

External Evaluations – 2011/2014

Community Development Program FXBVillage Nyakabiga – Burundi

FXB's development model brings the extreme poor to self-sufficiency by addressing the five drivers of poverty eradication: Nutrition, Health, Education, Housing and Economic Empowerment. This time-bound, sustainable program has an integrated approach, which means that all the causes of poverty are simultaneously addressed by a single response. FXB operates such programs in Colombia, Burundi, China, India, Mongolia, Rwanda and Uganda.

In January 2011, the Community Development Program FXBVillage in Nyakabiga graduated after three years of implementation. The program has been financed by the Arcanum Foundation who wanted to make sure about the sustainability of the impacts of the program. In order to do so, the Foundation has financed three consecutive external evaluations that were conducted respectively one year, two years and three years after the graduation of the FXBVillage Nyakabiga.

The program in Nyakabiga supported 100 families accounting for 687 peoples, including 59 children under 5, 317 vulnerable children between 5 and 17 and 311 adults. For the successive evaluations, a random sample of 47 families has been selected. A comprehensive questionnaire going through the several component of families' well-being has been applied in order to assess the sustainability of the results reached through the program.

This summary intends to highlight main results and impacts of the program as well as their sustainability among the participating community, three years after the end of the intervention of FXB.

Period of analysis		Before the project	At the end of the project	3 years after the end of the project
Population		100 families 675 people	100 families 687 people	47 families 308 people
Economic	Daily income per household (BIF)	2'581	10'000	4'949
	Yearly savings per household (BIF)	18'000	135'000	207'000
	% of households saving money on a regular basis	12.8%	72.4%	89.4%
	% of households with a bank account	0%	100%	81.8%
Nutrition	% of households eating two or more meals per day	5%	99%	93.7%
	% of children under 5 with normal mid-upper arm circumference	-	100%	88.9%
Health	Access to health care services	-	98%	80.1%
	Modern birth attendance	-	90%	100%
	Use of mosquito bed nets	8%	100%	100%
	Incidence of diarrhea in children under 5	43%	7%	25.5%
	Treatment of diarrhea with oral rehydration	23%	100%	71.4%
HIV/AIDS	Rate of HIV testing	3.2%	86%	100%
	Use of family planning methods	33.3%	52%	57.5%
	People living with HIV/AIDS not feeling stigmatized	-	92.6%	100%
Child's Rights	Legal registration of children	-	90%	96.7%
	School attendance rate	-	100%	98.2%
	Primary school performance	58%	65%	64.4%

The previous table shows that for almost all indicators analyzed, results reached are sustained three years after the end of the program:

- In terms of daily income, even if the amount has decreased between the end of the program and the third evaluation, this can be explained by the difficult economic

situation of Burundi (high inflation and depreciation of the currency). Besides, the income approach used here does not take into account self-consumption, namely the share of production that is directly consumed by the household. Indeed, this share of production could have been sold to the market and therefore could have generated income. However, three years program graduation, households are still above the poverty line of Burundi.

- The proportion of households with savings and the amount of savings have increased since the end of the program.
- In terms of nutrition, more than 90% of households take 2 or more meals per day. Besides, only 11% of children under 5 showed a risk of malnutrition three years after the end of the program.
- The access to health care services is protected in the long run as it can be assessed by the proportion of birth delivery that have been attended by trained staff and the use of oral rehydration in the case of diarrhea.
- The entire analyzed population knows its HIV status and the use of family planning methods has not decreased and even increased since the end of the program in Nyakabiga.
- Besides, school attendance is still excellent as more than 98% of children attend school on a regular basis. School performances have even improved and are maintained at a good level.

Below, a selection of comments heard during the focus group conducted among neighboring families of the program participants:

« They [the direct participants] received diversified training in terms of the creation of collective Income Generating Activities [IGA]; they have been encouraged not to hide their own problems but rather to expose them to other in order to find a common solution. »

« They [the direct participants] learned to save money individually and collectively. They gradually regain their pleasure in life and start hoping for the expansion of their IGA thanks to the capital provided. »

« FXB offers guidance to beneficiaries as never before, they would go to intimacy of people by installing a confidence relationship, they know the house of all participants and can conduct home visit all the time. »

« The context of FXB intervention was relevant. Beneficiaries were responsive because very poor and vulnerable. »

