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## EVALUATION

“Emergency Response in Tanganyika Province in Democratic Republic of the Congo: Agriculture and Food Security Program”

September 2021

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## ACRONYMS

<b>CBCM</b> .....	Community-Based Complaint Mechanism
<b>CBI</b> .....	Cash-Based Intervention
<b>CHW</b> .....	Community Health Workers
<b>DRC</b> .....	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>DM&amp;E</b> .....	Design, Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>FCS</b> .....	Food Consumption Score
<b>FDS</b> .....	Food Diversity Score
<b>FGD</b> .....	Focus Group Discussion
<b>HDI</b> .....	Human Development Index
<b>IDP</b> .....	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>INGO</b> .....	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>KII</b> .....	Key Informant Interview
<b>M&amp;E</b> .....	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MONAGRIs</b> .....	Agricultural Monitors
<b>OFDA</b> .....	Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>PM</b> .....	Program Manager
<b>SPSS</b> .....	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
<b>UNDP</b> .....	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b> .....	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNOCHA</b> .....	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>WASH</b> .....	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WR</b> .....	World Relief DR Congo

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# 1. SUMMARY

## 1.1 Evaluation Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to understand whether the objective, “to assist conflict-afflicted returnee HHs within Tanganyika Province by giving them agricultural inputs”, as well as the project’s strategic objective “to improve the living conditions of people affected by the crisis”, were met.

The evaluation set-out to specifically address three questions:

- (1) How are the current levels of beneficiary food self-sufficiency are a direct result of the agriculture and food security intervention?
- (2) How effective was the intervention in improving agricultural production and its impact on the Hunger Index Score in beneficiary households?
- (3) Has there been an improvement of knowledge and practices on food diversity in the beneficiary households following the intervention?

The evaluations took place in various health areas and zones in Tanganyika province where the project operated. Evaluations started on June 14<sup>th</sup> and ended on June 29<sup>rd</sup> in the two respective Health Zones, Nyunzu and Nyemba.

## 1.2 Evaluation Methodology

Using the Sample Size Calculator by “Raosoft”, 379 beneficiaries were selected to participate in this evaluation, 63% women and 37% men, with a confidence interval of 95% and a margin error of 5%. This number was derived from the project’s population size of 27,438 HHs.

The evaluation combined simple random sampling, clustered sampling, proportionate sampling and convenience sampling techniques. Simple random sampling techniques were used because the project targeted only returnee HHs and host families. Cluster sampling occurred because beneficiary HHs were located in Nyemba and Nyemba Health Zones (Nyunzu and Kalemie Territories). A proportional sampling technique was employed because the sample size depends on the number of HHs in each of the health areas selected. Finally, convenience sampling was used because enumerators interviewed an adult person in each beneficiary HH until the cluster sample was reached.

The evaluation used different techniques to reach its conclusions, including document reviews (DRC food security literature, project technical notes, and monitoring and evaluation reports). A structured questionnaire guided FGDs, interviews with project staff and key informants. On-site observations were also taken into account in this evaluation.

Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS. Besides SPSS, Microsoft Excel has been used to calculate certain scores. Qualitative data pulled from beneficiary impact stories, KIIs and FGDs were analyzed to round out the full picture of the data collection.

However, the evaluation encountered certain limitations. Due to precarious security situations in the target areas, some villages were not visited during the time of collection because of insecurity. Localized insecurity was in large part due to resurgence attempts of inter-communal conflicts between the Twa and Bantu peoples.

### 1.3 Evaluation Findings

The agriculture and food security component consisted of the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to each beneficiary HH. Data from the evaluation shows that 100% of beneficiary farmers each received 15 kilograms of beans, 10 kilograms of maize and 10 kilograms of groundnut in staple crop seeds. Also, each beneficiary received a vegetable seed packet which included 50 grams of amaranth, 15 grams of cabbage, 40 grams of eggplant as well as two hoes per HH (for up to 27,438 beneficiary HHs).

This therefore resulted in 27,438 HHs, or 137,634, people assisted in Tanganyika Province by the project (Project Indicator 1.1.2).

The quality and quantity of these seeds were appreciated by the beneficiaries as they saw an improvement of agricultural production and food security in their communities. Note that all the seeds were appreciated during the evaluation because of their productivity, but corn, groundnuts and eggplant were more popular because of their financial profitability.

Besides seeds and agricultural tools, beneficiaries received technical support from WR staff working on the field. Agricultural Monitors assisted farmers in learning and practicing improved farming techniques, such as proper land preparation, crop rotation, transplanting, weeding, understanding the agricultural seasons to prepare in advance for and prevent pest infestations, bio-pesticides usage (agricultural pharmacopoeia), and row spacing. In all, 44,490 hectares were reached with improved agricultural techniques, well above the expected target of 18,369 hectares (Project Indicator 1.1.3).

Finally, a total of 27,429 people (9,647 men and 17,782 women) were trained in appropriate crop protection practices in both provinces targeted by the project, which is well above the expected target of 24,695 persons (Project Indicator 1.2.1). The trainings consisted of teaching pest control through the use of local plants which acted as bio-pesticide agents. This was of advantage to beneficiaries as they would not need to invest money into purchasing chemically-based pest management solutions, as well bio-pesticides maintain healthy farming conditions. Local plants used for pest management included *tithonia*, papaya, tobacco, garlic, pepper, among others. Beneficiaries were also trained on recognizing the early warning signs of pest infestations or crop diseases, and appropriate response mechanisms and methods for responding to infestations or disease.

As a result of these education trainings and close follow-ups, a total of 26,653.7 HH of farming land was protected, exceeding the target of 18,369 HHs (Project Indicator 1.2.2), and in total reaching 24,991 people over the target of 22,226 expected persons to apply the appropriate crop protection procedures (1.2.3 Project Indicator).

As a result, the number of HHs taking one meal per day decreased from 97.3% to 5.2%; HHs taking two meals per day increased from 2.1% to 16.6%; those taking three meals per day increased from 0.6% to 61%, while those eating four or more meals per day increased from 0 % to 16.6%. Thus, 77.6% of the beneficiary population was able to improve their access to more than three meals per day as a result of the intervention.

In addition, regarding the number of months of HH food self-sufficiency resulting from the improvement of agricultural production (Project Indicator 1.1.1), the results of the evaluation have shown that 0.5% of HHs have food in-stock for a period of 1 month; 43.5% have food in-stock for 2 months, and a further 55.9% have food in-stock for 2.5 months. The evaluations found that the majority of beneficiaries have a food stock that can cover between 2 to 2.5 months of HH food self-sufficiency resulting from improved agricultural production.

Analyses of the assessments show that the targets were slightly exceeded for this indicator, which was 2 months of food self-sufficiency per household. People produced enough right after the first growing season and easily stocked up.

Since security remains instable in the Nyunzu area, beneficiaries shared that they preferred to sell their excess food stock in order to keep money with them in case they had to quickly abandon their homes. The money is portable and can be used to buy food instead. Finally, 96% of the beneficiaries in the sample declared that they had enough seeds to plant for the next season on the basis of their harvest surplus (Project indicator 1.3.3). Compared to the target of 80%, the project exceeded this indicator by 16%. By analyzing the indicators measuring the food security levels of beneficiary households, the results show considerable performance. Thanks to this project, the FCS within the communities are now “acceptable”, having gone from the initial level of 26.5% to 95.25% at the end of the project.

Despite the high achievements recorded, some challenges have persisted that have affected beneficiary communities, in particular:

- Excessive rains during the season A;
- Early drought during the season B;
- Wandering livestock that destroy certain crop fields;
- Persistent insecurity in some of the villages.

#### **1.4 Lessons Learned**

After reviewing and analyzing the evaluation, patterns emerged from which ‘lessons learned’ were extracted.

First, the participatory approach adopted by WR in the implementation of this project allows for resilient communities, and allows beneficiaries, to actively participate in project activities, increasing the project’s sustainability. This approach will be used in future programming.

Second, the collaboration between government agricultural monitors (MONAGRI) and community agents/contact groups allowed beneficiaries to have an almost constant presence of agricultural assistance. Agricultural monitors not only taught farmers agricultural techniques, but provided follow-up technical support throughout the duration of the project. Given this constant presence, new agricultural techniques have a higher rate of adoption by the target community as a whole, reinforcing sustainability.

Third, the community has learned how to plant and prepare new crops in the area such as eggplant. Thanks to the innovative techniques introduced by WR, the community has declared that it was able to collect enough seed from this year’s harvests to grow it for years to come. These declarations undoubtedly affirm the sustainability of the project.

#### **1.5 Recommendations**

Although this evaluation demonstrated how the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools in addition to campaigns and training on food security have greatly contributed to the lives of people living in these communities, WR sees an urgent need for peace consolidation interventions to ensure the sustainability of the new agricultural practices and certain crops introduced in the area. In addition, it may be recommended that peacebuilding initiatives be sponsored by donors and implemented by active partners, especially in the health zones of Nyunzu and Nyemba where one can still observe mistrust between the Twa and Bantu peoples. The provocations and mistrust **which continues to be observed between the two communities (Twas and Bantus)** might

come to the point of seeing a resurgence of violence if nothing is done to nip *these seeds of conflict in the bud*. This could destabilize agricultural activities and even the farming seasons, potentially creating an acute food security crisis all over again as farmers find themselves unable to plant in their fields. In addition, WR also sees a need for a food-processing unit as expressed by the communities we have served. People produce tons of maize, but you can walk miles without seeing any food-processing units. As a result, communities resort to archaic methods, including the millstone for some HHs, and others traveling up to 50 kilometers to search for mills. This is especially risky for women and girls and poses significant protection concerns.

## 1.6 Report Structure

The rest of this report is organized into different sections, including the project overview, evaluation methods, evaluation results, conclusions and recommendations. The project overview examines the background and rationale for the project. The section on evaluation methods highlights the main methodological and technical steps taken during the evaluation process.

The findings section discusses the results, and the conclusion examines lessons learned, and recommendations that suggest possible areas for improvement.

## 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Context

Straddling the Equator in the Great Lakes region of sub-Saharan Africa, DRC is the second largest country on the African continent with an area of 2,345,410 km<sup>2</sup>. Its hot and humid climate is characterized by high rainfall, sometimes reaching up to 2,000 mm per year in the basin. In addition, the DRC has nearly 80 million hectares of arable land, 4 million irrigable land, of which only 1% is cultivated. Peasant agriculture employs 70% of the working population. Its vegetation can support a breeding of around 40 million head of large cattle and its fishing density is estimated at 700,000 tons of fish per year. With this potential, the DRC is able to feed around 2 billion people in the world. Unfortunately, the country still resorts to imports to cover the food deficit<sup>1</sup>.

Indeed, in the 2020 Human Development Index, DRC ranked 175<sup>th</sup> in the world<sup>2</sup>. The country generally continues to suffer from acute malnutrition (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 2021). Conflict continues to impede the consolidation of peace, community development and efforts to heal a traumatized country, especially in the Province of Tanganyika. Communal conflict has been rife since 2018 with occasional lulls; however, total peace has not yet been fully restored to this day. This recurrent situation of conflict in Tanganyika between guerilla militias and armed forces on the one hand, and community militias on the other hand, the DRC hosts the largest IDP population in Africa, with more than 5.5 million IDPs<sup>3</sup>. This project (being evaluated) took place due to the fact that high caseloads of returnees, former IDPs, especially to Nyunzu and Kalemie territories in Tanganyika Province, had acute needs.

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<sup>1</sup> FAO, 'Le pays en un coup d'œil', 2021

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Human Development Report 2020: <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, DR Congo, '2021 Planning Summary: Operation Democratic Republic of the Congo', July 2021: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/pdfsummaries/GA2021-DemocraticRepublicoftheCongoRegionalOffice-eng.pdf>

Upon their return, returnees found destruction of property and assets as well as food insecurity as they were unable to plant and/or harvest in the previous agricultural season. In consultation with UNOCHA and the Food Security Cluster, WR was encouraged to respond to the largely unmet needs of returnees to these health zones as many other humanitarian actors focused on responding to solely IDPs.

The project was implemented between July 2020 and June 2021 in Tanganyika Province. The project targeted two Health Zones, in particular Nyunzu Health Zone in Nyunzu Territory and Nyemba Health Zone in Kalemie Territory.

The intervention was divided into two components:

- (1) Agriculture and food security, and
- (2) Promotion of dietary diversity.

## **2.2 Evaluation Questions**

The goal of the evaluation was to determine what changes took place as a result of the project. In accordance with the scope of work, three evaluation questions were proposed:

- (1) How are the current levels of beneficiary food self-sufficiency a direct result of the agriculture and food security intervention?
- (2) How effective was the intervention in improving agricultural production and its impact on the Hunger Index Score in beneficiary households?
- (3) Has there been an improvement of knowledge and practices on food diversity in the beneficiary households following the intervention?

## **3. DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**In accordance with BHA's M&E guidance, the methods used to collect the data were guided by the selected indicators in alignment with the PIRS. All data collected as part of the M&E system has been extracted and used to support decision making at the programmatic level. Given the short lifespan of most of the activities for this pre-project under evaluation (emergency project) and the complex working environment, the evaluations only collected data deemed to be useful.**

### **3.1 Beneficiary-Based Survey (BBS)**

This section covers population and sampling strategy, data collection techniques, data sources, data analysis as well as limitations of the evaluation.

#### **3.1.1 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

**Surveys collected on beneficiaries were received from beneficiaries participating in the intervention. In the context of the activities of this project (emergency project), the BBS was used to collect baseline data, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), post-harvest monitoring and final data. BBS therefore used a questionnaire for information from a probability sample of individual beneficiaries or beneficiary households. A probability sample ensures that each individual or household of all beneficiaries has an equal probability of being selected in the sample. The sampling frame only includes beneficiary and the sampling plan**

should ensure that a minimum number of individuals or households are included in the survey to ensure that the survey results are representative of the entire cohort of beneficiaries with the desired level of precision. In accordance with BHA's recommendations, the evaluations confirm that surveys have been made on the direct beneficiaries of the program.

**Table 1. BHA Indicators and Respective Sampling Frames**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sampling Frame</b>
<b>Percentage of households which have improved their food consumption score (FCS)</b>	<b>Beneficiary farmer households who were supported in agricultural production activities and reached by training sessions on good nutritional practices</b>
<b>1.1.1 Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of improved agricultural production programming</b>	<b>Beneficiary farmer households who were supported in agricultural production activities</b>
<b>1.1.2 Number of people directly benefiting from improving agricultural production and/or food security activities</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received seed and tools as agriculture items</b>
<b>1.1.3 Number of hectares under improved agricultural methods</b>	<b>Beneficiary farmer households who received seed and who were supported in agricultural production activities</b>
<b>Percentage of people acknowledging effectiveness of appropriate crop protection techniques</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received crop protection training</b>
<b>1.2.1 Number of people trained in appropriate crop protection practices</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received crop protection training</b>
<b>1.2.2 Number and percentage of hectares protected against disease or pest attacks</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received crop protection training</b>
<b>1.2.3 Number and percentage of people practicing appropriate crop protection procedures</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received crop protection training</b>
<b>Percentage of households who report having received good quality seeds through direct distribution activities</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received seed and tools as agriculture items</b>
<b>1.3.1 Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of seed system security programming</b>	<b>Beneficiary farmer households who were supported in agricultural production activities and reached by training sessions on good nutritional practices</b>

<b>1.3.2 Number of people directly benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received seed and tools as agriculture items</b>
<b>1.3.3 Percentage of households with access to sufficient seed to plant</b>	<b>Individual beneficiary farmers who received seed and tools as agriculture items and who sowed and produced in the first growing season</b>
<b>Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who have been reached by the message on COVID-19 as part of community communication on the pandemic</b>	<b>The beneficiaries who responded to the various training sessions that integrated community communication on COVID-19</b>
<b>Number and percentage of people directly benefiting from the project knowing at least three barrier measures to COVID-19</b>	<b>The beneficiaries who responded to the various training sessions that integrated community communication on COVID-19</b>

**Table 2. Sample Calculation Information**

General information on the sample calculation		Notes
Margin of error	5%	The margin of error is the amount of error we can tolerate
Confidence level	95%	The confidence level is the degree of certainty that we can tolerate
Population size	27,438	Total number of project beneficiaries from whom our random sample was chosen
Distribution of responses	50%	For each questionnaire, the results we expected to receive
Online calculator	<a href="http://www.raosoft.com">www.raosoft.com</a>	Online formula
Sample size	379	Samples of beneficiaries to be surveyed

The sample was divided between the two health zones representing the total percentage of beneficiaries served during the life of the project in health zone. Precisely 73.3% of the beneficiaries were located in Nyunzu Health zone, which for the sample size gave us 279 beneficiaries for our survey, and 26.7% of the beneficiaries were located in Nyemba Health zone, which for the sample size gave us 100 beneficiaries for our survey.

**Table 3. Target Population and Sampling**

Province	Health Zones	Health Area	Bene. HHs	Sampling
TANGANYIKA	NYUNZU	Muhuya	2137	29
		Mangala	333	6
		Changachanga	92	3

		Mulongo	3394	46
		Masamba	3787	52
		Kabeyamayi	2487	34
		Sulumba	1672	23
		Kitengetenge	1069	15
		Lengwe	5144	71
	<b>Sub-total</b>	////////////////////	<b>20115</b>	<b>279</b>
	NYEMBA	Kyoko	3377	46
		Kisengo	2917	40
		Nyemba	1029	14
	<b>Sub-total</b>	////////////////////	<b>7323</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	////////////////////	////////////////////	<b>27,438</b>	<b>379</b>

The table above highlights the beneficiary HHs by health area, which were calculated using the Sample Size Calculator by “Raosoft”. 379 beneficiaries were selected to participate in this evaluation. This number was derived from the project’s population size of 27,438 HH beneficiaries in the Nyunzu and Nyemba Health Zones.

### 3.2 Data Collection Techniques and Sources

This evaluation used a document review, a structured electronic questionnaire, focus group discussions, and an interview with implementation staff and key informants.

#### 3.2.1 Document Review

In order to obtain a general context of the project, literature on food security in the DRC was consulted. In addition, this evaluation collected data from existing documents, including the project proposal, the monitoring and evaluation plan, the semi-annual report, the baseline report, the post-distribution report in addition to monthly reports. These were important in answering questions about the number and type of participants, the number and type of project staff, and project costs.

#### 3.2.2. Quantitative Digital Data Collection and Human Resources

After reviewing the main project documentation, the survey was designed in accordance with the main evaluation objectives and performance indicators proposed for the project. Subsequently, the tool was shared by relevant WR staff to share the inputs that were taken into account in the final tool. Finally, the final version of the survey was downloaded to the tablets via the ODK Collect software.

After the availability of the data collection tool, enumerators were recruited based on their level of education and previous experience in data collection, age and demonstrated work ethics.

They were given a one-day training by WR DM&E staff before proceeding with data collection. The training consisted of a general overview of the evaluated project, the content of the tool, familiarization with the ODK Collect software as well as practical questions in the field. After the training, a mock survey was conducted. In the field, enumerators made house-to-house visits, and discussed directly with beneficiary HHs during data recording.

#### 3.2.3 Interview with Operational Staff

After the completion of field activities, field and office staff were surveyed for the evaluation end line. The Project Manager, Food Security Officer, and the agronomists were interviewed to better

understand the project’s processes and results as well as challenges and possible areas for improvement.

### 3.2.4 Focus Group Discussions

In order to understand the participants' experiences in regard to project interventions, two discussion groups were run in each health area, including a specific group for men and another for women using an interview guide, a facilitator and a note taker.

These FGDs were conducted in the health zones of Nyemba and Nyunzu. The participants varied between 8 and 12 beneficiaries per FGD.

During the FGDs, an interactive environment was created to ensure effective participation of all. Local languages were used during the discussions to allow better understanding for all participants.

### 3.2.5 Key Informant Interviews

In order to get a balanced view of the project, interviews with key informers were held with some stakeholders, especially leaders of agriculture groups, village chiefs, CHWs (health center nurses) and other community leaders, as they had comprehensive knowledge of the project implementation area, project implementation process and results.

Below are the sources of data collection summarized:

**Table 4. Methods Matrices**

Assessment Question	Tools	Data source
How are the current levels of beneficiary food self-sufficiency a direct result of the agriculture and food security intervention?	Document review, Questionnaire survey, Interviews with staff, FGDs, KIIs.	Project proposal, monitoring and evaluation plan, biannual report, baseline report and post-distribution report, beneficiaries, project staff, key stakeholders
How effective was the intervention in improving agricultural production and its impact on the Hunger Index Score in beneficiary households?	Questionnaire survey, Document review, FGDs.	Project proposal, monitoring and evaluation plan, biannual report, baseline report and post-distribution report, beneficiary HHs
Has there been an improvement of knowledge and practices on food diversity in the beneficiary households following the interventions?	Questionnaire survey, Document review, FGDs, KIIs.	Project staff, beneficiaries

### 3.3 Data Analysis

Numerical data was analyzed using measures of central tendency and has been reported based on percentages throughout the report. The calculations were aided by the statistical software, SPSS.

**According to the analysis plan for these evaluations, SPSS is the software that helped analyze the frequencies of all variables presented in the results tables (see for example Table 4, Table 6, Table 7, etc.). Excel helped to perform the Comparison of Means Test and come out of the analytical charts of the variables. It also helped to carry out weighting analyzes to match the level of food security (FCS) of the beneficiaries who were supervised by the project.**

Finally, content analysis was used to make sense of the stories that participants shared during the interviews. As such, recurring themes were identified during the interviews which led to the general conclusions reported throughout the evaluation.

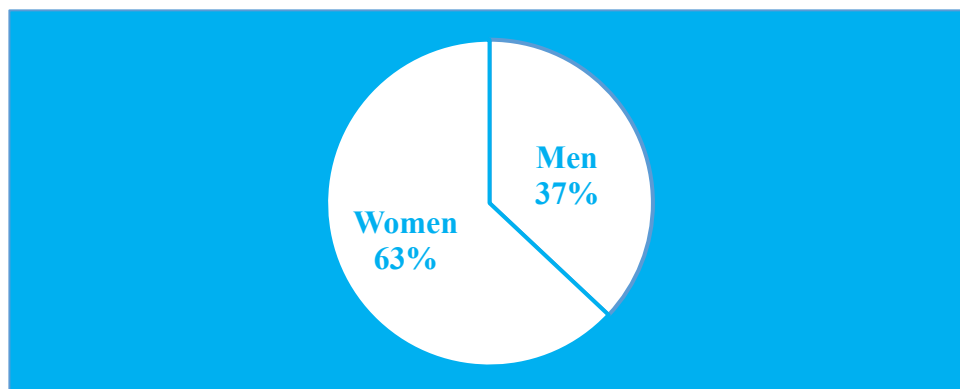
### 3.4 Evaluation Limitations

As noted in the sampling section above, the security situation was relatively calm in some villages and somewhat precarious in others. This situation thus affected access to certain villages for both Nyunzu and Nyemba health zones to complete this assessment. As some targeted HHs were located in unsafe locations, WR had to provide security guarantees before assessment teams could enter communities for interviews. However, efforts have been made to triangulate data sources and ensure that beneficiaries were asked the right questions. These include, among others, the use of internal program reports, humanitarian situation reports, and the use of project start-up documents.

## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

**To ensure the participation of women in the interviews, the evaluation questions were analyzed prior to being distributed into the communities to ensure that women were given equal opportunity to respond and represent their opinions. After this was done, the evaluation was performed. The following graph shows the results of the evaluation participants broken down by gender.**

**Figure 1. Representation of Beneficiaries Surveyed by Gender**



**The graph here shows that 63 % of women versus 37% of men participated in the survey interviews.**

Here below are presented the results of the project according to project objectives and performance indicators as well as data collected via the aforementioned detailed methodology and the attached data collection tools.

#### 4.1 Agriculture and Food Security

The performance indicators were divided out by two sub-sectors:

(1) Improving agricultural production/food security, and (2) pests and pesticides. Each is divided further into sub-indicators as shown below:

##### 4.1.1 Agricultural Production and Food Security Improvement

In this sub-sector, evaluation data was collected on four indicators, listed in chronological order of when the activity was completed:

1. Number of people directly benefiting from the improvement of agricultural production and/or food security activities,
2. Number of months of household food self-sufficiency thanks to the agricultural production improvement project,
3. Number of hectares benefiting from improved agricultural methods,
4. Percentage of households with access to enough seeds to plant for the next season.

To ensure food security, WR distributed seeds and trained farmers in conservation farming techniques. Each of these indicators is discussed below. As part of the improvement of agricultural production activities, WR served 137,634 farmers with seed and agricultural tools distributions, or 27,438 beneficiary HHs in the two targeted Health zones of Tanganyika Province (Project Indicator 1.1.2).

To assess the overall appreciation levels of the inputs distributed, the questions in the evaluation highlighted below were asked to beneficiaries.

**Table 5. Appreciation Levels after Distribution**

Distribution Assessment	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Distribution at the peak of the growing season	99%	1%	100%
The distribution was well organized	100%	0%	100%
Pregnant and lactating mothers who are breastfeeding have been treated well	94%	6%	100%
The distance to the distribution site was correct considering the distances usually traveled by community members	91.1%	8.9%	100%
Disabled people and those who are sick have been well received	99%	1%	100%
The elderly were treated well	100%	0%	100%

Dispensing time was appropriate	97.4%	2.6%	100%
Adequacy of seeds distributed	100%	0%	100%

According to Table 4 above, the distribution took into account various aspects, including the treatment of certain groups with special needs such as pregnant women and mothers who are breastfeeding, the sick, people with disabilities, and the elderly. 100% of beneficiaries assessed that the needs of these individuals were met.

However, the distance to the distribution site scored relatively less at 91.1%. Although the level of satisfaction is still very high, the evidence has shown that the distribution sites were initially decided on upon the basis of their accessibility and level of security, which was not always the most convenient.

Likewise, the distribution happened around 9:30-10:30 in the morning which is when a number of farmers performed certain agricultural activities. This made it difficult for these farmers to attend the distributions.

In addition to the level of satisfaction with regard to the distribution of seeds, the evaluation sought to understand other variables including the appreciation of the quality and quantity of distributed inputs, and the management of post-harvest production. Tables 5 and 6 below have organized this data:

**Table 6. Assessment of the Quality and Quantity of Inputs Distributed by Project**

Specification	Community appreciation of quality			
	Very good	good	Bad	Total (%)
Brand of hoes purchased and distributed by the project	64%	36%	0%	100%
Variety of bean seed purchased and distributed	45%	53%	2%	100%
Variety of corn seed purchased and distributed	29%	68%	3%	100%
Variety of groundnut seed purchased and distributed	50%	50%	0%	100%
Market garden seeds purchased and distributed	55%	45%	0%	100%
Average Appreciation	49%	50%	1%	100%

The results as presented in this table show that on average 100% (55% and 45%) of beneficiaries rated the quality of inputs (seeds and agricultural tools) distributed as being of "good quality".

**Table 7. Management of Post-Harvest Production**

Productions Management	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
We have all sold	0.8%	99.2%	100%
We have sold some and ate the rest	98.2%	1.8%	100%
We ate some, sold some and kept some	95.3%	4.7%	100%

We've eaten all produce	1%	99%	100%
We ate some and kept some for the next season	86.8%	13.2%	100%
We ate some and reserved some as food supply	73%	27%	100%
We have consumed some and given some to other people close to us (parents and other family members)	22.9%	77.1%	100%

From these figures, it is clear that after the harvest, 98.2 % of beneficiaries have sold some of their produce and consumed another part, while 95.2% have consumed some and kept a portion to sow next season. It is also clear that 86.8% have consumed part of their crop production and kept another part as food stock. And in the end, 22.8% ate part of their produce and shared the rest with their relatives (parents and other family members).

In addition, there was a series of capacity building trainings for members of beneficiary HHs with ongoing monitoring. The cumulative number of land area where this occurred was 44,490 hectares, which is much higher than the goal of 18,369 hectares (Project indicator 1.1.3).

The results of the analysis reveal that 100% of the farmers who participated in the evaluation confirmed that their technical capacities have been strengthened in improved agricultural techniques and practices. This includes the choice of arable land, good land preparation, crop rotation, transplanting, weeding, compliance with agricultural seasons to prevent infestation and post-harvest handling.

#### 4.1.2 Pests and Pesticides

According to the final internal evaluation, 27,429 people, including 9,647 men and 17,782 women, were trained in appropriate crop protection practices (Project Indicator 1.2.1 project indicator).

Beneficiary HHs were trained in pest control through the use of locally growing plants such as papaya, datura, onion, garlic, tobacco, chili pepper and others. Bio-pesticides helped to address the early signs of infestations or crop diseases. Beneficiaries were taught how to implement a pest alert and response mechanism, and methods of responding to infestations. As a result, 26,653.7 hectares (Project Indicator 1.2.2) have been protected against attacks by diseases or pests, while 24,991 people of the targeted 22,226 applied appropriate crop protection procedures (Project Indicator 1.2.3).

In Table 7 below, the evaluation established the farmers' practice in terms of mastering bio-pesticides techniques.

**Table 8. Mastering Pesticide Techniques**

Mastering Techniques	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Beneficiaries are able to make for themselves a pesticide mixture from local plants, and know what diseases this pesticide mixture can treat against	97.3%	2.7%	100%

Beneficiaries have acquired the knowledge of fighting against pests in their crops by using local plants with insecticidal habits thanks to the project	93.6%	6.4%	100%
Are beneficiaries able to name at least four local plants they commonly use in the fight against pests in their crops?	98.1%	1.9%	100%
Beneficiaries who could easily fight against pests in their crops by using agricultural pharmacopoeia even before the/ Project intervention	1.7%	98.3%	100%

According to this table, it is clear that 97.3% of the beneficiaries have mastered and are able to make themselves a pesticide paste using local plants. Thus the analysis shows that prior to the intervention, only 1.7% of beneficiaries were able to fight against crop infestations using local plants with insecticidal agents. This shows that the project has effectively contributed to beneficiaries learning how to fight against pests infestations using local plants, raising the figure from 1.7% to 98.3%.

After verifying that the seed distribution, capacity building and pest control and post-harvest production management activities took place, the evaluation sought to establish the higher impact results across beneficiary HHs as a result of this intervention.

Table 8 below highlights the improvements in the number of meals per day consumed by beneficiaries.

**Table 9. Number of Meals per Day in Target Province**

Number of meals	Before the intervention		After the intervention	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
One meal	369	97.37%	20	5.28%
Two meals	8	2.11%	63	16.62%
Three meals	2	0.52%	233	61.48%
Four or more meals	0	0%	63	16.62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to Table 8, the number of meals per HH has positively changed. The number of HHs with one meal a day decreased from 97.3% to 5.2 %; HHs with two meals per day decreased from 16.6% to 2.1 %; HHs with three meals per day increased from 0.5% to 61.4 %; and HHs with four or more meals increased from 0% to 16.1%.

To have a full understanding of this improvement, it is necessary to understand the number of months of HH food self-sufficiency resulting from the improvement of agricultural production projects (Project Indicator 1.1.1). To have a full understanding of this improvement, it is necessary to understand the number of months of HH food self-sufficiency resulting from the improvement of agricultural production projects (Project Indicator 1.1.1).

When asked if they had a food stock, the results of the assessments showed that the large proportion (89.5%) had a food stock that could go as far as covering at least 2.5 lean months,

which is a commendable performance. During a FGD, one beneficiary from the Kitengetenge health area shared the following feedback with WR staff:

*“After the harvest, we had enough food. We sold some of it to meet household needs and we still had enough for planting the seeds. Unfortunately, today because of the increasing insecurity in our villages, a large quantity of our crops still remain in the fields; we are afraid to go there due to the insecurity. World Relief has done a good job for our community, and has very well supported us very well”.*

Another way to determine whether the project achieved its objectives is by measuring the FCS’ and FDS’:

**Table 10. Food Consumption Scores**

FCS Scores	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-28)	5	1.3%
Borderline (28.1 - 42)	13	3.4%
Acceptable (> 42)	361	95.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100 %</b>

An analysis of the FCS details indicates that 95.2% of beneficiaries fall under the ‘acceptable’ range, 3.4% are at ‘borderline’ while 1.3% fall under the ‘poor’ category. The scores indicate that there is a level of food security in terms of consumption of food groups by the surveyed population in the two health zones of the project.

This analysis indicates a very good performance of the project. This performance is due to the beneficiaries following through with improved agricultural training practices. Beneficiaries have access to varying categories of food groups that induce good HH nutrition, including legumes, cereals, and garden vegetables, demonstrating considerable progress.

In addition to these results, the farmers were able to meet other needs (which were not necessarily targeted in the initial project design) as shown in Table 10 below:

**Table 11. Other Results from the Agricultural and Food Security Intervention**

Other results	Yes (%)	No (%)
We had better access to health care	93.8%	6.2%
We were able to pay the tuition	49.1%	50.9%
We were able to buy land	63.2%	36.8%
We were able to buy cattle	80.6%	19.4%
We were able to purchase non-food items for household use	93.9%	6.1%
We were able to buy clothes	98.9%	1.1%
We felt worthy in our community	90.4%	9.6%

According to Table 10, various unexpected outcomes were achieved, including better access to health care, ability to pay school fees and materials, purchase of land, purchase of livestock, purchase of non-food household items, clothing and even a better sense of dignity in the community. The data presented suggests that the results are not mutually exclusive.

In a more in-depth analysis, the appraisal interviews documented the success factors of the food security intervention (despite the challenges posed by insecurity during and after the intervention). Some success factors have been identified:

First, it was reported that WR provided the correct amount and quality of seed. According to one beneficiary: *"Unlike other organizations, the beneficiaries received enough good quality seeds, which is why they were able to harvest abundantly"*.

Second, the timely intervention with almost everyone was appreciated by the beneficiaries. Met in the field, a beneficiary of the project testifies to the following:

*"Ever since violence erupted in our homeland, we had to flee our village Lengwe and reside about 75 kilometers from here (until the situation re-stabilized). Only one month after returning to Lengwe, we saw World Relief come to our help with cabbage, amaranth, bean, groundnut and maize seed, and agricultural tools. We had never dreamed of having seeds to plant! Today, thanks to this assistance, we have harvested enough food keep some in stock, and have been able to sell a portion of our produce at market which in turn allowed us to provide for other household needs. We even have enough seed for the upcoming agricultural season. As head of my household, I am sure that I can now provide for my wife and my children, especially in buying them clothes, taking care of their medical needs, and having enough food to eat. May God bless the work done by World Relief, for this assistance that has really touched our lives and resolved a problem. Interventions such as these, are interventions really hand tailored for our communities who have been so affected by violence in these recent times"*.

Third, the permanent field presence of the agricultural monitors (MONAGRI) in targeted communities thanks to the collaboration with IPAPPEL, resulted in sustainable improved practices and instilled knowledge. Agricultural monitors were trained to act as regular surveyors of crop growth progress in beneficiary farmers' fields which aided in correctly *putting into practice* new knowledge learned. Community champions were selected to learn and then sensitize their community on different social behavior change practices alongside the agricultural project such as community health, hygiene and other WASH topics. The efforts and synergies of locally trained community members in addition to around the clock agricultural monitors and periodic visits from WR technical officers all together helped to reinforce the project goals.

Fourth, the feedback and complaint mechanism has been helpful. The beneficiaries shared this via the suggestion box and the toll-free hotline number made available to beneficiary communities. According to one FGD participant in Kitengetenge health area: *"WR programming was based on the principle that human beings should be respected. We had the opportunity to share our suggestions and complaints"*.

Still, certain challenges persisted in both agricultural seasons A and B. Season A was especially characterized by excessive rainfall in certain health areas, followed by an intense dry spell in the proceeding season B. According to beneficiaries, other community members who were not identified as part of the World Relief program were greatly disadvantaged during these periods, and their crops were not able to survive past certain stages of the normal crop cycle. Beneficiaries interviewed in the FGD confirmed the attentiveness by the World Relief technical staff to save beneficiary crops during these difficult conditions. Staff used innovative techniques to counteract the negative effects made by the excess water or lack thereof. For example, agronomists during

the dry spell sensitized communities to avoid agricultural practices that encouraged evapotranspiration. They instead suggested practices that helped the water retain its water content so not to destroy the nutrients needed for crop growth, such as covering fields with straw. When the rainfall began to saturate the soil in fields, agronomists encouraged communities to implement techniques such as hoeing around plant bases, to aerate the soil and encourage evapotranspiration and sun exposure to dry out excess water. According to the beneficiaries interviewed, these techniques helped to mitigate crop damage. However, despite best efforts, beneficiaries were not able to save enough of their crops to produce a sufficient harvest.

## 4.2 Food Diversity Promotion

Household dietary diversity represents the number of different food groups consumed within the HH over a period of time; typically, the past 24 hours is an appropriate time period to perform this analysis. The table below therefore presents the results of the FDS in beneficiary HHs in the two provinces targeted by the project.

**Table 12. Food Diversity Scores**

Score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0 - 3.99)	0	4,1 %
Average (4 - 5.9)	1	9.2 %
Acceptable $\geq$ 6	378	86.7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Detailed analysis of FDS' in HHs makes it easier to measure changes in diet before and after an intervention. Thus, the beneficiaries surveyed are categorized into three groups depending on whether their dietary diversity score is low, average or acceptable. This graph reveals that the project enabled 86.7% of beneficiary HHs to improve their diets by diversifying the food groups consumed within HHs, for example, under the 'Acceptable' level in the FDS, a HH would need to have consumed more than six different food groups in the last 24 hours preceding the survey). On the other hand, 9.2% have an average dietary diversity score and only 4.1% of beneficiaries remain in a situation of compromising malnutrition.

However, after having reviewed the results of the FDS' of beneficiary HHs, our analysis ended up focusing on the HIS within beneficiary HHs. The s results are presented in Table 12 below.

**Table 13. Hunger Index Scores**

HIS	Frequency	Percentage
HHs having HIS Low (0 - 4.9)	330	87%
HHs with Moderate HIS (5 - 9.9)	49	13%
HHs with Worrisome HIS (10 - 29.9)	0	0%
HHs having HIS Alarming (30 - 49.9)	0	0%
HHs having IF Ext Alarming ( $\geq$ 50)	0	0%

<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100%</b>
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The data in this graph above shows the proportion of HHs according to the different HIS’: Low, moderate, severe or worrying hunger score, alarming and extremely alarming. The proportion is 87% of HHs with a low hunger index. This sufficiently proves that the project has raised the level of HHs on the nutritional aspect. On the other hand, 13% of HHs are in the moderate hunger index, and 0% categorize as having a worrying hunger index.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusions**

#### **5.1.1 Agriculture and Food Security**

In conclusion, the evaluation has confirmed the following:

- All activities were completed as planned, some reaching their target at 100% and others surpassing it. Such was the case in the instance of the planned campaigns for good nutritional practices and their accompanying cooking demonstrations, as was the planned activity to run two bio-pesticide campaigns and WR was able to do three by project completion.
- Beneficiaries positively adopted new improved techniques learned through the project, such as crop infestation and disease control, and seed extraction from eggplants. These techniques learned will help communities stay resilient to food insecurity and agricultural challenges.
- Evaluation results have confirmed that the bio-pesticides that farmers applied to their crops was successfully able to evade prevalent pests such as common maize-eating caterpillars and even the notorious Fall Armyworm.
- Beneficiaries who have internalized good crop practices succeeded in fighting against crop pests using locally identified bio-pesticides and produced a good harvest.
- Community support of the project was well received and was only disrupted in certain areas and villages where insecurity was rife.

### **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the evidence and lessons learned above, the following recommendations are suggested:

- Targeted communities liked all suggested agricultural techniques made by World Relief meant to improve their production output. Nevertheless, negative rumors did arise around certain new crops such as garlic. It was noticed that by and large, beneficiaries strongly preferred eggplant over garlic. The evaluation team was able to fortunately discover the seed of discontentment: communities had been misinformed that eggplant had a high monetary market value compared with garlic which supposedly had a low value. Beneficiaries therefore wanted to forgo growing garlic in their fields in favor of eggplant. In the future, agronomists now understanding this miscommunication, will work with beneficiaries to ensure that they understand that the monetary value of garlic is just as high as other crop variants.
- Evaluation results show that food security and practical nutrition trainings changed the lives of many beneficiaries, but a more nuanced SMART survey to study the nutritional impact of the project would be able to further reveal how the project benefited communities, nutritionally.

- The evaluations also left out an important piece in understanding the global impact of the project: how the lack of peace building interventions negatively impacted long term food security in areas prone to inter-community tensions and conflict. Adding peace building sensitization messaging into the project would have helped to contribute to a stabilization in the project implementation area. For future projects, WR envisions integrating peace building messaging into programming, working with beneficiaries in especially hot zones to understand how peace and unity between different ethnic groups can ultimately be the solution to alleviate the continuing challenges of food insecurity.

## Appendix A: Results & Output Indicators

<u>Sub-Sector</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Base line</u>	<u>Achievement: July 20-June 21</u>	<u>Annual Targets</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Results Indicator	Percentage of households which have improved their food consumption score (FCS)	0%	96%	60%	Target over achieved.
1.1 Improving agricultural production/food security	1.1.1 Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of improved agricultural production programming	0.16	2.5	2	Target over achieved.
1.1 Improving agricultural production/food security	1.1.2 Number of people directly benefiting from improving agricultural production and/or food security activities	0	137,634	164,624	Target was officially updated with USAID at the beginning of the project to 137,634. The reason for this discrepancy was that once beneficiaries had been identified, it was found that the average household size in the two targeted health zones was little over 5 persons, which was less than we had initially estimated. Therefore, the total indirect population was decreased to match the reality of the average household size in communities where the project served.
1.1 Improving agricultural production/food security	1.1.3 Number of hectares under improved agricultural methods	0 Ha	44,490.5 Ha	18,369 Ha	Target over achieved.
Results Indicator	Percentage of people acknowledging effectiveness of appropriate crop protection techniques	0%	95%	90%	Target over achieved.
1.2 Pests and pesticides	1.2.1 Number of people trained in appropriate crop protection practices	0	27,429	24,695	Target over achieved.
1.2 Pests and pesticides	1.2.2 Number and percentage of hectares protected against disease or pest attacks	0 Ha (0%)	26,653.76Ha (110.3%)	18,369 Ha (90%)	Target over achieved.
1.2 Pests and pesticides	1.2.3 Number and percentage of people practicing appropriate crop protection procedures	0 (0%)	24 991 (101%)	22,226 90%	Target over achieved.

Results Indicator	Percentage of households who report having received good quality seeds through direct distribution activities	0%	99%	93.7%	
1.3 Seed security system	1.3.1 Number of months of household food self-sufficiency as a result of seed system security programming	0	2.5	2	Target over achieved.
1.3 Seed security system	1.3.2 Number of people directly benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities	0	137,634	164,624	Target was officially updated with USAID at the beginning of the project to 137,634. The reason for this discrepancy was that once beneficiaries had been identified, it was found that the average household size in the two targeted health zones was little over 5 persons, which was less than we had initially estimated. Therefore, the total indirect population was decreased to match the reality of the average household size in communities where the project served.
1.3 Seed security system	1.3.3 Percentage of households with access to sufficient seed to plant	0%	96%	80%	Target over achieved.
COVID-19 Outcome Indicator	Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who have been reached by the message on COVID-19 as part of community communication on the pandemic	0%	99%	75%	Target over achieved.
COVID-19 Outcome Indicator	Number and percentage of people directly benefiting from the project knowing at least three barrier measures to COVID-19	1%	45% 12,347 HHs	70% 19,207 HHs	Target not reached. Tanganyika Province was/is one of the areas, among other provinces, where barrier measures were/are largely not respected by the general population and therefore positive behavior change has been a challenge to achieve.

## Appendix B: Terms of Reference for Final Project Evaluation

*Final Endline was conducted in French and local languages.*

### TERMES DE REFERENCE POUR EVALUATEUR FINAL DU PROJET BHA/Award code : 720FDA20GR00166 Tanganyika 2020-21

<b>Activité</b>	Travaux d'évaluation finale du projet BHA-Tanganyika
<b>Intitulé du Projet</b>	<b>Agriculture and Food Security Response in Tanganyika Province in Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>
<b>Objectif du programme</b>	Améliorer l'accès à la nourriture et l'état général de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages touchés par les conflits.
<b>Donateur</b>	USAID/BHA
<b>Durée du Projet</b>	12 mois (1 juillet 2020 au 30 juin 2021)
<b>Lieu de travail</b>	Zone de Santé de Nyemba et Nyunzu en Territoire de Nyunzu et Kalemie, province de Tanganyika.
<b>Durée de l'évaluation</b>	<b>15 jours</b> : Du 14 au 29 juin 2021 (Exlus les weekend)

#### 1. Contexte

Dans le cadre de la clôture de son projet intitulé « **Agriculture and Food Security Response in Tanganyika Province in Democratic Republic of the Congo Awards** « 720FDA021GR00075 », financé par OFDA, et exécuté dans les Zones de Santé de Nyemba et Nyunzu en Territoire de Kalemie et Nyunzu, dans la province de Tanganyika ; le département de Suivi et évaluation de World Relief Congo cherche à conduire en toute indépendance les évaluations finales du projet susmentionné, dont les termes de référence sont spécifiés dans le présent document.

#### 2. Portée abrégée des travaux pour les évaluations externes

##### Objectif

L'évaluation a pour but d'évaluer la pertinence, la connectivité, la cohérence, la couverture, l'efficacité, l'efficacités et la coordination de l'intervention.

##### Type

L'évaluation consistera en une évaluation des résultats, utilisée pour mesurer l'impact à court, à moyen et à terme du projet.

##### Methods

##### Outils de travail

Les outils essentiels de l'évaluation porteront directement sur les indicateurs mesurés par le projet. D'autres supports devront être utilisés pour la bonne documentation du rapport. L'essentiel d'outils pour cette évaluation seront constitués de :

1. Questionnaire d'enquête ménages digitalisé et des discussions focalisées pouvant couvrir la taille de l'échantillon des bénéficiaires (échantillon représentatif) ;
2. Tablettes pour la récolte digitalisée des données qualitatives ;
3. Les téléphones satellitaires pour relayer la connexion mobile
4. GPS pour des coordonnées géographiques

5. L'appareil photo pour des images du projet et des histoires d'impact
6. Les logiciels de traitement des données (SPHINX/SPSS).

#### Sampling method

Une méthode d'échantillonnage aléatoire sera utilisée pour sélectionner un nombre représentatif de ménages. Le logiciel " Calculateur de la taille de l'échantillon appelé « Simple size calculator” Roasoft »' sera utilisé pour déterminer la taille représentative de l'échantillon parmi les bénéficiaires directs, avec un seuil statistique d'erreur acceptable de 5%.

Le tableau des nombres au hasard sera utilisé pour notamment identifier les bénéficiaires concernés ou à rencontrer pour les interview d'enquête en référence à la liste des bénéficiaires.

#### Structured Questionnaire

Des questionnaires seront préparés pour répondre aux principaux thèmes de l'évaluation. Après avoir lu les principaux documents du projet et la documentation connexe, le questionnaire sera conçu conformément aux principaux objectifs d'évaluation et aux indicateurs de performance proposés pour le projet. Après que l'outil aura été partagé par le personnel concerné par WR, les contributions seront reçues et prises en compte. Après la disponibilité de l'outil de collecte de données, les enquêteurs seront embauchés à Tanganyika en fonction de leur niveau d'éducation et de leur expérience antérieure en matière de collecte de données, de leur âge, de leur niveau d'éducation et de leur éthique démontrée. Ils seront formés pendant un (1) jour par le Chef du Département « Conception, Suivi et Evaluation » avant de procéder à la collecte des données. La formation comprendra un aperçu général du projet en cours d'évaluation, le contenu de l'outil, ainsi que des questions pratiques sur le terrain. Après la formation, une enquête simulée sera menée. Sur le terrain, les enquêteurs effectueront une visite à domicile et utiliseront principalement des discussions face à face avec les ménages bénéficiaires lors de l'enregistrement des données.

#### 2.3. Interview with implementing staff

Après le travail sur le terrain, un entretien avec le personnel de terrain et le personnel compétent sera organisé afin d'obtenir leurs points de vue sur la performance du projet, les défis et les domaines d'amélioration possibles.

#### 2.4. Focus Group Discussions

Afin d'avoir les expériences des participants en ce qui concerne les interventions du projet, les discussions des groupes de discussion seront facilitées au moyen d'un guide d'entrevue semi-structuré, d'un animateur et d'un preneur de notes. Un environnement interactif sera créé pour assurer une participation efficace.

#### 2.5. Key Informant Interviews

Afin d'obtenir une perspective équilibrée du projet, des entretiens avec des informateurs clés seront organisés avec certaines parties prenantes, notamment les «notables» locaux, les dirigeants communautaires et les représentants des bénéficiaires, car ils sont proches et familiers avec les moyens de subsistance des citoyens.

### Bénéficiaires

Geographic Area	Returnee Population	Host Community Population	Total
Tanganyika Province, Kalemie Territory: Nyemba Health Zone	30,397 Individuals 5,066 HHs	3,377 Individuals 563 HHs	33,774 Individuals 5,629 HHs

(6 new targeted villages)			
Tanganyika Province, Nyunzu Territory Nyunzu Health Zone (11 new targeted villages)	117,765 Individuals 19,628 HHs	13,085 Individuals 2,181 HHs	130,850 Individuals 21,809 HHs
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>148,162 Individuals (24,694 HHs)</b>	<b>16,462 Individuals (2,744 HHs)</b>	<b>137 634 Individuals (27,438 HHs)</b>

Le tableau synthétique suivant, montre ou indique la répartition géographique des ménages échantillon selon les zones de santé et aires de santé :

Territoire	Zone de santé	Aire de santé	Ménages Bénéf.	Ménages enquêtés
TANGANYIKA	NYUNZU	Muhuya	2137	29
		Mangala	333	6
		Changachanga	92	3
		Mulongo	3394	46
		Masamba	3787	52
		Kabeyamayi	2487	34
		Sulumba	1672	23
		Kitengetenge	1069	15
		Lengwe	5144	71
	NYEMBA	Kyoko	3377	46
		Kisengo	2917	40
		Nyemba	1029	14
	<b>Sous-total</b>			<b>27438</b>

Les activités principales suivantes ont été exécuté dans ce sous-secteur :

- Réunions communautaires pour établir des critères de vulnérabilité pour la sélection des bénéficiaires du projet
- Mener des études de base pour l'implémentation du projet avec des références
- Émettre des cartes d'enregistrement et de distribution aux bénéficiaires sélectionnés
- Distribuions des semences et des outils à des ménages sélectionnés ayant accès à la terre
- Suivi après distribution et un suivi après récolte
- Formation des bénéficiaires en pratiques agricoles améliorées
- Formation des bénéficiaires en Techniques de protection des cultures
- Formation des bénéficiaires en Techniques de conservation des produits agricoles en milieux ruraux
- Mener une sensibilisation de base sur l'utilisation des graines (pour planter, ne pas manger, etc.)
- Campagnes de promotion des aliments locaux

#### Indicateurs

- Nombre de mois d'autosuffisance alimentaire des ménages grâce à l'amélioration des programmes de production agricole
- Ne Nombre de personne bénéficiant directement de l'amélioration de la production agricole et / ou des activités de sécurité alimentaire
- Nombre d'hectares bénéficiant de méthodes agricoles améliorées
- Pourcentage de ménages ayant accès à suffisamment de semences pour planter

#### Sous-Secteur 1.1 Pests et Pesticides

Les activités planifiées étaient :

- Fournir une formation et une démonstration sur la production et l'utilisation d'extraits de plantes locales dans la lutte antiparasitaire
- Collaborer aux campagnes de sensibilisation en cours sur la gestion et la prévention des ravageurs

### Indicateurs sous-sectoriels

- Nombre des personnes formées aux pratiques appropriées de protection des cultures
- Nombre et pourcentage d'hectares protégés contre les maladies ou les ravageurs
- Nombre et pourcentage de personnes appliquant des procédures appropriées de protection des cultures
- Nombre et pourcentage de ménages observant au moins 3 mesures barrières sur la COVID-19

### Timeline

L'évaluation est effectuée au cours du dernier trimestre du projet car la majorité des activités ont été mises en œuvre. Le chronogramme proposé par le département se présente comme suit :

Jours	Date	Designation/Etapes	Location
Vendredi	11-06-021	Voyage sur terrain ( Trésor)	Kalemie
Vendredi	11-06-021	Finalisation des préparatifs de l'enquête	Nyunzu
Lundi	14-06-021	Formation des enquêteurs et Pretest	Nyunzu
Mardi	15-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Mercredi	16-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Jeudi	17-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Vendredi	18-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Lundi	21-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Mardi	22-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Mercredi		Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Jeudi	21-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Vendredi	22-06-021	Collecte des données/Conduite des Evaluations	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Lundi	28-06-021	Fin de la collecte des données et Retour du Terrain	Nyemba et Nyunzu
Mardi	29-06-021	Réunion d'évaluation du travail avec les enquêteurs, Clôture de l'activité	Nyunzu
//////////	31/08/021	Rapport final (version anglaise)	Bureau Pays

**Fait à Kalemie, le 10/06/021.**

**Trésor SENDIHI**  
*Design, M&E Manager*