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IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL AREAS. CASE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) IN THE BAMANGA-BENGAMISA SECTOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF TSHOPO IN DR CONGO; FROM 2003 TO 2006.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to discover, through the various actions of PAM, the contribution of the latter to the tangible and visible improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the population of the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector.

Specifically, it pursues the following objectives:

- Determine the different areas of intervention of PAM;
- Determine the different activities carried out by PAM in this environment;
- Detect the effects of these interventions in the environment;
- Highlight their impact on the living conditions of the beneficiary population after the intervention.

On this, the method to which we referred for this study is called "systemic". It was a question of looking for in-puts (the different areas of intervention, the objectives chosen) and out-puts (what they were able to produce on the ground) as well as the strategies adopted for the intervention. From the pre-survey, we thus constituted a represented sample of 30 people per village, i.e. 10 men, 10 women, 5 boys and 5 girls.

However, after our investigations, this study reveals a virtual flaw and/or failure of the project (PAM) in the environment under study, given the fact that the actions carried out (in-puts) by the WFP did not give the best expected results (out-puts). However, this situation (failure) is 70% of the responsibility of WFP and 30% of the local population, due to lack of organization of the local steering committee after the start of the project. Table 08 below clearly presents the causes of MPA failure in the study setting.

KEYWORDS: impact, intervention, NGO, international, WFP, sector, province, DR Congo.

INTRODUCTION

Any novelty attracts the attention of researchers. Thus, our attention has been drawn to the fact that many NGOs, both national and international, are scrambling to intervene in this or that other area of the social life of the urban or rural population, with the aim of improving the living conditions of the population concerned.

Thus, we want to detect the impacts of the interventions of the international NGO PAM in the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector of Banalia Territory.

The haste by which many NGOs approach both urban and rural populations a few decades ago continues to challenge several researchers.

A lot of research and studies have been done in this direction.

- ABWANA (2006), in its work on post-post interventions
- Conflicts of international NGOs, wishing to make a sociological reading of Handicap International's actions in the hinterland of Kisangani, acknowledged, at the end of its research that:

- Some activities have been carried out. This is the case of mine clearance, awareness-raising, care for mine victims, training of C.P.A.M.U. (Committee for the Prevention of Mine Accidents and Uxo);
- Other activities have been carried out, but have not been fully achieved. They remained incomplete and contributed only partially to the improvement of the living standards of the populations concerned;
- The mines are still in the forest, behind the houses, and a large part of the population still lives as before the intervention;
- Handicap International had two other missions unknown to the members: that of seeking money by using the population as its hobbyhorse on the one hand, and on the other hand, that of politics, with the aim of seeking to control and dominate the Congolese state.

MANGBOLO (2008) evaluated the interventions of the NGO "J.R.S." (Jesuit Refugee Service) in the locality of Mobi. According to his research, he arrived at the following results:

- 100% of the respondents, JRS's intervention in their environment is positively appreciated and has a positive impact on the social of the population;
- 62.5% of respondents welcomed the construction of health centres because they believe that health is priceless;

- The construction of the school is supported by 37.5% of respondents.

Despite all these assessments, it should be noted that the needs of the population met by JRS were not raised by the grassroots, but by the NGO JRS.

Finally, LISONGI (2008), while doing the socio-economic analysis of FAO's development actions in the Hinterland of Kisangani, precisely in the village of Batiabombilo II, invalidates the hypothesis formulated in his work, because his research has led to the following results:

- He recognizes that an age group between 30 and 50 years of age is very interested in agricultural activities and can produce properly. This was expressed by 76.6% of respondents;
- FAO's intervention does not reach all farmers. Out of a US\$400 envelope, they received only US\$80 for the field of propagation of healthy cassava cuttings;
- FAO's activities or actions are negatively perceived by 63.3% of these populations;
- 70% of these populations say that FAO's support does not improve their socio-economic situation.

Nevertheless, they suggest that farmers learn to take care of themselves and stop relying on third parties and that donations or support no longer pass through intermediary NGOs and finally that the State resume its responsibilities of supervision of farmers.

In addition to this work, we too want to discover in WFP's actions the strengths and weaknesses of the latter in order to identify their impacts and make some suggestions.

Thus, in the field of development that concerns us, we ask ourselves the following question: what is the impact of the interventions of international NGOs in rural areas, and more specifically the interventions of WFP in the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector?

In other words, we want to see the degree of these interventions in this sector.

By definition, the hypothesis is a guess, a possibility.

And according to KIMONI (2009), in any research work, when we talk about the hypothesis, we are referring to a provisional statement that we make of something regardless of its possibility or impossibility of being realized.

Taking into account the acceptance of this hypothetical concept, we assume that WFP interventions would have a positive impact on the way of life of the population of the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector from awareness-raising, extension and support in the field of food and agriculture.

Our work aims to discover, through the various actions of PAM, the contribution of the latter to the tangible and visible improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the population of the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector.

As for the objectives pursued, this work aims to:

- Determine the different areas of intervention of PAM;
- Determine the different activities carried out by PAM in this environment;
- Detect the effects of these interventions in the environment;
- Highlight their impact on the living conditions of the beneficiary population after the intervention.

On this, we will compare the objectives that WFP has set itself, the strategies or means envisaged, the expected results and the results achieved.

Code	Village	Persons					
		H	F	G	F	Total	%
01	Bambane	10	10	5	5	30	100
02	Bambolowi I	10	10	5	5	30	100
03	Bambue	10	10	5	5	30	100

Source: Our field survey, January-April 2011

Legend:

1. H: Male
2. F: Female
3. G: Boy
4. f: Girl
5. %: Percentage

1.3.4. Investigation itself

To collect the data, we used certain research techniques, namely:

- The interview technique: the interview we did in the field was structured. Based on the interview guide duly developed in advance; We collected oral information. On this, the number and order of questions in the investigation protocol were well respected;

- The documentary technique: some data inaccessible by the interview were obtained through the documentation, including some general theories, geographical and historical facts, etc.

1.3.5. Data analysis templates

To analyse the data, we adopted to classify them according to their degree of similarity and recurrence in stages before compiling them in the tables.

1.3.6. Statistical analysis

In our study, we carried out the statistical analysis of the results by calculating arithmetic means and relative frequencies or percentages.

1. The arithmetic mean

The arithmetic mean is the sum that is expressed by the symbol \bar{X} . It is equal to the sum of the values obtained

I. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

1.1. Presentation of the study environment

The Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector is located in the Territory of Banalia, District of Tshopo, Province Orientale.

This sector covers an area of 95,000 hectares extending from kilometre point 18 to kilometre point 120 on the Kisangani-Buta Road axis.

It is bounded to the north by the Chief of Banalia Territory, to the south by the Lubuya-Bera Sector, to the west by the Locality of Gazi-Weko and to the east by the large forest of the Bafwasende Territory.

The Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector is entirely covered by equatorial forest and has a fairly large hydrography.

With an equatorial climate, this area has the following geographical coordinates according to POSHO (1996).

0°59' north latitude, 25°14' east longitude, with an average altitude of 450 m; That's why it rains almost all year round.

1.2. Study material

Our study had as material the WFP project with the population of the Bamanga-Bengamisa sector.

WFP is the UN food aid agency. The largest humanitarian organization in the world. WFP mainly provides food to hungry people.

The mission of the World Food Programme is to eradicate hunger and poverty in the world by responding to emergency needs and supporting economic and social development.

WFP food assistance is particularly focused on women and children, the age groups most affected by hunger and poverty.

In addition, PAM is the main provider of nutritious meals to poor schoolchildren. Its global campaign aims to get malnourished children into school and eradicate the problem of child malnutrition. It is with this in mind that PAM's actions make it possible to:

- Reinvigorate communities for responsible care;
- Encourage community participation in endogenous development;
- Promote a change of mentality in everyday life;
- Develop the cultural system;
- Awaken women's awareness of their role in society;
- Promote the education of children.

PAM's intervention consists of project identification, execution and operational monitoring. Since WFP's programme focuses on poverty reduction, food for hungry people and development assistance, its action is gradually expanding from one sector to another.

1.3. Methodology

1.3.1. The method

The method we referred to for this study is called "systemic". It was a question of seeking the in-puts (the different areas of intervention, the objectives chosen) and the out-puts (what they were able to produce on the ground) as well as the strategies adopted for the intervention.

1.3.2. The pre-survey

In order to judge the viability of the data to be collected, the hypotheses considered, the number of subjects to be investigated and the interview guide, it was important for us to start with the pre-survey.

This is how we were able to retain a small sample of three villages (Bambane, Bambolowi I and Bambue) From these villages, we selected nine subjects of investigation per village, i.e. 27 respondents.

1.3.3. Sampling

From the pre-survey, we thus constituted a represented sample of 30 people per village, i.e. 10 men, 10 women, 5 boys and 5 girls.

This sample was drawn at random from people who had participated in the various actions carried out by WFP in each village.

The table below presents the sample of survey subjects.

$$x1 = \frac{1}{n} \varepsilon \sum_t^n = 1xi \text{ with } X = \text{Average (Dagnelie, 1975)}$$

$$\sum = \text{somme}$$

X_i = observation

2. Relative frequency

Relative frequency

The relative frequency is defined by the following expression:

$$\text{Percentage (\%)} = \frac{\text{sommes des observation}}{\text{taille de l'échantillon}} \times 100$$

Ou $\sum_n^{x_i} x100$ (Dagnelie, 1975)

With $\sum xi = \text{total d'observation}$

n = sample size

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

2.1. Presentation of results

This section identifies the activities carried out by the JLP in the study environment.

2.1.1. Distribution of agricultural equipment

Table 2. Distributed agricultural equipment

Codes	Themes
1.	Machetes
2.	Hoes
3.	Spades
4.	Watering cans

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

The table above shows WFP distributed machetes, hoes, spades and watering cans to the local population to support agricultural production.

2.1.2. Types of crops targeted for seed multiplication

Table 3. WFP-supported crops

Codes	Themes
1.	Pineapple
2.	Manioc
3.	Bean
4.	Other (amaranths, eggplants and chives)

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

The table above shows that WFP had mainly supported pineapple, cassava and bean crops in the environment to multiply seeds. In addition, it also supported certain crops such as amaranths, eggplants, and chives.

2.1.3. Support for living according to social structures

Table 4. Types of support according to social structures

Codes	Themes	
	Types of support	Social structures concerned
1	Support for agricultural work (food for work VCT)	Agricultural households
2	Nutritional support	Kindergarten; Health centers; Nutrition Centre
3	Support for training (live against VCF training)	

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

From this table above, it is noted that WFP has distributed food to farm households to support agricultural work in what he calls for its "live for work" (VCT) programme; in kindergartens, health centres and nutrition centres, WFP has provided nutritional support and, finally, WFP supported the training of peasant women.

This is the programme that PAM calls "Living for Training" (VCF), in what it also calls "Enhanced Commitment to Women (ERF).

2.1.4. Types of food distributed

Table 5. Food distributed by WFP

Codes	Themes
1.	Beans
2.	Semolina
3.	Soy
4.	Rice
5.	Sugar

6.	Salt
7.	Oil

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

The table above states that the food distributed by WFP to the local population is beans, semolina, soybeans, rice, sugar, salt and oil.

2.1.5. Expected effects from its actions

Table 6. Expected effects according to actions

Codes	Actions carried out	Expected effects
1	Food distribution in nutrition centres, health facilities and schools	Nutritional improvement
2	Pineapple, cassava, bean, amaranth, eggplant and ciboules	Seed multiplication
3	Distribution of agricultural equipment	Ensure the local operation of nutritional centres and support the sick
4	Food Against Work (VCT)	Rehabilitation of the Yambela-Yangambi road (10 Km)
5	Food for Training (VCF)	Literacy of peasant women

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

It emerges from this table above that WFP had envisaged five types of actions: Food distribution in certain social structures (kindergartens, health centres and nutritional centres) to provide nutrients to

the local population; pineapple, cassava, bean, amaranth, chives and eggplants to multiply seeds; the distribution of agricultural materials to ensure the local functioning of nutritional centers and support the sick; the distribution of food to households to facilitate the rehabilitation of 10 km of the Yambelo-Yangambi road ; the distribution of food for the care of peasant women in order to achieve their literacy.

2.1.6. Effects produced (Results achieved)

Table 7. Results achieved for WFP actions

Codes	Actions carried out	Effects achieved
1	Food distribution in nutrition centres, health facilities and schools	Negative
2	Pineapple, cassava, bean, amaranth, eggplant and ciboules crops	Negative
3	Distribution of agricultural equipment	Negative
4	Food for Work (VCT)	Negative
5	Food for Training (VCF)	Negative

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

From the reading made in Table 07 above, there is a virtual flaw and/or failure of the project (PAM) in the environment under study, given the fact that the actions carried out (in-put) by the WFP did not give the best expected results (out-put). However, this situation (failure) is 70% of the responsibility of WFP and 30% of the local population, due to lack of organization of the local steering committee after the start of the project. Table 08 below clearly presents the causes of MPA failure in the study setting.

2.1.7. Causes of the failure of MAP actions in the community

Table 8. Causes of failure

Codes	Themes	Actual	%
1.	- Lack of analysis of the situation of the environment (lack of identification of problems and needs)	15	50
2.	- Lack of organization of local structures (local committees) for monitoring or recourse to external structures (from Kisangani).	6	20
3.	- Lack of regular monitoring of activities	3	10
4.	- Perpetuation of addiction	5	16,66
5.	- Designing projects from above	1	3,34
	Total	30	100

Source: Our field surveys May 2011

It emerges from the analysis of this table 8 that out of a sample of 30 respondents, 15 or 50% presented as the main cause of failure the lack of analysis of the situation of the environment, followed by lack of organization of structures with 20%, and the design of projects from above appears with 3.34%.

2.2. Discussion

Like these latest results, it is clear that the NGO PAM, like all international NGOs, sins by its dirigiste action. It arrives on the field of intervention with ready-to-carry strategies, often erroneous, without substantial relations with the intervention environments. The judgments of FREUD (1988:61) on this subject meet our appreciation when he says that (NGOs working in rural development no longer take into account the constraints inherent in any intervention... ", because as he adds "we will act in a region without wanting what it represents".

Thus, it can be seen that the interventions of MAP have been carried out; without analysis of the situation: This is why they have not identified the problems of the environment (the real needs) whereas "it is the geographical, economic, social, cultural and political framework, as well as the resources, knowledge and skills of the target groups" (BMZ et al. 1987: 239) that must be studied and that must determine the objectives and activities, approaches and methods, conditions of satisfaction.

Indeed, it should be emphasized that "the analysis of the situation is an essential approach that serves to identify the problems, to determine the objectives of the programs, to deduce the activities to be undertaken and the themes to be popularized and finally, to seek effective approaches and methods of extension" (idem).

In addition, TRI (DEFOUR, 1994:45) distinguishes between development action (mobilization of human, material and technical resources) and the purpose of this same development: To satisfy the needs of the population (objective basic needs), the determination of these being made by the population of its needs that planning can achieve them.

Without organization of local structures that were to ensure the management or monitoring of activities by resorting to structures external to the intervention environment, that is to say the city of Kisangani. Thus, it can be inferred that there was no good or effective coordination of activities, since this was by far intermittent.

In the light of all the above, it emerges that PAM's action in this environment consisted in perpetuating the population's dependence on the outside world. It has therefore perpetrated a wait-and-see attitude instead of influencing self-care.

The design of development actions from the top (i.e. from above) does not make it possible to discover the real needs, although it allows to discover the feelings.

On this subject, DEFOUR (op.cit:308) notes significantly the difference between the discovery of felt needs and real needs: "a felt need is not always the essence of the problem". for example, the children of a village are threatened by Kwashiorkor; the need felt is the immediate cure of what people take for a microbial disease: they will ask for cures and a dispensary. But the real cause of Kwashiorkor, which is a deficiency and not a disease, is the imbalance of the diet, the lack of protein. The real need is therefore: improved nutrition, protein intake, crop diversification, small livestock breeding, installation of a fish food plant.

This calls into question the fact of arriving in an environment with ready-made ideas and imposing them instead of scrutinizing the real situation.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The main purpose of this research is to discover, through the various actions of PAM, the contribution of the latter to the tangible and visible improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the population of the Bamanga-Bengamisa Sector.

Specifically, it pursues the following objectives:

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In the light of all the above, it emerges that PAM's action in this environment consisted in perpetuating the population's dependence on the outside world. It has therefore perpetrated a wait-and-see attitude instead of influencing self-care.

This situation affirms that the design of development actions from the top (i.e. from above) does not make it possible to discover the real needs, although it allows to discover the feelings.

Of these results, it is imperative to suggest the following to:

- NGDO: to always put beforehand a team of experts who can anticipate the project on the intervention area in order to inventory the real needs of the targeted populations than to come up with ready-to-carry ideas for its imposition in the targeted region.
- To the beneficiaries (local population): to organize themselves into a local steering committee that can ensure the sustainability of the project after the departure of the latter.

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