



INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY & DEVELOPMENT AID

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Revised version

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Food security



Health



Nutrition



School feeding



Road Rehabilitation



Reinstatement of returned



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MEANING OF FRENCH ABBREVIATIONS

AEN: Essential Action in Nutrition

BCZS: Central Office of the Health Zone

CCCM: Camp Coordination and Camped Management (Coordination and Management of Camps)

CEPGL: Community Economic of Great Lake Countries

CLN: Local Committee of Nutrition

FAO: United Nation Fund for agriculture

FARDC: armed services of the Democratic Republic of Congo

FDLR: Democratic Strengths for the Liberation of Rwanda

HIMO: High Intensity of the manpower

ILD: Local Initiative of Development

MAG: Global Sharp Malnutrition

MAM: Curbed Sharp Malnutrition

DULL: Stern Sharp Malnutrition

NFI: No-Food Items (No-food Possessions)

PAM: World Food Program

PARECO: Left of the Resistant Congolese

PCCMA: Takes Communal in charge of the sharp Malnutrition

PRONANUT: National programme of Nutrition

RECO: Communal Relays

STAREC: Strategy of Reconstruction of the East of Congo

UNICEF: Funds of the United Nations for the childhood

UNS: Nutritious Unit of Supplementation

UNTA: Nutritious Unit of Treatment in Ambulatory

UNTI: Nutritious Unit of Intensive Treatment

ZS: Health Zone

IEDA Relief: Brief presentation

International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA Relief) is an International Humanitarian organization whose seat is based in Houston, Texas in the United States (USA) that has the mission of contributing to the improvement of life conditions, to alleviate the vulnerable people suffering and to contribute to the most underprivileged surrounding development. It is recorded to the Department of Treasury under the N°26-3977484 and benefit an exemption of taxes under the «charity number» 170 (b) (1) (A) (VI).

Vision:

OUR VISION AND MISSION

- Monday, December 20, 2010.



United to Provide emergency relief where needed

Our vision is to establish a stable environment with sustainable solutions that benefit population in need with their participation. We don't determine what is good for the communities rather we work with communities to determine what are their need, priority, and what is good for them.

We empower communities to become self sufficient and decide how better improve and save a life while bring about the change that is culturally acceptable and building on existing efforts and successes.

We are committed to working in the most difficult conditions to reach the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. We believe that investing in people and their abilities to support themselves and their families is critical to the long-term process of reducing poverty.

Mission

The mission of IEDA RELIEF is to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable people by tackling the underlying causes of poverty so that people can become self-sufficient and achieve full potential. We work to empower communities in conflict torn and disaster affected areas to save lives, sustain human dignity and restore a healthy community. We serve vulnerable people in need, regardless of their belief, culture, language, custom, sect, ethnicity and/or political affiliation. *(As retrieved on the IEDA website on the recommendation of Mr. Phil.)*

IEDA Relief in the world:

IEDA Relief is not only operational in the United States of America (USA) where based its social seat is, but is also present in Haiti where it takes an active part in the Cluster of Management and Coordination of Camps (CCCCM). It attends disaster victims of the earthquake of January 12, 2010.

IEDA relief is also present in Monrovia in Liberia where it does its best to assist refugees Natives of the Ivory Coast and the hosts' populations. Its office of Antwerp in Belgium serves for link in Europe.

Since 2008, IEDA Relief is operational in the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo affected by repetitional wars to that it follows there since 1996. Its office of representation is installed in Goma, provincial capital of the North-Kivu. IEDA relief not only intervenes in the sector of emergencies (water, hygiene and purification, nutrition, health, food security, etc.) in favour of out of place people living in camps or in family of welcome, but also in the domain of the support to the reinstallation and the socioeconomic reinstatement of people returned in their zones of origin following progressive return of the peace in certain parts of Provinces of the North-Kivu, of the South-Kivu and of the Maniema after negotiations of peace.

IEDA Relief is recorded to the Ministry of the Plan, signed an «Agreement-setting " with the Central Government and benefited an Interdepartmental Decree signed jointly by Ministers of the Plan and Finances granting him some fiscal and administrative easiness.



D R CONGO



HAITI



LIBERIA

Summary

Introduction

The present report makes a glimpse of the projects implemented by IEDA Relief in Democratic Republic of the Congo of the year 2010. Under this summary, a particular accent will be put on results reached globally by projects before passing, in the second part, to the detailed presentation of the report of every project as it has been implemented, stage by stage.

General context.

When IEDA Relief installs his office of representation in the D R Congo in 2008, the East of the country is shaken by the armed conflicts opposing troops of armed services of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) to the recalcitrant rebel groups to the process of peace (CNDP, PARECO, various MAY-MAY, etc.) and to the foreign armed groups (FDLR, ADF-NALU, Palipehutu-CNDD, etc.). The humanitarian crisis is on its roof. Camps of the out of place are scattered everywhere around big cities and agglomerations. Misery is visible everywhere. The humanitarian community mobilizes it himself to come in helps to the numerous out of place interns. IEDA Relief comes to join itself to the conjugated efforts of all humanitarian intervening parties to carry aid to the out of place persons in camps and in families of welcome.

Then, the politically situation changed progressively. The signing of new agreements of peace permits the cantonment then the integration of certain rebel troops (CNDP, PARECO, May-May, etc.) within the national armed services. Tension decreased, a relative peace -rather - comes back in certain zones of the Province of the North-Kivu (Rutshuru - Masisi). The out of place persons being in most camps can regain their villages. One can then speak of "returned», these old out of place people who regain their villages because most of CCCMS camps around Goma emptied themselves of their populations. It was necessary to organize an accompaniment therefore of this «returned «to facilitate them the reinstatement and the reintegration in their surroundings. This is how IEDA Relief is going to develop in 2010 of projects in favour of returned, while continuing projects of emergency aid to the out of place people as well as families of welcome.

Short preview of the projects in 2010.

With a program multisectoral, in 2010, IEDA Relief developed and implemented five projects in domains of the food security, health and nutrition, the rehabilitation, Of the social infrastructure of basis as well as in the protection of human rights. To be more operational and efficient in its action on the field, IEDA Relief has opened a part from its office of representation of Goma, of sub office to Walikale, Tongo to the North Kivu and in the province of Maniema to Kindu and Lubutu.

To the North -Kivu, thanks to a financing of the Pooled Fund of 140.000USD, IEDA Relief executed a project of support to nutritious rehabilitation in the health zone of Birambizo (areas of health of Rushovu, Tongo, Kabizo, Butare, Faraja and Kishishe) in the Collectivity of Bwito, in territory of Rutshuru. Owing To shortcoming this project of nutrition, IEDA Relief attended 4538 malnourished children, moderate and stern of 6 to 59 months (3206 moderate in SOME and 1332 stern in the

UNTA/UNTIS) in the 6 areas of health of the health zone of Birambizo by the hold in charge, the backing of capacities of 40 beneficiaries of the UNS/UNTAS and 150 communal relays in AEN as well as in the Communal hold in charge of the Sharp Malnutrition and in counselling. The edible gardens and the communal fields have also been cultivated to surroundings of the UNS / UNTI as well as some edible gardens domesticate in order to fight against the malnutrition in the community. This project has been completed by a support of the WFP and the FAO. Thanks to the partnership with these United Nations agencies, IEDA relief could have attended households of returned them in the same collectivity in the domain of the food security (agricultural raise by distribution of seeds and agricultural tools), the backing of nutritious rehabilitation, the school feeding and has improved the access by the rehabilitation of some road sections (52km of agricultural servicing roads cleared by the HIMO 2010).

In the territory of Masisi (Lutobogo localities in Mpfunyi-Shanga grouping and Kimoka in Kamuronza grouping), IEDA Relief has Implemented a project of support to the reinstatement and the economic raise in favour of returned of Rutoboko and Kimoka with another financing of the Pooled Fund of 189.630USD. With this project, 1500 returned households have been identified and have been trained in poultry techniques and goats: 300 hen houses, 300 goats' houses as well as a veterinary pharmacy well equipped have been installed in the community in favour of returned. This project also allowed the different communities to work in perfect harmony and collaboration, breaking so the ethnic cleavages.

In the territory of Walikale, with the financing of the Pooled Fund of 249.874 USDS, IEDA Relief intervenes in the domain of health (support to the primary health cares). This project allowed 48.166 people to benefit health cares of appropriated and to 13 centers of health to be cleared slightly and supplied regularly in essential medicines. Thanks to this project also 30 professional of health have been trained and 13 committees of health have been put in place in the 13 areas of health table settings.

Still in the territory of Walikale, IEDA Relief, in partnership with the FAO with a budget of 55.932, 46 US\$, intervened in the domain of food security. This project permitted the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to 1.500 households of out of place and families hosts to help them restart their agricultural activities. To this effect, fairs to seeds have been organized in favour of vulnerable Household in Walikale.

In the Province of Maniema, IEDA Relief has intervened in the domain of nutritious rehabilitation in 13 areas of health of the health zone of Lubutu, territory of Lubutu thanks to the financing of the Pooled Fund of 285.000 \$. This project permitted, such as, 2000 children malnourished to reach nutritional cares, the training of 195 communal relays on the AENS, the provision of 13 nutritional structures input and other essential medicines, the setting up of a surveillance nutritious system in the 13 areas of health of the health zone of Lubutu.

All projects Implemented in 2010 were straight forward success. At whole, five projects have been implemented in 2010 in The Democratic Republic of Congo and allowed IEDA Relief to employ 38 contractual permanent persons, without counting the daily, agent of Health Centers and Nutritional Center having been supported. In pages that follow, we are going to present for every project in its more detailed report.



Project 1. SUPPORT TO THE NUTRITIOUS REHABILITATION IN THE RURAL HEALTH ZONE OF BIRAMBIZO

(AREA OF HEALTH OF RUSHOVU, TONGO, KABIZO, BUTARE, FARAJA AND KISHISHE)

From August 1st, 2010 to January 31, 2011



A. CONTRIBUTION OF THE FINANCING OF THE POOLED FUND

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The Health Zone of Birambizo is situated at 153 km in the West North of the city of Goma and count for a total population of 205.043 inhabitants.

The assessment done on March 2010 in this zone showed that the prevail of the malnutrition was of: MAG (Pain Global Sharp nutrition) = 10, 8%; MAM (Pain Curbed Sharp nutrition) = 8, 3%; DULL (Pain stern Sharp nutrition) = 2, 4% and the death rate of children below, 5

year old = 3, 72%. we have also noticed that the situation of malnutrition was aggravated by the presence of pathologies as the measles and the gastroenteritis, in some areas.

Considering of the immensity and complexity of the problem that prevailed in Birambizo health zone, IEDA RELIEF intended, to reinforce the hold in charge of the sharp malnutrition by the Central Office of the Health Zone (BCZS). To answer urgently and efficiently to this serious nutritious situation having for consequence the very meaningful increase of the morbidity and infantile mortality in the health zone said above, IEDA Relief, in collaboration with the PRONANUT and the UNICEF, intended, in spite of a difficult context, to put in place a built-in approach of the hold communal of the malnutrition according to the PCCMA approach.

It is necessary to recall that this PCCMA approach permitted an easy access and larger of populations to nutritional units and an efficient hold and lasting.

II. REALIZATIONS AND RESULTS REACHED

Activities took place in the health zone of Birambizo from August 1st, 2010 to January 31, 2011. Among the reached results, we can mention:

- 7 nutritional structures (6 UNS / UNTA and 1 UNTI) out of 7 foreseen, or 100% of hold in charge Structures targeted, are operational in health centers of Birambizo health zone.
- 3 206 (to UNS), 1211 (to the UNTA) and 121 (to the UNTI) recipients have Been admitted and taken in charge during The 6 months of the project in all structures of the health zone, to know,: 6 UNS/UNTAS and 1 UNTI.
- 40 beneficiaries of cares out of 40 expected, either 100%, are trained in Charge on the hold communal of the sharp malnutrition.
- 6 members of the team center of the Health Zone of Birambizo are trained in PCCMA.
- 150 Communal relays have been trained at the level in active tracking and the sensitization of the Community.



III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

To implement this program of integration based on the communal approach, IEDA RELIEF worked in partnership with the UNICEF that provided all necessary input (medical-nutritional) for the working of nutritional programs. The national program of nutrition (PRONANUT) has, as for, brought a technical support lasting all the time of execution of the program in nutritional structures.

1. Achieved activities

- Training of the team centers of the health zone and the personnel of structures identified to integrate the hold in charge communal of the sharp malnutrition, Modern hangar construction for nutritious rehabilitation in every targeted structure,
- Provision of nutritional units in UNICEF input (PPN and MEG) Active tracking in villages with the RECOS and reference of cases of malnutrition in structures of hold in charge targeted,
- Taking in charge of children stern malnourished with or without medical complications in structures of hold in charge targeted.
 - Nutritious Education deepened closer to accompanies, and to the community,
 - Formative Supervision and follow-up of cases at home,
 - Training of the CLNS of the health zone on the AENS,
 - Training of beneficiaries and communal agents on the essential actions in nutrition (AENS),
 - Production of the monthly reports of the statistical data.

2. Movements of recipients in UNS, UNTA and UNTI

- Number of recipients admitted to the program in the six lasting months:

UNS = 3.206

UNTA = 1.211

UNTI = 121

- Number of children cured among these 7 structures:

UNS = 2.395 (100%)

UNTA = 974 (99, 6%)

UNTI = 92

- Number of children that abandoned the hold in charge:

UNS = 0

UNTA = 3

UNTI = 4



- Number of dead children:

UNS = 0

UNTA = 0

UNTI = 5

- Number of children who didn't respond to the program:

UNS = 0

UNTA = 0

UNTI = 0

- Number of children transferred in UNTI: 45
- Number of children referred from an UNTA to another UNTA: 0

3. Difficulties encountered

The execution of this project didn't fulfil without difficulties. Among these, we can mention:

- Insufficiency of training of beneficiaries of health centers and the communal relays;
- Mobility of the agent in the health zone and new unit facilities non formed to lead to good activities;
- Insecurity from time to time.
- Weak implications of certain head nurses in activities,
- Rupture by moment of input (PPN, therapeutic Milk) UNICEF.

4. Recommendations

To permit a perpetuation of project acquisitions, the following recommendations have been made:

- To intensify training of beneficiaries of the health center in PCCMA and that, to every level, nurses, communal relay, team setting of the health zone.
- To initiate in every center, in collaboration with the BCZS, the setting up of a loaded focal point in charge of nutritional activities;
- To look for ways and means to palliate to the inopportune ruptures of the PPNS and therapeutic milk;
- To set the criteria of performance in order to improve the implication of head nurse to nutritional activity.

B. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP) AND THAT OF THE UNITED NATION FUND FOR AGRICULTURE (FAO): REPORT OF ACTIVITIES.

As we mentioned it in the summary, the project of support to rehabilitation nutritionally of the health Zone of Birambizo got the contribution of the WFP, the UNICEF and the FAO to reinforce his impact and to make it more lasting. Under this point, we present the report of activities bound to contributions so much the WFP and to that of the FAO. Contributions of the WFP, the FAO and the UNICEF aimed the following sectors:

- Nutrition,
- Food for work (FFW: food for work) for the rehabilitation of roads and ponds fish-farming,
- The raise of the market culture
- The school feeding

To itself, the WFP provided 774, 8 tons of supplies to support this program.

1. In the domain of the Nutrition:

Pursued Objectives (:

- To contribute to reduce the childhood Malnutrition rate <5 and Maternal (pregnant and nursing Women) to less than 10% in the targeted zones.
- To contribute to reduce the number of death bound to the food insecurity to less than 5% among the returned households

Expected recipients:

Let's mention that for this shutter, for 1205 children badly fed were expected in the UNS, 200 accompanied of the badly fed admitted in UNTIS and 5632 recipients members of families of children malnourish admitted in the UNTAS and UNS of which 4820 recipients in UNS and 812 recipients in UNTA.

Taken In Charge

With the project financed by the Pooled Fund, IEDA Relief has organized activities of nutrition in six medical structures that are Rushovu, Tongo, Kabizo, Butare, Bambu and Kishishe with, six UNS UNTAS and a UNTI at Kabizo. 3874 children have been taken in charge during the period of project.

What is beyond the duplicate of children expected? The WFP did the delivery of 308, 57913 tons of supplies composed of maize flour, green pea, CSB, vegetable oil, sugar and salt.

These supplies were destined to children rather that to their families. Children enduring stern malnutrition also received input/intrants offered by the UNICEF: **plump nut** (160 cardboards) and the therapeutic milk (50 cardboards of **F75** and 50 cardboards of **F100**).

If at Bambu and Kishishe the malnutrition is owed to the monoculture of cassava and the difficult accessibility mainly to food of quality, at Tongo and Rushovu it is rather infections, recurring diarrhoeas, the brought closer pregnancies and defaulting in animal proteins that are the main reasons of it.

It is to palliate to these inauspicious situations that the strategy of hold in charge, hold in account, various aspects:

- The sensitization on the domestic planning,
- The feeding of quality and
- The culture of vegetables.

Every nutritional center has been brought to maintain edible garden models. All mums who have children there in centers nutritional learn the farming truck that they exercise at home. Every center has, with the help of supervisors, distributed of nurseries. So the following varieties are cultivated in all nutritional centers: spinach, cabbages, tomato, onion, eggplant and amaranth.

In addition, the culture of soy is being popularized and in priority to families of malnourished. No one is unaware of how much the soy is very rich in proteins, essential elements in the treatment of malnutrition.

A communal field for the truck farming and another for soy is operational in every structure, while parents of malnourished children received seeds rather that of soy to cultivate at home in family. Hoes offered by the FAO also were distributed to them.



The table below shows the different deliveries of supplies by the WFP. Quantities are expressed in tons.

SITE	JULY	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	RECEIVED TOTAL
RUSHOVU	5,25	8,124	16,266	0	10,49245	40,13245
TONGO	12,986	12,906	31,567	13,969	12,90173	84,32973
KABIZO	11,36036	11,355	11,169	17,28	0	51,16436
BUTARE	8,05	8,025	0	0	10,301	26,376
FARADJA	7,048	7,02	14,04137	0	9,139836	37,24921
KISHISHE	22,327	11,04	22,08034	2,815214	11,06484	69,32739
TOTAL	67,02136	58,47	95,12371	34,06421	53,89985	308,5791

The tonnage foreseen in the project was 350, 9 tons. The WFP delivered 308, 5791 tons.

2. With the Food approach (food for work)

The WFP also pushed efforts of IEDA relief in this health zone of Birambizo to fight against malnutrition while pushing a small project of food exchange for work. This approach permitted to complete the food rations of households that worked in this project and thus contributed to fight against malnutrition. The "food for work " has been applied for the roads rehabilitation and ponds fish farming.

- Rehabilitation of roads:

Objective: To improve the accessibility of the road axes targeted in view to permit the agricultural product evacuation toward markets.

Different road sections, either of agricultural servicing, either leading verse of schools or health centers, have been programmed to be cleared. On foreseen 65, 6 km, 16, 8 km has been valued by the WFP on the month of September 2010.

It is about the following sections:

- Rushege - Butambira, 3, 7 km,
- Rushege - Center of health, 1, 7 km,
- Rushege - EP Iyamulemye, 2 km,
- Katsuba - Hohe, 2, 3 km,
- Busenene-Kifulo, 1, 5 km,
- Kabizo - Mushababwe, 3 km,
- Bambu - Mabenga 2, 6 km



Other sections have been valued in October. It is about:

- Kanaba - Kamena 7 km; 5 km has been achieved.

A passage under water has been constructed and pulled 67 trees.

- Bishigiro - Butambira 15 km; 2 km has been valued

- Busenene - Kifulo 6 km; 1 km has been valued

- Kabizo - Ruza 7 km; 2 km has been valued.

- Butare - Kagando 12 km; 5 km of road has been cleared and a bridge in wood has been constructed.

In November and December the following road axes valued: Kanaba - Kamena, Bambo-Mabenga, Butare-Kagando, Kabizo-Ruza, Mushababwe-Kahembe and Kishishe-Kirima.

Until December 2010, 52 km have been cleared in charge, thanks to these taken communal works by the “food for work” pushed by the WFP.

As direct impact of this approach, one was able to noticed that several trucks surrender in these villages in view to charge there of the agricultural products. Health Centers of are now accessible and patients can be evacuated easily by ambulance (case of MSF that can now arrive to health Centers of Tongo and Rushovu and to evacuate patients toward the general hospital of reference of Rutshuru).

- Rehabilitation of ponds fish-farming

Objective: to become again a source of production of animal proteins and incomes. Two ponds fish-farming have been reinstated to Tongo. It is in the setting to fight against malnutrition while giving back available the rich food in proteins that, in the same way to the culture of vegetables and the soy (source of plant proteins), ponds fish-farming have been distributed in view to give back the available and low-priced fishes.

Young fish. Have been bought in Bukavu and have been routed to Tongo on November 19, 2010. Every pond received 800 young fish. That already began to reproduce.

These two ponds will serve source of provision for the other ponds that will be cleared by peasants in this area. Training on the promotion of the fish farming has been achieved in favour of



20 people members of associations.



The table gives measurements of each of the two ponds below:

Values	Pond KULAGE	Pond PRADECEMU
Length	22, 2 ms	26 ms
Width	16 ms	16, 3 ms
Depth	2, 2 ms	2, 3 ms
Surface	3, 5 areses	4, 2 areses
Volume	781, 44 m3	974, 74 m3

3. of the raise of the «market «Culture.

Objective: To contribute to the hold in charge food lasting of malnourished and to improve the food security in the zone of health of Birambizo.

A whole of 20ha was foreseen for 3100 recipients left below in localities resumptions in the picture:

Place	Surface	Recipients
KABIZO	5 has	400
MUSHABABWE	2 ha	660
BAMBO	3 ha	600
KISHISHE	3 ha	400
RWINDI	2 ha	440
BISHUSHA	5 ha	600
TOTAL	20 ha	3100

The following inputs have been provided from the month of September by the FAO: 2250 hoes, 750 watering-cans and 750 rakes, soy.

The following seeds have been delivered in the month of November 2010:

Seeds of Soy	7500 kg
Atomizers	2 pieces
Seeds of Soy	7500 kg
Seeds market gardener	
-- Cabbages copp	5000 grs
-- Cabbages headed	2500 grs
-- anoint	7500 grs
--- amaranths	7150 grs
-- leeks	7400 grs



Picture of the labour of a communal field

On own funds, IEDA bought 15000 grs of amaranth seeds that have been distributed at the same time as the seed of Soy.

These inputs have been distributed to associations, nutritional centers and schools in the following manner:

Structures recipients	Hoes	Seeds of Soy	Seeds market gardener	Watering-cans	Rakes
Health centres	513	400 kg	11,825 kg	300	300
ILD	1523	6190 kg	5,912 kg	150	150
Schools	214	910 kg	11,825	300	300
TOTAL	2250	7500 kg	29,562 kg	750	750

These inputs have also been distributed in all health centers, schools and associations of Tongo villages, Kabizo, Butare, Bambo, Kishishe, Mushababwe and Katsiru.

In every site two breeding-grounds have been distributed and the recording took place very well in the communal fields either in the particular fields while respecting the principle of a market seed kilogram for one hectare.

Shutter agriculture benefited the assessment of an agronomist of the FAO of which suggestions and advices were beneficial in the improvement of activities.

The picture takes quantities of supplies that have been distributed in the setting of Supplies against work below (FFW), either a whole of 312, 5 received tons of the WFP

Site	October	November	Décember	TOTAL RECEIVED
FFW Tongo et Bambu	77,5			77,5
FFW Kabizo et Tongo		86,963441		86,963441
FFW Kishishe			47,746243	47,746243
FFW Tongo-Bambu			100,323120	100,323120
TOTAL	77,5	86,963441	148,069363	312,532804

4. School feeding:

General objective

- To promote the massive schooling of girls, reinforced by an advocacy against the precocious marriages and the undesirable pregnancies and the improvement of the level of basis education through the strategic activities of school canteens in the targeted schools:

Specific objectives

- To increase the rate of girl schooling,
- To improve the level of the basis education

In view to encourage the school company and the schooling of girls, the WFP pushed the school activities of children returned while offering a hot meal to pupils and teachers. 20 schools have been written down in this program. These schools are situated in localities of Tongo, Kabizo, Butare, Bambu, Kishishe and Katsiru.

The quantity of supplies foreseen in the project is 153, 85 tons. The WFP did three deliveries:

- In September, 76,261893 tons have been delivered. This quantity covered needs for two months is September and October.
- In November, the WFP had to send the same quantity to cover months of November and December. However the logistical WFP had preferred to split up this second share in two consignments: 39,706549 tons in November for certain schools and 37,757951 tons for the other schools that had not been served in November. What makes a whole of 153,726393 tons of supplies.

The WFP also provided the following materials in schools: 2500 plates, 2500 cups, 21 tanks of 100 liters of water, 85 aprons for cooks and 22 mixers. This material has been distributed in the different schools. Every school received a tank of water; aprons have been

Distributed according to the number of cooks, while plates, mixers and cups according to needs while privileging schools that have just begun the program this school year.

In October eleven directors of schools and stockmen of schools of Tongo benefited a training given by the technician of loaded WFP of this program.

It carried on the holding of documents of management of the program, the respect of norms (ration, hour of meal hold, bonding, etc.). In addition administrators had raised a certain number of preoccupations of which most crucial was the insufficiency of the NFIS (pans) for schools that didn't have until there received anything from WFP. Two supervisions have been done by the WFP in schools.

Of 8192 pupils waited in the beginning of the school year, the strength of pupils passed to 9985 thanks to the offered meals. However the schooling of girls remained very weak according to retrograde customs.

Efforts of sensitization are made close to parents so that girls who are in school cannot abandon. The rate of company is raised.



PROJECT 2: SUPPORT TO THE REINSTATEMENT, THE REINTEGRATION, AND THE ECONOMIC RAISE IN FAVOUR OF RETURNED OF RUTOBOKO AND KIMOKA IN THE GROUPING MUPFUNYI-SHANGA AND KAMURONZA IN TERRITORY OF MASISI



1. Context

The East of the RDC has been marked by a recurrent instability since the beginning of years 90. The ethnic cleavages, the war of liberation that put end to the Mobutu regime in 1996, the «rebellion aggression " in 1998, the presence of negative strength in the region, the sporadic confrontations between armed services and rebelled present in the region, feel their confrontation with the CNDP gave back the humanitarian situation catastrophic. The different attempt of stabilization of the situation didn't succeed. The integration of insurgents within the armed at the time of the Mixing operation was interrupted. And the 5 descended brigades of this mixing were sent in military operations against the FDLR. These operations have been led mainly in territory of Rutshuru on the Kahomiro axes, Kabuhendo to the East of Kinyamuyaga on the Kiseguru axes, Katwiguru and to the East of Nyamilima. In the territory of Masisi, the military operations took place on axis Kalembe and on the Ngungu axis - Remeka in the grouping of Ufamandu.

Meanwhile the CNDP continued to organize itself in territories of Masisi and Rutshurus. Some men of mixed troops leave the FARDCS to rally to the CNDP once again that will occupy Bunagana, Jomba, eventually Ntamugenga in the Bwisha and Tongo Kabizo, Mulimbi and Bishusha in the Bwito. All these confrontations launched thousand of peasants on roads escaping fights. The end of the year 2008 got the humanitarian situation deteriorating further. The pendular movement noticed to the north Kivu didn't allow populations to stabilize and to attend to their daily work. The region being occupied by men in weapons it proved to be difficult to returned populations to be able to reach fields, lack of agricultural input and rising of quality which would increase the production of peasants.

This situation was accompanied by several consequences:

“Lack of shelters for the out of place;

“Lack of drinking water supplies lack;

“Resurgence of illnesses and several cases of malnutrition.

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With the signing of agreements between the CNDP and the government, hostilities took end and camps of the out of place that were around the city of Goma are emptied of their population. These out of place returned, therefore, in their localities of origin that were for the most occupied by the rebellion of the CNDP. Many returned are found then without consequent aid for their socioeconomic reinstatement in their surroundings. It is in this context that this project has been conceived in order to come in help to the out of place returned in two localities of groupings of Kamuronza and Mupfunyi-Shanga.

2. Objective:

The project aimed to promote a mind of small enterprise to the profit of returned households of the locality of Lutobogo in the grouping of Mupfunyi Shanga and the locality of Kimoka in the grouping of Kamuronza in the territory of Masisi, by means of a rising of goat and chickens of punter.

3. Results reached at the end of the project:

- 1500 recipients have been identified on the basis of criteria's of vulnerabilities of the humanitarian community; this to permit a good vulnerable recipient selection;
- 1500 returned have been formed in techniques of rising of poultries and goat in management rational of the food as well as the production.
- 300 hen houses equipped in intrants (troughs, troughs and ponders) as well as 300 goatherd. Have been built and have been functional;
- 1500 returned 300 households received 1320 goats parents (goats) and 1500 hens laying hen. According to 4 goats and 5 laying hens. By household;
- The presence of egg within the community permits the easy access to the rich feeding in proteins of animal origin and the food security of returned households has improved and the income increased to 70%;
- In view to guarantee a good sanitary state of animals, an equipped pharmacy in veterinary products was setting up.
- 6 committees of management have been trained and have been put in place.



4. Partnership:

The projects have been implemented, thanks to an active partnership with the following organizations:

- IPAPPEL: Brought its support in follow-up and assessment of the project and the supervision of committees, compiled the monthly figures.
- Veterinary San Borders: Assured the formation of recipients to the good practices of rising and the vaccination of poultries and goats.
- The Local Authorities and Committees of returned: assured the security of agents IEDA Relief, recipients and their possessions. They also participated in the communal mobilization and the execution of the project.

Financed by Pooled fund, this project has been put in work of July 1st, 2010 to December 31, 2010.



**PROJECT 3. SUPPORT TO CARES OF PRIMARY HEALTH OF EMERGENCY
TO THE VULNERABLE POPULATION (OUT OF PLACE, RETURNED AND
NATIVES) OF THE HEALTH ZONE OF WALIKALE**



1. CONTEXT:

Walikale is a territory of North-Kivu in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is situated to the northwest of the province, in equatorial forest. Its surface is 23 475 km² divided in 2 collectivity: Bakano (4 238 kms) and Wanianga (19 237 kms). This territory counts 15 groupings totalling 90 localities. It is the vast territory of the province of North Kivu, with 39, 46% of the surface of the province. Roads of this territory are in disrepair all so that it remained enclosed and the population abandoned to itself challenges of its complete development.

This situation had faced consequences, among which, the lack of occupation for youth, its tipping in the sector of the artisan mining exploitation, in the armed groups and the recourse to the exodus toward the distant urban centers, depriving this territory of arms and heads thus for its development.

Since 1994 Walikale nearly shelters permanent of the armed groups that commit the serious human right violations there and that exploit it in messed manner up the forest and chatty so the destruction of the environment. Walikale is a zone to agricultural vocation and its mining and forest wealthy could constitute an asset for an economic flight, however the population lives there in an extreme misery.

This territory faced several events of wars following the armed conflicts that opposed the different armed groups namely the FARDC, the FDLR and the MAY MAY. Attacks repeated of these various groups' armies in the territory of Walikale (in province of the North Kivu) follow-up of the operation "Kimia II ", caused a massive displacement of the local populations. These last left their villages in the precipitation to head verse of surroundings more security. Villages and fields have been robbed, the burnt houses, accentuating so the pauperization of the population.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:

- **General objective of the Project:**

To reduce within six months the death rate juvenile and maternal infant of 5% to less than 1% in 13 areas of health identified in territory of Walikale.

- **specific objectives:**

1) Widening the sanitary cover of 20% to 90% by the utilization of the curative service in favour of 71555 of the vulnerable populations of the 13 areas of health of the zs of Walikale during a period of six months and the vaccination of 3180 children of less than 1 year old.

2) Reinforcement of the medical hold in charge Capacity:

- the provision of the 13 targeted in essential medicines, medical equipment and no medical items;
- The recess capacities of the 30 beneficiaries in rational prescription and in care obstetric neonatal. To allow populations, the slight rehabilitation of 13 health centers.



Capacities Building of care beneficiaries

3. TABLE OF RESULTS REACHED:

Result waited	Indicatory	Progress since the starting of the project(cumulative)	Explanation of the gap
<i>71.555 people benefited appropriated cares of health</i>	<i>Number of direct recipients of appropriated health cares</i>	<i>48. 166</i>	<i>The result is reached to 67,3% and the 32,7% make the self-medication very well or continue to frequent impostors or even churches</i>
<i>30 professional of health trained and recycled</i>	<i>Number of health professionals formed and recycled</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>The result is reached to 100%</i>
<i>13 health center of slightly cleared</i>	<i>Number of health center slightly cleared</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>The result is reached to 100%</i>
<i>13 committee of health created</i>	<i>Number of health committee creates</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>The result is reached to 100%</i>

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project benefited two assessments on behalf of the Provincial Division of Health (DPS) and the Pooled Fund.

On the whole it came out again its activities of follow-up and assessment of the strong points of the project here after:

- The flexibility of the project to be able to adjust to realities of land
- The setting up of an intervention packet integrated and adapted in emergency and to the context, based on the evidence of interventions proposed (taking into account the preventive, curative and promotional aspects)
- The building of partnership in emergency through the medical inspection of health. This experience is to capitalize and constitute an opportunity to improve the next interventions in emergency and to reinforce capacities of the Medical inspection of health to take problems of health of the population in charge correctly in emergency.
- The project permitted to improve the Curative, preventive service utilization or even promotional.
- Capacities building of beneficiary
- The envelope of the bounty and expenses of sufficient working having permitted to motivate beneficiaries.

- Previous, definition of criteria of bounty fixing to beneficiaries in an environment of emergency with elevated load.



Giving of medicines in a Health Center

5. CONSTRAINTS AND DIFFICULTIES ANCOUNTED

- Pocket of insecurity signalled per moment in some Aires of Health;
- The insufficiency of sensitization of populations before the starting of the project;
- difficult in transporting of input to reach the health Zone of Walikale (Plane);
- The insufficiency of follow-up and the monitoring of the project on the land by the BCZ and the IPS;
- The overcharge of beneficiary work because of the insufficient number of beneficiaries:
- Insufficiency of the communal involvement.



Health Center cleared and equipped



Equipment of a health Center with mattresses

PROJECT 4 ". SUPPORT TO THE NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATION IN THE HEALTH ZONE OF LUBUTU IN 13 AREAS OF HEALTH ON 18

(AREAS OF HEALTH OF AMANIKOYOLA, NYAKISENDE, MENGWE, KAHWE, MUKWANYAMA, OKOKU, OBOSANGA, BITULE, OSSO, SANZASILI, NDEKA, OLEKA, KATINGA)

FROM AUGUST 1ST, 2010 TO 31 JANUARY 2011



1. CONTEXT

After a bell of alarm decrying a humanitarian situation and especially critical nutritionally in the territory of Lubutu in general and in particular in the zone of health of Lubutu, a nutritional investigation achieved by COOPI and the WFP and revealed a rate of MAG over the intervention doorstep and revealing a prevalence of MAG of 15, 5% and a MA of 3, 8% from afar over the normal doorstep.

The death rate of less than 5- year children is raised there and preoccupying. Otherwise, rates of malnutrition are aggravated there by the presence in areas of pathologies as the measles, the gastroenteritis and a weak agricultural production. On the other hand, Lubutu is a Zone of strong concentration of returned; and one notes there again the presence of out of place, following the vestigial insecurity in certain villages.

The sanitary infrastructure and nutritional are limited there and in advanced dilapidated state. Out of eighteen (18) Areas of Health, only two (2) - Kalibatete and Mungele - are taken in charge by MSF Belgium; while three (3) others: Twabinga, Mundo and Penealuta - situated on the Maiko axis are inaccessible. In the worry to fight there efficiently against the malnutrition and its misdemeanours, IEDA RELIEF developed 3 pillars of the PCCMA approach there (the Supplementation, the ambulatory and the communal mobilization); Trough 13 UNS/ operational UNTAS in the 13 Areas of Health targeted. The stern cases are transferred to the UNTI of MSF-Belgium based at HGR Lubutu.

All that permitted to understand that it was necessary to have an intervention in the zone by the fact that the prevalence had reached the doorstep of alert justifying a fast answer to the situation decried in the territory of Lubutu. Seen the immensity and complexity of the problem that prevail in the zone of health of Lubutu, IEDA /RELIEF intended, to reinforce the hold in charge of the sharp malnutrition by the Bczs, to answer urgently and efficiently to this serious nutritional situation with consequences of a very meaningful increase of the morbidity and infantile mortality in the so-called zone of ,IEDA/RELIEF health in collaboration with the PRONANUT and THE UNICEF intended in spite of a difficult context, to put in charge in room a built-in approach of the hold communal of the malnutrition according to the PCCMA approach.

2. OBJECTIVE:

Reduction of the morbidity (10,8% to <10%) and mortality (3/10.000 to <2/10.000) for children of Less than 5 years, from August 01st, 2010 to January 31, 2011 in the zone of health of Lubutu (Aires of Health of Amanikoyola, Nyakisende, Mengwe, Kahwe, Mukwanyama, Okoku, Obosango, Bitule, Osso,, Sanzasili, Ndeka, Oleka, Katinga) in the province of Maniema by:

- The hold in charge of 2000 children moderate and stern malnourished without complications of 6 to 59 months in the 13 areas of health in the health zone of Lubutu.
- The setting up, provision in intrants and equipment of the 13 UNTAS in the 13 areas of health in the health zone of Lubutu.
- The capacities building of 65 beneficiaries of nutritional units and 196 RECO on the AEN, the PCCMA and nutritional counselling in the 13 areas of health in the health zone of Lubutu.

3. REACHED RESULTS

As Planed, activities took place in the health zone of of Lubutu since August 1st 2010 until January 31, 2011. Among the results reached we can mention:

- 2000 malnourished children malnutrises of 6 to 59 months received nutritionnal medical cares in the 13 UNTAS of the 13 areas of health targeted of the health zone of Lubutu;
- 13 UNTA are operational in the
- 13 areas of health in the zone of health
- 13 nutritionnal structures are supplied in essential medicines and generic and other UNICEF input.
- 13 communal relay committees are redynamised of which 50% of women and 50% of men.
- 195 communal relays (60 men and 90 women) are formed on the AEN, the PCCMA,

And nutritional surveillance in the health zone of Lubutu.



- 18 conjoined supervisions with settings teams of the health zone of Lubutu have been achieved to the profit of 13 nutritional structures of the health zone of Lubutu;
- A mission of follow-up and assessment by PRONANUT has been achieved to improve the quality of the program in the 13 areas of health.
- The staff of 13 structures nutritionally and the team centers the zone of health of Lubutu have Received a financial support monthly.
- 13 nutritional structures are supplied in medicines essential and generic and other UNICEF inputs.
- 2085 children moderate malnourished, stern without complications of 6 months to 59 months are kept in the program at the end of the month of January 2010.
- A system of nutritional supervision is setting up in the 13 areas of health of the health zone of Lubutu.

4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

To put in work this integration program of nutritional activities based the communal approach, IEDA RELIEF worked in partnership with the UNICEF that provides all necessary input (medico-nutritional) for the working of nutritional programs and with the national program of nutrition (PRONANUT) to what brought a technical support lasting all the time of execution of the program in nutritional structures put in room by IEDA RELIEF for the follow-up and assessments. The project has been financed by the Pooled Fund to height of 284.968US



PROJECT 5: ORGANIZATION OF FAIRS TO SEEDS IN GROUPINGS OF BILOBILO, NDJINGALA, KIRUNDU AND NYAMITABA IN THE COLLECTIVITY OF THE BANYANGA, TERRITORY OF WALIKALE, NORTH-KIVU.



1. GENERAL CONTEXT

The presence of the out of place in the Territory of Walikale faced a turn since the month of February 2009 following to consequences of operations joined RDF-FARDC in action of forced disarmament of the FDLRS (first wave). After the return of the Rwanda Defence Army (RDF), the FDLRS triggered the process of recuperation by strength of localities that they controlled before the intervention of joined strength Rwanda - DRC.

Long before this, the territory of Walikale knew several events of wars following the armed conflicts that opposed the different armed groups notably the FARDC, the FDLR and the Mai-Mai. In February 2009 however the population has to abandon their villages to take refuge to Walikale Centre where their security was somehow guaranteed. The out of place that took refuge to the center of Walikale, after the repeated incursions of the FDLRS in villages of Ngora - Mutakato and of Mpofi in November 2009, finally returned in their respective villages after the recuperation of these villages by FARDC soldiers in January 2010.

In the beginning of the month of February 2010, an insurrectionary movement started under the general's command Mai-Mai TCHEKA, a son of the territory of Walikale who took the control of all

the parts of the forest that borders the Lova River. Another insurrectionary movement of Mai-Mai Kifuafua on the south part of Walikale will take the control of Itebero until Hombo under the command of a certain general DELPHIN. The Congolese government will decide in the beginning of the month of March 2010 to proceed to the operations KIMIA II in the goal of stopping this insurrectionary movement progression in the territory.

All these movements were to the basis of the displacement of populations of their origin villages toward the center of Walikales and others took the Kisangani axis even to get to the shelter of the insecurity. Having abandoned their rustic activities, these populations found again confronted to another shape of insecurity: food insecurity because meanwhile, villages and fields were robbed.

At the market food products were very rare. To remedy, the humanitarian organizations conjugated their efforts to come in help to the out of place populations and families of welcome. Of their side, returned, in search of the restoration of socio - economic, look for ways and means to reconstitute their life condition and their means of subsistence. They installed some new fields on places that appear quiet and secured but had difficulties to find the suitable agricultural input. It is in this setting that the project starts.

2. OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to reinforce the agricultural production capacity for 1.500 out of place households and families hosts in the Territory of Walikale.

3. REACHED RESULTS

- 1.500 households of out of place and families hosts received seeds and tools of a value of \$27 to help them to restart their agricultural activities. They exchanged their coupons " for seeds or for tools, while respecting the representation of 5 types of households according to the protocol: (450 households returned interns (30%), 225 women chiefs of households (15%) 150 out of place (10%), 225 other agris multipliers (15%) and 450 families of welcome (30%))
- An assessment of agricultural security has been made with a sample of 170 households recipients after the registration: what permitted to find results according to which there were enough seeds for 1.500 households for a good progress of fairs to seeds.
- Two fairs to seeds have been organized (one to serve 750 recipients regrouped in the site of Kakuku and another one for 750 others regrouped in the site of Boboro).



4. PERSPECTIVES

In 2011, IEDA RELIEF is going to pursue its engagement to put in action its humanitarian programs in provinces of the North - Kivu and of the Maniema. A particular accent will be put on the aid to the internal out of place and to returned in domains of food security, the construction of shelters, health, education, nutrition and logistics (shutter "road " access in humanitarian intervention zones).

IEDA RELIEF wants as to engage itself decidedly into the domain of develop it while pushing efforts of stabilization, pacification, economic rise and reconstruction of the social infrastructures of basis (schools, roads of agricultural servicing, stations of health and health centers, social homes, etc.). IEDA RELIEF intends to put in work projects of development in relatively steady zones, those retiring of the armed conflicts whose priorities are defined by the STAREC program of the Government of the Republic supported by the international community.

IEDA RELIEF also hears to invest itself in the stake in work of regional integration projects in the setting of the raise of activities of the economic community of great lake countries (CEPGL) in order to contribute to dissipate the distrust and to encourage the

Socioeconomic exchanges between countries of the region.

