

A Human Development Project for the Communities of West Kasai, D.R.Congo

Program-Project #: S064161



Interim Report

Submitted by:

Help The Aged (Canada)
Butoke (D.R. Congo)

May 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	1
1.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
2.0 NARRATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
HEALTH AND NUTRITION.....	4
EDUCATION.....	6
HUMAN RIGHTS.....	7
THE REINFORCEMENT OF INSTITUTION CAPACITIES.....	8
3.0 VARIANCE.....	9
4.0 SUSTAINABILITY	9
5.0 BENEFICIARIES	10
6.0 ENVIRONMENT	11
7.0 GENDER	11
8.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.....	11
9.0 CONCLUSION	11
10.0 APPENDIX	
ANNUAL REPORT (Therapeutic Nutritional Centre)	
ANNUAL REPORT (Supplementary Nutritional Centre)	
FOOD SECURITY:	
TABLE 1	
TABLE 2	
TABLE 3A	
TABLE 3B	
10.0 RBM REPORT (ATTACHED SEPARATELY)	
11.0 FINANCIAL REPORT (ATTACHED SEPARATELY)	
12.0 ADVANCE PAYMENT REQUEST (ATTACHED SEPARATELY)	

A Human Development Project for the Communities of

West Kasai, D.R. Congo

2.0 NARRATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Development Objectives:

Goal Contribute to the human development of West *Kasai* by fighting poverty, reinforcing equity, and improving the understanding and respect of human rights.

Objectives

Objective 1 Contribute to greater food security and sustainable livelihoods of the marginalized rural population, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs), the elderly, and widows.

Objective 2 Support the most vulnerable population, in terms of access to basic health services and nutritional rehabilitation.

Objective 3 Support the most vulnerable youth population, in terms of access to basic quality education services to prepare these youth for their contributions to the region's development.

Objective 4 Reinforce human rights, particularly for women and children.

Objective 5 Organization consolidation and reinforcement of *Butoke* as a sustainable non-governmental organization (NGO).

Project Activities and Results from April 2008 to March 2009:

2.1 Food Security

The agricultural season of 2008 began in the midst of a widespread food crisis throughout Southern Congo, which can be attributed to poor agricultural practices and a prolonged drought. The West *Kasai* province has experienced a worsening lack of seed availability coupled with high demand and costs, thus making it difficult for farmers to afford and secure seeds. *Butoke* is concentrating on securing seeds that are more drought-resistant; including beans, peanuts, soy, and cassava.

Roads and transportation systems in the project area continue to decline, making it very difficult to import food from other areas. Project staffs are encouraging self-sufficiency with the 918 established cooperatives, but so far have been unable to reach this goal.

Crop production is generally low within the Savannah region of West *Kasai*, therefore, project staff are encouraging simple and sustainable techniques to improve production. Agricultural extension officers work with the cooperatives to encourage simple techniques such as row cultivation and crop rotation, beginning with legumes such as beans, peanuts, and soy, to improve the fertility of damaged

soil. After three seasons of these leguminous crops, farmers can plant cassava or maize with some success.

Each extension officer works with 25 cooperatives, with 25-30 members each, where they teach agricultural techniques. They also assist the cooperatives to build their capacity, in order to play a key role within their communities in food security, nutrition, sanitation, and other areas, such as conflict resolution.

The project provides cooperatives with locally available seeds and tools. On a contractual basis, cooperative members must conserve seeds following the harvest, so that they have seeds for the following season. In light of the food crisis that began in April 2008, it proved more than a challenge to ensure that farmers do not consume their own seeds.

To date, 274 hectares of beans, 38 hectares of cassava, 197 hectares of soy, 111 hectares of corn, and 375 hectares of peanuts have been planted; for a total of 995 hectares. The harvest date of the major season for these crops was December 2008 and was again disappointing in all of the provinces (50Tonnes soy, 163T beans, 129T peanuts, 36T corn, 2,000,000 carrots of cassava). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated a food crisis by March 2009 due to a lack of supplies.

Project activities are modestly improving food security for approximately 20,000 members (and when including dependants, 120,000 individuals in total), in terms of caloric intake, protein, vitamins and minerals, and the relearning of associative life after 40 years of dictatorship and war.

Year one harvest reports and proposed minor season planting area are included in the appendix

2.2 Health and Nutrition

The project uses a complimentary approach to address the needs of vulnerable groups through food security, nutrition, and primary health care support.

Food availability is a sine qua non condition of good nutrition, but it is not necessarily a sufficient condition.

The current food crisis is affecting virtually all of the West Kasai area, leading the majority of the population to consume even less than one meal per day, the infrequency of meals leads to hypoglycemia. Adults often consume their single meal late in the day, at about 8pm. The meal is usually composed of a serving of cassava and maize, or simply cassava for the very poor. This meal is consumed with few vegetables, or some fish for the more affluent. Older children are sometimes fortunate to consume a little fruit, whereas adults rarely eat any.

Between Oct 2008 to January 2009 maize has been financially inaccessible for 80% or more of the rural and urban population. Even cassava has been rising steadily in price with the higher than normal demand. Cassava is poor in nutritional value as it contains few minerals, vitamins, or proteins. It is composed mostly of starch and also contains a variable amount of cyanide.

Given the dire predictions concerning food scarcity for the first half of 2009, a special effort for beans and soy has been prepared for the minor season.

The planned fruit tree and agroforestry propagation has been undertaken in Luiza and will start in the Kananga area in the next reporting period.

Food shortage is harmful for early childhood development and for adults as well. The nutritional status of the human body is directly linked to the capacity of the immune system, and is therefore responsible for the severity and length of infections. The interaction between malnutrition and infectious diseases is the basis for approximately 75% of infant mortality.

For this reason, Butoke offers an inclusive nutritherapy including care for infections. In the case of severe malnutrition, Butoke is following World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. Recommendations include the removal of parasites, broad-spectrum antibiotics and anti-malarial measures, as well as frequent and well-balanced meals every 2 to 5 hours. By applying this formula, the organization's nutritional centers at Tshikaji and at Luiza serve also as health centers with two doctors, Dr. Jean Lumbala and Dr. Cecile De Sweemer, in addition to three nurses.

As basic services are financially inaccessible to more than 80% of the population, Butoke offers services free of charge to the malnourished and other impoverished individuals. Butoke receives 25 to 40 new cases per day. Emergencies at admission time are referred to the most appropriate location, either a specific hospital or neighboring clinic. At Butoke's cost, approximately 2,000 cases per year are categorized as emergencies with hospitalization.

Butoke is seeking to address urgent fundamental health needs through its interventions, but is also seeking to reinforce the health system in West Kasai. Butoke has led and participated in the control of a diarrheal epidemic in Kananga, rabies in Yangala, and Ebola in Kumpungu and Kaluamba (the Mueka territory). All of these actions were closely coordinated with WHO, UNICEF and the Provincial Public Health Department.

In summary, in order to support basic health services for the most marginalized individuals, in terms of health and nutrition, Butoke's activities are:

- Rehabilitation or supplementation of the malnourished population, which is mostly amongst children under 10 years old, and the elderly. In 12 months, the organization has treated 504 individuals.
- Nutritional education for the optimal utilization of local produce, with a focus on vulnerable groups; pregnant and nursing women, children under 15 years old, the elderly, and the unwell. This education is presented in person, with parents, but is also done through radio announcements.
- Primary healthcare is provided as a component of the two nutritional centers, with the goal of encompassing the most vulnerable groups, with approximately 2,900 consultations in the last 6 months.
- Healthy reproductive education, with human rights as an integral component, above all else for women and children, with a focus on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and birthing rights.
- Technical and financial support for emergency transfers, with 3,200 cases in a 12 month period. Health needs are taken care of, in response to the nutritional centre and the associations that are collaborating with *Butoke*.

- Gaps are filled in the primary health care sector, such as timely intervention with epidemics, quality nutritional education, responsible sexuality, and access to secondary health care.
- Social and pastoral support for marginalized individuals, such as those accused of witchcraft, those that are severely malnourished, those living with HIV, widows or orphans, individuals with disabilities, or others that are within a marginalized group.
- The organization also offers support to hospices that have orphans, such as in *Kanyuka* and *Ndesha*. Where grandmothers and their orphaned or abandoned grandchildren are gathered, *Butoke* helps these institutions facilitate education for them, while also taking care of their health needs and cultivating their use of seeds and tools to become more economically independent. Moreover, *Butoke* supports more than a dozen orphans left motherless at birth in the “Sisters of the Mother of Hope” Reinsertation Centre in *Kamai*.
- Due to a critical shortage of caregivers, *Butoke* has started an orphanage with 23 AIDS orphans and other abandoned children that have been accused of witchcraft.

These actions have direct effects on beneficiaries. *Butoke*'s observations are that 95% or more of severely malnourished people and other urgent cases can recover with proper care. Beneficiaries have also demonstrated increased knowledge of nutrition and other key information. The project seeks to influence a behavioral change within the population; including a shift to healthier lifestyles, a newfound knowledge of the right to life for all individuals, and a shift away from certain cultural practices that marginalize various groups.

2.3 Education

In regards to education, the main activity of *Butoke* is to assist approximately 400 children, such as orphans or abandoned children and also those that are only left with a grandparent. *Butoke* provides support for their school fees and other associated expenses that are required by the school, such as notebooks and writing utensils.

Parents and teachers are encouraged to provide equitable treatment to girls, children with disabilities, and AIDS orphans.

This direct effort is meant to provide hope and confidence for the future of these children, and to remind the communities of a child's right to education. Unfortunately, the quality of education that these children receive leaves a lot of room for improvement.

The project also seeks to improve the quality of primary education through teacher retraining. A focus has been placed on this during the current period. *Butoke* has chosen to start with a group of 10 primary schools in the community of *Nganza* where 270 children are supported. 20 teachers of the first and second grade followed a 10 day retraining (recyclage) on 3 subjects: French, mathematics, and conflict resolution. During the following 3 days they were joined by directors of the same schools. The latter reported a visible improvement in teaching methodology. End of year exams will show whether the impact has also improved.

During the Easter vacation, *Butoke* plans to have similar retraining in *Luiza*. The syllabus used in the retraining is attached in the Annex.

2.4 Human Rights

West Kasai society is starkly hierarchical. Within this context, the concept that all human beings have inalienable rights has probably never existed. Christianity and Islam have offered principal foundations for human rights, and more than 90% of the population nominally adheres to either one of these religions. Customary leaders are regarded as guardians of ethics and social order and peace; however they may tolerate infractions against human rights in the name of customary beliefs, especially the witchcraft paradigm and a whole complex of taboos.

Project staff has opened dialogue first within the team interested in human rights and with community members on the contradictions between traditional beliefs and human rights, especially concerning women and children.

The first activity was a 3 day work shop for the Butoke team in December 2008, on human rights and local traditions. The team consisted of 6 men with theological training, but with differing Christian denominations, 1 man of Islamic faith, and 4 women. This was an attempt to strike a balance between customary beliefs and human rights for leaders and members of Butoke, across parishes and faith communities that have working associations within the organization, and across the legal system. The team struggled greatly with the contradictions between human rights and traditions, but deepened their own commitment to the cause of human rights.

The second activity occurred during the festival period, announcements were broadcasted on the radio 4 times a day by 3 broadcast stations. There were 60 announcements about the rights of women and children

The third activity was to organize a panel in a parish in Dinanga, and to discuss the rights of women with representatives of several neighborhood parishes in Kananga II.

The fourth activity was a radio panel on the rights of Ebola victims and their families, and the psycho – social support they need as they are accused of witchcraft.

The fifth activity was to give leadership to the psycho-social commission of the Ebola epidemic.

The sixth activity was to organize a 3 week survey of the life conditions for orphans of the Ebola epidemic in Kampungu and Kaluamba.

The seventh activity was to take care of individual cases of human rights violations. After the first and second activity, there was a spike in reported cases. Five to ten new cases per month are usually reported to Butoke. This proves to be extremely challenging, both in terms of staffing and logistics for Butoke.

Some of these cases are:

1. Two cases of 5 year old girls raped by men from their families (*Luiza* and *Kananga*).
2. One woman severely beaten by her husband (*Kananga*).
3. One 16 year old girl raped by a prospective husband (*Tshikaji*).
4. One 12 year old raped by the lover of her mother (*Tshikaji*).
5. A 20 year old blind woman beaten up by two men who pursued sex (*Nganza*).
6. A 13 year old girl gang raped by 7 police officers (*Demba*).
7. Two construction workers went to fix a water point and were attacked by villagers, and stripped and tortured by a police officer (*Mueka*).
8. A 23 year old married and pregnant woman gang raped by 6 men (*Bambai*).

All cases required and received medical care. Except for the 6th, 7th and 8th cases, all others wanted privacy concerning their case, as they fear social and physical repercussions, and so no legal measures were pursued. The two cases involving police officers have gone to the military court, yet this has been coupled by transportation difficulties. *Butoke* is searching for the whereabouts of the woman from the 8th case, as she needs medical care, but lives in a distant sector. Despite these challenges, *Butoke* is continuing to seek legal measures is enjoying the awakening of human rights pursuits.

Butoke uses agronomists, some clerics, teachers, and counselors to expand the dialogue with everyone in the community, and to mobilize the help of lawyers for judicial cases. Interventions are based on specific and ongoing cases, under the supervision of legal counsel. When necessary, legal action will be taken. Certain instances may serve to develop case studies for our staff, teachings within the classroom, parishes, and in the mass media.

A summary of *Butoke*'s activities that reinforce human rights especially for the elderly, women, and children are:

- Social, legal, and pastoral support to marginalized persons, such as those accused of witchcraft.
- Human rights awareness for marginalized populations: Widows, the elderly, orphans, women, children, Angolan refugees, ex-soldiers, prisoners, chronic illness sufferers (AIDS, tuberculosis, etc.), and those accused of witchcraft.
- Consultation, mediation, and the legal pursuit of human rights.

2.5 The Reinforcement of Institutional Capacities

Butoke has identified several priority activities to reinforce institutional capacities:

- The reinforcement of human resources (employees / volunteers): The administrative secretary and accountant have taken information technology courses; 2 spokespersons have taken French courses, and additional personnel are being recruited in the sectors of information technology, health, nutrition, education, protection, and water and sanitation.
- Activation of the Administrative Council with 3 meetings in the last 6 months.
- Decentralization of certain functions by dividing the zones themselves. 10 zones alternatively became 25 districts in the first main agricultural season.
- Reinforced management of human resources of staff and volunteers, with supervisory terms, competency development and citations.
- The use of performance evaluations to monitor results and to reinforce reflection and feedback.
- Formal participation by staff, volunteers, schools, health and rehabilitation centers, and other involved parties, in the creation of action plans and in their evaluation.

The results are:

- An organigram, clear descriptions, development measures and competencies are all made available to those involved.

Due to the high quality of transparent operations that have supported organizational expansion, UNICEF has recognized *Butoke* at the national level as a model of development for a local NGO that is competent and reliable.

3.0 Variance

Currently the project activities are progressing as planned.

One challenge has been the falling Canadian dollar which has fallen approximately 25% relative to the US dollar since the proposal was drafted. The *Butoke* team is tightening their belts to ensure all activities can be completed.

Pursuing human rights abuses is also proving difficult because of the reluctance of victims to go public as they fear reprisals. The *Butoke* team is attempting to find ways to challenge the abuses while at the same time respecting the fears of the victims.

4.0 Sustainability

The following table identifies how project outcomes will be sustained:

Project Goal/Expected Result	Components to Sustain	Sustainability
Contribute to greater food security and sustainable livelihoods of the marginalized rural population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed availability • Crop production • Fruiting trees for familial / institutional orchards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Butoke</i> is concentrating on securing local seeds that are more drought-resistant than the others often used. Farmers are taught to save sufficient seeds for following years crops • Cooperatives are educated on simple and sustainable agricultural practices, such as row cultivation and crop rotation. • Agricultural extensions officers help build regional capacities through locally available tools.
Support the most vulnerable population, in terms of access to basic health services and nutritional rehabilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and adequate nutrition • Responsible sexuality / safer sex practices • Decreased incidence of infectious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional education is being taught, for the optimal utilization of local produce (focus on vulnerable groups) • Healthy reproductive education is provided in order to promote positive behavioral change, with a focus on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and birthing rights • Teaching proper agricultural practices, good nutrition and sanitation will reduce incidence of infectious diseases
Support the most vulnerable youth population, in terms of access to basic quality education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable student treatment • Child's right to education • Student performance improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Butoke</i> encourages teachers to provide equitable treatment to girls, children with disabilities, and orphans. • <i>Butoke</i> encourages teachers and parents of the importance of education and the right of children to receive education • Teacher "recyclage" is used to improve the quality of

		education
Reinforce human rights, particularly for women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights awareness • “Sorcerer” paradigm shift • Legal pursuit of human rights (when necessary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Butoke</i> is expanding the dialogue within the community regarding a balance between customary beliefs and human rights, particularly for marginalized populations • Leaders within the community are contacted in order to shift away from the “sorcery” paradigm and to initiate advocacy for individual human rights
Organization consolidation and reinforcement of <i>Butoke</i> as a sustainable NGO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater capacity of <i>Butoke</i> staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of personnel and training increases <i>Butoke</i>’s capacity to design and implement needed developmental initiatives.
Equality between Men and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in leadership positions • Equalable access to education for girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives are structured to ensure women participate in leadership. • Parents and teachers are taught the importance of education for girls.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally sustainable agricultural practices • Agroforestry plantations and fruit trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Butoke</i> is training cooperative farmers how to use anti erosion methods and natural methods of rejuvenating the soil. • Farmers are trained how to grow agroforestry and fruit trees and encouraged to plant orchards and plantations..

5.0 Beneficiaries

Activities	Proposed Primary Beneficiaries	Actual Primary Beneficiaries	Proposed Secondary Beneficiaries	Actual Secondary Beneficiaries
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,050 cooperatives representing 30,000 farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 918 cooperatives representative of 20,200 farmers (25-30 cooperatives/ officer). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180,000 dependents of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000 dependents of farmers.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 primary health care consultations per year. • 1,800 people trained on responsible sexuality. • 1,000 children/500 women vaccinated. • 25% villages practice safer sex. • 95% severe malnutrition cases rehabilitated in 4 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,100 primary health care consultations in last 6 months (over 50% women). • 1,550 people trained on responsible sexuality. • 1,410 children/494 women vaccinated. • Information not available. • 503 severe malnutrition cases treated, 98% recovery rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 emergencies referred to better equipped medical institutions 1 year. • 30% decreased in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 emergencies referred to better equipped medical institutions. • Information not available.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 students supported in primary and secondary schools. • 10 schools (20 teachers in total) receive training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 students supported in primary and secondary schools. • 10 schools with 20 teachers and 10 directors have received training thus far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 individuals benefiting from a family member’s improved education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,400 individuals benefiting from a family member’s improved education.
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 “sorcerers” helped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted 504 severely malnourished children, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 617 “sorcerers” supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 503 parents of severely

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 human rights cases pursued. • 30% provincial leaders exposed to women and children’s rights. 	<p>23 orphans, 90 adults (all declared “sorcerers”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 human rights cases pursued thus far medically and socially. • Greater cooperation of customary leaders in human rights cases. 		<p>malnourished children declared “sorcerers” as well.</p>
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------------------------------

6.0 Environment

The villagers of West *Kasai* are living with the consequences of the climatic change, with higher than normal temperatures; untimely long periods of dryness and extremely violent storms that destroying harvests and buildings, sometimes even without rain.

The attempts at modernization have contributed to environmental degradation, such as the burning of bricks, which creates a high demand for wood that goes largely uncompensated by planting and thus deforestation stretches for several kilometers. Moreover, community homes, especially those on slopes often experience serious erosion due to most of the vegetation around the houses being cleared and poor drainage systems as well. The fields are not terraced or drained, and are often subject to erosion. Similarly, maize cultivation often demands the clearing of land in the forest.

The associative fields are all planted in rows, at a right angle with the slopes, to slow down erosion. In addition, trees will be used both for fertilizer and as an anti-erosion measure. Approximately 90% of cooperative members are now using anti-erosion techniques.

A tree nursery has been started to remedy local deforestation as well as provide readily available sources of fruit, firewood and building material. The number of trees will be significantly increased during the second semester.

7.0 Gender

Gender issues are fundamental to all of *Butoke’s* activities. Women have traditionally been restricted to familial duties, and they have been excluded from public or cooperative roles. The fact that all cooperatives collaborating with *Butoke* must have at least one woman in leadership is a powerful sign for parity. Additionally, so is the fact that the organization itself has female members on the Board.

In all activities, *Butoke* seeks parity between the genders, but where women are traditionally discriminated against a special focus is placed in developing equity.

Currently women represent more than 50% of project beneficiaries.

8.0 Public Engagement

In January/February a newsletter highlighting the work of *Butoke* was distributed to 2,300 households and a website which also highlights *Butoke* has over 6500 visits per month

9.0 Conclusion

High fuel prices and a weaker Canadian dollar have increased the cost of project activities and project staff will adjust activities accordingly. As well, in the case of human rights, staff is finding it difficult to address human rights abuses often committed by the authorities whose role it is to protect society (police, soldiers) or which fall under customary beliefs such as witchcraft. Staff is proceeding cautiously seeking to educate the communities on the importance of human rights for all.

In conclusion, project activities are progressing well and it is expected that it will finish on time.

Annual Report – Care for Malnutrition Cases

Therapeutic Nutritional Centre

West Kasai Province	Territory	Health Zones	Centre numbers	New Admissions for Nutrition	Other Admissions	Total Admission	Cured Nutritional Cases	Withdrawn Cases	Nutritional Death Cases	Relocations	Exits	Number of Trained People
January	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	14	31	45	8	2	1	3	14	0
February	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	20	30	50	12	4	2	2	20	0
March	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	21	38	59	14	4	1	2	21	0
April	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	18	24	42	10	4	3	1	18	0
May	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	16	36	52	9	3	1	3	16	0
June	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	12	65	77	5	3	0	3	11	0
July	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	28	30	58	21	5	1	1	28	0
August	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	33	50	83	19	8	2	4	33	0
September	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	26	81	107	14	4	1	7	26	1
October	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	21	74	100	17	2	0	2	21	0
November	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	23	141	164	9	6	5	3	23	0
Totals				232	600	837	138	45	17	31	231	1
<i>%</i>						100.00	16.49	5.38	2.03	3.70	27.60	

Annual Report – Care For Malnutrition Cases

Supplementary Nutrition Centre

West Kasai Province	Territory	Health Zones	Centre Numbers	New Admissions for Nutrition	Other Admissions	Total Admissions	Cured Nutritional Cases	Withdrawn Cases	Cases of Nutritional Death	Relocations	Total Exits	Number of Trained People
January	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	29	33	62	27	4	3	2	36	0
February	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	31	48	79	11	10	3	4	28	0
March	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	38	62	100	14	4	1	3	22	0
April	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	24	48	72	16	10	5	2	33	0
May	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	36	112	148	13	16	4	8	41	0
June	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	65	82	147	22	10	1	10	43	0
July	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	30	131	161	25	6	3	7	41	0
August	Kananga	Tshikaji	Butoke	50	23	143	10	12	2	5	29	0
Totals				303	539	912	138	72	22	41	273	0
%						100.00	15.13	7.89	2.41	4.50	29.93	

The Minor Harvesting Season (February 2009 to July 2009):**Table 1: 2009 Minor Season - Crop Production**

Zone	Total S.A.¹ (Ha)	S.A. Soy (Ha)	Soy Seedling Input	S.A. Bean (Ha)	Bean Seedling Input	S.A. Cassava (Ha)	Cassava Seedling Input
Ntambue	11.2	5	150	5.6	168	0.6	6,000
Tshikaji	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Tshikula I	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Lutempa	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Tshikele	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Muamba Muambuyi	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Bunkonde	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Kabue	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Luiza	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Dimbelenge	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Mueka	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Mbuanya	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Tshikula II	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Kananga	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Dibanda	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	0.5	5,000
Kapinga K	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Matamba	11.3	5	150	5.3	159	1	10,000
Total	192	85	2,550	90.4	2,712	13.6	136,000
%	100.00	45.00		47.50		7.50	

¹ S.A. = Surface Area

Table 2: 2008 Main season - Cooperative Surface Areas

Zone	# Cooperatives	Surface area (Ha)	# Farmers	# Widows
Ntambue	46	46	682	102
Tshikaji	49	70	838	126
Tshikula I	60	66.5	1,300	209
Lutempa	80	95	3,000	500
Tshikele	48	48	660	100
Muamba MB	46	48.2	1,620	258
Kabue	41	48.5	660	100
Luiza	52	64	1,500	255
Dimbelenge	42	48	1,600	240
Mueka	48	53	1,200	191
Mbuanya	50	51	346	52
Tshikula II	45	46	1,428	223
Bunkonde	56	61.7	1,250	187
Kananga	42	43	2,713	422
Dibanda	90	95	269	38
Kapinga K	65	68.1	668	163
Matamba	58	63	466	43
Total	918	1,015	20,200	3,209

Table 3A: 2008 Main Season – Planted Crops

Zone	Surface Areas (Ha) Planted by Cooperatives in 2008 Main Season					Total
	Peanuts	Corn	Beans	Cassava	Soy	
Ntambue	15	0	19	2	10	46
Tshikaji	28	7.5	13	1.5	20	70
Tshikula I	23	10.5	18	3	12	66.5
Lutempa	30	24	25	2	14	95
Tshikele	25	1	10	2	10	48
Muamba MB	22	0	16.2	2	8	48.2
Kabue	22	0	12.5	2	12	48.5
Luiza	27	10	18	2	7	64
Dimbelenge	20	2	12	2	12	48
Mueka	19	7	10	2	15	53
Mbuanya	18	5	18	2	8	51
Tshikula II	24	2	17	1	2	46
Bunkonde	19	8	18	10	6.7	61.7
Kananga	15	4	19	2	3	43
Dibanda	36	10	14	1	28	95
Kapinga K	14.1	10	17	1	20	68.1
Matamba	18	10	18	1	10	63
Total	375.10	111.00	274.70	38.50	197.70	1,015.00
%	36.96	10.94	27.06	3.79	19.48	100.00

Table 3B: 2008 Main Season – Planted Crops

Zone	Production by Cooperatives Main season 2008										Total
	Peanuts		Corn		Beans		Cassava		Soy		
	S.A. (Ha)	Harvest (Kg)	S.A. (Ha)	Harvest (Kg)	S.A. (Ha)	Harvest (Kg)	S.A. (Ha)	Harvest (Kg)	S.A. (Ha)	Harvest (Kg)	
Ntambue	15	7,500	0	0	19	10,546	2	800	10	4570	46
Tshikaji	28	13,950	7.5	4,500	13	6,773	1.5	715.5	20	10,000	70
Tshikula I	23	10,350	10.5	5,260.5	18	9,198	3	1,527	12	5,856	66.5
Lutempa	30	14,550	24	14,400	25	12,550	2	978	14	6,972	95
Tshikele	25	15,250	1	700	10	5,610	2	816	10	5,000	48
Muamba MB	22	11,600	0	0	16.2	6,852.6	2	990	8	4,032	48.2
Kabue	22	12,980	0	0	12.5	6,200	2	998	12	6,000	48.5
Luiza	27	13,444	10	5,960	18	9,000	2	912	7	918	64
Dimbelenge	20	7,980	2	1,408	12	7,260	2	798	12	600	48
Mueka	19	15,219	7	3,647	10	4,570	2	1,020	15	9,345	53
Mbuanya	18	10,800	5	2,955	18	10,800	2	996	8	5,760	51
Tshikula II	24	13,320	2	1,580	17	9,248	1	500	2	898	46
Bunkonde	19	12,027	8	3,992	18	10,188	10	5,000	6.7	4,355	61.7
Kananga	15	7500	4	1880	19	12654	2	1000	3	2,430	43
Dibanda	36	20,376	10	6,310	14	8,834	1	500	28	19,572	95
Kapinga K	14.1	7,021.8	10	6,000	17	8,313	1	500	20	12,000	68.1
Matamba	18	7,200	10	6,782	18	8,964	1	500	10	5,000	63
Total	375.10	20,1067.80	111.00	65,374.50	274.70	147,560.60	38.50	18,550.50	197.70	10,3308.00	1,015.00
%	36.96		10.94		27.06		3.79		19.48		100.00

ERROR: undefined
OFFENDING COMMAND:

STACK: