



FOOD FOR TRAINING (FFT)
HOME GARDENING IN AL-MNASURIAH AND AL-MEGHLAF DISTRICTS
(HODAIDAH GEVERNORATE)



CONCLUSION REPORT
Sana'a
01 February 2017

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1. Executive Summary

1.1. Knowledge acquired

The beneficiaries have acquired, but not limited, the following knowledge:

- ✓ Land preparation, planting of different vegetable crops and planting of Moringa;
- ✓ Plant control with out pesticides using cultural methods and plant extracts (neem solutions);
- ✓ Dray conservation of vegetable like draying and conservation of okra by chaining the okra in a thread;
- ✓ Preparing of the compost of all kinds of unused plant and other organic materials;
- ✓ The importance of moringa products and their role in competing malnutrition
- ✓ Tomatoes growing and multiplication using plant stickling;
- ✓ local seed production and seed multiplication for vegetables.

1.2. Lesson learnt

1. Food For Training (FFT) has been proven as an excellent approach to sensitize the beneficiaries and mobilize them to use their available resource to produce an essential part of their needs of domestic vegetables;
2. The women have shown a high level of cooperation. Only 32 garden were planted with help of the trainer and the extensionists during the practical training courses. That makes only 10 % of the total gardens. The beneficiaries planted 90 % of the gardens by themselves after participation the practical and theoretical training courses;
3. In many villages beneficiaries have also given some of seeds to their neighbors, not targeted HH, so that additional gardens have been planted (eg in Deer Almaqbuly in Al-Mansuriah district targeted HH were 11 and planted gardens were 17);
4. Bi lateral collaboration between staff of an international Organization (PU-AMI) and experts of a local Yemeni consulting firm (Al-Thuraya) has left its positive traces on the ground namely, on the results obtained by home gardening in Al-Mansuriah and Al-Meghlaf district and on the knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries;
5. The attack of some vegetables by the White fly and the pumpkin fruit worm has been controlled with excellent success by applying solutions of the crushed leafs of the neem plant (*Azderecta indica*) to the infected plants. Since the neem plant is available in all villages and used as shadow by almost every backyard in the villages. So it is necessary to adopt this chemical free pest control in the future foreseen activities.

6. Some of the beneficiaries were so sensitized that they brought to their gardens new seeds and planted one or more additional crops beside the already seeds given by PU-AMI.
 - i. Pepper, local tomatoes, beans, chili, Sponge gourd, Guar, Radish were observed in the gardens by some beneficiaries in both districts;
 - ii. Hibiscuses and at least in one garden we found citrus and Sugar apple (*Annona squamosa*).
7. In Tihama there is in almost every district the so called "Weekly Market". In one day of the week the villagers go to certain place of the district sell mostly agricultural products, poultry and livestock items and buy what they need for the remain days of the week like grain, spices, meat, fish etc. In Al-Mansuriah is the Wednesday and in Al-Meghlaf is the Sturdy. It is recommended possibly to avoid activities that supposed to be conducted in the villages in the weekly market and to use this day if there are activities like awareness campaigns to be conducted in the markets.

1.3. Deliveries

- Initial draft of full budget for all activities;
- lists of tools and seeds to be purchased;
- Draft work plan for all activities;
- Executive work plans for:
 - ✓ Theoretical and practical training ,overall schedule including details on technical trainings;
 - ✓ Follow up and supervision;
- Four activity repots:
 1. First activity report delivered after completion of survey for check and physically identification of the beneficiaries and measuring their lands located for gardening;
 2. Second activity report delivered after completion of the theoretical and practical training courses;
 3. Third activity report delivered after completion of the supervision and follow up of the gardens;
 4. Conclusion report, this report.
- Training materials and training models
 - ✓ Vegetable production (training lecture for PU-AMI staff) handed also as soft copy PPT;
 - ✓ Moringa planting and production "training lecture for PU-AMI staff" handed also as soft copy PPT;
 - ✓ Training manual handed for PU-AMI staff titled: "Domestic Vegetable Production"
 - ✓ Leaflet for beneficiaries titled: "Home gardening Food For Training;
 - ✓ Leaflet for beneficiaries (Vegetable production);
 - ✓ Leaflet for beneficiaries titled: "Planting of *Moringa oleifera*";
 - ✓ Posters for training the beneficiaries (100*70 cm) 40 high quality printed posters;

- ✓ Training manual for beneficiaries titled: "Planting of vegetables and *Moringa* in Tihama plain"
- ✓ Illustrated training models were prepared for both training groups namely, for the staff and for the beneficiaries (ppt presentations, posters, brochures and home gardening manuals).
- ✓ Detailed plan for training and planting and follow up activities was prepared(October, November and December);



Figure 1: Beneficiaries work active in their gardens

2. Background

Following an invitation sent by PU-AMI the first meeting between Al-Thuraya for Agricultural Consulting and PU-AMI was held on Thursday 22 August 2017 in the PU-AMI office in Sana'a. Dr. Abdul Gabbar Al-Kirshi, represented Al-Thuraya whereas Mrs. Ondine Tsaconas represented the PU-AMI in this meeting. The PU-AMI representative expressed the desire to conduct joint activities on home gardening in two districts in Al-Hudaidah governorate namely, in Al-Mansuriah and Al-Meghlaf. For this purpose, Al-Thuraya has been requested to draft budget and work plan to conduct training activities for the PU-AMI staff and HHs beneficiaries, to plant some models of kitchen gardens and to supervise and follow up the planting activities of the beneficiaries in their own gardens. The current work was a final result emerged after several meetings conducted in August and September 2017 between Al-Thuraya and PU-AMI representatives and in some meetings there was attendance and active discussions joined by the head of the PU-AMI mission, Camille Delorme as well as the PU-AMI M&E manager Ramzy Saeed.

3. Objectives

3.1. Technical verification following identification of beneficiaries

Context: 300 beneficiaries were selected in 15 villages of 2 districts (Al-Mansuryiah and Al-Mighlaf) prior to the award of this work to Al-Thuraya. However, there was a need to physically check and identify the beneficiaries in the ground and to ensure whether the selected beneficiaries actually have the capacity to do home gardening or not. Initially among the 300 beneficiaries, we supposed to keep up to 200 beneficiaries for the gardening activities, the remaining 100 were supposed only to be trained on the nutrition topics. However, the picture was different in the ground. 300 beneficiaries have been trained and supervised for home gardening and production of domestic vegetables.

Nevertheless, it was very necessary at the beginning to conduct a rapid survey for physical identification and checking the lists of the beneficiaries. The following points have been followed for verification during the survey phase:

- Check the beneficiaries' lists and grouping the beneficiaries in training groups according to their village sites (locations);
- Check and measure the lands located for gardens;
- Improve the database lists and add necessary figures like garden area, need for fences, need for water containers, pregnant women in the family and CU5 in the family;
- Filling forms of baseline survey (PU-AMI work supported by Al-Thuraya team);
- Fixing the training schedule for PU-AMI staff and for the beneficiaries;
- Preparing lists for seeds and materials needed for the training and home gardening;
- Working out detailed plan for training and planting activities for 3 months (October, November and December 2017).

- Recommendations on the technical choice and procurement of agriculture inputs
- Recommend a list of agriculture inputs (with detailed technical specificities) to be distributed to each beneficiary, taking into account the objective and expected outcomes of the project and local context, including:
 - the type of seeds (including variety, purity...)
 - the type of organic fertilizers if needed
 - the type of tools
 - (no pesticides, no chemical fertilizers)
- Support PU-AMI on the procurement process by providing recommendations on :
 - Selection criteria to be applied by PU-AMI for the identification and validation of suppliers (Hodeidah or Sana'a)
 - Procedures to be applied by PU-AMI for the verification of the quality of agriculture inputs (germination test - variety/purity verification)

3.2. PU-AMI staff sensitization/training

It was very important to start the training period with sensitization and training the PU-AMI staff since this staff will carry out any future similar activities with the current or any other targeted HHs

3.3. Beneficiaries' training

- Between 200 and 300 beneficiaries (households) to be trained;
- Develop a detailed schedule and methodology for the trainings (where, how, who, when etc.) along with PU-AMI team;
- Preparing the trainings modules(manuals, hand-outs, etc) and distribute them during the training;
- Technical trainings on home-gardening (without using pesticides): to be directly implemented by Al-Thuraya (trainer and supervisor), in collaboration with PU-AMI staff

3.4. Technical follow-up/monitoring of the beneficiaries:

- Establish a beneficiaries technical follow-up plan
- Conduct joint follow-up visits along with PU-AMI staff

4. Conducting the work and results

4.1. The team

Al-Thuraya Team

1. Dr. Abdul Gabbar Al-Kirshi, Team leader and overall supervisor;
2. Prof. Dr. Hassan Al-Duba'ay, the principle Trainer for PU-AMI staff and for the beneficiaries;
3. Mr. Mohammad Musa, co- trainer and gardening extensionist;
4. Mirs: Najat Sagheer, extensionist and supporter gardening

Team PU-AMI Hodaydah office:

1. Mr. Waddha Ala'amery, Head of FSL Department
2. Mr. Refat Omar Fakirah, Livelihood Officer
3. Miss: Ferial Jaber Ezi Yamany, staff member, supporter for Mansuriah district
4. Mr. Khalil Shaif Saeed, staff member, , supporter for Mansuriah district
5. Miss: Hind Ali Saleh, staff member, , supporter for Almeghlaf district (
6. Dr. Muneer M. Ahmed Naji, staff member, , supporter for Almeghlaf district

4.2. Survey and physically verification of beneficiaries and lands

Activity period

Started: 23 September 2017

completed 5 October 2017

The following map shows the working areas in the two districts with the targeted villages

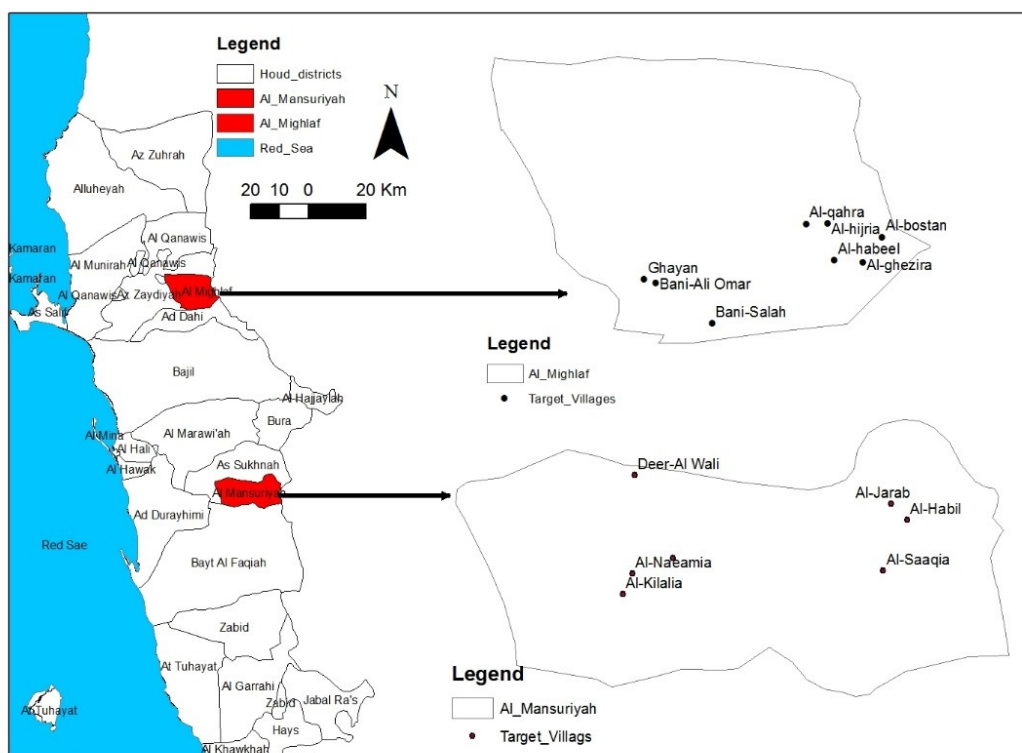


Figure 2: The working areas in the two districts with the targeted villages

- Lists of beneficiaries were checked and the beneficiaries have been grouped in Training groups;
- Lands for home-gardens have been determined and fixed by every beneficiary;
- Training schedule for beneficiaries fixed, starting Tuesday 17 October and completed eventually by Thursday, 16 November 2017.
- List for seeds and materials needed for the training and home gardening have been prepared.

Table 1 and table 2 reflect the total gardens checked in both districts. In Almansuriah and Almeghlaf. There are 158 and 157 households gardens distributed in 7 and 8 villages in both districts, respectively.

Tab. 1 Checked garden in Almansuriah district

No	Village	Number of gardens
1	Deer Alwali	58
2	Deer Almaqbuly	11
3	AlSaqiah	10
4	AlHabeel	29
5	AlJurub	28
6	AlKalaliah	11
7	AlNa'amiyah	11
	Total	158

Tab. 2: Checked garden in Almeghlaf district

No	Village	Number of gardens
1	Albustan	31
2	AlHabeel	23
3	Ali Omer	19
4	Ghayan	24
5	Bani Salah	6
6	Alhajaryah	7
7	Alghazeerah	30
8	AlQahry	17
	Total	157



Figure 3: Checking the lists and the lands allocated for home gardening in the villages

Tab. 3: Approved gardens for home gardening in Almansuriah district

	Villages	Gardens	Area m ²
1	Deer Al-Wali	54	2597
2	DeerAl-Mqbuli	11	427
3	Alsaqiah	10	576
4	Aljareb	28	1220
5	Al-Habeel	27	1688
6	Alshea'ab	10	612
7	Alkalaelialah	10	595
Total		150	7715

Tab. 4: Approved gardens for home gardening in Almeghlaf district

	Village	Gardens	Area m ²
1	Al-Bustan	29	1573
2	Al-Habeel	22	1297
3	Ali Omar	19	1087
4	Ghaian	22	1506
5	Bani Salah	6	493
6	Al-Hajariah	7	512
7	Al-Ghazeerah	28	1522
8	Al-Quhrah	17	892
Total		150	8882

Mode and temperament of the beneficiaries

It was of great importance to have an idea about the readiness of the beneficiaries for cooperation.

The beneficiaries were in general ready from the beginning on to conducting the activities of home gardening. Ca. 80% of them started preparing their lands for home gardening prior the training courses. However, some of them have almost got frustrated at the beginning due to several visits of the team and not yet starting the planting.

4.3. Training and garden planting

Started: 15 October 2017

completed 18 November 2017

a. Target groups

- Training 6 PU- AMI staff on good gardening practices;
- Training 300 beneficiaries in Almansuriah and Almeghlaf district on good gardening practices; (first round theoretical training 15 days and second round practical training 15 days);

b. Supported material

1. Illustrated training models were prepared for both training groups namely, for the staff and for the beneficiaries (ppt presentations, posters, brochures and home gardening manuals).
2. Home gardening manuals have been distributed to the PU-AMI staff.
3. Detailed plan for training and planting and follow up activities was prepared(October, November and December).

4.3.1. Training of the PU-AMI staff

Sunday and Monday (15 and 16 October 2017)

It was very necessary to start the training period by training the staff of the PU-AMI. Only one person, out of 6, came from the agriculture background. Two days were spent in direct training of the staff. The first day was on the gardening practices and planting of vegetables. Dr. Hassan Aduba'ay conducted the first day training and focused more on vegetable of the Tehama plain (see attachment). The second day conducted by Dr. Al-Kirshi and covered the planting, use and possibilities of contribution of Moringa to combat malnutrition especially among children and pregnant women (see attachment).



Figure 4: Training the PU-AMI staff

PU-AMI staff attended the Training

From FSL:

1. Waddah Alamery
2. Mr. Refat Omar Fakirah
3. Miss: Ferial Jaber Ezi Yamany
4. Mr. Khalil Shaif Saeed
5. Miss: Hind Ali Saleh
6. Muneer M. Ahmed Naji

From C4D:

1. Fuad Mohammed Ali AlHakamy

From MHT

1. Raja abdo Mohamed Ali

2 Persons from Al-Thuraya consulting attended also the training and contributed positively by the technical discussions.

In the second day of the staff training, we took also the opportunity to discuss and approve the plan of the beneficiaries training (plan of training, who should accompany the trainer from PU-AMI staff, when and to which district).



Figure 5: Preparation of the land for planting with help of the trained PU-AMI staff and Al-Thuraya team

4.3.2. Training of the beneficiaries

i. Theoretical training

Started Tuesday 17 October, overlapped with practical training by Monday 30 October 2017 and completed by Monday, 8 November.

Visualizations are main tools used by the theoretical training courses. 39 posters have been prepared, designed and printed in banners. The posters grouped in seven categories to cover the following aspects:

1. The significance of agricultural practices by home gardens (selection of place, soil preparation, fencing etc);
2. Planting and growing of tomatoes in home gardens;
3. Planting and growing of Okra in home gardens;
4. Planting and growing of squash in home gardens;
5. Planting and growing of arugula in home gardens;
6. Planting and growing of mallow in home gardens;
7. The role of Moringa planting in home gardens to combat malnutrition by poor families.



Figure 6: Theatrical training of the beneficiaries

ii. Practical training

The practical training courses lunched immediately after distribution of tools and seeds namely, Monday 30 October 2017 and lasted till Sunday, 19 November.

The practical training course divided in two main activities namely:

First Activity: The planting in seedlings beds:

- Tomatoes;
- Okra;
- Squash;

First Activity: Direct seed planting in land gardens:

- Tomatoes
- Okra
- Squash
- Mallow
- Arugula

The distribution of seeds (quantities) to the beneficiaries detailed in the attachment (pl. see seeds and Material specification)



Figure 7: Practical training of the beneficiaries

Table 5 and table 6 reflect the total beneficiaries trained and the total gardens planted in both districts. In Almansuriyah and Almeghlaf.

Tab. 5 Numbers of women trained and gardens planted in Al-Mansuriyah district

No	Village	Number of women trained	Number of gardens planted
1	Deer Alwali	54	54
2	Deer Almaqbuly	10	10
3	AlSaqeiah	10	10
4	AlHabeel	27	27
5	AlJurub	28	28
6	AlKalaliah	11	11
7	AlNa'amiyah الشهاب	10	10
	Total	150	150

Tab. 6: Numbers of women trained and gardens planted in Al-Meghlaf district

No	Village	Number of women trained	Number of gardens planted
1	Albustan	29	29
2	AlHabeel	21	21
3	Ali Omer	19	19
4	Ghayan	22	22
5	Bani Salah	6	6
6	Alhajaryah	7	7
7	Alghazeerah	29	29
8	AlQuchry	17	17
	Total	150	150



Figure 8: Crushing leafs of the neem plant (*Azderecta indica*) and prepare plant as natural pesticides to control pests and diseases on vegetable crops

4.4. Kitchen garden supervision and follow up

Started: 19 November 2017

completed 28 December 2017

Implementation of the knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries

The main objective of this phase was to go around and visit all the 300 gardens at least one time to follow up their gardening activities and insure the implementation of the knowledge acquired during the training courses. The agricultural practices and plant protection activities were the main instructions given by the supervisors to the team (Al-Thuraya and PU-AMI) to insure that the beneficiaries implement what they have learnt in the theoretical and practical training courses. The supervisors along with members of the team (the follower) have interfered whenever necessary to help beneficiaries to overcome any problem.



Figure 9: follow up the implementation the knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries

4.4.1. Field visits for supervision and follow up

As the following table reflects, the field visits for follow up and supervision of the garden started on Sunday the 5.th of November by the village of Deer Alwali in Almansuriah. In Almeghlaf the field visit started on Monday the 6. Of November by the village Al-Bustan.

Tab. 7: Follow up and supervision in November and December 2017

Conducted follow up activities in November and December 2017																
Activities	District	November														
		5 Sunday	6 Monday	11 Saturday	12 Sunday	15 Wednesday	16 Thursday	19 Sunday	20 Monday	21 Tuesday	22 Wednes	23 Thursday	27 Monday	28 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	
Follow up the growing of planted seeds of vegetables and Moringa, supervision of beneficiaries and replanting	Al-Mansuriah	Deer Alwali		Al Habeeel					Deer Maqbuly & Kalaliah	Al Jareb	Saqiah	Deer Maqbuly	Alshe'eab	Ahabeel	Al Saqiah	
	Al-Meghlaf		Al Bustan	Bani Salah	Ali Omar	Ali Omar	Ghayan	Al Habeeel	Ahabeel	Al Ghazeerah	Al Qahrah	Ghayan	Ali omar	Al Habeeel	Al Habeeel	
	District	December														
								18 Monday	19 Tuesday	20 Wednesd	21 Thursday	24 Thursday	25 Monday	26 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	28 Thursday
Follow up the growing of planted seeds of vegetables and Moringa, supervision of	Al-Mansuriah								Remote contact	Remote contact	Remote contact	Deer Alwali		Al Jareb	Al Saqiah & Al Jareb	Deer Maqbuly
	Al-Meghlaf								Remote contact	Remote contact	Remote contact		Bani Salah	Al Habeeel	Al Habeeel	Al Qahrah

First round; after the practical training and by starting of the seed planting. The following points have been given to the team to be controlled in the first round:

1. **Replanting:** replanting parts of gardens especially for those beneficiaries who may have done some failures (lesson learned) during the planning of the seeds by the beneficiaries themselves after the practical training;
2. **Seedlings transfer:** seedlings must be transferred and planted in the gardens in distance of 40 cm, 30 cm and 25 cm for Squash, Tomatoes and okra, respectively;
3. **Covering stems:** Covering stems of vegetable plants with soil and let plants possibly not to come in direct and long touch with water;
4. **Control of pest and disease:** should pest or disease be appeared, beneficiaries should be educated to do one or more of the following actions:
 - Gradually **remove infected leafs** with disease or pests and burn them away from the gardens
 - **Using of neem solutions.** Since neem trees are distributed in all targeted villages. The beneficiaries have been educated how to harvest the neem leaves, grind the leaves using the kitchen stone grinder, add enough water to the grinded leaves and apply the solution on the infected crops;
 - **Smoking the plants with drayed cow dung** in the evening to control small insects;
 - **Dusting** the plants with fine soil;
 - **Spry with water** and/or use the **yellow traps**, they have learned during the training.

Second round, after growing of the crops and during the harvest

In the second phase of the follow up, we have focused more on the following points:

1. **Crop growing:** status of the growing of the crops;
2. **Replanting** of those parts of the gardens either not grew or they have already consumed (arugula, mallow.);
3. **Control of pest** and diseases without pesticides using agricultural practices and neem solutions (see above);
4. **Crop harvest;** Harvest crops without making any damage to the roots, the stems or the fruit;
5. **Crop consumption:** ask the beneficiaries in all villages if they start to consume the crops;
6. **Plantation of additional crops:** record of new planted crops (if beneficiaries plant other crops in addition to those seeds distributed by PU-AMI)
7. **Surplus of harvested crops:** ask the beneficiaries whether the harvested crops is used for own family or share the surplus with the neighboring families.

4.4.2. Growing and consuming of vegetables

The following tables reflect the crops found good grown in the gardens, the daily crops consumed and pest and diseases found on some crops.

Tab. 8: Crops grown, harvested and consumed (Figures from the second half of December 2017)

District Al-Mansuriah																		
NO	Village	Crops found grown in the gardens						Daily crops harvested and consumed by the beneficiaries						Pest and diseases found on crops				
		Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula	Moringa	Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula	Moringa	Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula
1	Al Habeel																	
2	Deer Alwali																	
3	Deer Maqbuly																	
4	Kalaliah																	
5	Al Jareb																	
6	Saqiah																	
7	Alshe'eab																	
District Al-Meghlaf																		
NO	Village	Crops found grown in the gardens						Daily crops harvested and consumed by the beneficiaries						Pest and diseases found on crops				
		Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula	Moringa	Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula	Moringa	Tomatoes	Squash	Okra	Mallow	Arugula
1	Ali Omar																	
2	Ghyan																	
3	Bani Salah																	
4	Al-Hajaryah																	
5	Ahabeel																	
6	Al-Bustan																	
7	Al-Ghazeerah																	
8	Al-Quhrah																	

4.4.3. Overall comments

1. By some beneficiaries arugula and mallow is completely harvested and consumed and the beneficiaries have planted the beds for the second time,
2. Some of the beneficiaries were so sensitized that they brought to their gardens new seeds and planted one or more additional crops beside the already seeds given by PU-AMI.
 - a. Pepper, local tomatoes, beans, chili, Sponge gourd, Guar, Radish were observed in the gardens by some beneficiaries in both districts;
 - b. Hibiscuses and at least in one garden we found citrus and Sugar apple (*Annona squamosa*).
3. Women were helped in preparing new beds and replanting of crops (mostly arugula, mallow) as well as in transfer of the seedling to the gardens and in planting the moringa seedling;
4. The beneficiaries have started consuming their planted seeds in all villages as the following:
 - a. In **Almansuriah** district the targeted families are consuming:
 - Deer Al Wali, squash, okra, mallow and arugula;
 - Deer Al Maqbuli, mallow and arugula;
 - Alkalaliah, mallow and arugula;
 - Al Jareb, squash, okra, mallow and arugula;
 - Al Sheab, okra, mallow and arugula;
 - Al Habeel, mallow and arugula;
 - Al Saqiah, squash, okra, mallow and arugula;
 - b. In **Almeghlaf**
 - Ali Omar and Al Habeel, beneficiaries eat mallow and arugula;
 - All other villages, they eat squash, Mallow and arugula;
5. **Plant pests and diseases:**

The **White fly** was found starting by the end of November on Squash in Almansuriah district;
6. **Tomatoes**

Tomatoes grow and starting flowering in some villages like Assaqiah and Aljareb of Almansuriah district;
7. **Recommendation relating to tomatoes:** If there is possibility for distribution of seed, we recommend dropping tomatoes and replacing it with eggplant;
8. **Seeds availability:** Few beneficiaries still have some seeds of one or more crops.

5. Obstacles

Two main obstacles:

- The first one is the control of pests and disease without pesticides. We have to overcome this obstacle by different actions e.g. using plant materials (beneficiaries will be advised how to prepare neem solutions and spray it on the plants), physical methods (dusting with soft soil), agricultural practices (removing of infected leaves, removing of infected and narrow plants, smoking with animal dungs etc);

The outbreak of the White fly and the pumpkin fruit worm have been controlled with good success by applying of neem solutions to the infected plants

- The increase price of diesel due to the last ongoing embargo by the coalition affects negatively the continuous availability of water for irrigation.

Beneficiaries have, as possible as they can, brought and save water for the gardens in the water container distributed by PU-AMI.



Figure 10: Finally, harvesting and consume of vegetables in the gardens of beneficiaries