulty in easily sourcing fingerlings of the quality Tilapia species, it became obvious that it was necessary to multiply the fish on site from the first good fingerlings that had already been purchased. Also as the budget had been reduced at the donor's request for this activity, it would have been too expensive to buy the fingerlings from another area and transport them to the site, with the risk of loss, as had been experienced during the initial purchase and transportation. Finally the community fish pond would ensure a certain level of sustainability of the activity beyond the project end because of: the possibility of supplying fish to those who could not benefit directly from the project, supplying to some beneficiaries who, for one reason or another would not enjoy a good harvest, constituting an IGA for the VDC in charge of managing it. Beneficiaries were supplied

with tools for the rehabilitation of the ponds and Tearfund paid for skilled professional labour in the construction of drainage channels. The beneficiaries were trained on how to rehabilitate their fish ponds at the time of tools distribution.

While the beneficiaries focused on pond rehabilitation, Tearfund negotiated 6 fish ponds for fingerling multiplication in 6 sub-villages that were also used for practical lessons in fish farming training workshops. At the pilot fish ponds the farmers were taught all aspects of fish farming, fish feeding, fish cycle management and water management.



Tearfund harvested 25 000 fingerlings from pilot fish ponds that were distributed to 50 farmers while the rest of the fingerlings were sourced from the small local market. Distribution of fingerlings took place between April 2008 and June 2008. By August 2008 sale of locally raised tilapia fish had started reaching the local market(s). The average level of production was 25kg of fish/are.



Fingerlings distribution in Butole



Fishing in Katala community fish pond

Rehabilitation of the large 2-hectare community fish pond at Katala was faced with technical problems when a part of the barrage collapsed in June 2008. After inspection by the newly recruited Tearfund Watsan advisor (June 2008), recommended repair works were conducted. The remedial works started in July and were completed by the end of August 2008. As the barrage needed time to settle after filling the mini-dam, sowing of fingerlings at this project took place 1 month after the official date of end of project.

Management of the community fish pond was placed under the village committee who trained in the management of the fish pond. A set of tools including fishing nets, jembes, hoes, wheel barrows and pangas were also given to the committee.



Table – Fish pond allocation and distribution

Sub-village	Benf	Hoes	Pangas	Shovel	W/b*	Mattocks	Pvc pipes	Fishing nets
Butole	12	3	4	3	2	0	3	1
Narunanga	20	4	3	3	2	0	2	2
Kidote	16	3	3	3	2	0	8	1
Katala*		4	3	7	6	4	2	1
Irambo	18	4	3	2	4	0	2	2

Mulenge 1	10	4	2	2	2	0	2	1
Mulenge 2	10	4	2	2	2	0	0	1
Mubere	9	4	2	2	2	2	0	1
Lemera	5	0	3	1	2	0	2	1
Total	100	30	25	25	24	6	21	11

* W/b – wheel barrows

* Katala is a community fish pond for the benefit of the entire target community

Training programme

There was a series of training sessions on 3 sector based areas: improved agricultural techniques, improved fish farming techniques and agro-forestry management. There was also a series of training on cross cutting themes such as gender, HIV, protection and overall capacity building of the beneficiary community including village development committees and government extension workers. These training sessions were organised by Tearfund technical staff supported by Tearfund PHE Advisor, and facilitated by government extension workers such as some agents from the local BCZ for sessions on HIV.

The training programme started late because the first two months of project implementation were focused on preparation with staff recruitment, set-up of the office in Lemera, procurement, community mobilization, items distribution and preparation of the farms to be able to implement the agricultural activities on time for the start of the season A in January 08.

The training programme was conducted on a weekly rotational basis from one village to another. All government civil servants resident and working in the focus village were invited to participate in the training programme.

For effective training, the project used at least one facility in each of the operational sectors as a demonstration farm, pilot fish pond, and community group tree nursery so that the beneficiaries had an opportunity to put theory into practice. The rest of the training was conducted in workshops organised either in a local school or church.

1) In the agricultural sector, training covered improved sustainable agricultural techniques:



- erosion control,
- intercropping, agroforestry
- mulching
- sowing in lines.
- Identifying diseases and various techniques of restricting the spread of disease on a farm (e.g uprooting affected crops) particularly mosaic disease.
- Methods of cassava multiplication.

According to the KAP survey

No	Action	People Interviewed	Percentage
1	Agroforestry, intercropping	108	50%
2	Mulching	19	9 %
3	Erosion control	39	18 %
4	Diseases identification	49	23 %
TOTAL		215	

Generally, the new improved and sustainable agricultural techniques were not so well understood and absorbed by the beneficiaries, except for the agroforestry and intercropping. Traditions and customs are quite strong in these remote sites of the Uvira Midlands and Highlands, where it is not so easy to bring new ideas and to convince the beneficiaries about their efficiency. A longer period of time would be needed to demonstrate the results, and train on these techniques to ensure that they are understood and implemented by the people on their own initiative.

2) In the fisheries sector, training topics were as follows:



- Pond construction,
- water quality management,
- fish feeding and nutrition,
- fish cycle management.
- mixed fish farming combining with rice cultivation but this was not very attractive in this first instance as they did not have the requisite rice seed. This initiative was new (an experiment shared with another food security project implemented by Tearfund in Liberia). This new information was delivered quite late to the fish farmers who could choose to initiate it if so desired but was not imposed as it had not been fully tested by the Tearfund team in this context.

According to the KAP survey

No	Action	People Interviewed	Percentage
1	Pond construction	11	5 %
3	Fish cycle management	24	11 %
4	Fish feeding and nutrition	116	54 %
5	Water quality management	64	30 %
TOTAL		215	

As we can see from the results above, beneficiaries have understood well the fish feeding and nutrition as well as the water quality management of their ponds. But the pond construction techniques to be replicated by the community and the theory of fish cycle management has not been so well understood. It proved difficult for the beneficiaries to absorb this knowledge and implement it in such a short time.

3) In capacity building, training focused on increasing farmers understanding of how environmental protection, HIV and gender inequalities impact on their food security and livelihood systems through appropriate awareness raising and advocacy. Many participants appreciated these three issues but some members of the older generation found it difficult to reconcile that with their traditions and customs. The project did not attain the indicator of 25% increase in knowledge in training among the beneficiaries on training in HIV and gender issues because of the following reasons:

- **HIV:** attitudes and knowledge were not easy to change in such a short time for the whole group of beneficiaries. Issues included the facts that many people do not believe that HIV is real, or that they associate HIV with witchcraft, or that they simply decline to discuss it considering it be a taboo issue.

According to the KAP survey / Gender

No	Action	People Interviewed	Percentage
1	Knowledge on HIV	155	72 %
2	Use of condoms	34	16 %
3	Abstinence	11	5 %
4	Faithfulness	15	7 %
TOTAL		215	

The survey showed that people are clear on what is HIV but because of the reasons mentioned above it is still difficult for them to consider that it is an illness on which the human beings can do something and so that can be prevented. In these remotes places illnesses and problems are still very linked with witchcraft and religion. But in the longer-term mentalities will evolve as they have already technical knowledge on the illness. In this project, the time frame was too short to change mentality and behaviour.

- **Gender:** the strong customs and traditions that give men dominance were not easy to alter in such a short time either. But the project has opened up the discussion on issues relating to gender which may in time lead to positive changes as this becomes reinforced in the future.

According to the KAP survey / Gender

No	Action	People Interviewed	Percentage
01	Wish to promote gender	64	30 %
02	Equitable workload sharing	43	20 %
03	Women consideration	53	25 %
04	Decision sharing	13	5 %

05	Women involvement in HH goods management	12	6 %
06	Autorisation of women and girls education	30	14 %
TOTAL		215	

As mentioned above, gender was not an issue for men in these communities due to the high weight of traditions and customs established for centuries, which have allowed the population to live and come to where they are. The communities are relatively peaceful, which allowed the men not to reflect on or discuss gender or to question habits and practices that had been ingrained for centuries. Tearfund staff had to introduce this issue with a high degree of sensitivity, involving carefully building with the communities a good relationship based on trust and respect to allow implementation of the project with a good degree of coordination and collaboration with the communities and authorities. As mentioned above training and sensitisation have been done but the results had not reached the expectations in the proposal due to the short period allocated to change long standing mindsets and practices. Nonetheless there was a certain openness to the gender issue and even the will for more consideration and equity. But it remains difficult to secure complete agreement on women's involvement in practical actions such as decisions taking and management of assets. Nonetheless this openness and the will to discuss gender is encouraging and is the start of a thinking process that will probably evolve to practical behaviour changes over the longer term.

- **Protection:** due to the area and the long history of fighting and so threats and dangers experienced in these areas, the communities have been more sensitive to this issue to any of the other ones. Men have a strong feeling of the need to protect their wives during their activities, especially in the fields, with the strong presence of armed groups for years. Communities are well aware of where and when danger is highest and have developed coping mechanisms to limit it.

According to the KAP survey / Protection

No	Action	People Interviewed	Percentage
1	Solidarity for works in the field	45	21 %
2	Accompaniment of women by men to the fields	114	53 %
3	Return home from remote fields at late hours	56	26 %
TOTAL		215	

Practical reasons: the project activities started 2 months late due to staff recruitment, set-up of a new sub-base in Lamera and the procurement of equipment. This delay obliged us to prioritise distribution activities in the first part of the project. Also the timing of the training activity coincided with a busy period during the agricultural season, and the beneficiaries were more focused on agricultural and fishing activities than trainings opportunities, which started at the end of January 08 till mid-August 09.



Fewer farmers were trained/HIV than planned (1861 on 2380) because HIV training started later than planned, at the end of January 08, because of the initial delay to start the project and the urgent need to make quick progress on seeds and tools distribution to be ready on January 08 as well as the fish ponds rehabilitation to be well advanced by April before the most intense part of the rainy season. Due to the high level of activities during the project implementation, it was not possible to make up for the delay and reach the 2380 farmers.

All training sessions were conducted in the same format using a participatory approach with question and answer sessions, group discussion sessions and plenary sessions for shared learning. The training programme also used audio and pictorial methods of instruction that were accompanied with practical learning at demonstration farms/fish ponds. Concerts were used in the case of cross cutting themes such as HIV, gender and environment.

As well as workshops the project also ran a series of radio programmes on HIV, gender and environment whereby respected local personalities were invited to host radio talk on pertinent issues.

Each workshop had an average of 50 participants - men and women drawn from the list of beneficiaries, village committee and local church/government leaders. Each of the participants signed on the attendance registers to help keep track of attendants and beneficiaries. The workshops held pre-test and post-test surveys in order to determine the impact of the training. This was considered an ideal opportunity for participants to tell about what they know and do not know to match the workshop content with participants needs. At the end of each training workshop, an action plan was drawn for each participant to apply on returning home. Besides providing the participants with useful notes the village committees were also provided with copies of the training modules. All participants were encouraged to share their newly acquired skills with their immediate neighbours.

Table v – training activities on sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV & gender

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
Agricultural techniques	200	0	150	200	0	225	182	240	225	300	1722
Agro-forestry	0	0	120	100	300	180	180	180	100	100	1260
Fish farming	100	0	60	0	140	0	0	60	40	0	400
Gender	100	0	180	17	0	177	183	91	100	100	948
HIV	100	0	0	0	200	129	103	99	200	100	931
Staff developmt	13	0	0	0	16	0	7	2	0	10	48
Govnmt ext staff	0	0	23	0	50	75	65	72	70	50	405
Total Participants	513	0	510	317	656	711	655	672	665	610	5309
Public meetings	6	6	2	5	5	3	3	3	2	1	36

Management

See Annexes 2 & 3- Gantt Chart report and Monitoring Plan report.

The project however experienced one difficult with the absence of a Food Security Advisor during most of the project implementation as it was difficult to recruit one and the one recruited finally worked for a short while in January and February 08 before resigning whilst his replacement arrived only a month before the end of the project.

V Assessment and Surveillance Data Used to Measure Results

Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

- Distribution lists to confirm the names of beneficiary and seed rations and number of tools received
- Field visits to monitor crop development, quality and compliance with training provided
- Observation for general trends to check incidence of disease on the different seed crops distributed in this project
- Comparative crop production standards to determine variance between actual and expected harvest
- Photography

Increased understanding of intensive, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV & gender inequality and the impact of these on livelihood systems

- Attendance registers to confirm number, name and village that beneficiaries come from
- Pre & post test questions to confirm understanding
- Photography to show activity and participants
- Observation to check on the general concentration of the participants

Fisheries

- Beneficiary lists – to confirm the names of beneficiaries and location of the beneficiaries
- Photography to capture conditioning of the fish ponds
- Scooping of fish to examine condition and species

- Field visits to monitor feed process, breeding and aeration of the pond and water volume

VI Success Achieved

Success stories

1. Testimony on Tearfund collaboration with the beneficiaries

Muzaliwa NANGOTOLE a man from Kidote village, 60 years old, widow and newly married to an old woman. During beneficiaries' identification, he was selected and received seeds and agro forestry trees sapplings. On 25 April 2008, when the extension worker passed by for its daily duties in Kidote, Muzaliwa stopped him and gave the following message: « *I have never seen another NGO, which works like Tearfund. Its activities respond to our real needs, such as the distribution of cassava cuttings resistant to mosaic in this period of crisis. I am glad to see an international organization coming to me, asking my point of view and involving me in all project activities taking into account the views and considerations of the beneficiaries. Tearfund courage! I am very happy with the way you work and I feel able to implement your recommendations*».

2. GENDER training

In January 2008 during the needs assessment in the village of Mulenge II, **Maman IRAS Nyihasha** broke the silence in the crowd and spoke, which is not usual in this environment, where women can't speak freely in a public meeting. After a long moment of silence just after men's interventions, IRAS testified that: «*Tearfund has truly helped us, women, with the kind of lessons they brought us, because they allowed us to speak in front of men. Now men begin to give us consideration more than before. We are free to express ourselves in the middle of a meeting and our suggestions are taken into account, which was not the case before these lessons* ».

This speech was warmly applauded by the other women in the meeting.

3. Fish farming

Kashindi Mupasura's testimony on fish and "macrochir melanoptera" specie popularized in this food security project occurred on Tuesday 29 April 2008, during a meeting between Tearfund community development worker with fish farmer beneficiaries. One of them, named Kashindi Mupasura asked the authorisation to talk and reported the following:

"Traditionally, Melanoptera Macrochir Tilapia fish specie has always had a higher production. But in 1994 a new fish specie was popularized (Tilapia Nilotica), which was not so adapted to our environment. Despite this, we have adopted it just because we did not have any other alternative. A few years later, we started to notice the weakness of this fish specie and its low level of production but we were not able to import any other fish specie, except from Katobo village, 30km from our site, which was too far away. Thanks to Tearfund our fish ponds have been rehabilitated and the introduction of new fish specie, the best one (Melanoptera Macrochir Tilapia), after the disasters experienced by the war that lasted fifteen years. Now we can eat fresh fish as our "brothers" who live near the Tanganyika Lake. Bravo Tearfund who listened to our voice".

Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

- With tools and seed provided under this project 12,480 people or 2080 households established approximately 390 hectares of land in which they cultivated cassava, groundnuts, beans and a variety of vegetables to feed their families. Although the cassava tubers did not mature during the project period, the community had a constant supply of cassava leaves - a popular vegetable, thereby reducing the extent of food insecurity within the household and the community.
- From the 1500 vegetable gardens that were planted with eggplant, tomatoes, spinach, cabbage and onions the range of vegetable type and knowledge in the target location has expanded. Previously the majority of the beneficiary community depended on cassava leaves only for their vegetable requirements.
- Although it was difficult to quantify the actual farm produce from the seed provided under this project the beneficiaries do appreciate that this project has had a positive impact in reducing stress of their household food security.
- With at least 1566 farmers practising modern and sustainable agricultural methods promoted by this project the focus location will save tons of soil from being lost through soil erosion. Introduction of terraced

farming will also help the incidence of shifting agriculture because the retention of soil fertility will dissuade local people from opening new land for cultivation.

Fisheries

- The 100 fish ponds and one community fish pond rehabilitated under this project have helped to rejuvenate fish farming in the focus location. Other non beneficiaries have now also started rehabilitating their fisheries activities. The price of fish has come down as there is now a greater availability of fish within the focus villages and location. A group of 2-3 fish - sold previously for 2000-2500FC - can now be purchased at 1500FC. This activity has provided a food and income generation resource for the beneficiary farmers and helped to improve the village fish market.
- The 177 members of the community who were trained in fish farming will improve the overall understanding of dynamics of fish farming.

Increased understanding of intensive, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV & gender inequality and the impact of these on livelihood systems

- 1280 members of the community were trained on agro-forestry issues
- The 415,000 saplings distributed under the forestry project have promoted within the community, an interest in environmental protection issues besides providing a resource for the future when the trees start to mature.
- The tree planting campaign has rejuvenated interest in tree planting for children in the schools that participated in this project.
- At least 4 of the community groups that were trained on tree nursery management have assumed an on-going concern status. This has created a continuing market of saplings for those members of the community who wish to plant trees in their farms.
- 1879 members of the community participated gender/HIV training workshops and reported improvement of about 23% increase in knowledge from the relative training

VII Constraints

Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

- Project activities started late and significantly deep into the planting season due to the time lag created by staff recruitment and procurement processes.
- Vegetable seed was not available in the local market and hence took more time to source for procurement.
- The project started at a time where general prices increased (tools, fuel for transport...)
- Some seeds e.g. Maize & spinach did not germinate properly mostly because of too much rain
- All beneficiaries could not get every type of seed on offer because of insufficient quantities of the procured seed while sweet potato cuttings were not distributed at all because of insufficient supply. Due to the start date of procurement, resulting from the 2-months initial delay, in the agricultural season, other customers had already purchased available seeds/cuttings on the market and so the choice was less when we arrived on this market. However the beneficiaries were compensated with cassava cuttings.
- Set of tools (hoe/panga) was not sufficient (1 tool/HH) as it would have been more helpful to distribute 2 hoes per family to allow several members to work at the same time due to budget constraints for the individual target household needs (average household is 6 persons). We had to be careful at the distribution stage as the whole community was so needy that other people not selected as beneficiaries, were trying to get some tools instead of the beneficiaries (cf. demobilised soldiers who found themselves under-represented amongst the beneficiaries). So the targeted beneficiaries were grateful to receive these tools kit, even if they were insufficient.

Increased understanding of intensive, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, HIV & gender inequality and the impact of these on livelihood systems

- It was not possible to start the training programme at the planned time because of the late start of the project (due to recruitment of the whole team, the opening of our base and sub-base, and procurement procedures to follow) while field priority was given over to opening up the cultivation plots
- Compliance with methods of modern farming techniques particularly sowing in lines was difficult for many farmers to adapt in some cases. Some found it too tedious to sow leguminous crops in lines. But all farmers complied with sowing in lines for cassava.
- Terraced farming could not be applied in time because the season had already started and terracing

should essentially be done before the agricultural season starts; and the project started well into the rainy season.

- Some people do not believe HIV is real and did not accept to apply some aspects of prevention techniques expounded in campaigns
- Some older people felt reticent to attend HIV training where some members of the family were also present e.g. daughters or in-laws
- Some people refused to respect gender training messages because of adherence to strong customs and traditions

Fisheries

- The budget allocated for procurement of fingerlings was inadequate hence the project pursued a time consuming process of fingerling multiplication through pilot fish ponds
- Price inflation in the cost of fish feed and fingerlings
- Lack of cooperation by some pond owners in the construction of drainage channels in some sub-villages with owners worrying about reduction of size of their ponds creating likelihood of flooding during the heavy rainy season in the absence of drainage channels.
- 9% of the fingerlings procured died during the transplanting process of seed stock from source to pilot fish ponds because of difficult conditions during transportation: Owing to the lack of roads, the fingerlings were transported "by hand" by the beneficiaries in jerry cans causing a high mortality rate.

VIII Overall Performance

The overall performance of the project was satisfactory, with most of the objectives met. The project was well coordinated both internally and with other stakeholders. It was also properly integrated and accepted within the focus community.

During the implementation of this project, Tearfund benefited from:

- Stable and peaceful working environment that prevailed during the entire project implementation period.
- Cordial working relationships with the community
- Cordial working relationships with the local and traditional administration
- Generally favourable weather for the entire duration of the project period benefited to most of the beneficiaries, even if some strong rains at an early stage of planting damaged some seeds.
- Good coordination and collaboration with other local stakeholders and food security cluster members
- Established field office at Lamera.

The constitution and training of VDCs, the distribution of seeds and tools to provide the beneficiaries with the necessary items for the next cultural season, the training and equipment of local associations/forestry as well as the distribution to them of the additional saplings, and the training of the government extension workers who have been associated to the project and present in the field at all stages, will insure the sustainability of the project beyond its closure.

- VDCs: as each member of each VDC has been trained, as the VDCs have received tools and have worked closely with TF team during the project implementation they should monitor and follow-up in the field at the village level, the continuation of the activities. The VDC in Katala is also in charge of the community fish pond management, which represents for them a source of revenue, as well as possibility to help vulnerable households who had not been targeted, and even beneficiaries who, for one reason or another, could not expect a good fish harvest.
- Local associations / forestry: owing to the training and the equipment distributed to them for tree nurseries set-up, these associations should be able to continue the saplings production as an IGA activity. The production could continue due to the 50 000 additional saplings that they could keep and sell. As the communities had been trained on environment protection and had received saplings for planting, people are already aware of this issue and should be able to purchase more saplings, available in the surrounding market.
- Government Extension Workers: trained and briefed on this project, and involved at all stages of its implementation, the government representative should be in charge of monitoring the continuation of the activities and report to the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Beneficiaries: trained and equipped, they should have the necessary items and knowledge to secure a better harvest in the next growing season, and the ones thereafter. The good results observed in the field should also encourage others to imitate the practices taught.

VI Summary of Cost Effectiveness

See also Annex 1-Finance report.

The overall budget was **USD 595,060** while expenditure was **USD 592,015**. The average cost per beneficiary is calculated at USD 34.

	Budget	Expenditure	Budget balance
Personnel	247,894	236,477	11,417
Personnel related costs	30,077	21,368	8,708
Transport	78,648	59,914	18,734
Direct project materials	146,867	191,546	- 44,679
Other costs	91,574	82,710	8864
Grand total	595,060	592,015	3044

Due to the late start of project activities there were savings in personnel and operational budget lines but the savings were consumed by project activities as explained below.

Staff and related staff costs

There was an underspend of \$20,125 in staff and staff related costs since most of the staff were employed for a period of 10-11 months as recruitment was conducted during the first month of the project. Also the Programme Information officer was not filled during the project period, as this role was finally covered by other existing staff among whom tasks were shared. The position of Food Security Advisor was filled for only half the period. Less was also spent on the UK support staff in Tearfund HQ.

Other underspent lines:

- Training / national staff: the planned training for the Field Accountant in Kigali (Rwanda) was cancelled at the last moment hence the underspend. The AC did not attend Disaster Management Development Programme training because he had covered similar training previously. The staff retreat did not take place because the project implementation started late coinciding with the usual time for the Tearfund retreat, in December 08.
- R&R costs: This budget line was underspent because the Food Security Advisor did not utilise this benefit as he was employed for less than 3 months during the project.
- International flights: This was not utilised because the DPD and PD flights to London Directors' conference were paid for by Tearfund.

The overspend on the DPD budget line is due to the replacement of the initial DPD by another one in January and so the doubling of the costs during the handover period.

Some lines for national staff have also been overspent:

- cook/cleaner: 1 role was budgeted but due to the numerous visitors in transit in the Uvira base, a casual cleaner had to be recruited from time to time to help the permanent staff member in Uvira.
- Extension workers: The budgeted salary of \$250/month was less than actual minimum salary of \$280-
- Fleet manager: The budgeted salary of 420 was less than actual salary of \$445/-
- Guards: The budgeted salary of \$160/Guard/month was less than average salary of \$203/month
- Logistics manager budget line was over spent because position changed hands and there was a period of overlap between the in-coming and out-going persons
- Guards: The budgeted salary of \$160/Guard/month was less than average salary of \$203/month
- Per diem: This line was under budgeted. We reduced the per diem from \$10/night to \$5/night but still this was not enough.

Transport costs

There was an under spend of \$18,734 in transport costs for the same reasons stated above (late start of the project implementation). However it was decided not to buy two new motorbikes instead opting to service and maintain other motorbikes from a previous project, thus explaining the overspend on the motorbike maintenance line. The project also saved on truck hire because seed and tools were procured eventually within the district and not in Bukavu as previously anticipated. The new bicycles purchased in this project did not require any major service in the first year hence some savings herein. Apart from the generator that was freighted all other imports were brought in by travelling staff from the UK and Nairobi hence saving on freight costs. Some equipments such as printers and photocopiers were bought in-country hence some more savings in this chapter.

Running costs

There was an overspend in the budget line for stationery, VHF & HF, Mobile phone bills, laptop & accessories and bank charges but this was compensated by under spend in other budget lines such as impact evaluation, audit, generator and the batteries costs. The project managed to engage an evaluator in-country thereby saving on flights costs. Also as the audit took place in Nairobi cost savings were made here too. Generator cost was cheaper as we bought another model than the one planned initially.

Over spend in the specified lines was due to the following reasons:

- VHF & HF: adjustment of licence fees by the government in the implementation period
- Mobile phones: under budgeted. The average cost per month of \$341/month was higher than the budget \$200/month.
- Laptop & accessories: essential project equipment not provided for in the budget (photocopiers and printers for Uvira and Lemera field office) were procured under this budget line.
- Bank charges: The project provided for the cost of money transfer between UK and Bukavu whereas in-country transfers between Bukavu and Uvira was not; hence the over spend.

Result 1 – Crop production

- Cost of tools worth \$2631 was posted under fish pond construction hence the apparent underspend.

Result 2 - Agro-forestry and training

The budget for this result was exceeded by USD 28,780 because of the following reasons:-

- At \$435 the price of seeds was underestimated and could not fund the projected production of 400,000 saplings. To produce 400,000 we needed 176.40 Kgs of seed. The initial budget procured 31Kgs of seed. The additional 2400\$ needed were provided by savings on other lines.
- The planned cost of saplings at \$0.05 was under budgeted by community groups: the final price was on average \$ 0.15 per sapling.
- We planned to recruit and train 4 community groups initially but had to raise the number to 10 due to logistical considerations.
- Sensitization meetings were likewise increased to cover the 6 extra sub-villages
- Training on HIV/gender: This line was over spent because the training programme for the two subjects was separated as opposed to the earlier plan of a joint training for both.
- Radio broadcast was run over a longer period than initially anticipated and covered more activities than previously intended, activities and cross-cutting themes as well.

The following were under spent

- Training – agricultural techniques : This line was under spent because the training programme started later while we prioritised the distribution of tools and seeds to a greater extent.
- Capacity building – INA/SNS: These government agencies are located in Bukavu and we could not reconcile the training programme with local activities on time due to distance and logistical problems for them and ourselves
- Materials for nursery creation: This line is underspent because of lump sum procurement of project materials. Some of these materials have been paid for under tools or fish pond construction, as during the purchase it was not easy to distinguish amongst the whole lot, which hoe was going to farmers, fish ponds, or nurseries creation.

Result 3 Fisheries

The budget for this result was exceeded by USD 18,562 because of the following reasons:

- Projected cost of fish pond rehabilitation at \$50 per pond was too little as the condition of most ponds was worse than anticipated.
- The project undertook to rehabilitate one extra large community fish pond that consumed a significant proportion of this budget line.
- The price of fingerlings was under budgeted at \$ 0.04. The actual average cost of fingerlings rose to \$0.13. The project instead produced 25000 fingerlings in 6 pilot fish ponds.
- Target villages increased by 6 thereby raising number of activities. The 6th village was added for conflict prevention. The extra village is Mulenge that is centrally located within the project area and having the largest population of mixed tribes and nationalities and the largest number of demobilised soldiers (Mai Mai). Some ethnic groups (cf. banyamulenge) did not feel represented in that project and was wondering why. To avoid potential conflict amongst the various ethnic communities, it became necessary to add this village.
- Training – Fishery management – This line was over spent because the number of villages increased as did the number of participants.

On the other hand, tools for the fish pond line was underspent as project tools were procured in one lot and the materials may have been paid for under other fish pond construction budget line which was in surplus.

Annexes

- Annex 1- Finance report
- Annex 2- Gantt Chart
- Annex 3- Monitoring Plan
- Annex 4- Equipment Transfer