ブルキナファソ
ゴマ生産支援プロジェクト
終了時評価調査報告書

2019 年 10 月

独立行政法人
国際協力機構（JICA）
農村開発部

農村
JR
19-032

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序　　文

独立行政法人国際協力機構（JICA）は、ブルキナファソ国と締結した討議議事録（R/D）に基づき、2014 年 10 月から 5 年間の予定で、技術協力プロジェクト「ゴマ生産支援プロジェクト」を実施しています。

今般、同プロジェクトの協力期間終了を目前に控え、協力期間中の成果と実績を振り返るとともに、今後の取り組みを整理するべく、評価 5 項目の観点からの評価を実施し、プロジェクト実施関係者と協議を行うための評価調査団を 2019 年 3 月 10 日から 3 月 27 日及び同年 6 月 9 日から 6 月 22 日にかけて派遣しました。

本報告書は、こうした一連の調査並びに協議の結果を取りまとめたものであり、プロジェクトに係る今後の協力の方向性の検討にあたり広く関係者に活用され、ひいては日本・ブルキナファソ両国の一層の協力関係の推進に寄与することを願うものです。

ここに、本調査にご協力いただいた内外関係各位に深く感謝申し上げるとともに、引き続き一層のご支援をお願いする次第です。

2019 年 10 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構
農村開発部長　牧野　耕司

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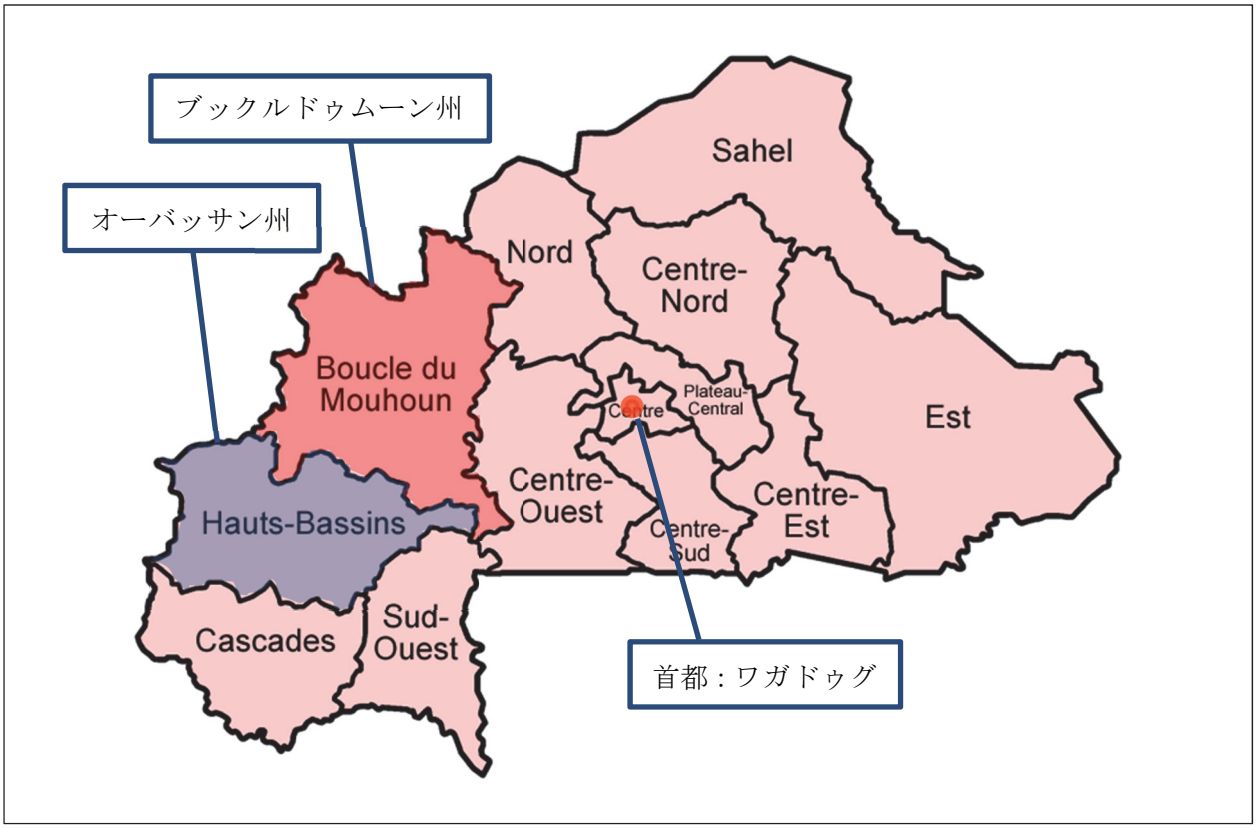
プロジェクト位置図
（ブルキナファソ国）



プロジェクト対象地域：ワガドゥグ、ブックルドゥムーン州（BM）、オーバッサン州（HB）

写　　真

研修で使用した紙芝居
（2019 年 3 月 19 日･HB プロジェクト事務所）

種子生産イラストマニュアル
（2019 年 3 月 19 日･HB プロジェクト事務所）

HB 中間業者からのヒアリング
（2019 年 3 月 20 日・ボボデュラッソ）

BM 中間業者の保管倉庫
（2019 年 3 月 16 日・デドゥグ）

農民グループからのヒアリング
（2019 年 3 月 22 日・HB）

農民グループからのヒアリング
（2019 年 3 月 21 日・HB）

略　語　表

略　語	正式名称（仏文/英文）	日本語
ANACES-B	L'Association nationale des commerçants et exportateurs de sésame du Burkina	ブルキナゴマ承認輸出業者全国組合
BM	Boucle du Mouhoun region	ブックルドゥムーン州
C/P	Counterpart Personnel	カウンターパート
CPR	Centre de Promotion Rurale	農村振興センター
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	開発援助委員会
DGESS	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles	セクター調査･計画･統計総局（農業・水利省）
DGPER	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rural	農村経済振興総局（農業･水利省）
DGPV	Direction Générale des Productions Végétales	植物生産総局（農業・水利省）
DPAAH	Direction Provinciale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques	県農業・水利局
DRAAH	Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques	州農業・水利局
DVRD	Direction de la Vulgarisation et de la Recherche-Développement	普及・開発研究局
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	西アフリカ諸国経済共同体
FBS	Farmer Business School	農民経営学校
FFS	Farmer Field School	農民圃場の学校
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	国際農業開発基金
IFC	International Finance Corporation	国際金融公社
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	ドイツ国際協力公社
HB	Hauts-Bassins region	オーバッサン州
INERA	Institut National pour l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole	国立環境農業研究所
INTERSEB	Interprofession Sésame du Burkina Faso	ブルキナファソゴマフィリエール職業組織
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee	合同調整委員会
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構
LWR	Lutheran World Relief	世界ルーテル救済（国際 NGO）
MAAH	Ministère de l'Agriculture, et des Aménagements Hydrauliques	農業・水利省
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	経済開発協力機構

略　語	正式名称（仏文/英文）	日本語
OJT	On-the-Job Training	オン・ザ・ジョブ・トレーニング
PDM	Project Design Matrix (Cadre logique du Projet)	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PDSA	Projet de Développement des Semences Améliorées	優良種子プロジェクト
PNDES	Plan National de Développement Économique et Social	国家経済社会開発計画
PNSR	Programme National du Secteur Rural	農村開発セクター国家プログラム
PO	Plan of Operations	プラン・オブ・オペレーション
PRPS-BF	Projet de Renforcement de la Production du Sésame du Burkina Faso	ブルキナファソゴマ生産支援プロジェクト
R/D	Record of Discussions	討議議事録
SCADD	Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable	成長の加速化と持続可能な開発のための戦略
SNS	Service National des Semences	国家種子課
UAT	Unité d’Animation Technique	技術指導ユニット
ZAT	Zone d’Appui Technique	技術支援エリア担当

評価調査結果要約表

１．案件の概要		
国名：ブルキナファソ		案件名：ゴマ生産支援プロジェクト
分野：農村開発		援助形態：技術協力プロジェクト
所轄部署：農村開発部		協力金額：約 4 億 6,500 万円
協力期間	（R/D）： 2014 年 10 月 1 日～ 2019 年 9 月 30 日	先方関係機関：農業・水利省（MAAH）農村経済振興総局（DGPER）、MAAH 植物生産総局（DGPV）、国立環境農業研究所（INERA）、ブックルドゥムーン州農業・水利局（DRAAH-BM）、オーバッサン州農業・水利局（DRAAH-HB）
		日本側協力機関：株式会社 VSOC、公益社団法人国際農林業協働協会
		他の関連協力：なし

１－１　協力の背景と概要

ブルキナファソの農村部においてゴマは伝統的に栽培されてきた作物である。耐旱性が比較的強く、土地が痩せていても育つため、多くの農家で栽培されているが、粗放栽培が主であるため、種子は自家採種したものを利用しているのが現状である。一般的に、国内におけるゴマの需要は少なく、家庭ではソースの材料として利用する程度であり、加工分野においても零細な規模でのゴマを使ったビスケットや搾油が中心であるため、市場で取引される量もわずかである。このため、2000 年代前半までのゴマの国内総生産量は、10,000～20,000t/年程度で推移していた。

近年ブルキナファソの輸出産品として重要な位置づけとなっている綿の国際価格が下降を続けており、換金作物としての価値が相対的に低下してきたため、これに代わる輸出作物及びそれら輸出作物の多様化という観点から、政府がゴマを含む油糧作物・種子の振興を進めてきた結果､次第にその生産面積と生産量が増加してきた｡特に 2008 年以降は生産量が急増しており、輸出総額の 3 位を占め（ブルキナファソ統計人口院、2008）ブルキナファソの経済にとってその重要度が高まってきている。

ブルキナファソは 2010 年 2 月に成長の加速化と持続可能な開発のための戦略（Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable：SCADD）を策定し、農業セクターを成長加速化のための優先セクターと位置づけている。さらに、ゴマを含む油糧作物は国際市場への輸出可能性の高い産業として注目されており、ブルキナファソ政府はゴマ産業を強化することを目的とする技術協力プロジェクト「ゴマ生産支援プロジェクト」（以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す）をわが国に要請した。これを受け、JICA は 2013 年 9 月に詳細計画策定調査団を派遣し、本プロジェクトの枠組みを決定した。その後、同国に派遣されていた農業・農村開発政策アドバイザーが本プロジェクトの総括を兼任し、加えて 2014 年 10 月に長期専門家（コミュニティ開発/業務調整）を派遣した。これをもって本プロジェクトが正式に開始され、2014 年 10 月から 2019 年 9 月までの 5 年間の予定で協力を実施している。

１－２　協力内容

（1）上位目標：対象地域のゴマの生産性が改善される

(2) プロジェクト目標：プロジェクト対象農家のゴマの生産性と収入が改善される

(3) 成果 1：ゴマ栽培の適正技術と知識の開発と普及がなされる

成果 2：ゴマ新品種の選定が行われる

成果 3：認証種子生産農家数と認証種子生産量が増加する

成果 4：ゴマ関係者のマーケティング能力が改善される

(4) 投入（評価時点）

1) 日本側

・日本人専門家：2014 年 10 月より 3 名の長期専門家が派遣されている（合計 63.8 人/月）。長期専門家の担当分野は、チーフアドバイザー/技術顧問、コミュニティ開発/業務調整、営農/栽培。また、2016 年 2 月より 10 名の短期専門家が派遣された（合計 91.9 人/月）。短期専門家の担当分野は、総括/ゴマフィリエール形成支援、副総括/流通、普及 1（FFS/FBS 実施・運営）、普及 2（農民組織化）、普及 3（視聴覚教材）/業務調整、収穫後処理、農薬管理、通訳。

・機材供与：プロジェクト車両、トラクター、事務機器等の機材がプロジェクト活動のために調達された。機材調達の合計額は 2017 年 4 月時点で FCFA 93,938,248（約 1,804 万円）[1]である。中間レビュー以降に供与された機材はない。

・本邦研修：合計 20 名が本邦研修に参加した（2015 年：8 名、2016 年：12 名）。また、3 名が第三国研修（ルワンダ）に参加した。中間レビュー以降の実施はない。

・プロジェクト運営活動実施費:2018 年 12 月末時点で、合計 4 億 6,543 万 1,000 円（FCFA 2,423,236,320）が支出されている。

2) ブルキナファソ側

・カウンターパート（Counterpart Personnel：C/P）配置：15 名（ナショナル・コーディネーター/プロジェクト・ダイレクター1 名、プロジェクトリーダー1 名、C/P 職員 13 名）

・施設・土地手配：4 カ所の試験圃場と 3 カ所の日本人専門家の執務スペース（プロジェクト事務所）がブルキナファソ側から提供されている。

・ローカルコスト負担：FCFA 114,978,750（約 2,208 万 3,969 円、2014 年と 2015 年は予算申請したものの予算配分がなかったため、左記の金額は 2016～2018 年の総額）

２．評価調査団の概要

調査者	担当分野	氏　名	所　属
日本側	団長/総括	野口 伸一	JICA 農村開発部 農業・農村開発第二グループ 第五チーム 課長
	協力企画	阿部 剛	JICA 農村開発部 農業・農村開発第二グループ 第五チーム 調査役
	評価分析	岡野 鉄平	株式会社アイコンズ コンサルタント
ブルキナファソ側	Mr. TRAORE S. Lionel Daniel		農業・水利省（MAAH）セクター調査・計画・統計総局（DGESS）
	Mr. Bationo Jacques		MAAH 農村経済振興総局（DGPER）

[1] FCFA 1= JPY 0.192070/JICA 統制レート 2019 年 3 月

調査期間	2019 年 3 月 10 日～3 月 27 日 2019 年 6 月 9 日～6 月 22 日	評価種類：終了時評価

３．評価結果の概要

３－１　実績の確認

（1）活動実績

終了時評価時点で、すべての活動が計画どおりに進捗しており、計画に大きな遅延はみられない。プロジェクトの最終段階となる現在は、ゴマ品種の特性確認や新品種の選定については活動が終了しているが、引き続きプロジェクト目標の達成に向けた、ゴマ生産の適正技術の普及や種子生産に係る研修が実施されている。なお、本研修の成果は農民間普及により対象地域での横展開を図るものであることから、本プロジェクトでは研修参加者による農民指導についてもモニタリング・フォローアップを行っている。

（2）成果の達成状況

各成果の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

	PDM 指標	達成状況
成果 1	1-1. 中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材〔FFS/FBS（農民圃場の学校/農民経営学校)、農民能力強化〕が開発される	100%達成
	1-2. 180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する	100%達成
	1-3. FFS/FBS に参加した農家の 90%以上が複数の技術を活用する	100%達成
成果 2	2-1. 1 種以上の新品種が種子登録のために選定される	100%達成
	2-2. 品種選択と基礎・育種のための技術ガイダンスが策定される	100%達成
成果 3	3-1. 中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材（種子生産）が開発される	100%達成
	3-2. 180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する	100%達成
	3-3. 対象グループの半数以上で、少なくとも 1 名の種子生産農家が登録される	100%達成
	3-4. 年間平均 60ha 以上の認定種子生産面積が対象種子生産者により申請される	100%達成
成果 4	4-1. ゴマの品質管理に関する研修資料が作成される	100%達成
	4-2. ゴマ関係者を対象とした品質管理に関するトレーニング/セッション/ワークショップが 10 回以上実施される	90%達成
	4-3. 1 社以上の ANACES-B（ブルキナゴマ承認輸出業者全国組合）メンバーが日本の輸入業者と直接契約を結ぶ	0%達成

成果 1：ゴマ栽培の適正技術と知識の開発と普及がなされる

成果 1 に設定された、3 つの指標はすべて達成されている。指標 1-1 については、研修年度ごとに研修 TOR が作成され、成果品として 13 点の教材が作成されるとともに、各研修コースの研修用資料が作成された。指標 1-2 については、2016～2018 年の 3 年間の研修に 191 名が研修に参加した。さらに、2019 年は 18 グループ、72 名の参加を予定しており、プロジェクト終了時点で合計 263 名が研修を修了している見込みである。指標 3 については、すべての農家が活用している技術が複数あることが確認された。

成果 2：ゴマ新品種の選定が行われる

成果 2 に設定された、2 つの指標はどちらも達成されている。指標 2-1 については、PAKRE SAAYA、BO NOGORA、A KILOM の 3 品種が選定され、2018 年 2 月に品種登録申請が行われ、認証機関による確認・検査作業はすべて終了している。今後、登録に向けて必要書類への署名さえ終われば、国家品種カタログへも掲載されることになる。また、2 年分のデータは揃わなかったものの、SKC34-BDL4 と SKC35-BDL5 の 2 品種を将来の有望品種として選定し、今後のデータ取得については、C/P 機関である国立環境農業研究所（Institut National pour l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole：INERA）に託されている。指標 2-2 については、2018 年に認証種子生産テキストマニュアルを作成し、2018 年 4 月にワークショップにて承認された。マニュアルは、植物生産総局（Direction Générale des Productions Végétales：DGPV）、INERA をはじめとした関係者に配付されている。

成果 3：認証種子生産農家数と認証種子生産量が増加する

成果 3 に設定された 4 つの指標はすべて達成されている。指標 3-1 については、2018 年に認証種子生産イラストマニュアルが発行された。写真を多く使ったテキストは、州局の種子検査官をはじめとした関係者に配付され、高い評価を得ていることが確認された。指標 3-2 については、種子生産研修が、FFS/FBS ファシリテーター研修と同時に実施され、これまでに 191 名の中核農家が参加している。指標 3-3 については、対象グループの 81.3%にあたる 78 グループから、合計 96 名が種子生産農家として登録している。指標 3-4 については、2018 年 11 月の時点で、合計 57 名が種子生産の申請をしており、合計で 185ha が作付されている。2018 年の種子生産申請面積は、61.6ha となり、指標は達成されている。

成果 4：ゴマ関係者のマーケティング能力が改善される

成果 4 については、3 つの指標のうちの指標 4-2、指標 4-3 が未達成であり、このうち後者の指標は、プロジェクト終了までに達成される見込みが低い。指標 4-1 については、2016 年から実施している流通研修に用いられる研修教材が作成された。指標 4-2 については、これまでに 9 回のトレーニング/セッション/ワークショップが開催され、2019 年には 1 回以上が開催される予定である。指標 4-3 については、現時点で日本の輸入業者と直接契約を締結した ANACES-B メンバーはいない。プロジェクト完了まで半年の段階で指標達成に直接関連する具体的な活動成果がみられないことから、プロジェクト期間中に達成される見込みは低い。

(3) プロジェクト目標の達成状況

プロジェクト目標：プロジェクト対象農家のゴマの生産性と収入が改善される

プロジェクト目標に設定された 2 つの指標はどちらも達成される見込みが高い。最終的な達成判断のためには、エンドライン調査の最終結果を待つ必要があるが、指標 1「対象農家の 70%以上がゴマ生産によって収入が向上する」については、エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果において、88.5%の中核農家（有効回答 139 件中 123 件）がゴマ

生産により収入が向上していることが確認された。現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名の中核農家についても、すべて収入が向上していると回答している。また、指標 2「対象地域のゴマ生産農家の平均収量が 20%以上向上する」については、ベースライン調査結果とエンドライン調査結果の比較で、平均収量が 33.1%増加しており、研修参加前年を基準とした単収の比較でも、おおむね 20%を超えて収量が増加している。また、指標 1 と同じく、現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名の中核農家は、すべて収量が向上したと回答している。

(4) 上位目標の達成状況

上位目標：対象地域のゴマの生産性が改善される

上位目標達成に向けた基盤は構築されたものの、プロジェクト終了後のフォローアップの仕組みが整備されておらず、達成に向けて課題が残る。プロジェクトのアプローチは政府機関の援助がなくとも技術の普及が期待できる「農民間普及」を行っており、上位目標の達成に貢献するいくつかのポジティブな要素が確認された。また、プロジェクトで選定された 3 品種が国家認定されており（正確には書類への署名が未了）、今後はブルキナファソ国内に限らず、西アフリカ諸国経済共同体（Economic Community of West African States：ECOWAS）でも登録品種として承認・普及することが期待できる。

しかし、上位目標達成に向けては、プロジェクトの研修に参加した中核農家及び中核農家が指導したグループ・メンバーが周辺農家への更なる技術普及を継続していく必要がある。そのうえで、①技術普及の核となる中核農家の人数が今後増える見込みが低いこと、②フォローアップの仕組みがなく中核農家の技術の定着に不安が残ること、といった課題が残る。

３－２　評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性：「やや高い」

プロジェクト目標及び上位目標は、ブルキナファソにおける農業セクターの国家戦略及びわが国の対ブルキナファソ援助方針と整合している。ブルキナファソ政府は、2010 年 2 月に成長の加速化と持続可能な開発のための戦略（SCADD）2011-2015 を策定しており、農業セクターを成長加速化のための優先セクターと位置づけている。また、2018 年に策定された農村開発セクター国家プログラム（Programme National du Secteur Rural：PNSR-II）2016-2020 においても、ゴマを含む換金作物をブルキナファソの経済成長のための重要な要素であるとしており、さらに、国家経済社会開発計画（Plan national de Développement Économique et Social：PNDES）2016-2020 においても、成長シナリオを実現するための重要要因の一つとして、ゴマを含む換金作物の成長を挙げている。プロジェクトの目的は、地域のゴマ生産農家のニーズとも合致しており、妥当性は高い。本プロジェクトでは公的機関の支援がなくとも、農民から農民への技術普及が期待できる農民間普及のアプローチを採用しており、目標達成のための適切な手段が取られているといえる。一方、C/P のなかには、通常の業務とプロジェクト活動との関連性が薄く、積極的な関与ができなかったケースも見受けられ、実施体制に課題がみられた。

（2）有効性：「高い」

最終的な評価結果は、エンドライン調査の完了を待つ必要があるが、2019 年 3 月に実施した終了時評価調査（第 1 次）と、エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果から判断すると、プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（Project Design Matrix：PDM）で設定されたプロジェクト目標の 2 つの指標（対象ゴマ生産農家の①生産向上、②収入向上）が達成される見込みは高い。目標達成の貢献要因としては、高い意欲をもった中核農家を選定できたことが挙げられる。また、プロジェクト目標と各成果の因果関係も適切に設定されている。各成果（成果 1：適正技術・知識の開発普及、成果 2：新品種の選定、成果 3：認証種子生産者、生産量の増加、成果 4：関係者のマーケティング能力の向上）は、プロジェクトの目標を達成するために不可欠なものであり、それぞれがプロジェクト目標の達成に寄与している。

（3）効率性：「中程度」

日本側投入はおおむね適切であり、期待される成果の達成に結びついている。ブルキナファソ側の投入については、ローカルコスト負担について、中間レビュー以降一定の改善がみられたものの、依然として予算の支出額、支出時期において課題があり、予算を必要とする活動への参加が制限されたことから、C/P 職員の積極的なプロジェクトへの関与が限定的であった。また、中間レビュー時に指摘されたモニタリング・フォローアップ体制の構築についても、予算不足の課題から、現地農業普及員〔技術支援エリア担当（Zone d’Appui Technique：ZAT）/技術指導ユニット（Unité d’Animation Technique：UAT）〕を巻き込んだ活動をすることができておらず、課題が残ったままである。他のプロジェクトとの連携については、種子生産マニュアルの策定において、過去に JICA が実施した技術協力プロジェクトで作成されたマニュアルを活用している。また、ブルキナファソの農業分野で支援を行っているドイツ国際協力公社（Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit：GIZ）とは教材の活用やイベントの共催で連携している。

（4）インパクト：「中程度」

プロジェクト目標の達成を通じて、上位目標達成の基礎が構築されている。しかしながら、プロジェクト終了後数年以内に対象 2 州全域に移転された技術を普及させ、ゴマ農家の平均収量を向上させるためには、継続的な普及活動の実施が必要である。本プロジェクトによる農民間普及のアプローチは公的機関の支援がなくとも農民から農民への技術移転が期待されるものであるが、技術普及を通じて、より広い地域のゴマ農家の平均収量を向上させるためには、継続的なフォローアップが必要である。どのような体制でプロジェクト成果の普及を推進していくかが、現時点で不透明であり、上位目標達成に向けて課題が残る。一方、プロジェクトが選定した品種が国家認定されれば、ECOWAS 諸国でも登録品種として承認されることから、プロジェクトのインパクトは大きくなる。また、対象農家の生活改善においてもポジティブな波及効果がみられた。

（5）持続性：「やや高い」

政策面、技術面においては、プロジェクト終了後の持続性を大きく阻害する要因はみら

れない。一方で、中間レビュー時から引き続き、組織面、財政面においては解決すべき課題がみられた。

〈政策面〉

2018 年からゴマ戦略文書の策定が行われており、ゴマ重視のトレンドが今後も続くとみられる。C/P である農村経済振興総局（Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rural : DGPER）は、農業分野の成長に向けた政策立案、実施を所掌しており、プロジェクトの成果を踏まえた戦略の策定が期待される。

〈組織面〉

州農業・水利局（Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques : DRAAH）は高いオーナーシップをもって活動に参加しており、研修実施に係るノウハウは DRAAH のフォーカルポイントに移転されている。また、研修の計画・運営の一連のプロセスを通じた技術移転は、DGPER のフォーカルポイントに対しても行われているが、本来普及を担当する政府機関は DGPV であることから、C/P に移転された技術が今後どのように活用されるかが明確ではない。

〈財政面〉

財政面に関しては、中心的な C/P である DGPER の担当業務が流通、収穫後処理、国内消費といった業務であるなかで、プロジェクト終了後にも普及研修に十分な予算を配賦できる可能性は低いと考えられる。また、DRAAH、DGPV、INERA といった他の C/P においても活動終了後の予算配賦の見通しは立っておらず、ブルキナファソ側の C/P 予算が不十分かつ適時の予算執行が困難な状況は、今後も続くと予測される。

〈技術面〉

技術面での持続性については、中核農家に移転された技術は簡易なものが中心であり、現地調査においても十分に活用されていることが確認されている。FFS/FBS は農家から農家に技術が伝わることを主軸にした普及の仕組みであり、FFS による農民間普及のアプローチは相互扶助や共同作業に対する意識の高いブルキナファソの社会環境に合致している。また、各種マニュアル等の成果品は、プロジェクト終了後の現場での技術普及に大きく貢献できるものである。したがって、農民に普及した技術は今後も活用される可能性が高い。

３－３　効果発現に貢献した要因

・PDM の改訂により、プロジェクトの活動の見直しと指標の設定が行われ、プロジェクトの活動内容が整理された。これにより、プロジェクト関係者の共通理解の醸成が進められ、プロジェクト後半の効率的な活動の実施につながった。
・農民間普及を促進するうえで、意欲の高い中核農家を選定したことが、効果的な技術移転に貢献した。研修参加者は、7 項目からなる明確な選定基準に基づいて選定されている。
・近年の綿価格の下落により、対象地域においてゴマ生産への関心が高まり、意識の高い中核農家の確保、並びに一般農家の技術普及の促進につながった。

３－４　問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

・ブルキナファソ側の予算不足及び支出時期の遅れが円滑な活動の実施に大きく影響した。プ

ロジェクト後半の活動の多くは、ブックルドゥムーン州（Boucle du Mouhoun region：BM）、オーバッサン州（Hauts-Bassins region：HB）で実施されており、各 DRAAH からは職員の積極的な参加があった。一方、中央の C/P については、財務上の制限から出張旅費等の必要経費を支出することができず、適切な時期、回数の活動参加ができなかった。また、同じく財源の不足により、農村部の農業技術普及を担当する技術支援エリア担当（ZAT）及び技術指導ユニット（UAT）の活動費を負担することができず、活動への積極的な巻き込みが実現しなかった。ZAT/UAT は、中核農家に対するフォローアップ・モニタリングにおいて重要な役割を期待されていたが、現段階で、プロジェクト終了後を見据えた協働体制は構築されていない。

・一部の C/P の本来業務とプロジェクトの活動内容にギャップがあるため、プロジェクトの成果の継続的な活用をだれが行うかが依然として不透明であり、プロジェクトの終了後を見据えた活動の実施が困難となっている。
・治安状況の悪化により、モニタリング実施、活動地域の選定などの一部の活動が制限された点も阻害要因として挙げられる。

３－５　結論

評価 5 項目の評価結果では、プロジェクトの妥当性は「やや高い」と評価した。プロジェクトのアプローチは、農業セクターを経済成長の柱とするブルキナファソの国家政策や日本の援助政策と合致しており、換金作物であるゴマの生産性の向上は関係者のニーズとも整合している。一方で、プロジェクトの実施体制においては課題が見受けられた。有効性については「高い」と判断した。PDM で設定された 2 つの指標は達成される見込みが高く、プロジェクト目標と各成果の因果関係についても問題はみられない。効率性については「中程度」と評価した。日本側投入は計画どおりに実施されているものの、ブルキナファソ側ローカルコストの予算の支出額、支出時期に課題があり、C/P 職員の積極的なプロジェクトへの関与が制限された。インパクトについても、「中程度」と評価する。上位目標達成に向けての基礎は構築されているが、指標達成に向けては課題が残る。プロジェクトの持続性については、「やや高い」と判断した。政策面、技術面での持続性は確保されている一方で、財政面、組織面において、課題がみられる。

３－６　提言

（1）プロジェクトチームへの提言

1）　プロジェクトの引継ぎ

プロジェクト終了後の持続性確保に向け、プロジェクト実施主体を日本側からブルキナファソ側に移行させることを提言する。

2）　他の開発パートナーとの情報共有と今後の連携に向けた協議

ブルキナファソのゴマ分野では、国際農業開発基金（International Fund for Agricultural Development：IFAD）、世界ルーテル救済（Lutheran World Relief：LWR）、国際金融公社（International Finance Corporation：IFC）などの他ドナーが支援を実施している。持続性の観点から、本プロジェクトの成果を継続的に活用していく主体として、これらの機関との情報共有を行い、今後の連携に向けた取り組みを行うことを提言する。

3） 中核農家を増やすメカニズムの確立

本プロジェクトの支援の下で、ゴマの生産性・収入を向上させた中核農家が多くいる。これらの農家の実際の成果を優良事例として、農民間で共有するためのメカニズム（仕組み）を構築することを提言する。

(2) ブルキナファソ側への提言

1） C/P の予算の確保

R/D 記載のローカルコスト負担の遵守、及びプロジェクト終了後の継続的な成果の活用に向け、最大限の取り組みを行うことを提言する。プロジェクト後半では、財源不足と、予算支出時期の遅れにより、一部の C/P のプロジェクト活動への参加が限定的であった。栽培時期に合わせて適切な活動が実施できるよう、DGPER に適切な時期に予算配賦が行われることが望ましい。

2） モニタリング体制の整備

中核農家に移転した技術を、地域に定着させ、継続的に活用していくためには、適切なモニタリングの仕組みが重要となる。農業普及員である ZAT/UAT は、日常的に農民に対する技術的サポートを行っていることから、ZAT/UAT と連携したモニタリング体制の構築を提言する。

3） 研修実施後、2～3 年後のフォローアップ研修の検討普及員の業務環境整備

エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果では、研修受講後 2 年目以降に収量が減少するという結果になった。諸条件により毎年の生産量の増減はあるものの、研修の成果は年を追うごとに薄まっていくものと予想される。そのため、研修後 2～3 年後に、フォローアップ研修を実施し、移転した技術を確実に地域に定着させることが望ましい。

4） 適切な農薬管理

ゴマはブルキナファソにとって有望な商品作物であり、国際取引を行ううえで残留農薬に対する理解を深める必要がある。本プロジェクトの関係者向けの研修でも農薬管理について指導を行っているが、プロジェクト終了後も残留農薬の検査違反とならないよう、適切な農薬管理を行うことが必要である。

5） 原種確保に向けた研究支援

ゴマの原種生産に向けて研究機関の果たす役割は大きく、ゴマ生産の持続性の観点からも奨励品種を含む原種の生産・普及に向けた予算的な支援が必要である。

(3) 日本側への提言

1） プロジェクト期間の延長

本プロジェクトはゴマ栽培時期（7 月～11 月末）の途中である 9 月で終了を予定している。栽培時期をすべてカバーする FFS の実施、中核農家の数を増やす観点からもプロジェクト期間の延長を提案する。

Summary of the Results of the Evaluation Survey

1. Outline of the Project	
Country: Burkina Faso	**Project Title:** Project for reinforcement of sesame production
Issue Sector: Agricultural and Rural Development	**Cooperation Scheme:** Technical cooperation
Division in Charge: Rural Development Department	**Total Cost:** Approximately 465 Million Japanese Yen
Period of Cooperation: (R/D): 1st October 2014 to 30th September 2019	**Partner Country's Implementing Organization:** (1) DGPER (Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rural) / MAAH (Ministère de l'Agriculture, et des Aménagements Hydrauliques) (2) DGPV (Direction Générale des Productions Végétales / MAAH (3) INERA (Institut National pour l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole) (4) DRAAH-BM (Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques, Boucle du Mouhoun) (5) DRAAH-HB (Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques, Hauts-Bassins)
	Implementing Organization: (1) Vision and Spirit for Overseas Cooperation (VSOC) Co., Ltd. (2) Japan Association for International Collaboration of Agriculture and Forestry
	Supporting Organization: None

1-1. Background of the Project

In Burkina Faso, sesame is an important cash crop in rural areas. By its relatively high resistance against drought and poor soil, sesame has been grown by many farmers. In most case, it is produced by extensive cultivation and the seeds are usually produced by the farmers themselves. Domestic demand in sesame is generally low and the farmers usually use only a small amount of sesame for self-consumption. For the processing of sesame also limited to making sesame biscuit or oil extraction. In the reason, the volume sold in the country remains insignificant. Therefore, the total domestic production of sesame evolved until the first half of the 2000s, between 10 and 20 thousand tons per year. Although the largest agricultural product exported from the country was cotton, the international price of cotton dropped sharply in the recent years. The government of Burkina Faso has promoted alternative cash crop such as sesame to diversify the export products. This promotion encouraged the gradual increase in acreage and production of sesame. As a result, sesame has been the third place by the amount of exports (INSD Census, 2008) since 2008 and plays an increasingly important role in the economy growth.

The government of Burkina Faso has adopted the "Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD)" in February 2010, which places agriculture as a priority sector to accelerate development of the country. At the same time, "Programme National du Secteur Rural (PNSR) 2011-2015" was developed as a framework to implement SCADD and it was considered as the most important Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development. In these strategies, oil crops including sesame are considered as a high potential product for exports to international markets. In the context,

the technical cooperation project aims to strengthen the sesame sector.

1-2. Project Overview

(1) Overall Goal: Improve the sesame productivity in target area

(2) Project Purpose: Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers

(3) Output 1: Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge
Output 2: Select new varieties of sesame
Output 3: Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.
Output 4: Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.

(4) Inputs

Japanese Side

- Japanese experts (Long-term): Three Long-term experts have been dispatched since October 2014. The field of expertise are 1) Chief Project Advisor, 2) Coordinator/Communality Development and 3) Farm management/Cultivation techniques. (Totally 63.8Man/Month).
- Japanese experts (Short-term): Eight Short-term experts (less than 12 months) have been dispatched since February 2016. The fields of expertise are 1) Chief Advisor, 2) Assistant Manager/Market, 3) Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management), 4) Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization), 5) Dissemination 3 (Training materials/Coordinator), 6) Post-harvest, 7) Pesticide control, 8) Monitoring and Data collection and 9) Interpreter (Totally 91.9 Man/Month).
- Machinery and Equipment: Machinery and equipment such as vehicles, and cultivating and office equipment with a total cost of approximately 93,938,248 FCFA (90,002,184 FCFA and 756,000 JPY)[2]were provided.
- Training in Japan: Totally, 20 counterpart personnel participated in the training in Japan and 3 counterpart personnel participated in the training in a third country (Rwanda).

Burkinabe Side

- Counterparts: 15 counterpart personnel, including A National coordinator / Project Director, have been assigned to the Project.
- Land and facilities: Office spaces for the Japanese experts (3 places: DRAAH-BM, DRAAH-HB, and DGPER) and Experimental fields (4 places: CPR Kodougou, INERA Gammpela, INERA Farako-Ba, and INERA Niangoloko) have been provided by Burkinabe side.
- Operational cost: Total: The information regarding the actual expenditure is not available. The total amount of budget disbursement is FCFA 114,978,750. No budget in 2014 and 2015 were disbursed to the Project.

2. Evaluation Team

Members	Designation	Name	Organization
Japanese Side	Team Leader	Mr. NOGUCHI Shinichi	Director, Team 5, Agriculture and Rural Development Group 2 Rural Development Department, JICA
	Cooperation Planning	Mr. ABE Go	Assistant Director, Team 5, Agriculture and Rural Development Group 2 Rural Development Department, JICA
	Evaluation Analysis	Mr. OKANO Teppei	Consultant, ICONS Inc.

[2] FCFA 1= JPY 0.192070／JICA Monthly exchange rate in March 2019

Burkinabe Side	Team member	Mr. TRAORE S. Lionel Daniel	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS) , MAAH
	Team member	Mr. BATIONO Jacques	DGPER, MAAH
Period of evaluation	12 March 2019 to 25 March, 2019 10 June 2019 to 20 June, 2019		Type of Evaluation: Terminal evaluation

3. Results of Evaluation

3-1 Verification of Achievement

(1) Progress of Activities

At the time of terminal evaluation, all activities were conducted as planned and there were no major delays in the process. Since the activities related to the selection of new varieties of sesame seed were completed in 2018, activities in the second half of the Project focused on FFS/FBS training and seed production. The project conducted simultaneous monitoring and followed-up on the dissemination of technical training components to participating core farmers.

(2) Level of the achievement of Outputs

The activities of the Project were implemented in line with the PO, and the all indicators set for Outputs 1, 2 and 3 were achieved. However, Output 4, Indicator 4-2 has not yet been achieved. In addition, Indicator 4-3 is unlikely to be achieved by project's end.

	Verifiable Indicator	Status
Output 1	1-1 Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated	100% achieved
	1-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings	100% achieved
	1-3 More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	100% achieved
Output 2	2-1 More than one new variety is selected for seed registration	100% achieved
	2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.	100% achieved
Output 3	3-1 Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated	100% achieved
	3-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings.	100% achieved
	3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group.	100% achieved
	3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	100% achieved
Output 4	4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated.	100% achieved
	4-2 More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted.	90% achieved
	4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contract with Japanese importer.	0% achieved

Output 1: Improve the productivity of crashing sesame seed.

All the indicators of Output 1 have been achieved. Regarding Indicator 1-1, TORs were developed for training in 2017 and 2018 and a total of 13 training materials were formulated for the farmers. As to Indicator 1-2, A total of 191 core farmers were trained from 2016 to 2018. An additional 72 core

farmers will be trained in 2019.A total of 263 will be trained by project's end. For Indicator 1-3, more than one technical component was adopted by farmers during their sesame production.

Output 2: Introduce and construct production system of edible sesame seed.

Regarding Output 2, the both indicators set in the PDM have been achieved. Three varieties of sesame (PAKRE SAAYA, BO NOGORA, and A KILOM) were selected for seed registration, applied in February 2018 and to be completed registration. Although the data collection for two other potential varieties of sesame (SKC34-BDL4 and SKC35-BDL5) was not complete, it was entrusted to INERA for future registration. The "National Catalogue of Registered Varieties" is updated every five years. The next opportunity for registration is in 2019. Once the SNS approves the application, distribution of the seeds can be started. The variety listed in the national catalogue of Burkina Faso will be recognized as an authorized variety of seed by Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries as well. Therefore, Indicator 2-1 have been achieved.

Regarding Indicator 2-2, the project team formulated a manual for certified seed production ("Manuel de technique de Production de Semences Certifiées au Burkina Faso –Sésame -2ème edition") and It was released in a workshop held in April 2018.

Output 3: Develop the system for production and distribution of sesame seeds selected by the project.

Indicators of Output 3 also have been achieved. For Indicator 3-1, the project team formulated training modules on seed production, and an illustrated manual for certified seed production. The illustrated manual was released in 2018 and was well received by regional stakeholders. Indicator 3-2 is about the number of the participants in the training. Since the training on seed production is conducted simultaneously with FFS / FBS facilitator training, a total of 263 core farmers will be trained by project's end as stated in Indicator 1-2. Concerning to Indicator 3-3 and Indicator 3-4, more than 1 seed producing farmer was registered in 78 groups out of the 96 target groups (81.3%) and the average seed production area in 2018 was 61.6 ha.

Output 4: Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.

As to Output 4, Indicator 4-1 have been achieved. Training materials for sesame quality control (including residue pesticides, aflatoxins, warehouse management, Cahier des Charges) were formulated through discussion with the training instructors. Indicator 4-2 is expected to be achieved by the end of the Project, since a total of 9 stakeholder training sessions on quality control were conducted in the sesame sector. Additional training sessions will be conducted in 2019. On the other hand, Indicator 4-3 is unlikely to be achieved during the project period. There are no certain outcomes that directly contribute to establishing a new business relationship between Japanese importers and Burkinabe traders.

(3) Achievement of Project Purpose

Project Purpose: Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers.

2 indicators set for the Project Purpose are expected to be achieved. Although it is necessary to wait for the final result of the end-line survey, Indicator 1, "More than 70% of target farmers increase their sesame production income" is likely to be achieved by project's end. Approximately 90 % of the target farmers increased their income because of sesame production. This percentage is based on intermediate results of the end-line survey and an interview with the joint terminal evaluation team.

Indicator 2, “Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increases more than 20%.” also is likely to be achieved. Compared to the baseline and end-line survey, the yield increased by 33.1%. and the average yield increased 28.7% compared to the previous year and increased 52.8% 1 year after training, and 37.2% 2 years after training.

(4) Achievement of Overall Goal

The project took the ‘farmer to farmer approach’ for the dissemination of technology. This contributed to the achievement of the Overall Goal in several ways. (1) The technology was easy to utilize; (2) local farmers were interested in the successful results of core farmers trained by the Project; (3) the motivation to improve the yield remains high in the target region; (4) Proper utilization of certified seeds contributes to the improved yield; (5) A certain number of farmers switched their fields from cotton to sesame due to a price decline of cotton; and (6) Support in sesame sector by cooperation partners like IFAD and LWR is expected to continue.

However, in order to achieve the Overall Goal, core farmers who participated in the project training will be required to continue offering spontaneous dissemination of the technology to neighboring farmers. On top of that, there remain other issues such as, (1) The number of core farmers disseminating technology is unlikely to increase in the future; (2) There are no follow-up mechanisms, although there are concerns about the settlement of appropriate technologies; and (3) The newly applied varieties have not been registered at this time.

3-2 Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance (Relatively High)

The Project Purpose and the Overall Goal are consistent with the national strategy of the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso. The government of Burkina Faso formulated SCADD in February 2010 and put priority on the agriculture sector to accelerate economic growth. At the same time, “Programme National du Secteur Rural (PNSR) 2011-2015” was developed as an implementation plan of SCADD, and it was positioned as the primary program in the agricultural and rural development sector. In the successor program, "PNSR-II (2016-2020)", cash crops such as sesame are regarded as an important factor for economic growth. The objective of the Project also satisfies the needs of local sesame farmers. The project takes an approach that encourages farmers to disseminate technology to other farmers without the support of the government and the approach is deemed as appropriate. On the other hand, there was a gap between the regular duties of C/P and the project activities. Due to the gap, some C/P could not be actively involved in the Project, and did not have the sense of ownership

(2) Effectiveness (High)

Judging from an interview conducted by the joint terminal evaluation team, and the intermediate result of the end-line survey, the indicators of the Project Purpose are likely to be achieved. As for Indicator 1, the possibility of achieving “More than 70% of target farmers increase the income by sesame production” is high. According to the intermediate results of the end-line survey, about 88.5% of the core farmers reported that their income from sesame was increased. In the interview survey, all interviewees answered that their income was improved. As for Indicator 2, the prospect of achieving “Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increases more than 20%” is also high. The yield of core farmers has increased compared to the year prior to training. Compared to farmers in the baseline and end-line surveys, yields increased by 33.1%. Also, the causal relationship between

the Project Purpose and each outcome is properly set. Selection of highly motivated core farmers is cited as a contributing factor.

(3) Efficiency (Moderate)

While Japanese inputs were generally appropriate and led to the achievement of the expected results, there was the issue on the budget allocation and disbursement by Burkinabe side. The active participation of C/P personnel was inhibited due to the lack of financial resources and a delay in budget disbursement. The main activities in the second half of the Project were conducted in rural areas in HB and BM; dispatching personnel from DGPER was limited due to the setbacks. Also, the establishment of the follow-up mechanism has not progressed sufficiently because of financial constraints. As pointed out at the mid-term review, strengthening the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms is an issue that still needs to be resolved. Concerning to the collaboration with other projects, the Project utilized the manual created by the previous JICA's Project in formulating the seed production manual. In addition, the Project and GIZ collaborated by using teaching materials and co-sponsored events in the sesame sector.

(4) Impact (Moderate)

Through the achievement of the Project Purpose, the basis for achieving the Overall Goal was established. However, in order to disseminate the technical compornets to 2 target regions within several years, it is necessary to carry out continuous dissemination activities. At this point, it is still unclear how to promote the dissemination of the Project results to other areas. To achieve the Overall Goal, this issue needs to be resolved. On the contrary, when the variety selected by the Project is registered in the National Catalogue, the impact of the Project will increase. Other positive spillover effects include the improvement of the living conditions of the target farmers. The causal relationship between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal is generally appropriate.

(5) Sustainability (Relatively High)

Political aspect: The formulation of strategic policies that prioritize sesame production in the sesame sector will continue. One C/P of the Project, DGPER is responsible for formulation and implementation of policy in the agricultural sector. Therefore, it is expected that DGPER will develop the strategy utilizing the results of the Project. In the current strategic plans of the agriculture sector, such as PNDES (2016-2020) and PNSR II (2016-2020), sesame was regarded as an important cash crop. If the efficiency of the Project's approach is recognized at a national level, the outcome of the Project would need to be utilized continuously.

Institutional aspect: C/Ps at a regional level participated in activities with high ownership. Know-how on implementation of training was transferred to the focal points of DRAAH. In the final stages of the Project, C/P personnel took the initiative to conduct a series of training sessions. In those sessions, they acquired skill and knowledge about activities occurring after the Project from the Japanese experts. Such technology transfer is available to DGPER as well. However, it is not clear how the technology transferred to DGPER will be used, because the dissemination of technology is not their mandate.

Financial aspect: In terms of financial sustainability, it is difficult for DGPER to secure enough budget for extension of training after the project period, because the dissemination of technology is not their mandate. Also, other C/Ps such as DRAAH, DGPV, and INERA do not have concrete plan for the budget allocation after the end of the Project.

Technical aspect: As for technical sustainability, the technology transferred to the core farmers is easy enough to be utilized at an adequate level. The FFS/FBS is an extension mechanism which transfers the technology among farmers on their own initiative. The approach is suitable for Burkina Faso's social environment, which accepts mutual assistance and joint work. However, if the follow-up mechanism is not properly prepared, the technology may not be settled properly. Therefore, it is necessary to continue regular follow-up after the Project.

3-3 Contributing Factors

- The framework of the Project was reviewed, and the appropriate indicators were set according to the actual situation surrounding the Project. Throughout the process of the revision of the PDM, mutual understanding among the stakeholders was fostered and it contributed to the smooth implementation of the activities.
- The selection of highly motivated core farmers contributed to the effective technology transfer. The core farmers were selected based on criteria set by the Project.
- As the price of cotton dropped sharply in the recent years, the farmers in the target area increased their interest in the sesame production. The situation helps motivate the core farmers and disseminate technical comportment to other farmers.

3-4 Constraining Factors

- The limitation of financial resources and the delay in the execution of budget inhibited effective implementation of the Project. Most of the activities in the second half of the Project were implemented in the HB region and BM region. C/P at the regional level actively participated in the Project. On the other hand, C/P at the national level did not actively participate due to limited financial resources. In addition, local agricultural agencies such as ZAT and UAT, could not be involved in the Project. Even though ZAT and UAT were expected to support the farmers after completion of the Project, the mechanisms for following-up and monitoring have not been developed yet.
- Because there is a gap between the C/P's regular duties and project activities, it is still unclear who will take over the outcome of the Project. The issue has been an inhibiting factor on the activities which establish a structure to secure sustainability.
- Some activities, such as selection of candidate site and monitoring, were constrained by deterioration of security.

3-5 Conclusion

From the perspective of the five evaluation criteria, the relevance of the Project is assessed as “Relatively High”, since the Project objective is highly consistent with the national policy and development needs of Burkina Faso as well as Japan’s aid policy. However, there was a gap between the regular duties of CP and the project activities. The effectiveness of the Project is deemed as “High”, the indicators set in the PDM is likely to be achieved by the end of the Project. The efficiency is assessed as “Moderate”. Although most of the input from Japanese side implemented as planned, there were issues on financial limitation in Burkinabe side. The Project’s impact is “Moderate”. The foundation for achieving the Overall Goal was established. However, the follow-up structure after the completion of the Project has not yet been developed. The sustainability of the Project is assessed as “Relatively High”, because some issues remain from financial and institutional aspects. For further improvement of the Project in the remaining term of the Project and the

post-project period, the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team recommends the measures presented in "3-6. Recommendations."

3-6 Recommendations

(1) Recommendations for the Project team

The Project leaving strategy.

In order to monitor and compare before and after the project properly and continuously in a same manner, it is required to maintain a consistency ways of monitoring and surveys, and hand it over to counterpart personnel who will take care after the project. The ways of surveying the outcomes of training program for each core farmer and the degree of overall indicators are needed to be defined as soon as possible so as not to avoid any confusion arising after the Project.

Future collaboration with other partners.

In Burkina Faso, several cooperation partners such as IFAD, LWR, and IFC support the sesame sector. From the viewpoint of sustainability, it is recommended that the Project continue to share information regarding activities, and start discussion on further future collaboration with these organizations to utilize the results of the Project.

Establish a mechanism to increase the number of core farmers.

There are many core farmers who have improved sesame productivity and income with the support of the Project. In order to exchange the experience and share good practices, the evaluation team recommends that the Project team establish a mechanism to increase the number of core farmers.

(2) Recommendations for Burkina Faso side

Secure the budget for future activities.

In the second half of the Project, some C/P could not participate in the activities due to the lack of financial resources. To secure sustainability, the joint evaluation team recommended that DGPER make an effort to secure the budget for local cost of the Project. It is necessary for Ministry of Finance to timely allocate budget to DGPER/MAAH for successful implementation activities according to appropriate agricultural calendar.

Development a monitoring mechanism

An appropriate monitoring mechanism is important to ensure that the technical components transferred to the core farmers are settled in the target area and continuously utilized. As agricultural extension workers, ZAT/UAT provide technical support to farmers on a daily basis. The evaluation team recommended that the Burkina Faso side establish a monitoring mechanism in cooperation with ZAT/UAT.

Follow-Up training in 2-3 years

According to the interim report of the end-line survey, the yield decreased 2 years after the training. Although there are changes in production volume each year depending on external conditions, it is expected that the results of the training will diminish as time passes. Therefore, it is desirable to conduct follow-up training in 2-3 years to ensure that the transferred technology is settled in the area.

Proper pesticide management

As sesame is a promising cash crop to support Burkina Faso's economy by exporting to overseas countries, it is recommended that all stakeholders, including farmers, middlemen and traders, who are involving in a sesame value chains in the nation need to give most attention to the pesticide residue issues continuously. In term of activity 4-2 of the Project, lasting proper pesticide management is expected to expand of international markets.

Support research to make basic seed available

Research is a very important chain in the seed production and distribution channel. After the closure of the project and for the sustainability of its achievements, a budget support must be provided to this Research institution to develop and disseminate new selected varieties in quantity for producers.

(3) Recommendation for Japan side

Extension of the Project period

The Project will be completed on September 2019. At that time, it will be in the middle of the cultivation period of sesame. The implementation of training through the cultivation period is one of the features of this project. In order to increase the number of core farmers who are expected to disseminate technical skills on sesame production to ordinary farmers in the target area, it is recommended to extend the project period.

第１章　終了時評価調査の概要

１－１　調査団派遣の経緯と目的

2014 年 10 月から 5 年間の期間で実施されている「ブルキナファソゴマ生産支援プロジェクト」（以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す）の終了を半年後に控え、独立行政法人国際協力機構（JICA）が派遣した日本側調査団とブルキナファソ農業･水利省メンバーで構成される合同調査団により、終了時評価調査が実施された。本終了時評価調査は、プロジェクト活動の実績、成果を評価、確認するとともに、今後のプロジェクト活動に対する提言及び今後の類似事業の実施にあたっての教訓を導くことを目的に実施されるものである。

１－２　調査日程

本終了時調査における現地調査は 2 回に分けて実施され、第 1 回目現地調査が 2019 年 3 月 10 日～3 月 27 日、第 2 回目現地調査は 6 月 9 日から 22 日に実施された。調査スケジュールの詳細は「付属資料 3.調査日程」を参照。

１－３　調査団の構成

（1）日本側調査団の構成

担当分野	氏　名	所　属	日　程
団長/総括	野口 伸一	JICA 農村開発部 農業・農村開発第二グループ 第五チーム 課長	6/15～6/20
協力企画	阿部 剛	JICA 農村開発部 農業・農村開発第二グループ 第五チーム 調査役	6/9～6/20
評価分析	岡野 鉄平	株式会社アイコンズ コンサルタント	3/10～3/27

（2）ブルキナファソ側調査団の構成

氏　名	所　属
Mr. TRAORE S. Lionel Daniel	農業・水利省（MAAH）セクター調査・計画・統計総局（DGESS）
Mr. Bationo Jacques	MAAH 農村経済振興総局（DGPER）

１－４　終了時評価調査の方法（評価分析）

終了時評価調査は、「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン」の手順に沿って実施した。評価の対象となるプロジェクトの枠組みは、2017 年 12 月 14 日に改訂されたプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（Project Design Matrix : PDM）Version 2 並びにプラン・オブ・オペレーション（Plan of Operations : PO）である。

１－４－１　DAC5 項目評価

本終了時評価調査における評価は表－１に示す経済開発協力機構（Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development : OECD）/開発援助委員会（Development Assistance Committee : DAC）

が定めた評価 5 項目を用いて実施した。

表－１　評価 5 項目

基　準	説　明
妥当性	プロジェクトのめざしている効果（プロジェクト目標や上位目標）が、受益者のニーズに合致しているか、問題や課題の解決策として適切か、相手国と日本側の政策との整合性はあるか、プロジェクトの戦略・アプローチは妥当か等といった「援助プロジェクトの正当性・必要性」を問う視点。
有効性	プロジェクトの実施により、本当に受益者もしくは社会への便益がもたらされているのか（あるいは、もたらされるのか）を問う視点。
効率性	主にプロジェクトのコストと効果の関係に着目し、資源が有効に活用されているか（あるいは、されるか）を問う視点。
インパクト	プロジェクト実施によりもたらされる、より長期的・間接的効果や波及効果をみる視点。予期していなかった正・負の効果・影響を含む視点。
持続性	援助が終了しても、プロジェクトで発現した効果が持続しているか（あるいは持続の見込みがあるか）を問う視点。

出所：新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン/2010 年

１－４－２　データ収集方法

本終了時評価調査においては、定量的、定性的なデータを収集し分析を行った。データの収集手法は以下のとおり。

・文献・既存資料調査（プロジェクト進捗報告書、中間レビュー調査報告書等）
・質問票調査
・インタビュー調査
・視察調査

第２章　プロジェクトの概要

２－１　プロジェクト実施の背景

ブルキナファソでは、ゴマは農村部において伝統的に栽培されてきた。耐旱性が比較的強く、土地が痩せていても育つため、多くの農家で栽培されているが、粗放栽培が主であるため、種子は自家採種したものを利用しているのが現状である。一般的に、国内におけるゴマの需要は少なく、家庭ではソースの材料として利用する程度であり、加工分野においても零細な規模でのゴマを使ったビスケットや搾油が中心であるため、市場で取引される量もわずかである。このため、2000 年代前半までのゴマの国内総生産量は、10,000～20,000t/年程度で推移していた。

近年ブルキナファソの輸出産品として重要な位置づけとなっている綿の国際価格が下降を続けており、換金作物としての価値が相対的に低下してきたため、これに代わる輸出作物及びそれら輸出作物の多様化という観点から、政府がゴマを含む油糧作物・種子の振興を進めてきた結果、次第にその生産面積と生産量が増加してきた。特に、2008 年以降は生産量が急増しており、輸出総額の 3 位を占め（ブルキナファソ統計人口院、2008）ブルキナファソの経済にとってその重要度が高まってきている。

ブルキナファソは 2010 年 2 月に成長の加速化と持続可能な開発のための戦略（Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable：SCADD）を策定し、農業セクターを成長加速化のための優先セクターと位置づけている。さらに、ゴマを含む油糧作物は国際市場への輸出可能性の高い産業として注目されており、ブルキナファソ政府はゴマ産業を強化することを目的とする技術協力プロジェクト「ゴマ生産支援プロジェクト」（以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す）をわが国に要請した。これを受け、JICA は 2013 年 9 月に詳細計画策定調査団を派遣し、本プロジェクトの枠組みを決定した。その後、同国に派遣されていた農業・農村開発政策アドバイザーが本プロジェクトの総括を兼任し、加えて 2014 年 10 月に長期専門家（コミュニティ開発/業務調整）を派遣した。これをもって本プロジェクトが正式に開始され、2014 年 10 月から 2019 年 9 月までの 5 年間の予定で協力を実施している。

２－２　プロジェクトの概要

本プロジェクトは、2017 年 12 月 14 日に改訂された PDM Version 2 に基づき実施されている。プロジェクトの概要は以下のとおり。

（1）上位目標：対象地域のゴマの生産性が改善される

（2）プロジェクト目標：プロジェクト対象農家のゴマの生産性と収入が改善される

（3）成果 1：ゴマ栽培の適正技術と知識の開発と普及がなされる
成果 2：ゴマ新品種の選定が行われる
成果 3：認証種子生産農家数と認証種子生産量が増加する
成果 4：ゴマ関係者のマーケティング能力が改善される

（4）活動

1-1　ゴマの品種特性を確認する
1-2　ゴマの各種収量改善試験を実施する（播種時期、施肥等）
1-3　ゴマの適切な生産技術の普及研修とモニタリングを実施する
1-4　一般農家におけるゴマ生産拡大と生計向上を可能とする組織・営農のあり方を検討し、提案する（契約栽培、組織強化等）
2-1　候補品種の特性を調査する
2-2　食用ゴマとしての適性及び栽培適性を確認し、普及品種を選定する
2-3　ゴマの栽培試験を行い、栽培技術を確立する
2-4　ゴマの新品種の国家品種登録の準備を行う
3-1　適切な原種生産のために研究者や技師の能力強化を行う
3-2　種子生産農家へ普及指導を行う講師の能力強化を行う
3-3　種子生産農家に対し、認証種子生産能力を強化するための研修を実施する
3-4　中核農家によって生産された認証種子の生産や販売状況をモニタリングする
4-1　国際市場におけるマーケティング能力を強化する（市場ニーズ調査、国際見本市参加促進、作況予測手法の検討等）
4-2　市場ニーズに基づく品質管理に関する研修を実施する（夾雑物処理、農薬使用管理、検査体制の強化等）
4-3　生産・流通・市場情報の共有を促進する

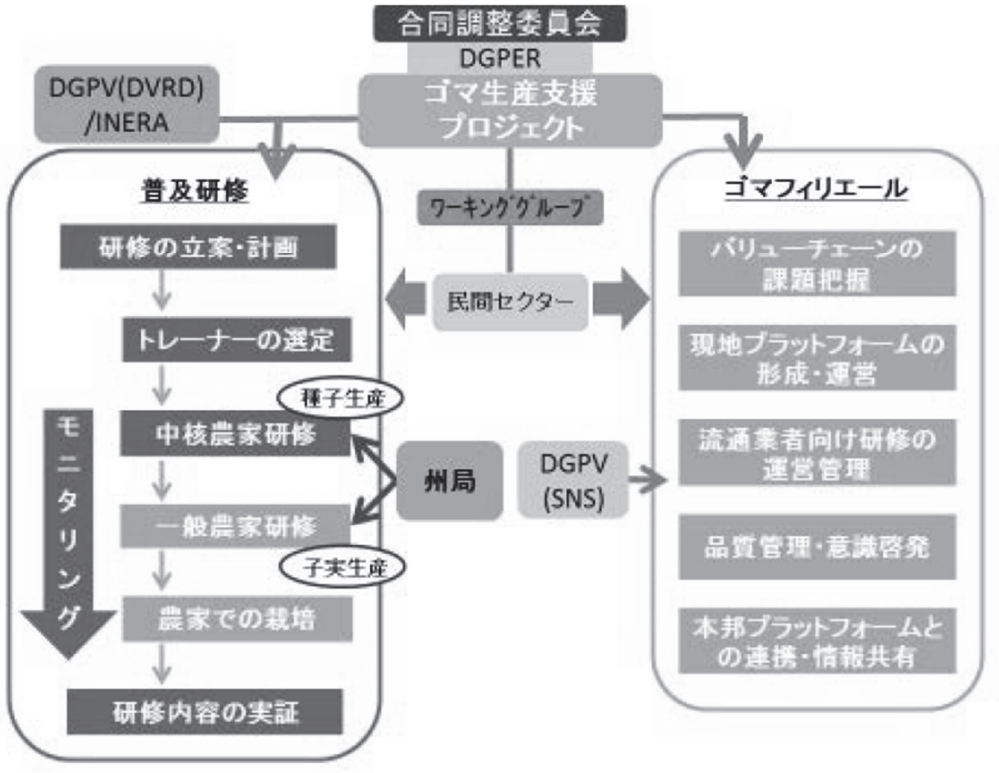
２－３　実施期間

2014 年 10 月から 2019 年 9 月までの 5 カ年間

２－４　実施体制

ブルキナファソ側カウンターパート（Counterpart Personnel：C/P）機関

①農業・水利省（Ministère de l’Agriculture, et des Aménagements Hydrauliques：MAAH）
　農村経済振興総局（Direction Générale de la Promotion de l’Economie Rural：DGPER）
②農業・水利省（MAAH）
　植物生産総局（Direction Générale des Productions Végétales：DGPV）
③国立環境農業研究所（Institut National pour l’Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole : INERA）
④州農業・水利局（Direction Régionale de l’agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques : DRAAH）
　オーバッサン州（Hauts-Bassins region：HB）
⑤州農業・水利局（DRAAH）
　ブックルドゥムーン州（Boucle du Mouhoun region：BM）



出所：プロジェクト中間報告書

図－１　プロジェクト実施体制図

２－５　対象地域

ワガドゥグ、BM（ブックルドゥムーン州）、HB（オーバッサン州）

２－６　対象グループ

＜直接受益者＞

HB 及び BM の中核農家 180 名
HB 及び BM の DRAAH
DGPER 及び DGPV（普及担当者）
INERA 研究員
ゴマ関連業者

＜間接受益者＞

HB 及び BM の一般農家

第３章　調査結果

３－１　投入実績

３－１－１　日本側投入

2017 年 12 月 14 日に改訂された PDM Version 2 における計画と、終了時評価時点の日本側投入の実績を表－２に示す。

表－２　日本側投入

計画（PDM Version 0）	実績（2018 年 12 月末）
（1）専門家派遣 ・チーフアドバイザー ・栽培技術 ・営農管理/組織 ・品質管理/収穫後処理 ・流通/事業化 ・業務調整/研修管理	【日本人専門家】 ・長期専門家 3 名（合計 63.8 人/月） ・チーフアドバイザー/技術顧問 ・コミュニティ開発/業務調整 ・営農/栽培 短期専門家 10 名（合計 91.9 人/月） ・総括/ゴマフィリエール形成支援 ・副総括/流通 ・普及 1（FFS/FBS 実施・運営） ・普及 2（農民組織化） ・普及 3（視聴覚教材）/業務調整 ・収穫後処理 ・農薬管理 ・通訳
（2）資機材供与	【機材】 プロジェクト車両、トラクター、事務機器等の機材がプロジェクト活動のために調達された。調達機材の合計額は FCFA 93,938,248[3]（約 1,804 万円）[4]である。なお、中間レビュー以降に供与された機材はない。
（3）研修・研修員受入	【本邦・第三国研修】 合計 20 名が本邦研修に参加した（2015 年：8 名、2016 年：12 名）。また、3 名が第三国研修（ルワンダ）に参加した。なお、中間レビュー以降の実施はない。
（4）プロジェクト運営予算	【プロジェクト運営・活動実施動費】 2014 年：　10,929,000 円 2015 年：　32,159,000 円 2016 年：136,676,000 円 2017 年：174,328,000 円 2018 年：111,339,000 円 ―――――――――― 合計 4 億 6,543 万 1,000 円（FCFA 2,423,236,320）

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

[3] FCFA 90,002,184（現地調達分）+ JPY 756,000（本邦調達分）
[4] FCFA 1= JPY 0.192070/JICA 統制レート 2019 年 3 月

３－１－２　ブルキナファソ側投入

2017 年 12 月 14 日に改訂された PDM Version 2 における計画と、終了時評価時点のブルキナファソ側投入の実績を表－３に示す。

表－３　ブルキナファソ側投入

計画（PDM Version 0）	実績（2017 年 4 月末）
（1）C/P ・人員配置	【C/P 配置】 合計で 15 名の C/P 職員が配置されている。 ・DGPER：9 名（ナショナル・コーディネーター / プロジェクト・ダイレクター、プロジェクトリーダーを含む） ・DGPV：3 名 ・INERA：1 名 ・DRAAH HB：1 名 ・DRAAH BM：1 名
（2）施設・土地手配 ・プロジェクト事務所及び機材 ・専門家派遣、免税等の手続き等	【施設・土地手配】 4 カ所の試験圃場と 3 カ所の日本人専門家の執務スペース（プロジェクト事務所）がブルキナファソ側から提供された。 ①　試験圃場：4 カ所 ・農村振興センター（CPR）/ Kodougou サイト ・INERA /Gammpela サイト ・INERA /Farako-Ba サイト ・INERA /Niangoloko サイト ②　プロジェクト事務所：3 カ所 ・DRAAH BM ・DRAAH HB ・DGPER（ワガドゥグ）
（3）ローカルコスト ・C/P 予算	【ブルキナファソ側ローカルコスト】 予算申請は下記のとおり行われているが、実際の支出額については、ブルキナファソ側でも把握しておらず、情報の入手ができなかった。なお、2014 年、2015 年については、C/P の任命が 2015 年 12 月であり、予算の申請が行われていない。 【予算額】 2016 年：FCFA　14,625,000 2017 年：FCFA　33,543,750 2018 年：FCFA　66,810,000 ―――――――――――――― 合計：　FCFA 114,978,750（約 2,208 万 3,969 円）

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

３－２　活動実績

終了時評価時点で、すべての活動が計画どおりに進捗しており、計画に大きな遅延はみられない。プロジェクトの最終段階となる現在は、ゴマ品種の特性確認や新品種の選定については活動が終了しているが、引き続きプロジェクト目標の達成に向けた、ゴマ生産の適正技術の普及や種

子生産に係る研修が実施されている。なお、本研修の成果は農民間普及により対象地域での横展開を図るものであることから、本プロジェクトでは研修参加者による農民指導についてもモニタリング・フォローアップを行っている。各活動の進捗状況は、表－４のとおりである。

表－４　プロジェクト活動の進捗状況

活動 1	進捗状況
1-1　ゴマの品種特性を確認する。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・ブルキナファソ国内農家圃場より純粋選抜された GMP3、MKD2、KDG3、SIE2 の 4 品種の再現性試験が実施された。 ・2016 年に実施した農家嗜好性評価に基づき、早生性の品種に焦点を当て、再度試験対象品種が決定された。
1-2　ゴマの各種収量改善試験を実施する（播種時期、施肥等）。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・収量改善試験では、①施肥試験は 2016 年までに計 5 回、②播種時期試験は 2017 年までに計 5 サイト、③害虫防除試験は、2016 年、2017 年の間に計 3 サイトで実施された。これらの営農試験の結果を踏まえて、栽培技術体系が整理された。
1-3　ゴマの適切な生産技術の普及研修とモニタリングを実施する。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・2017 年、2018 年の各年ともに、HB 及び BM の中核農家を対象とした農民圃場の学校（Farmer Field School：FFS）/農民経営学校（Farmer Business School：FBS）ファシリテーター研修を実施した。研修は理論研修 1 回と実践研修 6 回及び総括研修 1 回の計 8 回で構成され、対象 2 州で開催された。 ・各年ともに、研修 TOR を作成するとともに、DRAAH の協力の下で、参加者選定（1～3 次選考）、講師選定が行われた。 ・研修マニュアル・資料の作成においては、FFS/FBS 研修講師陣及びフォーカルポイントと意見交換を重ねながら作成され、毎年の研修に合わせて更新された。 ・2018 年には実施要領に沿って研修受講農家の FFS/FBS 開催・実施状況並びに種子生産実践研修後の認証種子の栽培モニタリングが実施された。 ・2019 年の研修実施に向けては、2018 年 12 月に中核農家研修の説明会及び参加者選考会を開催し 2019 年 1 月に研修参加者が決定された。
1-4　一般農家におけるゴマ生産拡大と生計向上を可能とする組織・営農のあり方を検討し、提案する（契約栽培、組織強化等）。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・HB 及び BM の中核農家を対象とした組織強化研修が実施された。 ・2017 年には合計 3 回、2018 年には、第 2 回 FFS/FBS 実践研修、第 4 回 FFS/FBS 実践研修、第 6 回 FFS/FBS 実践研修、総括研修に合わせて、合計 4 回の組織強化研修が実施された。
活動 2	
2-1　候補品種の特性を調査する。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・2017 年 2 月より、①Ouagadougou 市内の INERA Gampela 圃場にて白ゴマの特性調査及び世代更新と、②Tuy 県 Makognadougou サイトにて黒ゴマの特性調査及び純化選抜の試験が行われた。

	・2017 年 7 月より Gampela 圃場にて品種の形態的特徴調査（pre-DHS test）が実施された。試験には白ゴマ 50 品種程度と黒ゴマ 15 品種が使用された。2017 年 11 月に必要項目の測定が実施され、収集されたデータは INERA 研究代表の指導のもとワガドゥグ大学の学生によって修士論文として整理された。
2-2　食用ゴマとしての適性及び栽培適性を確認し、普及品種を選定する。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・白ゴマの栽培適正試験は、4 サイトで実施された。各サイトには、特徴調査及び農学評価を実施するための中核農家 1 圃場と、優良農家収量調査を実施するための一般農家 3 圃場が設置された。 ・中核農家圃場では既存登録品種 3 品種、比較品種 1 品種、候補品種 8 品種を用い、特徴調査、病害・倒伏耐性、収量性の調査、農家参加型選抜、収量評価が行われた。 ・黒ゴマの栽培適正試験は 3 サイトで実施され、併せて優良農家収量調査が実施された。 ・これらの試験の結果、3 品種の候補品種（①PAKRE SAAYA、②BO NOGORA、③A KILOM）が有力候補株として選抜された。
2-3　ゴマの栽培試験を行い、栽培技術を確立する。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・追肥試験、候補品種を用いた播種日試験、候補品種を用いた播種密度試験、農薬比較試験が実施された。 ・技術体系をより効果的に普及フェーズへと移すため、INERA 研究者、プロジェクトフォーカルポイント、国家種子課（Service National des Semences：SNS）検査官、研修講師らを交えてマニュアル改定が行われた。 ・2018 年 4 月に関係者への活動成果の共有のために成果共有ワークショップを開催。播種、施肥、農薬に関する試験結果や 2 月に登録申請を行った新品種の試験結果及び栽培技術書（Fiche Technique）が関係者に共有された。
2-4　ゴマの新品種の国家品種登録の準備を行う。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 2 月完了）】** ・2018 年 2 月 14 日には、申請書類（申請書、特徴調査レポート、農学評価レポート、特徴調査/農学評価要約、特徴調査/農学評価技術レポート）が SNS に提出され、受理された。今後、登録に向けて必要書類への署名さえ終われば、国家品種カタログへも掲載されることになる。
活動 3	
3-1　適切な原種生産のために研究者や技師の能力強化を行う。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・日本人専門家によるオン・ザ・ジョブ・トレーニング（On-the-Job Training：OJT）にて、INERA 研究者、INERA 技官、常駐の圃場ワーカー、特別契約農家などを対象に技術指導が実施された。
3-2　種子生産農家へ普及指導を行う講師の能力強化を行う。	**【計画していた活動はすべて完了した（2018 年 6 月完了）】** ・過去にブルキナファソで実施された優良種子プロジェクト（Projet de Développement des Semences Améliorées：PDSA）で作成された種子生産マニュアルの改訂を行った。 ・認証種子生産イラストマニュアルと認証種子生産テキストマニュアルが作成され、2018 年 4 月に DGPV 総局長が参加した成果

	共有ワークショップにおいて承認された。
3-3　種子生産農家に対し、認証種子生産能力を強化するための研修を実施する。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・2017 年は 2 月から、2018 年は 1 月から中核農家を対象とした「種子生産研修」を両州で開始した。3 日間の座学（理論研修）を皮切りに、その後 6 月下旬から 12 月にかけて、FFS/FBS ファシリテーター研修と合わせて全 4 回の実践研修と両州 DRAAH 内における研修総括が開催された。 ・2019 年は、1 月 23 日から 31 日にかけ、プロジェクト対象である HB 及び BM の中核農家を対象とした種子生産理論研修が実施された。2019 年は DGPER 所属の本プロジェクトコーディネーター及び州フォーカルポイントが中心となって準備から実施までを行っている。
3-4　中核農家によって生産された認証種子の生産や販売状況をモニタリングする。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・2017 年 8 月から 9 月にかけて、HB 7 カ所、BM 15 カ所、2018 年 8 月から 10 月にかけて、HB 12 カ所、BM 13 カ所でモニタリングが実施された。
活動 4	
4-1　国際市場におけるマーケティング能力を強化する（市場ニーズ調査、国際見本市参加促進、作況予測手法の検討等）。	**【計画していた活動は完了した】** ・2016 年に本邦研修を 2 回実施したが、中間レビュー以降の活動は特に計画されていない。
4-2　市場ニーズに基づく品質管理に関する研修を実施する（夾雑物処理、農薬使用管理、検査体制の強化等）。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・中間レビュー以降は、業者を対象とした研修を対象 2 州で各 2 回、合計 4 回実施した。 ・2017 年 11 月に実施した流通業者向け研修では、アフラトキシン対策について周知を行った。また、Cahier des Charges（ゴマ輸出仕様書）が発効したことから、集荷業者や小規模中間業者への新制度の周知を目的とした研修を実施した。 ・2018 年 12 月に実施した流通業者向け研修においては、Cahier des Charges の詳細ルールと倉庫管理手法について指導を行った。
4-3　生産・流通・市場情報の共有を促進する。	**【活動は計画どおりに進捗している】** ・生産、流通、市場に関する情報共有を推進する目的で、ドイツ国際協力公社（Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit：GIZ）との共催でブルキナファソ ゴマフィリエール職業組織（Interprofession Sésame du Burkina Faso：INTERSEB）会合を合計 2 回、開催した。

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

３－３　アウトプットの達成状況

本プロジェクトの活動は PO に沿って着実に実施されており、成果 1、成果 2、成果 3 の指標はすべて達成されている。しかしながら、成果 4 については、3 つの指標のうちの指標 4-2、指標 4-3 が未達成であり、このうち後者の指標は、プロジェクト終了までに達成される見込みは低い。

表－５　PDM の成果指標の達成状況

	PDM 指標	達成状況
成果 1	1-1. 中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材（FFS/FBS、農民能力強化）が開発される	100%達成
	1-2. 180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する	100%達成
	1-3. FFS/FBS に参加した農家の 90%以上が複数の技術を活用する	100%達成
成果 2	2-1. 1 種以上の新品種が種子登録のために選定される	100%達成
	2-2. 品種選択と基礎・育種のための技術ガイダンスが策定される	100%達成
成果 3	3-1. 中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材（種子生産）が開発される	100%達成
	3-2. 180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する	100%達成
	3-3. 対象グループの半数以上で、少なくとも 1 名の種子生産農家が登録される	100%達成
	3-4. 年間平均 60ha 以上の認定種子生産面積が対象種子生産者により申請される	100%達成
成果 4	4-1. ゴマの品質管理に関する研修資料が作成される	100%達成
	4-2. ゴマ関係者を対象とした品質管理に関するトレーニング/セッション/ワークショップが 10 回以上実施される	90%達成
	4-3. 1 社以上のブルキナゴマ承認輸出業者全国組合（L'Association nationale des commerçants et exportateurs de sésame du Burkina : ANACES-B）メンバーが日本の輸入業者と直接契約を結ぶ	0%達成

（1）成果 1 の達成状況

成果 1：ゴマ栽培の適正技術と知識の開発と普及がなされる

指標 1-1. 中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材（FFS/FBS、農民能力強化）が開発される
【指標は達成された】 ・研修年度ごとに研修 TOR が作成され、成果品として 13 点の教材が作成されるとともに、各研修コースの研修用資料が作成された。

中間レビュー以降の 2017 年、2018 年ともに、中核農家を対象とした FFS/FBS 研修の内訳を記載した“Formation de facilitateurs du CEP et du CGEA pour le sésame”（ゴマ生産のための FFS/FBS ファシリテーター研修）の TOR が作成され、各州の関係者と共有されている。研修マニュアル・資料は研修講師陣及びフォーカルポイントと意見交換を重ねながら作成されており、毎年更新されている。また、各年の研修終了後には、研修総括ワークショップが開催されており、翌年以降の研修に向けた改善点が話し合われている。

表－６　成果品として作成された教材一覧

	成果品名	日　付	内　容
1	ゴマ生産者手帳（2016 年）	2016 年 6 月	営農
2	ゴマ生産者手帳（2016 年）記入ガイド	2016 年 6 月	営農
3	FFS ファシリテーターガイド（Ver.3）	2016 年 6 月	FFS 運営
4	ゴマ生産者手帳（2017 年）	2017 年 6 月	営農
5	FBS 実施ガイド（2017 年）	2017 年 6 月	営農
6	営農計画書（2017 年）	2017 年 6 月	営農
7	FFS ファシリテーターガイド（2017 年）	2017 年 6 月	FFS 運営
8	営農計画書（2018 年）	2018 年 4 月	営農
9	営農計画書記載マニュアル	2018 年 4 月	営農
10	ゴマ生産者手帳（2018 年）	2018 年 6 月	営農
11	FBS 実施ガイド（2018 年）	2018 年 6 月	営農
12	FFS ファシリテーターガイド（2018）	2018 年 6 月	農民圃場の学校運営
13	ゴマ FFS ファシリテーターノート	2018 年 6 月	農民圃場の学校運営

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

指標 1-2：180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する
【指標は達成された】 ・2016～2018 年の 3 年間の研修に 191 名が研修に参加した。さらに、2019 年は 18 グループ、72 名の参加を予定しており、プロジェクト終了時点で合計 263 名が研修を修了している見込みである。

各年ともに 4 月下旬から 3 日間の理論研修を皮切りに、6 月下旬から 12 月にかけて、あらかじめ各州に設置した FFS 研修圃場において全 6 回の実践研修と両州 DRAAH 内における総合評価が開催された。また、各年の研修終了後には、研修総括ワークショップ（2017 年 12 月、2018 年 12 月）が開催された。全期間の研修を通して、参加率は 9 割程度であり、研修参加者のモチベーションが期間を通して高く保たれていた。

表－７　FFS/FBS 及び農民能力強化研修参加農家数

州	2016 年		2017 年		2018 年		合計（名）
	対象農民数	平均参加者	対象農民数	平均参加者	対象農民数	平均参加者	
HB	28	26.4	30	27.9	34	28.6	92
BM	28	25.6	35	33.4	36	34.1	99
合計（名）	56	52.0	65	61.1	70	62.7	191
出席率		86.7%		92.6%		89.4%	

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

指標 1-3：FFS/FBS に参加した農家の 90%以上が複数の技術を活用する
【指標は達成された】 ・すべての農家が活用している技術が複数あることが確認された。

プロジェクトが 2018 年に 191 農家に対して実施したアンケート調査の結果(回収アンケート数：132 件、アンケート回収率：69.1%）によれば、各技術の活用状況について、90%を超えている技術が複数あった。プロジェクトが指導した技術の適用率、上位 10 件は表－８のとおりである。

表－８　活用されている割合の高い技術上位

	技術種類	技術内容	適用率（%）
1	収穫	茎や蒴果の半分が黄色くなってからの収穫	100.0
2	収穫	鎌やナイフを用いた収穫	100.0
3	脱粒	乾燥シートの上での脱粒	100.0
4	播種	1〜2 cm の深さの播種	98.8
5	間引き	間引き	98.8
6	脱粒	ふるいの使用	98.8
7	貯蔵	作物の保管に新しい袋を使用	98.8
8	植物検疫処理	パッケージ表示で推奨されている用量での農薬使用	98.4
9	播種	殺菌剤（Calthio C など）を用いた種子処理	97.7
10	植物検疫処理	2 回目の農薬散布の適切な時期	97.1

出所：モニタリング報告書を基に調査団員が作成

(2) 成果 2 の達成状況

成果 2：ゴマ新品種の選定が行われる

指標 2-1. 1 種以上の新品種が種子登録のために選定される
【指標は達成された】 ・最終的に 3 品種が選定され、品種登録申請が完了した。

PAKRE SAAYA、BO NOGORA、A KILOM の 3 品種が選定され、2018 年 2 月に品種登録申請が行われ、認証機関による確認・検査作業はすべて終了している。今後、登録に向けて必要書類への署名さえ終われば、国家品種カタログへも掲載されることになる。また、2 年分のデータは揃わなかったものの、SKC34-BDL4 と SKC35-BDL5 の 2 品種を将来の有望品種として選定し、今後のデータ取得については、C/P 機関である INERA に託されている。

なお、ブルキナファソにおける国家品種登録の更新は 5 年ごとに行われており、次回の更新は 2019 年である。プロジェクトではこのタイミングに合わせて、登録申請を行っている。国家品種登録された品種は国内で配付、流通が可能となる。さらに、アフリカ諸国経済共同体（Economic Community of West African States : ECOWAS）諸国でも登録品種として認識されるようになる。

指標 2-2：品種選択と基礎・育種のための技術ガイダンスが策定される
【指標は達成された】 ・認証種子生産テキストマニュアルが作成され、ワークショップにて承認された。

2018 年に認証種子生産テキストマニュアル（“Manuel de technique de Production de Semences Certifiées au Burkina Faso -Sésame -2ème edition”）を作成し、2018 年 4 月にワークショップにて承認された。マニュアルは、DGPV、INERA をはじめとした関係者に配付されている。テキストマニュアルの策定にあたっては、INERA 活動計画・マニュアル作成ワークショップが 2017 年 6 月 6 日に実施され、INERA、DGPV、DPGER、DRAAH/HB、DRAAH/BM から合計 17 名が参加している。また、2018 年 3 月 12 日に実施された成果共有兼テキストマニュアル改定ワークショップには、INERA、DRAAH/BM、DRAAH/HB、DGPV の関係者が参加した。

（3）成果 3 の達成状況

成果 3：認証種子生産農家数と認証種子生産量が増加する。

指標 3-1：中核農家を対象とした研修のモジュールと教材（種子生産）が開発される
【指標は達成された】 ・2018 年に認証種子生産テキストマニュアルが作成され、ワークショップにて関係者に承認された。

2018 年に認証種子生産イラストマニュアル（“Manuel illustré de production de semences certifiées de sésame”）が発行された。写真を多く使ったテキストは、州局の種子検査官をはじめとした関係者に配付され、高い評価を得ていることが確認された。マニュアルには現在申請を行っているプロジェクトが選定した 3 品種も含まれており、今後の活用が期待される。

指標 3-2：180 名以上の農家が研修に参加する
【指標は達成された】 ・2016～2018 年の 3 年間で既に 191 名が研修に参加している。2019 年の参加者 72 名と合わせて、最終的にプロジェクトの研修に参加した農家の数は 263 名になる見込みである。

種子生産研修は、FFS/FBS ファシリテーター研修と同時に実施されているため、指標 1-2 と同様に、種子生産研修には 191 名の中核農家が参加している。2019 年にも研修が予定されており、合計 72 名が参加者として選定されている。プロジェクト終了時点では、合計で 263 名がプロジェクトの研修を終了する見込みである。表－9 は、種子生産研修が実施された研修への参加者の出席率である。2016 年で 91.1%、2017 年で 93.5%、2018 年で 88.0%と高い出席率となっている。

表－９　種子生産研修参加農家数

州	2016 年		2017 年		2018 年		
	対象農家	平均参加者	対象農家	平均参加者	対象農家	平均参加者	合計（名）
HB	28	25.8	30	27.2	34	27.8	92
BM	28	25.2	35	33.6	36	33.8	99
合計（名）	56	51.0	65	60.8	70	61.6	191
参加率		91.1%		93.5%		88.0%	

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

指標 3-3：対象グループの半数以上で、少なくとも 1 名の種子生産農家が登録される
【指標は達成された】 ・対象 96 グループ中 78 グループ（81.3%）において、1 名以上の種子生産農家が登録されている。

対象グループの 81.3%にあたる 78 グループから、合計 98 名が種子生産農家として登録している。詳細は表－10 のとおりである。なお、認証種子生産者登録は、一度登録すれば 3 年間有効[5]となるが、現時点で登録を更新した種子生産農家はいない。現地調査においては、複数の農家が将来的に登録を更新することに対して、積極的な意思があることを確認した。

表－10　認証種子生産農家登録者数

州	2016 年		2017 年		2018 年		合　計（名）	
	登録者のいるグループ	登録者	登録者のいるグループ	登録者	登録者のいるグループ	登録者	登録者のいるグループ	登録者
BM	8（14）	11	12（18）	17	14（18）	19 名	34（50）	47
HB	12（14）	14	15（15）	15	17（17）	22 名	44（46）	51
合計（名）	20（28）	25	27（33）	32	31（35）	41 名	78（96）	98

※（）内の数字は対象グループ数

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

指標 3-4：年間平均 60ha 以上の認定種子生産面積が対象種子生産者により申請される
【指標は達成された】 ・2018 年の種子生産面積の平均は 61.6ha であった。

2018 年 11 月の時点で、合計 57 名が種子生産の申請をしており、合計で 185ha が作付されている。過去 3 年間の平均申請面積は、104.3ha となり、指標は達成されている。また、各年の研修受講農家ごとにみた場合でも、2018 年の認証種子作付面積の平均は 61.6ha となる。認証種子の作付面積推移並びに種子生産申請農家数推移は表－11 及び表－12 のとおりである。

[5] 種子生産者登録には更新費用 FCFA5,000 がかかる。

表－11　認証種子作付面積推移（ha）

農作期	2016	2017	2018
2016 年研修受講農家	24	36	25
2017 年研修受講農家	-	68	61
2018 年研修受講農家	-	-	99
合計	24	104	185
平均	24.0	52.0	61.6

出所：モニタリング報告書を基に調査団員が作成

表－12　認証種子生産申請者数（名）

農作期	2016	2017	2018
2016 年研修受講農家	6	6	6
2017 年研修受講農家	-	23	18
2018 年研修受講農家	-	-	33
合計	6	29	57

出所：モニタリング報告書を基に調査団員が作成

（4）成果 4 の達成状況

成果 4：ゴマ関係者のマーケティング能力が改善される

指標 4-1：ゴマの品質管理に関する研修資料が作成される
【指標は達成された】 ・流通研修用の教材が作成された。

2016 年から実施している流通研修に用いられる研修教材（残留農薬、アフラトキシン、倉庫管理、Cahier des Charges）が作成された。これらは、研修に用いる教材として研修講師・関係者と協議のうえで作成されており、研修時のプレゼンテーション資料として活用された。各研修コースの講師が編集可能な元データを保持しているが、必要に応じて共有可能な状態になっている。

指標 4-2：ゴマ関係者を対象とした品質管理に関するトレーニング/セッション/ワークショップが 10 回以上実施される。
【指標は達成される見込みである】 ・これまでに 9 回のトレーニング/セッション/ワークショップが開催された。 ・2019 年には 1 回以上が開催される予定である。

2016 年には、流通研修、ゴマプラットフォーム、2017 年には、流通研修 2 回、INTERSEB 会合、農薬管理専門家セミナー、2018 年には、流通研修 2 回、INTERSEB 会合が実施された。また、開催時期は未定であるが流通業者向けの研修を 2019 年に実施予定である。HB、BM

個別に実施するか、合同で実施するかは今後決定されるが、少なくとも 1 回以上の研修が開催予定であり、指標は達成される見込みである。なお、その他の品質管理に関する能力強化の取り組みとして、ゴマ関係者向けの本邦研修が 2 回実施されている。

表－13　トレーニング/セッション/ワークショップ開催状況

	名　称	日　付	対象者	人数
1	ゴマプラットフォーム	2016 年 8 月 1 日	政府関係者、生産者、輸出業者	47
2	中間業者を対象にしたセミナー	2016 年 11 月 29 日	中間業者	24
3	農薬管理専門家の報告会	2017 年 6 月 16 日	政府関係者、民間業者	51
4	流通業者向け研修（BM）	2017 年 11 月 9 日	中間業者	32
5	INTERSEB 会合（GIZ 等共催）	2017 年 11 月 14～15 日	政府関係者、生産者、輸出業者	111
6	流通業者向け研修（HB）	2017 年 11 月 16 日	中間業者	28
7	INTERSEB 会合（GIZ 等共催）	2018 年 11 月 15 日	政府関係者、生産者、輸出業者	115
8	流通業者向け研修（HB）	2018 年 12 月 4 日	中間業者	27
9	流通業者向け研修（BM）	2018 年 12 月 7 日	中間業者	26
10	流通業者向け研修	未定	未定	

出所：業務進捗報告書を基に調査団員が作成

指標 4-3：1 社以上の ANACES-B メンバーが日本の輸入業者と直接契約を結ぶ
【指標は未達成であり、プロジェクト終了までに達成される見込みは少ない】 ・現時点で日本の輸入業者と直接契約を締結した ANACES-B メンバーはいない。

指標 4-3 は、もともと野心的な指標であるが、プロジェクト完了まで半年の段階で指標達成に直接関連する具体的な活動成果がみられないことから、プロジェクト期間中に達成される見込みは低い。しかし、Chaier des Charges が 2017 年 3 月に発効したことにより、生産地証明、中間業者・輸出業者登録、輸出前検査などが義務化されており、プロジェクトでは、Chaier des Charges のルールを周知する研修を実施することで、今後 ANACES-B が日本の輸入業者との直接契約を結ぶために必要な支援を行っている。

３－４　プロジェクト目標の達成状況

プロジェクト目標：プロジェクト対象農家のゴマの生産性と収入が改善される

指標 1：対象農家の 70%以上がゴマ生産によって収入が向上する
【指標は達成される見込みである】 ・エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果によれば、88.5%の中核農家が（有効回答 139 件中 123 件）がゴマ生産により収入が向上している。 ・現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名の中核農家は、すべて収入が向上していると回答している。

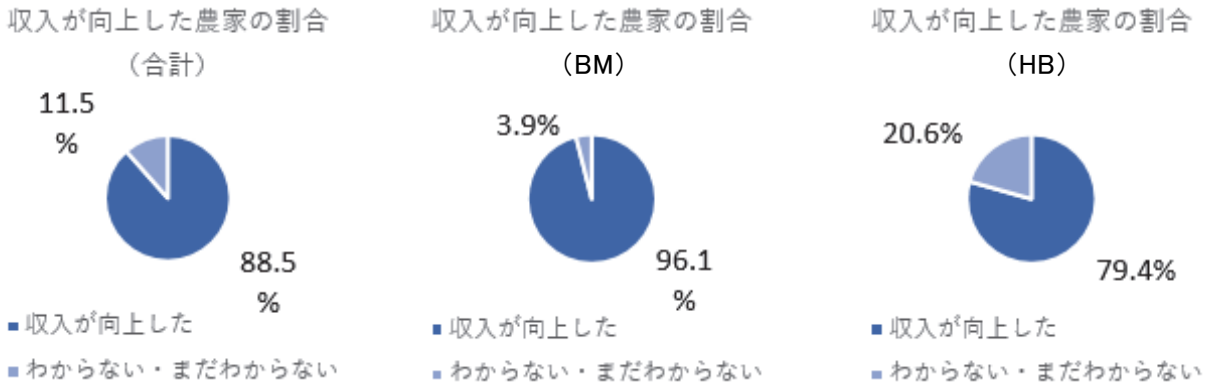
最終的な達成判断のためには、エンドライン調査の最終結果を待つ必要があるが、本指標の目標とする「対象農家の 70%以上がゴマ生産によって収入が向上する」については、達成される見込みが高い。現地調査、及びエンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果によれば、約 9 割の中核農家がゴマ生産により収入が向上している。残りの 1 割については、「わからない・まだわからない」という回答であったが、これは種子生産を中心に行った農家において、生産した認証種子の検査に時間を要しており入金にいたっていないケースや、グループとしてさまざまな作物の生産を行っているため、グループ内でのゴマ生産による収入の増減を把握していないケースがあることが理由として推測される。また、現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名の中核農家は、すべて収入が向上したと回答している。

なお、指標 1 では収入増減額については定めていないが、現地調査においては、向上した収入によって、子どもを学校に通わせる学費を賄えるようになった、バイクや家畜を購入することができた、といった生活改善の声も聞かれており、プロジェクトによる貢献があったと判断される。したがって、プロジェクト目標の 1 つである収入の向上についてはその目標を適切なレベルで達成できたものと考えられる。

表－14　ゴマ生産農家の収入向上

研修受講年	州	対象グループ数	対象中核農家の数	回答数	収入が向上した中核農家の数	収入が向上した中核農家の割合（%）
2016	BM	14	28	24	24	100.0
	HB	14	28	15	15	100.0
2017	BM	18	36	23	23	100.0
	HB	15	29	23	20	87.0
2018	BM	18	36	29	26	89.7
	HB	17	34	25	15	60.0
合計				139	123	88.5

出所：エンドライン調査中間取りまとめ結果を基に調査団員が作成



図－２　ゴマ生産農家の収入向上割合

指標 2：対象地域のゴマ生産農家の平均収量が 20%以上向上する
【指標は達成される見込みである】 ・ベースライン調査結果とエンドライン調査結果の比較では、平均収量が 33.1%増加した。 ・研修参加前年を基準とした単収の比較では、おおむね 20%を超えて収量が増加した。 ・現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名の中核農家は、すべて収量が向上したと回答している。

本指標の達成状況は、①ベースライン調査とエンドライン調査の比較[6]、②研修前後の比較によって判断した。ベースライン調査においては、BM ムーン県、HB ウエ県・テュイ県においてサンプリング調査が行われており、これらの 2 州 3 件の平均は、224.7 kg/ha であった。エンドライン調査における対象農家の 2018 年の平均収量は 299 kg/ha であったことから、ベースライン調査結果とエンドライン調査結果の比較では、対象地域の単収の 33.1%の増加となる。

しかしながら、ベースライン、エンドラインの対象農家が異なることから、本プロジェクトの活動による収量向上の成果を図る場合、中核農家の研修参加前後の収量の変化をみることがより適切である。表－15 及び表－16 に示すとおり、研修参加前年を基準とした単収は、BM、HB ともにおおむね 20%を大きく超えて増加している。2016 年、2017 年については、研修前年を基準として、BM で 13.1～40.5%の増加、HB で 18.7～114.1%の増加となっている。また、研修の翌年、2 年後まで単収が増える傾向にあるが、2016 年に研修を受講した農家においては、研修終了後 3 年目の 2018 年に単収が微減する傾向にあった。一方、2018 年については、BM では単収は増加（39.1%）したものの、HB では前年（2017 年）のゴマの生産が良好であったことに加え、一部の地域で水害があったため減少（－1%）という結果であった。

表－15　研修前年を基準としたゴマ単収の変化（BM）

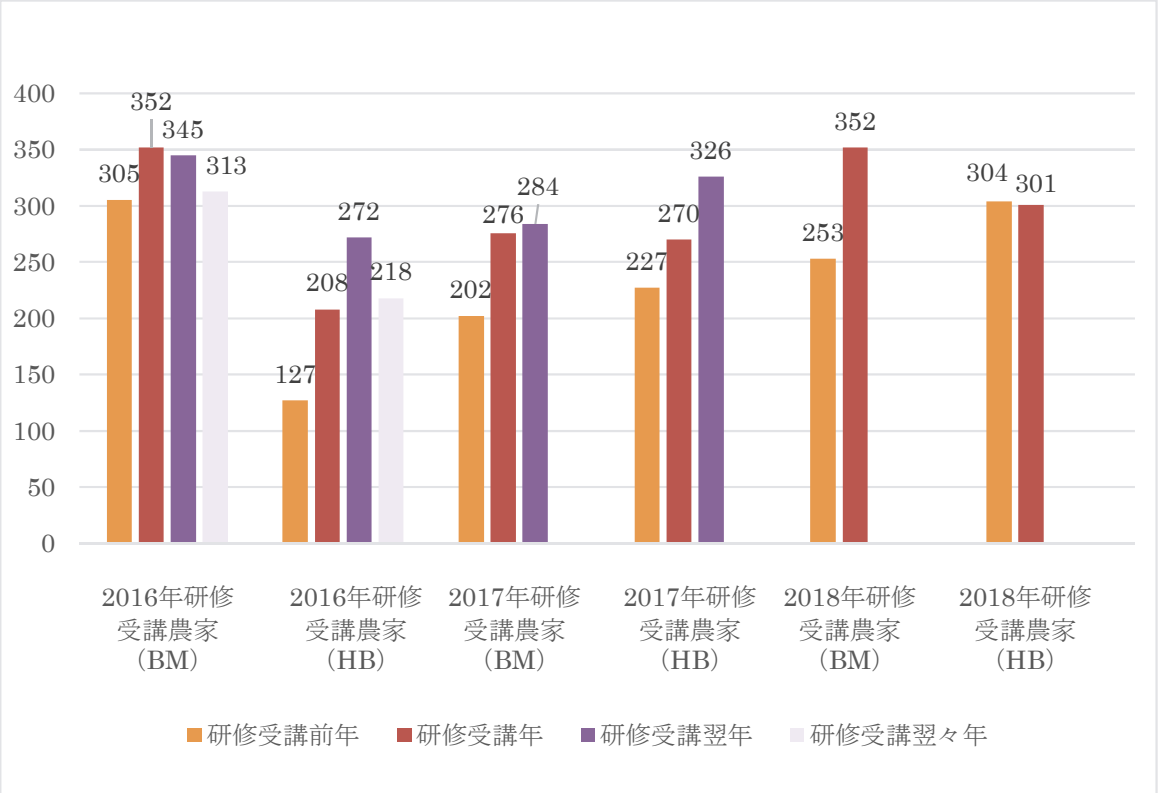
研修受講年	対象農家数	アンケート回収数	単収（kg/ha）				研修前年を基準とした増加率（%）		
			研修前年	研修年	1 年後	2 年後	研修年	1 年後	2 年後
2016	28	24	305	352	345	313	15.6	13.1	2.7
2017	36	22	202	276	284	—	36.5	40.5	—
2018	36	27	253	352	—	—	39.1	—	—

表－16　研修前年を基準としたゴマ単収の変化（HB）

研修受講年	対象農家数	アンケート回収数	単収（kg/ha）				研修前年を基準とした増加率（%）		
			研修前年	研修年	1 年後	2 年後	研修年	1 年後	2 年後
2016	28	14	127	208	272	218	63.3	114.1	71.4
2017	29	20	227	270	326	—	18.7	43.4	—
2018	34	15	304	304	—	—	－1.0	—	—

出所：エンドライン調査中間取りまとめ結果を基に調査団員が作成

[6] ベースライン調査において取得した BM ムーン県、HB ウエ県・テュイ県のサンプリング農家の単収から 3 県の平均単収を算出し、エンドライン調査で得られる中核農家の単収と比較した。各県における単収は、ムーン県 230kg/ha、ウエ県 191 kg/ha、テュイ県 253 kg/ha であり、平均は 224.7kg/ha であった。



図－３　研修実施前後のゴマ単収の変化

３－５　上位目標の達成見込み

上位目標：対象地域のゴマの生産性が向上する。

指標 1：対象地域のゴマ生産農家の平均収量が 20%以上向上する。
・上位目標達成に向けた基盤は構築されたものの、プロジェクト終了後のフォローアップの仕組みが整備されておらず、達成に向けて課題が残る

プロジェクトのアプローチは政府機関の援助がなくとも技術の普及が期待できる「農民間普及」を行っており、①収量を上げるための技術が容易であること、②収量・収入の向上に成功した中核農家の営農に関心をもつ一般農家が増えたこと、③まとまった量で取り引きをするために地域全体で収量向上をめざすモチベーションが高いこと、④認証種子が正しく活用されれば収量の向上が期待できること、⑤綿の不作により、ゴマ栽培に切り替える農家が一定数いること、⑥重要作物であるゴマには、国際農業開発基金（International Fund for Agricultural Development：IFAD）や米国の NGO である世界ルーテル救済（Lutheran World Relief：LWR）をはじめとしたドナーの支援が今後も継続されること、といった要素が上位目標の達成に貢献することが期待される。

ただし、上位目標達成に向けては、プロジェクトの研修に参加した中核農家及び中核農家が指導したグループ・メンバーが周辺農家への更なる技術普及を継続していく必要がある。そのうえで、①技術普及の核となる中核農家の人数が今後増える見込みが低いこと、②フォローアップの仕組みがなく中核農家の技術の定着に不安が残ること、③新たに申請された品種が現時点で登録されていないこと、といった課題が残る。

３－６　プロジェクトの実施プロセス

ブルキナファソでは、これまでもゴマ分野を対象とした他ドナー及び政府機関による支援事業が多く実施されてきた。プロジェクトはこれらの支援事業を通じてブルキナファソ国内に蓄積されたローカルリソースを活用し、効率的な事業運営を行っている。また、各種研修の実施においては、継続的な改善を計画に取り入れており、研修成果の向上に努めている。他方、ブルキナファソ側の予算が限られているため、C/P 職員が適切に活動に関与することができていない。

３－６－１　プロジェクト運営に関する事項

プロジェクトではこれまでに 4 回の合同調整委員会（Joint Coordination Committee：JCC）が実施されており、関係者の情報共有の場として機能している。2018 年より JCC が合同での開催となったが、2018 年 12 月に開催された合同 JCC の開催日が直前まで決定されず、日本人専門家の参加はなかった。プロジェクトの意思決定や課題解決に関しては、これまでに 16 回開催された全体会議（中間レビュー前までに 10 回、中間レビュー以降 6 回）において対処されてきた。また、各活動においては、普及分野で 38 回、モニタリング分野で 5 回、流通分野で 2 回、農薬分野で 1 回の会議や会合が実施されており、これらの開催を通じた関係者間の調整や課題解決が行われている。

３－６－２　PDM の改訂

中間レビューにより、主に以下の点を変更した改訂 PDM 案が作成され、2017 年 12 月に実施された JCC で承認された。変更はブルキナファソのゴマ栽培と輸出の実態に即した形になるよう行われている。詳細は「付属資料 4. PDM Version 2」を参照。

＜当初 PDM からの変更点＞
- 上位目標を「ゴマの輸出量の増加」から「ゴマの生産性の改善」に変更
-「食用ゴマ」と「搾油用ゴマ」の表記を「ゴマ」に統一
- 当初 PDM の活動 1-4 と活動 4-3 は他の活動に統合
- 当初 PDM の活動 2-5～2-7 の削除
- その他用語の統一、文法的な微修正

３－６－３　実施プロセスにおける貢献要因及び阻害要因

プロジェクトの効果発現に貢献した要因並びにプロジェクトの効率的な実施を阻害した問題点として、以下の項目が挙げられる。

〈貢献要因〉
- PDM の改訂により、プロジェクトの活動の見直しと指標の設定が行われ、プロジェクトの活動内容が整理された。これにより、プロジェクト関係者の共通理解の醸成が進められ、プロジェクト後半の効率的な活動の実施につながった。
- 農民間普及を促進するうえで、意欲の高い中核農家を選定したことが、効果的な技術移転に貢

献した。研修参加者は、7 項目からなる明確な選定基準[7]に基づいて選定されている。
・近年の綿価格の下落により、対象地域においてゴマ生産への関心が高まり、意識の高い中核農家の確保、並びに一般農家の技術普及の促進につながった。

〈阻害要因〉
・ブルキナファソ側の予算不足及び支出時期の遅れが円滑な活動の実施に大きく影響した。プロジェクト後半の活動の多くは、BM、HB で実施されており、各 DRAAH からは職員の積極的な参加があった。一方、中央の C/P については、財務上の制限から出張旅費等の必要経費を支出することができず、適切な時期、回数の活動参加ができなかった。また、同じく財源の不足により、農村部の農業技術普及を担当する技術支援エリア担当（Zone d'Appui Technique : ZAT）及び技術指導ユニット（Unité d'Animation Technique : UAT）の活動費を負担することができず、活動への積極的な巻き込みが実現しなかった。ZAT/UAT は、中核農家に対するフォローアップ・モニタリングにおいて重要な役割を期待されていたが、現段階で、プロジェクト終了後を見据えた協働体制は構築されていない。
・一部の C/P の本来業務とプロジェクトの活動内容にギャップがあるため、プロジェクトの成果の継続的な活用をだれが行うかが依然として不透明であり、プロジェクトの終了後を見据えた活動の実施が困難となっている。
・治安状況の悪化により、モニタリング実施、活動地域の選定などの一部の活動が制限された点も阻害要因として挙げられる。

３－６－４　中間レビューの提言への対応状況

(1) プロジェクトチームへの提言

提言の内容	内　容	対応状況
PDM の改訂	2017 年 12 月に開催された JCC にて数値目標が設定された改訂 PDM が承認された。	対応済み
関係者間の情報共有	中間レビュー時の提言に基づき、情報共有と報告の体制が整備されたが、その体制は十分に機能しなかった。2018 年後半に DGPER フォーカルポイントが任命されたことにより、DGPER との情報共有の状況は改善し、担当者間での定期的な会合が開催されている。一方で、DGPV や INREA をはじめとした､関係機関全体での状況共有においては依然として課題が残っており、改善の余地がある。	継続して改善の取り組みが必要
モニタリング･フォローアップの強化	農村部の普及員である ZAT/UAT の巻き込みについては、現時点で実現していない。他ドナーが ZAT/UAT と協働する場合には、直接契約により活動資金の提供や技術的な支援を行うケースが多いことから、DGPER からの予算がない現状では、活動への参加が困難であった。	継続して改善の取り組みが必要

[7] 農民選定のクライテリアは①FFS の研修後 2 年間の継続意思、②3ha の圃場、③フランス語ができる生産者人数、④2013 年以降の他のプロジェクト援助の有無、⑤2013 年以降の他のゴマ栽培技術研修の有無、⑥グループ内種子生産農家の有無、⑦ゴマ契約栽培の有無の 7 点。

(2) ブルキナファソ側への提言

ローカルコスト負担の遵守	2017 年には、DGPER はプロジェクト予算が支給されるまで、一般予算で立て替えることを決定し、改善に向けて努力を行っている。2018 年はブルキナファソ側の予算が早く獲得でき、C/P への出張旅費が支給されたことから、現場での活動にも C/P が積極的にかかわることができた。ただし、ある程度の改善があったとはいえ、終了時評価時点でも予算の支出額､支出時期には課題が残り、円滑な活動実施を阻害する要因となっている。	継続して改善の取り組みが必要
C/P 職員の活動への参加	DGPER、DGPV、DRAAH の各フォーカルポイントは、責任感をもってプロジェクトに参加している。一方で、フォーカルポイント以外の C/P 職員については、活動にほとんど参加していないケースもある。活動予算の制約に加え、C/P 職員の通常業務とプロジェクト活動のリンクが薄いことから、活動への参加が制限されている。	継続して改善の取り組みが必要
ベースライン調査結果の審議会の早急な開催	2017 年 9 月 15 日に、DGPER/DPEFA 課長を議長として、Validation Workshop が開催された。ベースライン調査が限られた条件下で行われた旨を明記することで、報告書が承認された。	対応済み

(3) 日本側への提言

効率的、効果的な投入に向けた見直し	DGPER との協議には JICA ブルキナファソ事務所が協力し、円滑な連携に向けた改善が行われた。	対応済み
JICA 技術協力プロジェクトのコンセプト、評価ガイドラインの共有	DGPER 職員 6 名を対象に、JICA ブルキナファソ事務所より、英文ガイドラインを用いた口頭での説明が行われた。説明内容は DGPER 内部で共有されており、JICA 技術協力プロジェクトに関する理解の醸成が進められた。	対応済み

第４章　５項目評価

４－１　妥当性：「やや高い」

プロジェクト目標及び上位目標は、ブルキナファソにおける農業セクターの国家戦略及びわが国の対ブルキナファソ開発協力方針と整合している。また、プロジェクトは対象地域の農民やゴマ関係者のニーズを満たすものである。一方、プロジェクト実施体制に課題がみられた。

（1）国家政策にみる優先課題

ブルキナファソ政府は、2010 年 2 月に成長の加速化と持続可能な開発のための戦略（SCADD）2011-2015 を策定しており、農業セクターを成長加速化のための優先セクターと位置づけている。また、SCADD における村落セクター戦略を実行に移すための実行計画文書として農村開発セクター国家プログラム（Programme National du Secteur Rural：PNSR）2011-2015 が策定され、農業・農村開発セクターの最上位プログラムに位置づけている。2018 年に策定された PNSR-II（2016-2020）においても、ゴマを含む換金作物をブルキナファソの経済成長のための重要な要素であるとしており、さらに、国家経済社会開発計画（Plan National de Développement Économique et Social：PNDES）2016-2020 においても、2016～2020 年までの期間における年間平均成長率 7.7%のシナリオを実現するための 4 つの重要要因の 1 つとして、ゴマを含む換金作物の成長を挙げている。プロジェクトの成果はこれらの目標に貢献するものであり、ブルキナファソの国家政策と整合したものである。

（2）必要性

近年ゴマの市場価格は下降傾向にあるものの、投入コストの低さ、栽培技術が複雑でないことから、多くの農家がゴマ栽培に関して高い関心をもっている。ゴマは 9 割以上が輸出用であり、国際品質基準に合わせた高品質のゴマの生産に対する必要性が高い。また、収量の向上に関しては、まとまった量で販売することにより、中間業者との交渉がしやすくなり、買い取り額の向上も期待できることから、地域・グループ全体の収量の増加に対するニーズがある。さらに、対象 2 州のゴマ農家の多くが小規模農家であることから貧困削減の点で受益者のニーズも高い。プロジェクトはこれらのニーズを満たすものであり、妥当性は高い。

（3）プロジェクトアプローチの適切性

本プロジェクトには公的機関の支援がなくとも、農民から農民への技術普及が期待できる農民間普及を通じた技術移転をめざしている。本プロジェクトのアプローチは、意欲の高い中核農家を種子生産農家として育成したうえで、ゴマの暦年を通じて同農家へゴマの栽培、収穫後処理並びに営農のグッドプラクティスを段階的に移転し、さらに同農家が種子の購入者となる一般農家へそれらのグッドプラクティスを FFS により自発的に広げるという普及アプローチであり、計画は妥当であった。

（4）プロジェクト実施体制の適切性

本プロジェクトの主な C/P である DGPER は主に流通、収穫後処理、国内消費を担当する部署であり、技術普及は、DGPV/普及・開発研究局（Direction de la Vulgarisation et de la

Recherche-Développement：DVRD）の所掌である。プロジェクト後半の中心的な活動は生産性・収入を向上させるための農民間普及の技術移転であるため、DGPER が所掌する業務との関連が必ずしも高くはない。このようなギャップが存在するなかで C/P として任命された DGPER 職員のなかには、本来の業務とプロジェクト活動との関連性が薄く、積極的な関与ができなかったケースも見受けられた。こうしたギャップが C/P のオーナーシップ意識の低さの原因として挙げられる。

４－２　有効性：「高い」

最終的な評価結果は、エンドライン調査の完了を待つ必要があるが、2019 年 3 月に実施した終了時評価調査（第 1 次）と、エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果から判断すると、PDM で設定されたプロジェクト目標の 2 つの指標が達成される見込みは高い。目標達成の貢献要因としては、高い意欲をもった中核農家を選定できたことが挙げられる。また、プロジェクト目標と各成果の因果関係も適切に設定されている。

(1) プロジェクト目標の達成見込み

プロジェクト終了までに、プロジェクト目標が達成される見込みは高い。PDM で設定された 2 つの指標のうち、指標 1「対象農家の 70%以上がゴマ生産によって収入が向上する」については、現地調査において聞き取りをした 8 グループ、14 名のすべての中核農家が「収入が向上した」と回答している。また、エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめによれば、対象となる中核農家の 88.5%がゴマ生産により収入が向上したという結果になった。具体的な収入の増加額については、比較基準（対象農家、過去の収入額）が不明であるため数値データの比較が困難であるが、インタビュー調査においては、ゴマ生産による収入によって、対象農家の生活が改善されたという声が複数聞かれた。

指標 2 についても、「対象地域のゴマ生産農家の平均収量が 20%以上向上する」の達成見込みは高い。対象となるゴマ生産農家において、研修参加前年と比較し、単収はおおむね増加している。2018 年研修参加農家については、前年のゴマの生産が良好であったこともあり、HB では研修実施年のゴマの収量は前年比で減少という結果であったが、2016 年、2017 年の研修参加農家については、研修前年を基準としてし、BM で 13.1～40.5%の増加、HB で 18.7～114.1%の増加となっている。

(2) プロジェクト目標達成にかかわる促進、阻害要因

農民間普及を促進するうえで、意欲の高い中核農家を選定したことで、効果的な技術移転が行われた。プロジェクト目標は中核農家の収入・収量の向上をめざすものであり、中核農家のモチベーションの高さが、目標達成に大きく影響している。中核農家がプロジェクトの研修を通じて技術を習得し、その技術を一般農家へ普及させるための仕組みとして、認証種子の生産販売による経済的な動機づけがなされているが、そのほかにも、グループ内で収量を上げることで、まとまった量で中間業者へ販売できるというインセンティブがあった。ただし、今後の収入向上に関してはゴマの国際市場単価、ブルキナファソ内での競合作物（綿、ラッカセイ、豆類）の市場状況など外部要因の影響が高く、今後の予測は難しい。

(3) プロジェクト目標と各成果の因果関係

各成果（成果 1：適正技術・知識の開発普及、成果 2：新品種の選定、成果 3：認証種子生産者、生産量の増加、成果 4：関係者のマーケティング能力の向上）は、プロジェクトの目標を達成するために不可欠なものであり、それぞれがプロジェクト目標の達成に寄与している。ただし、その寄与の度合いは異なり、成果 1、成果 3 がプロジェクト目標の指標の達成に直接貢献しているのに対し、成果 2、成果 4 については、間接的にプロジェクト目標に寄与しており、プロジェクト目標の達成を通じた上位目標達成に貢献するものであった。

４－３　効率性：「中程度」

日本側投入はおおむね適切であり、期待される成果の達成に結びついている。ブルキナファソ側の投入については、ローカルコスト負担について、中間レビュー以降一定の改善がみられたものの、依然として予算の支出額、支出時期において課題があり、予算を必要とする活動への参加が制限されたことから、C/P 職員の積極的なプロジェクトへの関与が限定的であった。

(1) 日本側の投入

中間レビューの時点では、2014 年の政変の影響と長期専門家の辞任により、活動の実施は当初の計画よりも大幅に遅れていたが、プロジェクト後半では、改訂された PDM に基づき計画どおりの投入が行われており、日本人専門家の派遣回数、派遣時期に関する問題はみられなかった。なお、中間レビュー以降、本邦研修、機材調達は行われていない。

(2) ブルキナファソ側の投入

ブルキナファソ側投入のうち、ローカルコスト負担の予算の支出額、支出時期に課題がみられた。適切な予算が適時に投入されなかったことにより、C/P 職員の活動が制限され、フォローアップ体制の構築が十分に進んでいない。プロジェクト後半の中心的な活動は、HB、BM の地方部で行われており、現地での活動に DGPER から人員を派遣することについは、財務面での制約により限定的であった。また、中間レビュー時に指摘のあった、モニタリング・フォローアップの強化についても、予算不足の課題から ZAT/UAT を巻き込んだ活動をすることができておらず、課題が残ったままである。また、C/P の本来業務とプロジェクト活動の内容にギャップが存在しており、中央レベルにおいては、ほとんど活動に参加していない C/P も少なからずいた。

(3) 類似プロジェクトとの連携

種子生産マニュアルの策定において、2008～2012 年に JICA が実施した技術協力「優良種子普及計画プロジェクト」で作成されたマニュアルを活用している。また、ブルキナファソの農業分野で支援を行っている GIZ とは教材の活用やイベントの共催で連携をした実績がある。IFAD、LWR、国際金融公社（International Finance Corporation：IFC）といった、ゴマ分野で支援を実施中、もしくは今後の実施を計画している他の開発パートナーとの連携は現時点では行われていない。

４－４　インパクト：「中程度」

上位目標達成に向けた基盤は構築されたものの、プロジェクト終了後のフォローアップの仕組みが整備されておらず、達成に向けては課題が残る。一方、プロジェクトが選定した品種が国家認定されれば、ECOWAS 諸国でも登録品種として承認されることから、プロジェクトのインパクトは大きくなる。また、対象農家の生活改善においてもポジティブな波及効果がみられた。

(1) 上位目標の達成見込み

プロジェクト目標の達成を通じて、上位目標達成に向けた基盤が構築された。本プロジェクトによる農民間普及のアプローチは公的機関の支援がなくとも、農民から農民への技術移転が期待されるものである。一方で、プロジェクト終了後数年以内に対象 2 州全域に移転された技術を普及させ、ゴマ農家の平均収量を向上させるためには、継続的な普及活動の実施が必要である。どのような体制でプロジェクト成果の普及を推進していくかが、現時点で不透明であり、上位目標達成に向けて課題が残る。

(2) プロジェクト目標と上位目標の因果関係

プロジェクト目標と上位目標の因果関係はおおむね適切である。本プロジェクトの目標はプロジェクトで選定した中核農家の生産性と収入を改善することであり、上位目標は、それら中核農家が地域内の技術普及を行うことで、対象 2 州全体のゴマの生産性を向上させることである。上位目標達成に向けては、中核農家による農民間普及の着実な実施がカギとなるため、プロジェクトでは、中核農家に対して認証種子の生産、販売による経済的なインセンティブを与えることで、自主的な普及を行えるよう計画している。

(3) その他のインパクト

新たに選定した 3 種の品種がブルキナファソ国内で国家品種登録されれば、ECOWAS 諸国においても登録品種として承認されることから、そのインパクトは大きい。これらの品種が普及することで、対象地域内外の広域で、ゴマの生産性の向上が期待できる。また、中核農家は、ゴマ栽培面積を拡大（2016 年度 128%、2017 年度 244%、2018 年度 199%）していることがわかっており、ゴマ栽培を通じた生計向上が期待できる。

４－５　持続性：「やや高い」

政策面、技術面においては、プロジェクト終了後の持続性を大きく阻害する要因はみられない。一方で、中間レビュー時から引き続き、組織面、財政面においては解決すべき課題がみられた。

(1) 政策面

2018 年からゴマ戦略文書の策定が行われており、ゴマ重視のトレンドが今後も続くとみられる。C/P である DGPER は、農業分野の成長に向けた政策立案、実施を所掌しており、プロジェクトの成果を踏まえた戦略の策定が期待される。ゴマ分野は PNDES（2016-2020）、並びに PNSR II（2016-2020）においても成長のための重要分野とされており、本プロジェクトのアプローチの成果が認識されれば、政策的な支援は継続されると予測される。また、ゴマ輸出に関する Cahier des Charges（仕様書）の整備のほかに、生産分野の Cahier des Charges 策定

の動きがあることから、政策面での持続性は高いと考えられる。

(2) 組織面

DRAAH は高いオーナーシップをもって活動に参加しており、研修実施に係るノウハウは DRAAH のフォーカルポイントに移転されている。プロジェクトの最終段階である 2019 年には、本プロジェクトで実施している中核農家研修を通じた一般農家への技術普及手法を BM と HB に定着させていくことを目的に、ブルキナファソ側関係者がゴマ栽培研修を主体的に実施していくための技術移転が進められている。また、こうした、研修の計画・運営の一連のプロセスを通じた技術移転は、DGPER のフォーカルポイントに対しても行われているが、本来普及を担当する政府機関は DGPV であることから、C/P に移転された技術が今後どのように活用されるかが明確ではない。

(3) 財政面

財政面に関しては、中心的な C/P である DGPER の担当業務が流通、収穫後処理、国内消費といった業務であるなかで、プロジェクト終了後にも普及研修に十分な予算を配賦できる可能性は低いと考えられる。また、DRAAH、DGPV、INERA といった他の C/P においても活動終了後の予算配賦の見通しは立っておらず、ブルキナファソ側の C/P 予算が不十分かつ適時の予算執行が困難な状況は、今後も続くと予測される。そのため、財政面での課題については、LRW、IFAD、IFC 等の他ドナー、プロジェクトとの連携を通じて、継続的にプロジェクトの成果を活用できる体制の構築が必要とされている。

(4) 技術面

技術面での持続性については、中核農家に移転された技術は簡易なものが中心であり、現地調査においても十分に活用されていることが確認された。FFS/FBS は農家から農家に技術が伝わることを主軸にした普及の仕組みであり、FFS による農民間普及のアプローチは相互扶助や共同作業に対する意識の高いブルキナファソの社会環境に合致している。また、各種マニュアル等の成果品は、プロジェクト終了後の現場での技術普及に大きく貢献できるものである。したがって、農民に普及した技術は今後も活用される可能性が高い。

しかしながら、フォローアップの仕組みが適切に構築されなければ、技術の定着がなされず、誤った技術が普及してしまう恐れもあることから、プロジェクト終了後にも定期的なフォローアップを継続していく必要がある。

４－６　結論

評価 5 項目の評価結果では、プロジェクトの妥当性は「やや高い」と評価した。プロジェクトのアプローチは、農業セクターを経済成長の柱とするブルキナファソの国家政策や日本の援助政策と合致しており、換金作物であるゴマの生産性の向上は関係者のニーズとも整合している。一方で、プロジェクトの実施体制においては課題が見受けられた。有効性については「高い」と判断した。PDM で設定された 2 つの指標は達成される見込みが高く、プロジェクト目標と各成果の因果関係についても問題はみられない。効率性については「中程度」と評価した。日本側投入は計画どおりに実施されているものの、ブルキナファソ側ローカルコストの予算の支出額、支出時

期に課題があり、C/P 職員の積極的なプロジェクトへの関与が制限された。インパクトについても、「中程度」と評価する。上位目標達成に向けての基礎は構築されているが、指標達成に向けては課題が残る。プロジェクトの持続性については、「やや高い」と判断した。政策面、技術面での持続性は確保されている一方で、財政面、組織面において、課題がみられる。

第５章　提言・教訓

５－１　プロジェクトチームへの提言

(1) プロジェクトの引継ぎ

プロジェクト終了後の持続性確保に向け、プロジェクト実施主体を日本側からブルキナファソ側に移行させることを提言する。

(2) 他の開発パートナーとの情報共有と今後の連携に向けた協議

ブルキナファソのゴマ分野では、IFAD、LWR、IFC などの他ドナーが支援を実施している。持続性の観点から、本プロジェクトの成果を継続的に活用していく主体として、これらの機関との情報共有を行い、今後の連携に向けた取り組みを行うことを提言する。

(3) 中核農家を増やすメカニズムの確立

本プロジェクトの支援の下で、ゴマの生産性・収入を向上させた中核農家が多くいる。これらの農家の実際の成果を優良事例として、農民間で共有するためのメカニズム（仕組み）を構築することを提言する。

５－２　ブルキナファソ側への提言

(1) C/P の予算の確保

R/D 記載のローカルコスト負担の遵守、及びプロジェクト終了後の継続的な成果の活用に向け、最大限の取り組みを行うことを提言する。プロジェクト後半では、財源不足と、予算支出時期の遅れにより、一部の C/P のプロジェクト活動への参加が限定的であった。栽培時期に合わせて適切な活動が実施できるよう、DGPER に適切な時期に予算配賦が行われることが望ましい。

(2) モニタリング体制の整備

中核農家に移転した技術を、地域に定着させ、継続的に活用していくためには、適切なモニタリングの仕組みが重要となる。農業普及員である ZAT/UAT は、日常的に農民に対する技術的サポートを行っていることから、ZAT/UAT と連携したモニタリング体制の構築を提言する。

(3) 研修実施後、2～3 年後のフォローアップ研修の検討普及員の業務環境整備

エンドライン調査の中間取りまとめ結果では、研修受講後 2 年目以降に収量が減少するという結果になった。諸条件により毎年の生産量の増減はあるものの、研修の成果は年を追うごとに薄まっていくものと予想される。そのため、研修後 2～3 年後に、フォローアップ研修を実施し、移転した技術を確実に地域に定着させることが望ましい。

(4) 適切な農薬管理

ゴマはブルキナファソにとって有望な商品作物であり、国際取引を行ううえで残留農薬に対する理解を深める必要がある。本プロジェクトの関係者向けの研修でも農薬管理について

指導を行っているが、プロジェクト終了後も残留農薬の検査違反とならないよう、適切な農薬管理を行うことが必要である。

(5) 原種確保に向けた研究支援

ゴマの原種生産に向けて研究機関の果たす役割は大きく、ゴマ生産の持続性の観点からも奨励品種を含む原種の生産・普及に向けた予算的な支援が必要である。

５－３　日本側への提言

(1) プロジェクト期間の延長

本プロジェクトはゴマ栽培時期（7～11 月末）の途中である 9 月で終了を予定している。栽培時期をすべてカバーする FFS の実施、中核農家の数を増やす観点からもプロジェクト期間の延長を提案する。

５－４　教訓

(1) 関係機関（者）の適切な関与

農民への継続的な技術支援、モニタリングのために ZAT/UAT を含む関係機関の適切な関与が必要である。

(2) 農民間普及の有効性

地域の中核農家を軸とした農民間普及であるため、周囲の一般農家に対して、言語の壁や移動手段といった障壁がなく、有効なアプローチとなっている。

(3) ゴマのバリューチェーン強化

生産サイドだけではなく、出口戦略（集荷、販売、トレード等）も含めて強化することで、ゴマバリューチェーン全体での付加価値化が期待できる。

(4) 継続的なモニタリング

終了時評価調査を実施するにあたり、プロジェクト目標の指標が収集できておらず、派遣時期を延期した。日頃からのモニタリングを通じて、成果を確認しておく必要があり、モニタリングが遅延するようなことがあれば、関係者間においてその原因解明及び対策を講じるべきである。

(5) C/P の適切な関与

本プロジェクトはゴマの種子生産から子実生産、販売・マーケティングまでのすべてを網羅するため、メインの C/P 機関を DGPER としていた。他方、プロジェクト活動を進めるにつれ、活動のスコープが栽培技術に特化した際には、協力機関である DGPV からの関与がみられるなど、プロジェクト活動の進捗に応じた実施機関の協力が得られ、成果発現にも寄与した。

付　属　資　料

１．ミニッツ及び合同評価レポート（英文）

２．ミニッツ及び合同評価レポート（仏文）

３．調査日程

４．PDM Version 2

５．PDM 変更内容

６．PO Version 2

７．評価グリッド

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE BURKINA FASO
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT FOR REINFORCEMENT OF SESAME PRODUCTION (PRPS)

The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team, organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Shinich NOGUCH, and the Burkinabe Terminal Evaluation Team headed by Mr. KINDO Yassia formed the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to conduct Terminal Evaluation on the Project for Reinforcement of Sesame Production in Burkina Faso (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") from 10th March, 2019 to 27th March, 2019 and 10th June, 2019 to 20th June, 2019.

After the intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Joint Terminal Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report") and presented it at the Terminal Evaluation Meeting held on 20th June, 2019 at the DGPER Meeting Room, Ouagadougou.

The main points discussed are referred to in APPENDIX 1 attached hereto.

Ouagadougou, 20th June, 2019

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Secrètaire Gènèral
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Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
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Appendix 1: Main Points Discussed
Appendix 2: Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

1. Acceptance of Joint Terminal Evaluation Report (the Report)

The summary of the Report was presented at the Terminal Evaluation Meeting in Ouagadougou on 20th June 2019. Both the Japanese and Burkinabe sides accepted the evaluation results and understood the recommendations in the Report. It was agreed to take necessary actions for each recommendation. To further understanding the activity of the Project, Burkinabe side asked for the detailed explanation of achievement status of the five criteria (high, relatively high, moderate, relatively low, low) and evaluation of performance of C/P organizations.

2. Activities to be continued by the Burkinabe side

The Team proposed the role and responsibility of stakeholders for successfully sustaining and expanding the achievement of the Project. It was agreed that MAAH would approve to discuss among all stakeholders and determine each role and responsibility of the stakeholders, especially DGPER and DGPV, after the completion of the Project by the terminal of the Project.

3. Extension of the Project period

The Team proposed the extension of the Project to increase the number of core farmers who are expected to disseminate technical skills on sesame production to ordinary farmers in the target area. Japanese side responded that the extension period would be determined by the further discussion among stakeholders with considering situation in the project target areas.

[end]

Japan International
Cooperation Agency

Ministère de l'Agriculture et des
Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
=-=-=-=-=-=
Secrétariat Général
=-=-=-=-=-=
Direction Générale de la Promotion
de l'Economie Rurale

Burkina Faso

Unité – Progrès – Justice

Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

on

the Project for Reinforcement of

Sesame Production

Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

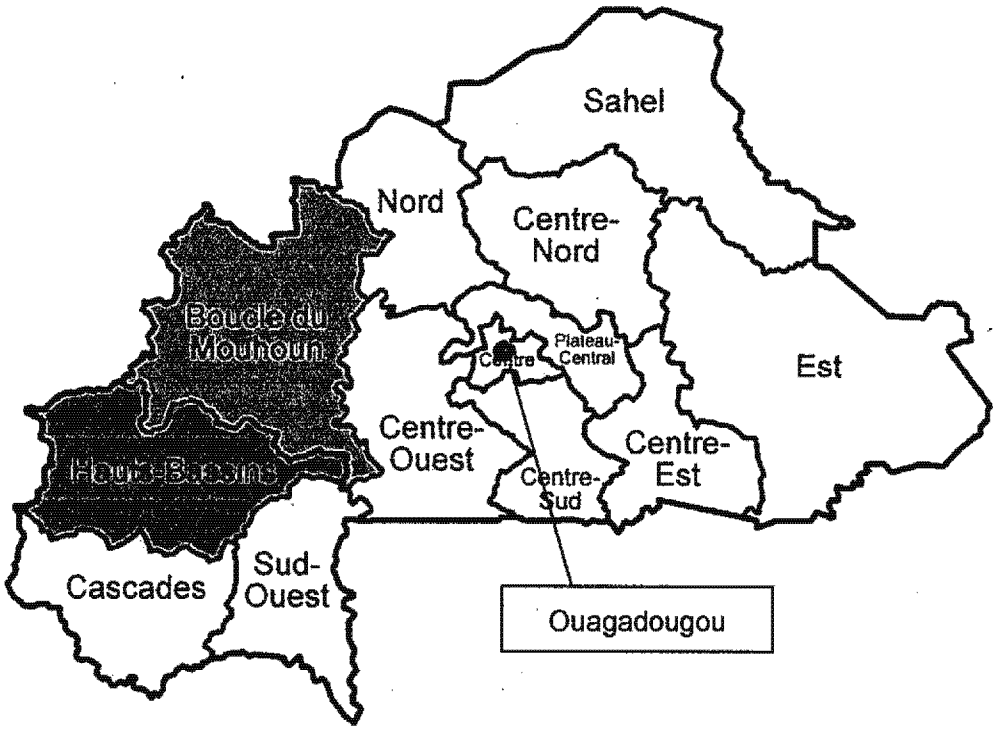
June 2019

Mr. Shinichi NOGUCHI
Leader
Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team

Mr. KINDO Yassia
Leader
Burkinabe Terminal Evaluation Team

Index

Project site map
(Burkina Faso)



Project site: Ouagadougou, Hauts-Bassins Region, Boucle du Mouhoun Region

Abbreviation

	French / English
ANACES-B	L'Association nationale des commerçants et exportateurs de sésame du Burkina
BM	Boucle du Mouhoun
C/P	Counterpart
CPR	Centre de Promotion Rurale
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DGESS	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles
DGPER	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale
DGPV	Direction Générale des Productions Végétales
DPAAH	Direction Provinciale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
DRAAH	Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
DVRD	Direction de la Vulgarisation et de la Recherche-Développement
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FBS	Farmer Business School
FFS	Farmer Field School
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HB	Hauts-Bassins
INERA	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles
INTERSEB	Interprofession Sésame du Burkina Faso
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MAAH	Ministère de l'Agriculture, et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJT	On-the-Job Training
PDM	Project Design Matrix (Cadre logique du Projet)
PDSA	Projet de Développement des Semences Améliorées
PNDES	Plan national de développement économique et social
PNSR	Programme National du Secteur Rural
PO	Plan of Operation
PRPS-BF	Projet de Renforcement de la Production du Sésame au Burkina Faso
RD	Rapport de discussion
SCADD	Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable
SNS	Service National des Semences
UAT	Unité d'Animation Technique
ZAT	Zone d'Appui Technique

1. Outline of the Terminal Evaluation

1−1 Objectives

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) launched a five-year technical cooperation project "The Project for reinforcement of sesame production" (herein after referred to as "the Project") in October 2014 to support the Government of Burkina Faso. Since the Project is to be completed in September 2019, JICA dispatched a terminal evaluation team and conducted the joint terminal evaluation survey. The survey is carried out with the objectives of verifying and analyzing the achievement of project purpose and outputs, the implementation process, evaluating the Project in terms of five evaluation criteria and drawing lessons learned and recommendations.

1−2 Schedule

The terminal evaluation survey is conducted in two phases. The first phase of the survey was conducted from 10 March to 27 March 2019 and the second phase of the survey is scheduled in June 2019.

1−3 Members

(1) Burkinabe Side

Name	Affiliation
Mr. TRAORE S. Lionel Daniel	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles(DGESS) Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles (MAAH)
Mr. BATIONO Jacques	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale (DGPER), MAAH

(2) Japanese Side

Name	Field	Affiliation
Mr. NOGUCHI Shinichi	Team Leader	Director, Team 5, Agriculture and Rural Development Group 2 Rural Development Department, JICA
Mr. ABE Go	Cooperation Planning	Assistant Director, Team 5, Agriculture and Rural Development Group 2 Rural Development Department, JICA
Mr. OKANO Teppei	Evaluation Analysis	Consultant, ICONS Inc.

1−4 Evaluation Method

The terminal evaluation survey was conducted according to the procedure of JICA Guideline for Project Evaluation. The project frameworks to be evaluated are the Project Design Matrix (PDM) version 2 and the Plan of Operation (PO), which were revised on December 14, 2017.

1−4−1 Criteria for Evaluation

The evaluation in this survey was conducted using the five evaluation criteria defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) / Development Assistance Committee (DAC) shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Five evaluation criteria

Criteria	Descriptions
Relevance	Relevance is reviewed and justified by the project purpose and the overall goal in connection with the needs of the beneficiaries, policies of the Government of Burkina Faso and appropriateness of strategy or measures.
Effectiveness	Effectiveness is assessed by evaluating the effect to which the Project has achieved and contributed to the beneficiaries.
Efficiency	Efficiency is analyzed focusing on the relationship between the output and input/activities in terms of timing, quality and quantity.
Impact	Impact is identified and/or forecasted by referring to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the Project.
Sustainability	Sustainability is assessed in political/institutional, organizational, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievement of the Project will be sustained and/or expanded after the Project is completed.

1−4−2 Data Collection Method

The following information/data used for the evaluation.

(1) Review of Documents (Progress report, Mid-term review report etc.)
(2) Questionnaire Survey
(3) Interview Survey
(4) Direct observations

2. Outline of the Project

2−1 Background

In Burkina Faso, sesame is an important cash crop in rural areas. By its relatively high resistance against drought and poor soil, sesame has been grown by many farmers. However, in most case, it is produced by extensive cultivation and the seeds are usually produced by the farmers themselves. Domestic demand in sesame is generally low and the farmers usually use only a small amount of sesame for self-consumption. For the processing of sesame also limited to making sesame biscuit or oil extraction. In the reason, the volume sold in the country remains insignificant. Therefore, the total domestic production of sesame evolved until the first half of the 2000s, between 10 and 20 thousand tons per year.

Although the largest agricultural product exported from the country was cotton, the international price of cotton dropped sharply in the recent years. The government of Burkina Faso has promoted alternative cash crop such as sesame to diversify the export products. This promotion encouraged the gradual increase in acreage and production of sesame. As a result, sesame has been the third place by the amount of exports (INSD Census, 2008) since 2008 and plays an increasingly important role in the economy growth.

The government of Burkina Faso has adopted the "Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD)" in February 2010, which places agriculture as a priority sector to accelerate development of the country. At the same time, "Programme National du Secteur Rural (PNSR) 2011-2015" was developed as a framework to implement SCADD and it was considered as the most important Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development. In these strategies, oil crops including sesame are considered as a high potential product for exports to international markets. In the context, the technical cooperation project aims to strengthen the sesame sector.

2−2 Summary of the Project

The project has been implemented based on PDM version 2 revised on December 14, 2017. The outline of the Project is as follows.

(1) Overall Goal

Improve the sesame productivity in target area

(2) Project Purpose

Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers

(3) Output

1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge
2. Select new varieties of sesame
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.

(4) Activity

1-1. Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed;

1-2. Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);

1-3. Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed;

1-4. Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);

2-1. Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;

2-2. Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;

2-3. Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;

2-4. Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;

3-1. Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;

3-2. Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;

3-3. Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;

3-4. Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers

4-1. Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the

market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);

4-2. Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);

4-3. Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.

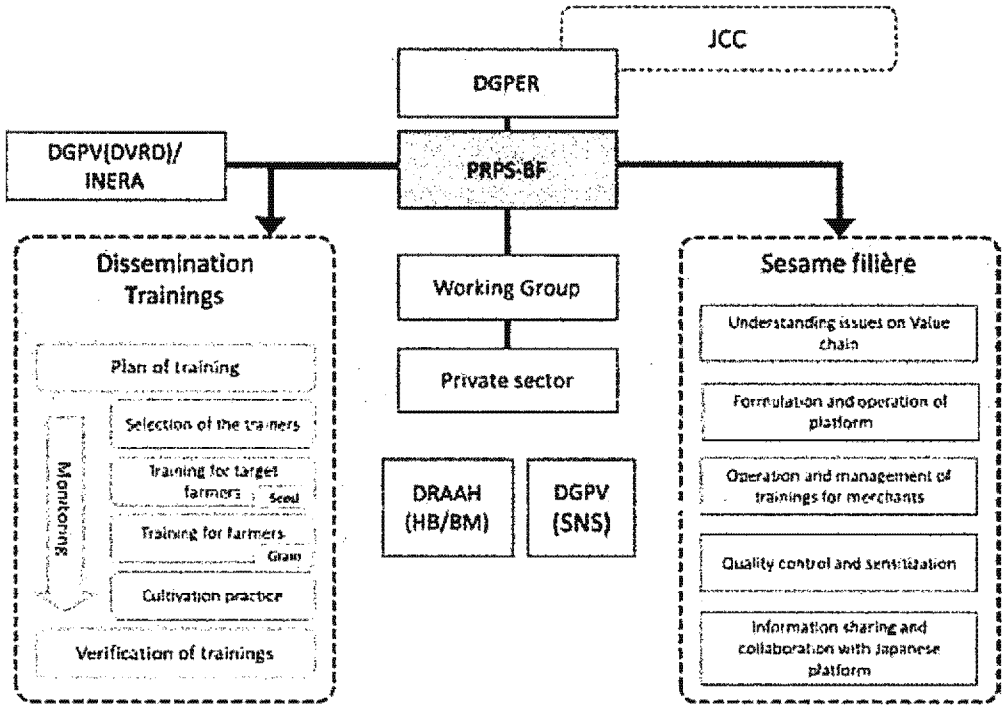
2−3 Cooperation Period

October 2014 to September 2019 (Five years)

2−4 Implementation Structure

National Counterpart

- DGPER, MAAH
- Direction Générale des Productions Végétales (DGPV), MAAH
- Institut National pour l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole (INERA)
- Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques(DRAAH) Hauts-Bassins (HB) region and Boucle du Mouhoun (BM) region



(Source: Project report)

Figure 1: Implementation structure of the Project

2−5 Target Area

Ouagadougou, Hauts-Bassins Region and Boucle du Mouhoun Region

2−6 Target Group

【Direct Beneficially】

- 180 core farmers in HB region and BM region
- DRAAH HB, DRAAH BM,
- DGPER, DGPV
- INERA
- Stakeholders in sesame sector

【Indirect Beneficially】

- General farmer in HB region and BM region

3. Result of the Survey

3−1 Input

3−1−1 Input by Japanese Side

Table 2 shows the comparison of the input planned in PDM version 2 revised in 14 December 2017 and the actual inputs from the Japanese side.

Table 2: Input by Japanese side

Plan (PDM version 2)	Actual (as of December 2018)
1) Experts: - Chief Advisor - Cultivation techniques - Farm management/ Organization - Quality control / Post-harvest - Market / Commercialization - Coordinator / Training	[Japanese Experts] The following long-term and short-term experts were dispatched Long-term experts - Chief Project Advisor - Coordinator/Communality Development - Farm management/Cultivation techniques Short-term experts - Chief Advisor - Assistant Manager/Market - Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management) - Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization) - Dissemination 3 (Training materials/Coordinator) - Post-harvest - Pesticide control - Monitoring and Data collection - Interpreter
2) Machinery and Equipment 1. Vehicles 2. Office equipment 3. Training equipment	[Equipment] Machinery and equipment such as vehicles, and cultivating and office equipment with a total cost of approximately 93,938,248 FCFA (90,002,184 CFCA and 756,000 JPY) were provided. No machinery and equipment have been provided after Mid-term review.

3) Training	[Training in Japan and Rwanda] Totally, 20 counterpart personnel participated in the training in Japan and 3 counterpart personnel participated in the training in a third country (Rwanda). No training in Japan has been provided after Mid-term review.
4) Project operation cost	[Project operation cost] 2014: JPY 10,929,000 2015: JPY 32,159,000 2016: JPY 136,676,000 2017: JPY 174,328,000 2018: JPY 111,339,000 ---------- Total JPY 465,431,000 (FCFA 2,423,236,320)[1]

(Source: Project report)

3−1−2 Input by Burkinabe Side

Table 3 shows the comparison of the input planned in PDM version 2 revised in 14 December 2017 and the actual inputs from the Japanese side.

Table 3: Input by Burkinabe side

Plan (PDM version 2)	Actual (as of December 2018)
1) Allocation of Counterpart Personnel	[Allocation of Counterpart Personnel] 15 counterpart personnel - DGPER : 9 people, - DGPV : 3 people, - INERA : 1 person, - DRAAH HB : 1 person, - DRAAH BM : 1 person
2) Project Office and Necessary Equipment	[Project Office and necessary Equipment] - Office space for Japanese experts (3 places: DRAAH-BM, DRAAH-HB, and DGPER) - Experimental fields (4 places: CPR Kodougou, INERA Gammpela, INERA Farako-Ba, and INERA Niangoloko)
3) Counterpart budget	[Budget for the project activities] In 2014 and 2015, DGPER did not get any budget for its operations. The first disbursement came in 2016 and from there onwards, the figures are as follows: 2016: FCFA 14,625,000 2017: FCFA 33,543,750 2018: FCFA 66,810,000 ---------- Total: FCFA 114,978,750

(Source: Project report and hearing from DGPER)

3−2 Progress of the Activities

At the time of terminal evaluation, all activities were conducted as planned and there were no major delays in the process. Since the activities related to the selection of new

[1] FCFA 1= JPY 0.192070／JICA Monthly exchange rate in March 2019

varieties of sesame seed were completed in 2018, activities in the second half of the Project focused on trainings on FFS/FBS and seed production. The project conducted simultaneous monitoring and followed-up on the dissemination of technical training components to participating core farmers. Table 4 shows the progress of the activities.

Table 4: Progress of activity

Activity	Progress
1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed	**【Completed】** · Reproducibility tests were conducted on four varieties of sesame (GMP3, MKD2, KDG3, and SIE2), all selected from a local farm in Burkina Faso. · Based on the farmer's preference test conducted in 2016, the selection focused on early-breeding varieties and redefined the varieties to be tested.
1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.)	**【Completed】** · Concerning the yield improvement test, 1) Fertilization tests were conducted five times in 2016, 2) Sowing period tests were conducted at 5 sites in 2017 and 3) Pest control tests were conducted at 3 sites in 2017. The cultivation technology structure was organized based on the results of these farming trials.
1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · In 2017 and 2018, FFS/FBS facilitator training was conducted for core farmers in the HB region and the BM region. The training consisted of 1 theoretical session, 6 practical sessions, and 1 summarization session. · Training TOR was created for each year. Also, with the cooperation of DRAAHs, trainees and instructors were selected. · Training manuals and materials were prepared through repeated discussions with instructors. · Monitoring of FFS/FBS was conducted by farmers and cultivation of certified seeds were implemented in accordance with the operation guidelines. · In order to conduct training in 2019, a briefing session and selection were held in December 2018. The trainees were chosen in January 2019.
1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.)	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · The training for capacity building of the farmer's group in HB region and BM region was conducted. · In conjunction with other sessions, trainings were conducted 3 times in 2017, and 4 times in 2018.
Activity 2	
2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame	**【Completed】** · From February 2017, white sesame seeds were tested at the INERA Gampela field. Black sesame seeds were tested at Makognadougou site in Tuy province. · From July 2017, pre-DHS test was conducted at

	Gampela field. Approximately 50 varieties of white sesame and 15 varieties of black sesame were used in the test. After the harvest, in November 2017, the required items were measured, and the collected data was organized as a master's thesis by the students of Ouagadougou University under the instruction of the INERA research representative.
2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension	**【Completed】** · Cultivation test of white sesame seeds was conducted at 4 sites. · The characteristic survey, disease and lodging resistance test, yield survey, farmer evaluation, and yield evaluation were conducted using the 3 existing and registered varieties, 1 comparative variety, and 8 candidate varieties. · As a result of these tests, three candidate cultivars (PAKRE SAAYA, BO NOGORA, A KILOM) were selected as candidate strains.
2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques	**【Completed】** · Additional fertilization tests, sowing date tests, sowing density tests and agrochemical comparison tests were conducted. · The technical manual was revised by INERA researchers, project focal points, Service National des Semences (SNS) inspectors, and training instructors. · A workshop was held in April 2018 to share the results of activities with related parties.
2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed	**【Completed】** · Application documents (application form, DHS report, VAT report, DHS / VAT summary, DHS / VAT technical report) were submitted to SNS and accepted on 14 February 2018. · The newly selected varieties are to be authorized as the national registered variety by SNS and to be listed in "National Catalogue of Registered Varieties.
Activity 3	
3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed	**【Completed】** · Technical instruction was given to INERA researchers and engineers, resident field workers, special contract farmers, etc., through on-the-job training (OJT) by Japanese experts.
3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers	**【Completed】** · The seed production manual prepared in the past project (PDSA, SNS-JICA project) was revised. · "The certified seed production illustration manual" and "The certified seed production text manual" were developed. · These manuals were approved at the workshop in April 2018.
3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · Seed production training for core farmers was conducted. Starting with a three-day session, a total of four practical training and summaries were held in

	conjunction with the FFS/FBS facilitator training. · The seed production training in 2019 was prepared and conducted by FP (Focal point) of DGPER and DRAAH.
3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · Monitoring was conducted in 2017 at 7 sites in HB region, and 15 sites in BM region; and in 2018 at 12 sites in HB region, and 13 sites in BM region.
Activity 4	
4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.)	**【Completed】** · Two training sessions related to the strengthened marketing capacity were conducted in Japan in 2016. The activities after the mid-term review were not specifically planned.
4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.)	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · After the mid-term review, a total of 4 training sessions were provided for sesame traders. · The contents of the trainings included treatment of Aflatoxins (2017), procedures of Cahier des Charges (2017, 2018), and managing storage (2018).
4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.	**【Activities were implemented as planned】** · The INTERSEB meeting (Domestic platform) was held twice, to promote information sharing on production, distribution, and markets.

(Source: Project report)

3－3 Achievement of Outputs

The activities of the Project were implemented in line with the PO, and the all indicators set for Outputs 1, 2 and 3 were achieved. However, Output 4, Indicator 4-2 has not yet been achieved. In addition, Indicator 4-3 is unlikely to be achieved by project's end. Table 5 shows the status of output achievement.

Table 5: Status of achievement of Output

	Verifiable Indicator	Status of achievement
Output 1	1-1 Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated	**100% achieved**
	1-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings	**100% achieved**
	1-3 More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	**100% achieved**
Output 2	2-1 More than one new variety is selected for seed registration	**100% achieved**
	2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.	**100% achieved**
Output 3	3-1 Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated	**100% achieved**
	3-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings.	**100% achieved**
	3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group.	**100% achieved**
	3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year	**100% achieved**

	on average by target seed producers is declared	
Output 4	4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. 4-2 More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. 4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contract with Japanese importer.	**100% achieved** **90% achieved** **0% achieved**

(1) Achievement of Output 1

Output 1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge

1-1 Modules and training materials for core farmers are formulated (on FFS/FBS, and capacity building of the farmer's group).
【100 % Achieved】 ➢ TORs were developed for training in 2017 and 2018. ➢ A total of 13 training materials were formulated for core farmers.

TORs for FFS/FBS Facilitator Training ("Formation de facilitateurs du CEP et du CGEA pour le sesame") were formulated and shared with stakeholders. Table 6 shows the training materials that were developed through discussion with the FFS/FBS Instructor, and from focal points in the target regions. These materials were utilized by local farmers, and updated annually based on the training feedback form. After completion of yearly training, workshops were held in 2 regions to discuss improvements for subsequent training sessions.

Table 6: List of the training materials

	Title of the material	Date	Contents
1	Sesame Producer's Handbook (2016)	June 2016	Farming
2	Instruction for Sesame Producers Handbook (2016)	June 2016	Farming
3	FFS Facilitator Guide (ver. 3)	June 2016	FFS operation
4	Sesame Producer's Handbook (2017)	June 2017	Farming
5	FBS operation Guide (2017)	June 2017	Farming
6	Farming plan (2017)	June 2017	Farming
7	FFS Facilitator Guide (2017)	June 2017	FFS operation
8	Farming plan (2018)	April 2018	Farming
9	Farming plan manual	April 2018	Farming
10	Sesame Producer's Handbook (2018)	June 2018	Farming
11	FBS operation Guide (2018)	June 2018	Farming
12	FFS Facilitator Guide (2018)	June 2018	FFS operation
13	FFS Facilitator Note	June 2018	FFS operation

(Source: Project report)

1-2 More than 180 core farmers participate in trainings.
【100% Achieved】 ➢ A total of 191 core farmers were trained from 2016 to 2018. An additional 72 core farmers will be trained in 2019. A total of 263 will be trained by project's end.

In addition to 3-days theoretical training in April, a total of six practical and evaluation sessions were held from late June to December in each year. After the training sessions, a summarization workshop was held. The participation rate was about 90% throughout the training for the whole period, suggesting trainee motivation remained high during the training.

Table 7: Attendance for the training on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group

	2016		2017		2018		
	No. of Trainee	Average of attendance	No. of Trainee	Average of participants	No. of Trainee	Average of participants	Total
HB Region	28	26.4	30	27.9	34	28.6	92
BM Region	28	25.6	35	33.4	36	34.1	99
Total	56	52.0	65	61.1	70	62.7	191
% of Attendance	86.7%		92.6%		89.4%		

(Source: Project report) Unit: Person

1-3 More than 90% of farmers who participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.
【100% Achieved】 ➢ More than 1 technical component was adopted by farmers during their sesame production.

The project conducted a questionnaire type survey. Out of 191 targeted core farmers, 132 responded, for a response rate of 69.1%. Over 90 % of the core farmers used more than one technical components. Table 8 shows the top 10 technical components used by core farmers (including their application ratios).

Table 8: Technical component used by the core farmers

Rank	Type of technical component	Questions	Application Ratio
1	Harvest	Harvesting when half of the stem and / or capsules went yellow	100.0%
1	Harvest	Harvesting with a sickle or a knife	100.0%
1	Threshing	Threshing the crops on drying sheet	100.0%
4	Sowing	Sowing at a depth of 1 to 2 cm	98.8%
4	Thinning	Thinning	98.8%
4	Threshing	Using a sieve to clean the crop	98.8%
4	Conditioning	Using new bags to store the crops	98.8%
8	Phytosanitary treatments	Treating the plants with a systemic product at the recommended dose (on the package) of treatment	98.4%

9	Sowing	Treating the seeds with a fungicide, like "Calthio C"	97.7%
10	Phytosanitary treatments	Treating the plants with a contact product respecting the period	97.1%

(Source: Monitoring report by the Project)

(2) Achievement of Output 2

Output 2: Select new varieties of sesame.

More than one new variety is selected for seed registration.
【100% Achieved】 ➢ Three varieties of sesame were selected and applied for seed registration. ➢ The newly selected varieties are to be authorized as the national registered variety by SNS and to be listed in "National Catalogue of Registered Varieties".

Three varieties of sesame (PAKRE SAAYA, BO NOGORA, and A KILOM) were selected for seed registration, applied in February 2018 and to be completed registration. Although the data collection for two other potential varieties of sesame (SKC34-BDL4 and SKC35-BDL5) was not completed, it is followed by INERA for future registration. INERA would continue to collect the data for two other potential varieties of sesame (SKC34-BDL4 and SKC35-BDL5) through field survey.

The "National Catalogue of Registered Varieties" is updated every five years. The next opportunity for registration is in 2019. The Project submitted the application on time and seed registration is to be completed. Once the SNS approves the application, distribution of the seeds can be started. The variety listed in the national catalogue of Burkina Faso will be recognized as an authorized variety of seed by Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries as well.

2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection, foundation, and breeders seed production are formulated.
【100% Achieved】 ➢ A text manual for certified seed production was formulated and approved by the stakeholders in the workshop.

The project team formulated a manual for certified seed production ("Manuel de technique de Production de Semences Certifiées au Burkina Faso –Sésame -2ème edition"). It was released in a workshop held in April 2018. The manual was distributed to stakeholders, including DGPV and INERA. A workshop on manual formulation was held in June 2017, and included 17 personnel members from INERA, DGPER, DGPV, DRAAH-BM, and DRAAH-HB. A workshop on manual revision was held in March 2018, and included stakeholders from INERA, DGPV, DRAAH-BM, and DRAAH-HB.

(3) Achievement of Output 3

Output 3: Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and their production.

3-1 Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated
【100% Achieved】 ➢ Modules for training on seed production were formulated together with FFS/FBS facilitator training modules. ➢ An illustrated manual for certified seed production was formulated and approved by the stakeholders in the workshop.

The project team formulated training modules on seed production, and an illustrated manual for certified seed production ("Manuel de technique de Production de Semences Certifiées au Burkina Faso –Sésame -2ème edition"). The illustrated manual was released in 2018 and was well received by regional stakeholders. The manual also introduced the three varieties of seeds selected by the Project.

3-2 More than 180 core farmers participate in trainings.
【100% Achieved】 ➢ A total of 191 core farmers were trained from 2016 to 2018. An additional 72 core farmers will be trained in 2019. A total of 263 will be trained by project's end.

Since the training on seed production is conducted simultaneously with FFS / FBS facilitator training, 191 core farmers have participated in the training as stated in Indicator 1-2. In addition, 72 core farmers were selected for the training in 2019. A total of 263 core farmers will be trained by project's end. Table 9 shows the average attendance in the seed production training, as well as the high rate of attendance.

Table 9: Attendance for the training on seed production

	2016		2017		2018		
	No. of Selected Trainee	Average of attendance per one training	No. of Selected Trainee	Average of participants per one training	No. of Selected Trainee	Average of participants per one training	Total No. of Selected Trainee
HB Region	28	25.8	30	27.2	34	27.8	92
BM Region	28	25.2	35	33.6	36	33.8	99
Total	56	51.0	65	60.8	70	61.6	191
% of Attendance per one training	85.0%		92.1%		87.9%		

(Source: Project report) Unit: Person

3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of the target group.

【100% Achieved】

- More than 1 seed producing farmer was registered in 78 groups out of the 96 target groups (81.3%).

From 78 out of 96 groups (81.3 %), 98 farmers were registered as certified seed producers. Since the registration of certified seed producers spanned the last 3 years, no one has renewed registration at this time. However, several farmers showed positive intention to renew registration in the future. Table 10 shows details on the number of certified seed producers over the last 3 years.

Table 10: The Number of certified seed producer

	2016		2017		2018	
	No. of Group with registrants	No. of registrants	No. of Group with registrants	No. of registrants	No. of Group with registrants	No. of registrants
BM Region	8 (14)	11	12 (18)	17	14 (18)	19
HB Region	12 (14)	14	15 (15)	15	17 (17)	22
Total	20 (28)	25	27 (33)	32	31 (35)	41

*The number in () is the number of target groups

(Source: Project report)

3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared.

【100% Achieved】

- The average seed production area in 2018 was 61.6 ha.

As of November 2018, a total of 57 people applied for seed production with 185 ha. The average seed production area in 2018 was 61.6 ha. Therefore, the indicator was achieved. Tables 11 and 12 show the transition of planted areas of certified seeds and the number of farmers applying for seed production.

Table 11: Change of certified seed planted area (ha)

	2016	2017	2018
Farmers attending training in 2016	24	36	25
Farmers attending training in 2017	-	68	61
Farmers attending training in 2018	-	-	99
Total	24	104	185
Average	24.0	52.0	61.6

(Source: Monitoring report by the Project)

Table 12: Number of certified seed producers (person)

	2016	2017	2018
Farmers attending training in 2016	6	6	6
Farmers attending training in 2017	-	23	18
Farmers attending training in 2018	-		33
Total	6	39	57

(Source: Monitoring report by the Project)

(4) Achievement of Output 4

Output 4: Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.

4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control is formulated.

【100% Achieved】

- Materials for distribution training were formulated.

Training materials for sesame quality control (including residue pesticides, aflatoxins, warehouse management, Cahier des Charges) were formulated through discussion with the training instructors. These materials were prepared as presentation tools and can be shared as needed, which the instructors of each training course hold.

4-2 More than 10 training sessions on quality control in the sesame sector are conducted with stakeholders.

【Expected to be achieved by the end of the Project】

- A total of 9 stakeholder training sessions on quality control were conducted in the sesame sector. Additional training sessions will be scheduled in 2019.

To date, sessions include four trainings, one sesame platforms, two meetings, and two quality control seminars. A total of 461 people has participated. Although the indicator has not yet been achieved at this point, training for distributors will be scheduled in the remaining term of the Project. The indicator is expected to be achieved. Table 13 shows training sessions on quality control.

Table 13 : Training/ Session/ Workshop on the quality control

	Title of event	Date	Target group	No. of participant
1	Sesame platform	1 August 2016	Government officials, producers, exporters	47
2	Seminar for distributors	29 November 2016	Distributor	24
3	Expert's briefing session (Pesticide control)	16 June 2017	Government officials, private contractors	51
4	Training for distributors (BM)	9 November 2017	Distributor	32
5	INTERSEB meeting (Jointly sponsored by GIZ etc.)	14,15 November 2017	Government officials, producers, exporters	111

6	Training for distributors (HB)	16 November 2017	Distributor	28
7	INTERSEB meeting (Jointly sponsored by GIZ etc.)	15 November 2018	Government officials, producers, exporters	115
8	Training for distributors (HB)	4 December 2018	Distributor	27
9	Training for distributors (BM)	7 December 2018	Distributor	26
10	Distributor Training	Planning	Distributor (tbc)	

(Source: Project report)

4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contract with Japanese importer.
【Not achieved. The indicator is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the Project】 ➢ None of ANACES-B members have signed a direct contract with a Japanese importer at this point.

The indicator is unlikely to be achieved during the project period. There are no certain outcomes that directly contribute to establishing a new business relationship between Japanese importers and Burkinabe traders.

The Chaier des Charges, necessary for sesame export, came into force in March 2017 to approve the place of production, register intermediates and exporters, and conduct pre-export inspections. The project has conducted training to instruct the rules of the Chaier des Charges, and will provide necessary support for ANACES-B to conclude a direct contract with a Japanese importer. Although the Project provided opportunity to exchange opinions between the stakeholders from Burkina Faso and Japan during the training in Japan, the directly contract with a Japanese importer was not concluded because it takes more time to establish export mechanism to meet strict criteria for imports set in Japan.

3－4 Achievement of Project Purpose

Project Purpose: Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers

1. More than 70% of target farmers increase their sesame production income.
【Expected to be achieved】 ➢ According to the intermediate results of the end-line survey, about 88.5% of the core farmers (123 out of the 139 valid answers) increased their income because of sesame production. ➢ In the field survey by the joint terminal evaluation team, all interviewees (14 core farmers from 8 group) answered that their income improved because of sesame production.

Although it is necessary to wait for the final result of the end-line survey, the indicator, "More than 70% of target farmers increase their sesame production income" is likely to be achieved by project's end. Approximately 90 % of the target farmers increased their income because of sesame production. This percentage is based on intermediate results of the end-line survey and an interview with the joint terminal evaluation team. Less than 10% of the target farmers answered that they were not sure about change of income. This could be because some of the seed production farmers will not receive payment until completion of the seed inspection. This could also be because some target farmers belong to the joint production group, and it is difficult to distinguish the member's income from the sesame group income. In the field survey by the joint terminal evaluation team, all interviewees (14 core farmers from 8 groups) answered that their income is improving by sesame production.

Although the indicator does not set a numerical target for income, the amount is enough to make some improvements in their lives. For example, some farmers were able to pay the education fees for their children, and others were able to purchase a motorcycle or livestock. The increment of income from sesame production contributed the improvement of their life. Table 14 shows changes to the sesame farmers' income.

Table 14: Changes in income of sesame farmers

Training Year	Region	No of Group	No of Core farmers	No of response	No of Farmers who answers income increase	% of affirmative answer
2016	BM Region	14	28	24	24	100.0%
	HB Region	14	28	15	15	100.0%
2017	BM Region	18	36	23	23	100.0%
	HB Region	15	29	23	20	87.0%
2018	BM Region	18	36	29	26	89.7%
	HB Region	17	34	25	15	60.0%
			BM Region	76	73	96.1%
			HB Region	63	50	79.4%
			2 Regions	139	123	88.5%

(Source: intermediate result of the end line survey)

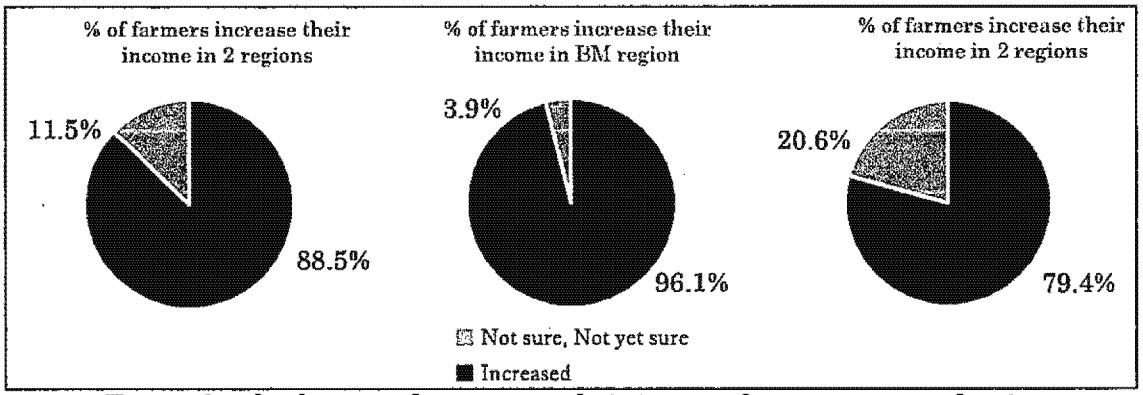


Figure 2 : the farmer who increase their income from sesame production

2. Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increases more than 20%.
【Expected to be achieved】 ➢ Compared to the baseline and end-line survey, the yield increased by 33.1%. ➢ The average yield increased 28.7% compared to the previous year, and increased 52.8% one year after training, and 37.2% 2 years after training.

The achievement of the indicator was based on (1) comparison of the baseline survey to the end-line survey, and (2) comparison before and after training.

(1) Comparison of the baseline survey and end-line survey

In the baseline survey conducted by the Project, yield data was collected from Mouhoun Province in the BM Region and Houet Province and Tuy Province in the HB region. The average yield of sample farmers in these 3 provinces in the baseline survey was 224.7 kg / ha. As the average yield of target farmers in the end-line survey was 299 kg / ha in 2018, the comparison of the results of the baseline and end-line surveys shows a 33.1% increment.

(2)Comparison before and after training of core farmers

However, since the target farmers in the baseline and end-line surveys were different, a better comparison might be the yield before and after training. As shown in Table 15 and 16, the average yield increased 28.7% compared to the previous year. For trainees in 2016 and 2017, the yield increased from 13.1% to 40.5% in the BM region, and from 18.7% to 114.1% in the HB region. In particular, the yield tended to increase 1 year after training, and slightly decrease 2 years after training. On the other hand, for trainees in 2018, the yield increased in the BM region (39.1%), and decreased in the HB region (-1.0%). This is because the yield in 2017 was high, and some areas in HB region were affected by a flood in 2018. Tables 15 and 16 show the change in yields.

Table 15: Change in yielding (BM region)

Training year	Target farmers	No. of response	Yielding (kg/ha)				Increasing rate compared to 1year before the training		
			1year before	Training year	1year later	2 years later	Training year	1year later	2 years later
2016	28	24	305	352	345	313	15.6%	13.1%	2.7%
2017	36	22	202	276	284		36.5%	40.5%	
2018	36	27	253	352			39.1%		

Table 16: Change in yielding (HB region)

Training year	Target farmers	No. of response	Yielding (kg/ha)				Increasing rate compared to 1year before the training		
			1year before	Training year	1year later	2 years later	Training year	1year later	2 years later
2016	28	14	127	208	272	218	63.3%	114.1%	71.4%
2017	29	20	227	270	326		18.7%	43.4%	
2018	34	15	304	301			-1.0%		

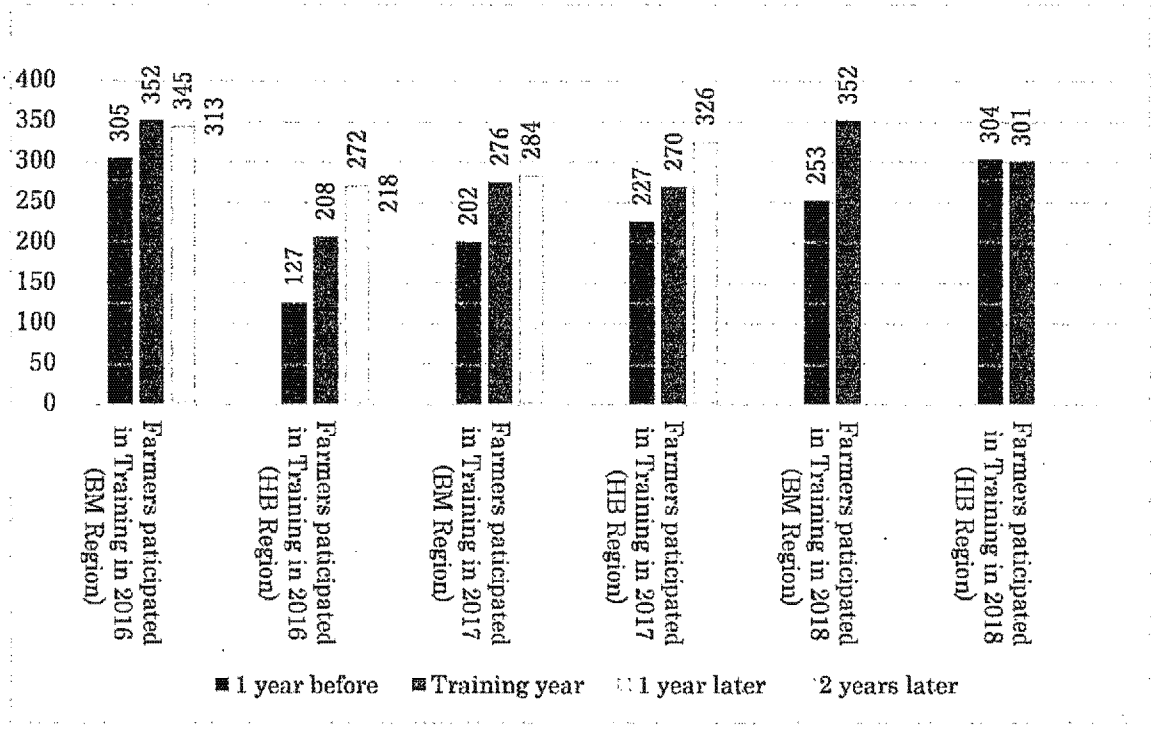


Figure3: Change in the yielding in 2 regions

3－5 Achievement of Overall Goal

Overall Goal: Improve sesame productivity in target area.

Average yield produced by farmers in target area increased more than 20%
➢ Some issues remain to achieve the Overall Goal after completion of the Project.

The project took the 'farmer to farmer approach' for the dissemination of technology. This contributed to the achievement of the Overall Goal in several ways. (1) The technology was easy to utilize; (2) local farmers were interested in the successful results of core farmers trained by the Project; (3) the motivation to improve the yield remains high in the target region; (4) Proper utilization of certified seeds contributes to the improved yield; (5) A certain number of farmers switched their fields from cotton to sesame due to a price decline of cotton; and (6) Support in sesame sector by cooperation

partners like IFAD and LWR is expected to continue.

However, in order to achieve the Overall Goal, core farmers who participated in the project training will be required to continue offering spontaneous dissemination of the technology to neighboring farmers. On top of that, there remain other issues such as, (1) The number of core farmers disseminating technology is unlikely to increase in the future; (2) There are no follow-up mechanisms, although there are concerns about the settlement of appropriate technologies; and (3) The newly applied varieties have not been registered at this time.

3−6 Implementation Process

To date, several international donors and government agencies have implemented cooperation projects in the sesame sector. The Project utilizes local resources accumulated in Burkina Faso through these cooperation projects, and conducts activities efficiently. In addition, the Project continuously improves activities that maximize the results of technology transfer. On the other hand, due to the limited budget in Burkinabe, the C/P personnel have not been properly involved in the activities.

3−6−1 Relationships among stakeholders

The Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) was held 4 times and functioned as a coordinating body to share information related to the project activities. With the new regulations on development projects / programs, the steering committee has become a "review committee" which groups together several projects at a time. MAAH aligned itself with these regulations to hold the first PSRP review committee on December 31, 2018. At the time of the review committee, the Japanese experts were all on leave. Nevertheless, Mrs BELEM from the JICA project office at DGPER represented the project team on this review committee.

The function of decision making and problem solving in the Project were dealt with in 16 general meetings. In addition, the coordination among stakeholders of the project activities have implemented through thematic meetings, held 38 times for dissemination activities, 5 times for monitoring activities, 2 times for distribution activities, and 1 time for agrochemical activities.

3−6−2 Revision of PDM

PDM of the Project was revised based on the recommendations in the mid-term review and approved at JCC in December 2017. The main points were as follows.

[Main change of the revised PDM]

- ✓ Overall Goal was changed from "Increase sesame export" to "Improve the sesame productivity in target area".
- ✓ The wording "Crashing sesame" and "Edible sesame" were standardized as "sesame".
- ✓ Activity 1-4 and Activity 4-3 were integrated into other activities.
- ✓ Activities 2-5 to 2-7 were deleted.
- ✓ Terms were unified and minor grammatical corrections were made.

3−6−3 Promoting Factor and Inhibiting Factor

【Promoting Factors】

- The framework of the Project was reviewed, and the appropriate indicators were set according to the actual situation surrounding the Project. Throughout the process of the revision of the PDM, mutual understanding among the stakeholders was fostered and it contributed to the smooth implementation of the activities.
- The selection of highly motivated core farmers contributed to the effective technology transfer. The core farmers were selected based on criteria set by the Project.
- As the price of cotton dropped sharply in the recent years, the farmers in the target area increased their interest in the sesame production. The situation helps motivate the core farmers and disseminate technical comportment to other farmers.

【Inhibiting Factors】

- The limitation of financial resources and the delay in the execution of budget inhibited effective implementation of the Project. Most of the activities in the second half of the Project were implemented in the HB region and BM region. C/P at the regional level actively participated in the Project. On the other hand, C/P at the national level did not actively participate due to limited financial resources.
- Because there is a gap between the C/P's mandates and project activities such as organizing FFS, the involvement of C/P is limited.
- Some activities, such as selection of candidate site and monitoring, were constrained by deterioration of security.

3−6−4 Status of Implementation for Recommendations made by midterm evaluation mission

(1) Recommendation to the Project team (Burkinabe Counterparts and Japanese Experts)

Revision of PDM	The revised version of PDM was approved at JCC in December 2017.
Information sharing	The Project established information sharing and reporting system in response to the recommendation made by midterm evaluation mission. However, the system did not work properly for a while. After DGPER Focal Point was appointed in late 2018, the situation of information sharing with DGPER improved. Responsible persons of both Burkina Faso and Japan review together the progress of each activity periodically. On the other hand, the issue remains on the information sharing among all stakeholders including DGPV and INERA, and there is room for improvement in the remaining term of the Project.
Strengthening on Monitoring and following up	Usually, when other partners cooperate with ZAT/UAT, they make contracts and provide financial or technical support for the activities. Although it was observed that some of ZAT/UAT spontaneously joined FFS/FBS conducted by the Project, overall, the involvement of ZAT/UAT is still limited at this time.

(2) Recommendation to the Burkinabe Side

Budget for local cost	DGPER is working to improve the issue. In 2017, the activity cost was covered by the general budget line instead of the budget for the Project, which was not available in a timely manner. The timing of disbursement of budget in 2018 was earlier than the previous year, and DGPER spent their budget on on-site activities. As a result, some of the Burkinabe C/P could actively participate to the Project activities. However, although there has been some improvement, the issue remains on the amount of budget and timing of disbursement at the time of terminal evaluation. It is a factor that hinders the smooth implementation of activities.

Participation of counterpart in the project activities	The training for core farmers is planned and conducted in 2019 by DGPER and also the Focal Points of DGPV and DRAAH have participated in the project activities with responsibility. On the other hand, there is room for more improvement of collaboration among stakeholders.
Validation Workshop	The Validation Workshop was held on 15 September 2017, chaired by the section manager of DGPER/DPEFA. The report was approved by stating that the baseline survey was conducted under limited conditions.

(3) Recommendation to the Japanese Side

Review of necessary inputs	JICA Burkina Faso Office cooperated in discussions with DGPER. Improvements were made towards smooth cooperation. Consequently, PDM has been modified to identify target group to make the Project activity more efficiently and effectively.
Sharing of information on the concepts of JICA technical cooperation, and the JICA Guideline	JICA Burkina Faso Office explained the concept of technical cooperation by JICA using an English version of guidelines. The briefing session was attended by 6 personnel from DGPER. The contents of the briefing session were shared within DGPER and helped to foster common understanding on the JICA's technical cooperation.

4. Evaluation by the Five Evaluation Criteria

4−1 Relevance : Relatively High

The Project Purpose and the Overall Goal are consistent with the national strategy of the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso and with Japan's aid policy. The project also satisfies the needs of sesame producing farmers in target area and stakeholders in the sesame sector.

(1) Political Priority

The government of Burkina Faso formulated SCADD in February 2010 and put priority on the agriculture sector to accelerate economic growth. At the same time, PNSR 2011-2015 was developed as an implementation plan of SCADD, and it was positioned as the primary program in the agricultural and rural development sector. In

the successor program, "PNSR-II (2016-2020)", cash crops such as sesame are regarded as an important factor for economic growth. Furthermore, in the "National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016-2020", the growth of cash crops is considered to be a key factor to realizing an average annual growth rate of 7.7%. The project outcome contributes to these goals and the Project Purpose is consistent with the National policy of Burkina Faso

(2) Necessity of sesame cultivation

Although the market price of sesame has declined in recent years, many farmers are highly interested in sesame cultivation. There is advantage that the sesame cultivation requires fewer inputs than other crops, so sesame is easier to cultivate.

The Project provided appropriate cultivation techniques to farmers to meet the international standards by improving productivity and volume of sesame for farmers in order to sell to traders with higher price.

Furthermore, since many sesame farmers in the 2 target provinces are small-scale farmers, there is high consistency in terms of poverty reduction.

(3) Appropriateness of "farmer to farmer approach"

The project takes an approach that encourages farmers to disseminate technology to other farmers without the support of the government. In this approach, the Project trains motivated core farmers as seed producers, and gradually transfers good practices of growing sesame, post-harvest treatment, and farm management throughout the sesame growing season. It is an approach that disseminates good practices to other farmers, who could potentially purchase certified seed from the core farmers.

(4) Appropriateness of C/P

DGPER is mainly responsible for distribution, post-harvest and domestic consumption and DGPV have responsibility for technology dissemination. Since the main activity in the latter half of the Project was the dissemination of technology to farmers, allowing them to improve productivity and income, there was a gap between the mandate of DGPER and the project activities. Due to the gap, DGPER could not be actively involved in the Project.

4−2 Effectiveness : High

Judging from an interview conducted by the joint terminal evaluation team, and the intermediate result of the end-line survey, the indicators of the Project Purpose are

likely to be achieved. Selection of highly motivated core farmers is cited as a contributing factor. Also, the causal relationship between the Project Purpose and each outcome is properly set.

(1) Achievement of the Project Purpose

As for Indicator 1, the possibility of achieving "More than 70% of target farmers increase the income by sesame production" is high. According to the intermediate results of the end-line survey, about 88.5% of the core farmers reported that their income from sesame was increased. Also, in the interview survey, all interviewees answered that their income was improved. As for Indicator 2, the prospect of achieving "Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increases more than 20%" is also high. The yield of core farmers has increased compared to the year prior to training. Compared to farmers in the baseline and end-line surveys, yields increased by 33.1%. As to comparison before and after training, the average yield increased 28.7% compared to the previous year. For trainees in 2016 and 2017, the yield increased from 13.1% to 40.5% in the BM region, and from 18.7% to 114.1% in the HB region.

(2) Promoting and Hindering Factors in Effectiveness

Transfer of technology was carried out effectively by selecting a highly motivated core farmer. The project objective is to improve the income and yield of the core farmers. Their motivation greatly contributed to the achievement of the Project Purpose.

The motivational strategy of the Project is to give farmers economic incentives to sell certified seeds to ordinary farmers. In addition, improving the group yield helps them negotiate with wholesalers, who prefer group deals in bulk.

On the other hand, continual income improvement is highly effected due to external factors such as international market price, and the market conditions of competing crops (including cotton, peanut, and beans). For those reasons, it is difficult to predict the future condition.

(3) Cause and Effect Relations

The achievement of all the Outputs (Output 1: Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge; Output 2: Select new varieties of sesame; Output 3: Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production; Output 4: Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector) contributes to the achievement of the Project's purpose. Outputs 1 and 3 contribute directly, and Outputs 2 and 4 contribute indirectly. They also contribute to the achievement of the

Overall Goal.

4－3 Efficiency : Moderate

While Japanese inputs were generally appropriate and led to the achievement of the expected results, Burkina Faso's budget allocation was not sufficient, and the involvement of C/P personnel was limited.

(1) Efficiency of Input by Japanese side

At the time of the mid-term review, it was observed that some of the activities were behind the original plan due to the impact of the political change in 2014 and the resignation of long-term experts. In the second half of the Project, all input and activities were implemented per schedule based on the revised PDM. There was no problem regarding the number of Japanese experts and dispatch timing. The training in Japan and equipment procurement have not been scheduled since the mid-term review.

(2) Efficiency of Input by Burkinabe side

Regarding input by Burkinabe side, there was the issue on the budget allocation and disbursement. The active participation of C/P personnel was inhibited due to the lack of financial resources and a delay in budget disbursement. The main activities in the second half of the Project were conducted in rural areas in HB region and BM region; then it was necessary for DGPER staff member to travel to rural areas, however, dispatching personnel from DGPER was limited due to the lack of travel allowance.

The establishment of the follow-up mechanism has not progressed sufficiently because of financial constraints. As pointed out at the mid-term review, strengthening the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms is an issue that still needs to be resolved.

(3) Collaboration with other projects

In formulating the seed production manual, the Project utilized the manual created by the technical cooperation " Projet de Développement des Semences Améliorées (PDSA)" implemented by JICA from 2008 to 2012. In addition, the Project and GIZ collaborated by using teaching materials and co-sponsored events in the sesame sector.

4－4 Impact : Moderate

The foundation for achieving the Overall Goal was established. However, the follow-up structure after the completion of the Project has not yet been developed. On the contrary, as the variety selected by the Project is to be registered in the National

Catalogue, the impact of the Project is expected to increase. Other positive spillover effects include the improvement of the living conditions of the target farmers.

(1) Prospect on achievement of the Overall Goal

Through the achievement of the Project Purpose, the basis for achieving the Overall Goal was established. However, in order to disseminate the technology to 2 target regions within several years, it is necessary to carry out continuous dissemination activities. At this point, it is still unclear how to promote the dissemination of the Project results to other areas. To achieve the Overall Goal, this issue needs to be resolved.

(2) Cause and Effect Relations

The causal relationship between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal is generally appropriate. The Project Purpose is to improve the productivity and income of the core farmers. The aim of the Overall Goal is to increase the productivity of sesame throughout 2 target regions by disseminating technology. In order to achieve the Overall Goal, it is key to ensure the implementation of inter-farmer extension by the core farmers. Therefore, the Project plans to provide financial incentives to core farmers through certified seed production and distribution.

(3) Other impact

As the newly selected varieties are to be authorized as the national registered variety by SNS, the impact will be high because they will be recognized in ECOWAS countries as well. The popularization of these varieties is expected to improve the productivity of sesame not only in the target area, but in other regions of the country as well.

On the other hands, the production of sesame is also increasing with not only increment of yield but also farmland expansion; the production of sesame by trainees in FY 2016, 2017 and 2018 increased by 128%, 244% and 199% respectively. This trend is expected to improve their income and to contribute the improvement of their life.

4－5 Sustainability : Relatively High

In terms of political and technical aspect, there are no critical factors that constrain the sustainability of the Project. On the other hand, some organizational and financial issues remain.

(1) Political aspect

The formulation of strategic policies that prioritize sesame production in the sesame sector will continue. One C/P of the Project, DGPER is responsible for formulation and implementation of policy in the agricultural sector. Therefore, it is expected that DGPER will develop the strategy utilizing the results of the Project. In the current strategic plans of the agriculture sector, such as PNDES (2016-2020) and PNSR II (2016-2020), sesame was regarded as an important cash crop. If the efficiency of the Project's approach is recognized at a national level, the outcome of the Project would be utilized continuously. There is also a plan to formulate the "Cahier des Charges" of sesame production. For these reasons, sustainability from the political perspective is deemed high.

(2) Institutional aspect

C/Ps at a regional level participated in activities with high ownership. Know-how on implementation of training was transferred to the focal points of DRAAH. In the final stages of the Project, C/P personnel took the initiative to conduct a series of training sessions. In those sessions, they acquired skill and knowledge about activities occurring after the Project from the Japanese experts. Such technology transfer is available to DGPER as well. However, it is not clear how the technology transferred to DGPER will be used, because the dissemination of technology is not their mandate.

(3) Financial aspect

The "farmer to farmer approach" developed by the Project is efficient and sustainable because it is independent from public financing and can be utilized by farmers' efforts. In terms of expansion of the achievement by the Project, it is expected for DGPER to secure enough budget for extension of training after the project period.

(4) Technical aspect

As for technical sustainability, the technology transferred to the core farmers is easy enough to be utilized. The FFS/FBS is an extension mechanism which transfers the technology among farmers on their own initiative. The approach is based on Burkina Faso's social environment, which accepts mutual assistance and joint work.

In addition, the deliverables of the Project, such as manuals and training materials, contribute to the dissemination of technology at the regional level after the project period. However, if the follow-up mechanism is not properly prepared, the technology may not be settled properly. There is a risk that the wrong technology could spread

among the farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to continue regular follow-up after the Project.

4−6 Conclusion

From the perspective of the five evaluation criteria, the relevance of the Project is assessed as "Relatively High", since the Project objective is highly consistent with the national policy and development needs of Burkina Faso as well as Japan's aid policy. However, there was a gap between the mandate of CP and the project activities. The effectiveness of the Project is deemed as "High", the indicators set in the PDM is likely to be achieved by the end of the Project. The efficiency is assessed as "Moderate". Although most of the input from Japanese side implemented as planned, there were issues on financial limitation in Burkinabe side. The Project's impact is "Moderate". The foundation for achieving the Overall Goal was established. Additionally, the newly selected varieties are to be authorized as the national registered variety by SNS and to be listed in "National Catalogue of Registered Varieties. However, the follow-up structure after the completion of the Project has not yet been developed. The sustainability of the Project is assessed as "Relatively High", because "farmer to farmer approach" which does not rely on public financing has been established.

Overall, it is concluded that the Project has successfully achieved the Project purpose. More than 90 % of the target farmers increased their income because of sesame production. Although the indicator does not set a numerical target for income, the amount is enough to make some improvements in their lives. For example, some farmers were able to pay the education fees for their children, and others were able to purchase a motorcycle or livestock. Additionally, the yield increased by 33.1%, compared to the baseline and end-line survey. The average yield increased 28.7% compared to the previous year, and increased 52.8% one year after training, and 37.2% 2 years after training.

On the other hand, several crucial issues are not yet settled such as, (1) The number of core farmers disseminating technology is unlikely to increase in the future; (2) There are no follow-up mechanisms, although there are concerns about the settlement of appropriate technologies.

For further improvement of the Project in the remaining term of the Project and the post-project period, the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team recommends the measures presented in "5. Recommendations."

5. Perception of actors

This part presents the views of the actors on different aspects of the implementation of the project (i) general perception of the sesame sector and (ii) perception of the project.

5.1 General perception of the sesame sector

Sesame is the second most important agricultural export product after cotton in the project area. It is a cash crop that occupies a prominent place in politics. Indeed, it generates income for the populations by the creation of many jobs and is sources of entry of currencies through the exports.

5.2 Perception on the project

- Indirect actors (MAAH) have a good perception of the project intervention. The approach used makes it possible to reach a larger number of producers and aims at being sustainable. The trained leaders are motivated, receptive, committed and willing to share the knowledge gained with the members of their group ;

- The direct beneficiaries of the project have a positive perception of the project intervention. This is testified by the change in habits: the choice of fertile land for sesame that was reserved for other crops, the respect of the cultural calendar and the technical itinerary, knowledge of the specific phytosanitary products used to deal with sesame, the improvement of the yields, the production of quality sesame, and interest in producing more sesame than other crops.

6. Recommendations

6-1 Recommendations for the Project team

(1) The Project leaving strategy

In order to monitor and compare before and after the project properly and continuously in a same manner, it is required to maintain a consistency ways of monitoring and surveys, and hand it over to counterpart personnel who will take care after the project. The ways of surveying the outcomes of training program for each core farmer and the degree of overall indicators are needed to be defined as soon as possible

so as not to avoid any confusion arising after the Project.

(2) Future collaboration with other partners

In Burkina Faso, several cooperation partners such as IFAD, LWR, and IFC support the sesame sector. From the viewpoint of sustainability, it is recommended that the Project continue to share information regarding activities, and start discussion on further future collaboration with these organizations to utilize the results of the Project.

(3) Establish a mechanism to increase the number of core farmers.

There are many core farmers who have improved sesame productivity and income with the support of the Project. In order to exchange the experience and share good practices, the evaluation team recommends that the Project team establish a mechanism to increase the number of core farmers.

6-2 Recommendations for Burkina Faso side

(1) Secure the budget for future activities.

In the second half of the Project, some C/P could not participate in the activities due to the lack of financial resources. To secure sustainability, the joint evaluation team recommended that DGPER make an effort to secure the budget for local cost of the Project. It is necessary for Ministry of Finance to timely allocate budget to DGPER/MAAH for successful implementation activities according to appropriate agricultural calendar.

(2) Development a monitoring mechanism.

An appropriate monitoring mechanism is important to ensure that the technical components transferred to the core farmers are settled in the target area and continuously utilized. As agricultural extension workers, ZAT/UAT provide technical support to farmers on a daily basis. The evaluation team recommended that the Burkina Faso side establish a monitoring mechanism in cooperation with ZAT/UAT.

(3) Follow-Up training in 2-3 years.

According to the interim report of the end-line survey, the yield decreased 2 years after the training. Although there are changes in production volume each year depending on external conditions, it is expected that the results of the training will diminish as time passes. Therefore, it is desirable to conduct follow-up training in 2-3 years to ensure that the transferred technology is settled in the area.

(4) Proper pesticide management

As sesame is a promising cash crop to support Burkina Faso's economy by exporting to overseas countries, it is recommended that all stakeholders, including farmers, middlemen and traders, who are involving in a sesame value chains in the nation need to give most attention to the pesticide residue issues continuously. In term of activity 4-2 of the Project, lasting proper pesticide management is expected to expand of international markets.

(5) Support research to make basic seed available

Research is a very important chain in the seed production and distribution channel. After the closure of the project and for the sustainability of its achievements, a budget support must be provided to this Research institution to develop and disseminate new selected varieties in quantity for producers.

6-3 Recommendations for Japan side

(1) Extension of the Project period

The Project will be completed on September 2019. At that time, it will be in the middle of the cultivation period of sesame. The implementation of training through the cultivation period is one of the features of this project. In order to increase the number of core farmers who are expected to disseminate technical skills on sesame production to ordinary farmers in the target area, it is recommended to extend the project period.

7. Lesson Learned

From the implementation of project activities, the following main lessons can be drawn:

(1) Necessity of involvement of all stakeholders

Achievement an activity results requires the involvement of all stakeholders including the ZAT / UAT who play a role of support-advice to producers. In the implementation of the project, some ZAT / UAT were not involved in the support-advice and follow-up in order to sustain FFS / FBS and to secure the use of transferred knowledge.

(2) Advantage of "farmer to farmer approach"

The "farmer to farmer approach" is one of the effective ways to disseminate technology because it gives access and trains as many people as possible, costs cheaper and also there is no language barrier in the same environment.

(3) Strengthening a sesame value-chain by involving all stakeholders

One DGPER's tasks is to promote agricultural sectors, particularly the sesame sector. The specific objectives of this project include (i) improving producers' yields and (ii) enhancing their marketing capacity. Indeed, the project's support has made it possible to achieve its objectives in the intervention area, but the marketing link remains fragile for the sale of productions at "good" prices. All actors should be involved in order to strengthen sesame sector chain.

(4) Importance of ordinary monitoring

The terminal evaluation had to be postponed from February 2019, as necessary data which should be utilized to evaluate the degree of every achievement of project outcomes and the project purpose were not prepared at the time. This is because timing of the end-line survey was planned after the terminal evaluation around June 2019, the evaluation team could not utilize the end-line data for evaluating the achievement and verifying the 5 evaluation criteria at the time of initial schedule of February 2019. So all stakeholders, including JICA and the Project team, should have recognized the importance of ordinary monitoring by referring the project indicators shown in the PDM. In addition, periodic monitoring will enable to feed indicators to measure the level of achievement. If something delay raised, they should investigate and modify it soon under the all stakeholders' consensus with proper manner.

(5)The timely involvement of counterpart

On initiating the project, DGPER was determined as the main counterpart section which is in charge of value chain to cover all project activities. As the Project advanced, the project put importance on also cultivation techniques by farmer to farmer's approach, so DGPV were also involved in the project more together with the roles of DGPER. Under these situations, as DGPV collaborated with DGPER to implement the Project's activities including especially cultivation techniques, modification of counterparts in PDM was not done to avoid all thought confusion among stakeholders. The timely involvement of counterpart corresponding to the progress of the Project have resulted in acceleration of the Project activities positively.

8. Remarks

(1) Project next phase

Burkinabe side announced that the project institutional arrangement should be reviewed in order to comply with the general regulation of development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso.

In fact, current set up the project corresponding to technical cooperation between two states which is different of the project /program implemented in Burkina Faso general regulations. According to this regulations, there are two types of the project depending on management; first type of the project is directly implemented by public administration, and second type of the projects are implemented through contract between the government and implementing agencies.

(2) Variation of the price of sesame

It is beneficial for farmers to get information of sesame price from the N'kalo platform so this system might be utilized to sell sesame in good price.

(3) Appropriate governance instrument

Project should take measure to draft good governance instrument including monitoring and evaluation manuals and administrative finance and accounting manuals as well to comply with development project and program general regulation in Burkina Faso.

ANNEX 1: Schedule of the Joint Terminal Evaluation

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso
Survey schedule

No. of Days	Date	Day	Place	Joint terminal evaluation team	
				Burkina Faso (Mr. Traore and Mr. Bationo)	Japan (Mr. Ohno)
1	10-Mar	Sun	Japan		23:50 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris
2	11-Mar	Mon	Ouagadougou		17:55 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)
3	12-Mar	Tue	Ouagadougou	10:00 ~ 11:20 Inttview with GIZ PDA 14:00 ~ 15:25 Inttview with IFAD	
4	13-Mar	Wed	Ouagadougou	9:45 ~ 11:00 Inttview with Director, DGPER/DPEFA 11 : 30 ~ 13:00 Inttview with FP, DGPER 15:20 ~ 15:35 Courtesy call Director General, DGPV 15:35 ~ 16:55 Inttview with DGPV	
5	14-Mar	Thu	Ouagadougou	10:00 ~ 11:15 Inttview with IFC 15:55 ~ 17:10 Inttview with INERA	
6	15-Mar	Fri	Ouagadougou⇒ Dedougou	8:00 ~ 8:20 Courtesy call Secretary General, MAAH 15:05 ~ 17:00 Inttview with FP and Trainers, DRAAH BM	
7	16-Mar	Sat	Dedougou⇒Mouhoun ⇒Dedougou	8:40 ~ 9:00 Inttview with Wholesaler / Collector in Dedougou 10:35 ~ 11:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Kera 12:45 ~ 13:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Massala	
8	17-Mar	Sun	Dedougou	Documentation	
9	18-Mar	Mon	Dedougou⇒Balé⇒ Dedougou	8:10 ~ 8:30 Inttview with Dirrector, DRAAH BM 10:45 ~ 11:55 Inttview with Core farmers in Oullo 12:55 ~ 13:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Boromo 14:45 ~ 15:15 Inttview with ZAT in Boromo	
10	19-Mar	Tue	Dedougou⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	12:55 ~ 14:15 Inttview with FP, DRAAH HB 14:40 ~ 15:00 Inttview with Director, DPAAH of Houet province	
11	20-Mar	Wed	Bobo-Dioulasso	8:20 ~ 10:20 Inttview with Trainers, DRAAH HB 10:50 ~ 11:40 Inttview with Sesame Trader in Bobo Dioulasso 16:50 ~ 18:00 Inttview with ZAT (Koumbia Commune, Lena Commune)	
12	21-Mar	Thu	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒ Houet⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	9:15 ~ 10:40 Inttview with Core farmers in Satiri 12:20 ~ 13:30 Inttview with Core farmers inBare	
13	22-Mar	Fri	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒Tuy ⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	9:10 ~ 10:30 Inttview with Core farmers in Makognadougou 10:50 ~ 12:00 Inttview with Core farmers in Koumbia	
14	23-Mar	Sat	Bobo-Dioulasso ⇒Ouagadougou	Move	
15	24-Mar	Sun	Ouagadougou	Documentation	
16	43549	Mon	Ouagadougou	9:15 ~ 10:40 Debriefing Director General ,DGPER 11:45 ~ 12:45 Inttview with INTERSEB 14:00 ~ 14:35 Inttview with VELEGDA	
					15:00 ~ 15:30 0 Report to JICA Burkina Faso office 19:40 Dep Ouagadougou via Paris (AF914)
17	26-Mar	Tue	Paris		06 : 10 Arri. Paris 16 : 05 Dep. Paris (AF272)
18	27-Mar	Wed	Japan		12 : 05 Arri. Naneda

添付資料１．：調査日程

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso
Survey schedule

No. of Days	Date	Day	Places	Joint terminal evaluation team		
				Japan (Mr. Koyauchi)	Japan (Mr. Aoki)	Burkina Faso (Mr. Traoresendo, Mr. Bationo)
1	9-Jun	Sun	Japan		22:55 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris	
2	10-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou		19:15 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)	
3	11-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou		11:00-12:00 Inttview with Japanese Expert 14:00-15:00 Interview with JICA Burkina Office	
4	12-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou		09:00-10:00 Meeting with Burkinabe terminal evaluation team 10:30-11:00 Courtesy call Director General, DPEFA/DGPER 15:00-16:00 Interview with DGPV	
5	13-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou		Documentation	
6	14-Jun	Fri	Ouagadougou⇒Dedougou	22:55 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris	14:00～15:00 Interview with FP and Trainers, DRAAH BM 15:00～16:00 Interview with Dirreotor, DRAAH BM 16:30～17:00 Inttrview with Collector in Dedougou	
7	15-Jun	Sat	Dedougou⇒Ouagadougou	19:15 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)	09:00～10:00 Interview with Core farmers in Yaho	
8	16-Jun	Sun	Ouagadougou	Documentation		
9	17-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou	13:40～14:00 Courtesy call Director General, DGPER 14:20～14:40 Courtesy call Secretary General, MAAH		
10	18-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou	10:20～10:40 Courtesy call Director General, DGPV		
11	19-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou	14:00～15:00 Inttview with IFAD		
12	20-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou	9:00～11:00 M/S on Evaluation Report 21:00 Dep Ouagadougou via Paris (AF914)		
13	21-Jun	Fri	Paris	08：30 Arri. Paris 13：30 Dep. Paris (AF276)		
17	22-Jun	Sat	Japan	08：25 Arri. Tokyo		

ANNEX 2: List of Key Informants

(1) Stakeholers in Burkina Faso

Name	Title/ Organization
Mr. Thomas d'Acquin B. OUEDRAOGO	Regional Technical Adviser for sesame and cassava, GIZ PDA
Mr. Ludovic Pascal Conditamde	Country Programme Officer, IFAD
Ms. ZANGRE Valérie,	Director DGPER/DPEFA
Mr. BATIONO Jacques,	Focal point, DGPER
Mr. Brahima Sorgho,	Director, DGPV
Mr.Sampo Toussaint,	DGPV/DDPA
Mr.Zoungrana Urabain,	DGPV/MAAW
Dr.Abdoulaya Diarra,	Project Coordination/ Agri water specialist, IFC
Dr. Miningou Amos	Reserchcr, INERA
Mr. SANOU Kointani	Focal point / lectualer DRAAH BM
Mr. Pari Martin Pierre	Lecturer, DRAAH BM
Mr. Coulbaly Saifoulaye	Lecturer, DRAAH BM
Mr. SANA Hamadou	Trader in BM region
Mr. DOMBOUE Alain	Core Farmer in Kera, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. BONZI Andre	Core Farmer in Kera, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. DAKUYO Yiwami	Core Farmer in Massala, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. Goustave Sanou	Director, DRAAH BM
Mr. Gouno Pasical	Core Farmer in Oullo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Bene Donou	Core Farmer in Oullo, Bale Province BM Region
Ms.Nao Minata	Core Farmer in Boromo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Nestor Zidouemba	Core Farmer in Boromo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Malo Theophile	Focal point, DRAAH HB
Mr. Sanou Marius	Director, DPAAH Houet Province
Mr. Ramde Souleymane	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Ms.Traore Memouita	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Mr.Toraore Issa	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Mr. KIBERE Ibrahim	Traider in HB Region
Mr. Dandio Sienou	ZAT, Koumbia Commune
Mr.Sayore Amado	ZAT, Lena Commune
Mr.Traore Kalilou	Core Farmer in Satiri, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Toraore Yalya	Core Farmer in Satiri, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Sanou Remy	Core Farmer in Bare, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Sanou Aerve	Core Farmer in Bare, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Roumba Boureima	Core Farmer in Makognadougou, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Ouedrago Ouamsigui	Core Farmer in Makognadougou, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Bonkian Dpfiniyabe	Core Farmer in Koumbia, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Bonko Nazidouba	Core Farmer in Koumbia, Tuy Province HB Region

ANNEX 2: List of Key Informants

Name	Title/ Organization
Dr. Adbelaziz Ouedraogo	Director General, DGPER
Mr. Thierry W. Pouya	Permanent secretary, INTERSEB
Ms. Adja Mamounata B.Velegda	Manager, VELEGDA Group
Mr. Cyprien Velegda	Managing Director, VELEGDA Group
Mr. Sekou BA	Conseiller, VELEGDA Group

(2) Japanese Expart

Name	Title/ Organization
Ms. OTANI Hanako	Assistant Manager/Market
Mr. CHUJO Jun	Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management)
Dr. NANYA Takash	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)／Post-harvest
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Coordinator/Communality Development/ Monitoring and Data collection

ANNEX 3: Project Design Matrix Version 2

PDM: Project Design Matrix (Version 2, revised at the Joint Coordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

Title: The Project for Reinforcement of Sesame Production
Target area: Ouagadougou, Boucle du Mouhoun region and Hauts-Bassins region
Project Duration: 5 years from October 2014 to September 2019

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal			
Improve the sesame productivity in target area	- Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- National Statistics	The target regions are not exposed to security problem.
Project Purpose			
Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	- More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production - Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%	- Farmer survey (Final) - Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. - Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc
Output			
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	- Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings - More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	- Project Report - Project Report - Farmer survey (Final) etc.	Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.
2. Select new varieties of sesame	- More than one new variety is selected for seed registration - Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.	- Project Report - Project Report	
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	- Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. - At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. - More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	- Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. - More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. - More than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contact with Japanese importer.	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	

ANNEX 3: Project Design Matrix Version 2

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumption
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.). 1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed; 3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers 4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.	« Burkinabe side » - Counterpart personnel - Project office and necessary equipment - Procedure for dispatch experts, procedure for tax exemption, and so on. - Counterpart budget	Precondition
	« Japanese side » Experts : - Expert « Chief Advisor » - Expert « Cultivation techniques » - Expert « Farm management / Organization » - Expert «Quality control / Post-harvest » - Expert « Market / Commercialization » - Expert « Coordinator / Training » - Training course Machinery and equipment	

ANNEX 4: Points of Modification in the PDM

Itemized Comparison Table

Content of PDM	Description in PDM Version 2.0	PDM Version 2.1
Overall Goal		
Overall Goal	Increase sesame export	Improve the sesame productivity in target area
Indicators	· Exports of crashing sesame seed (xx to xx tons) · Exports of edible sesame seed (xx to xx tons)	Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%
Means of. Verification	· National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	· National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)
Project Purpose		
Project Purpose	Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	
Indicators	· Household income per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) · Household income per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) · Productivity by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) · Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha)	· More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production · Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%
Means of. Verification	· Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Ditto · Ditto	· Farmer survey (Final) · Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)
Outputs		
Output 1	Improve the productivity of crashing sesame seed	Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge
Indicators	· Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) · Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. · Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). · Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	· Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated · More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings · More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.
Means of. Verification	· Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Project Report · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Farmer survey (Final) etc.
Activities on Output 1	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of crashing sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of crashing sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of crashing sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of crashing sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 1-5 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.).	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);
Output 2	Introduce and construct production system of edible sesame seed.	Select new varieties of sesame
Indicators	· Selection of varieties adapted to the introduction. · Approval of new varieties by INERA. · Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. · Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). · Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	· More than one new variety is selected for seed registration · Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.
Means of. Verification	· Project Report · Certificate of registration of new varieties of sesame issued by INERA · Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Project Report · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report

ANNEX 4: Points of Modification in the PDM

Contents of PDM	Description in PDM Version 1.0	PDM Version 2.0
Activities on Output 2	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as edible sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for edible sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Proceed for official registration of new varieties of edible sesame seed; 2-5 Organize and monitor training for disseminating the appropriate techniques of production of edible sesame seed ; 2-6 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of edible sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening organizations, etc.); 2-7 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.);	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;
Output 3	Develop the system for production and distribution of sesame seeds selected by the project.	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.
Indicators	· Volume of seed production of selected crashing sesame seed (xx kg →xx kg). · Mixing ratio of the grain of a different color in the seeds of edible sesame seed (xx % to xx %). · Volume of original seed of selected edible sesame seed (xx kg / year). · Number of farmers to produce seed of edible sesame seed (xx farms).. · Total area devoted to seed production of edible sesame seed (xx ha).	· Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated · More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. · At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. · More than XX ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared
Means of Verification	· survey of sesame seed producers (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Report of INERA · Project Report (chronological evolution) · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Project Report · Project Report
Activities on Output 3	3-1 Organize training for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Organize training for strengthening capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Establish a system of production and distribution of seeds targeted by the Project (monitoring, supervision, etc.);	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers
Output 4	Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	
Indicators	· Build a structure to understand the international market trend of sesame. · Number of training conducted on the quality control (xx formations). · Indicator related to the strengthening of the sesame inter-profession is under consideration. · The number of emissions of sesame information (xx times).	· training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. · more than xx training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. · more than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contract with Japanese importer.
Means of Verification	· Project Report · Ditto · Ditto · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Project Report
Activities on Output 4	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Strengthen organizations of sesame value chain and reinforce the inter-professional Organization of sesame industry 4-4 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets

*1. Changes in farmers' farming style is monitored using monitoring sheet.

ANNEX 5: Plan of Operation Version 2

PO:Plan of Operation (version 2, revised at the Joint Cordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

Activity	Responsible organization
(0) Implement a base line survey	
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.)	DPEFA
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	
1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed	INERA
1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);	INERA
1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
2. Select new varieties of sesame	
2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;	INERA
2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;	INERA
2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;	INERA
2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;	INERA
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	
3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;	INERA
3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;	INERA
3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, INERA, SNS
3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector	
4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);	DPEFA, DDMPA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);	DPEFA, DTAN, DPVC, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	DPEFA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
5 Others	
Joint mid-term evaluation	
Joint final evaluation	
Project Final Report	
JCC	

ANNEX 6: List of Input

6-1 Japanese Expert

Name	Field	Duration			
Mr. NAKAGAKI Osamu	Chief Advisor	23 February 2016	to	16 March 2016	23 Days
		21 June 2016	to	05 August 2016	46 Days
		02 September 2016	to	21 October 2016	50 Days
		09 November 2016	to	23 December 2016	45 Days
		22 March 2017	to	21 April 2017	31 Days
		28 June 2017	to	29 July 2017	32 Days
		23 August 2017	to	18 September 2017	27 Days
		26 November 2017	to	25 December 2017	30 Days
		22 March 2018	to	20 April 2018	30 Days
		10 July 2018	to	08 August 2018	30 Days
		06 September 2018	to	05 October 2018	30 Days
		04 December 2018	to	25 December 2018	22 Days
Ms. OTANI Hanako	Assistant Manager/Market	23 February 2016	to	08 April 2016	46 Days
		22 May 2016	to	01 July 2016	41 Days
		15 October 2016	to	05 December 2016	52 Days
		27 February 2017	to	26 April 2017	59 Days
		16 May 2017	to	30 June 2017	46 Days
		02 August 2017	to	01 September 2017	31 Days
		17 October 2017	to	01 December 2017	46 Days
		13 March 2018	to	24 April 2018	43 Days
		14 May 2018	to	29 June 2018	47 Days
		29 July 2018	to	31 August 2018	34 Days
		05 November 2018	to	24 December 2018	50 Days
Mr. CHUJO Jun	Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management)	05 March 2016	to	12 April 2016	39 Days
		21 August 2016	to	10 October 2016	51 Days
		27 February 2017	to	26 April 2017	59 Days
		12 May 2017	to	18 June 2017	38 Days
		03 September 2017	to	03 November 2017	62 Days
		20 January 2018	to	12 February 2018	24 Days
		26 May 2018	to	29 June 2018	35 Days
		29 August 2018	to	10 October 2018	43 Days
		24 November 2018	to	27 December 2018	34 Days
Dr. KOBAYASHI Yuzo	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)		to	20 March 2016	27 Days
		17 April 2016	to	16 May 2016	30 Days
		16 July 2016	to	14 August 2016	30 Days
		15 April 2017	to	14 May 2017	30 Days
		23 July 2017	to	21 August 2017	30 Days
		30 October 2017	to	28 November 2017	30 Days
		12 December 2017	to	23 January 2018	43 Days
Dr. NANYA Takashi	Post-harvest	23 February 2016	to	08 April 2016	46 Days
		30 November 2016	to	13 December 2016	14 Days
		02 April 2017	to	01 May 2017	30 Days
		29 October 2017	to	27 November 2017	30 Days
Dr. NANYA Takashi	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)／Post-harvest	28 January 2018	to	23 March 2018	55 Days
		01 May 2018	to	08 June 2018	39 Days
		22 September 2018	to	05 December 2018	75 Days
Dr. KUWAHARA Masahiko	Pesticide control	23 February 2016	to	03 March 2016	10 Days
		21 August 2016	to	09 September 2016	20 Days
		18 July 2017	to	14 August 2017	28 Days
		21 October 2017	to	10 November 2017	21 Days
		06 August 2018	to	02 September 2018	28 Days
		18 October 2018	to	31 October 2018	14 Days

ANNEX 6: List of Input

Name	Field	Duration			
Mr. MATSUDA Takeshi	Dissemination 3 (Training materials/Coordinator)	23 February 2016	to	22 March 2016	29 Days
		17 May 2016	to	19 July 2016	64 Days
		15 October 2016	to	11 November 2016	28 Days
		28 November 2016	to	25 December 2016	28 Days
		06 March 2017	to	24 April 2017	50 Days
		31 May 2017	to	28 July 2017	59 Days
		16 August 2017	to	22 September 2017	38 Days
		18 November 2017	to	18 December 2017	31 Days
		13 March 2018	to	08 May 2018	57 Days
		26 June 2018	to	14 September 2018	81 Days
		03 December 2018	to	24 December 2018	22 Days
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Monitoring and Data collection	21 June 2017	to	25 September 2017	97 Days
		29 October 2017	to	21 February 2018	116 Days
		01 July 2018	to	05 October 2018	97 Days
		02 November 2018	to	16 December 2018	45 Days
Mr. SERIZAWA Kiharu	Interpreter	28 February 2016	to	08 March 2016	10 Days
Mr. TSUKII Yoshihumi	Chief Project Advisor Development	01 October 2014	to	30 June 2015	273 Days
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Coordinator/Communality Development	09 October 2015	to	05 April 2017	545 Days
Dr. HIJIKATA Nowaki	Farm management/Cultivation tech	07 June 2015	to	06 June 2018	1096 Days

6-2 Equipment and Machinery

Purchasing date	Equipment and Machinery		Quantity	Unit Price		Total		Place
	Item	Product code		Currency		Currency		
05 December 2014	Office desk	FG900	5	FCFA	148,680	FCFA	743,400	Project Office(DGPER)
05 December 2014	Safety box	4FCOFESD101	1	FCFA	202,500	FCFA	202,500	Project Office(DGPER)
10 December 2014	Vehicle	TOYOTA Prado	1	FCFA	28,546,750	FCFA	28,546,750	Project Office(DGPER)
12 December 2014	Cabinet	200 x 100 x 35cm	2	FCFA	83,827	FCFA	167,654	Project Office(DGPER)
07 January 2015	Complex Office Apparatus (Black And White)	Canon iR2525	1	FCFA	2,950,000	FCFA	2,950,000	Project Office(HB)
15 January 2015	Vehicle	TOYOTA Hilux	1	FCFA	15,830,000	FCFA	15,830,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
16 January 2015	Laptop PC	DELL HS3737	1	FCFA	678,500	FCFA	678,500	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
27 February 2015	Projector	EPSON EB-S18	2	FCFA	407,100	FCFA	814,200	Project Office(DGPER)
02 March 2015	Color Printer	HP LaserJet Pro 400 M451dn	1	FCFA	383,500	FCFA	383,500	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
10 March 2015	Refrigerator	SHARP SJ20	1	FCFA	265,500	FCFA	265,500	Project Office(DGPER)
12 March 2015	Irrigation Pumps	KDP40	1	FCFA	220,000	FCFA	220,000	Project Site (Badala)
16 March 2015	Digital Camera	Fujifilm Finepix S4800	1	FCFA	277,300	FCFA	277,300	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
18 March 2015	Digital video	SONY HDR CX 240E	1	FCFA	324,500	FCFA	324,500	Project Office(DGPER)
18 March 2015	Laptop PC	HP ENVY 15	1	FCFA	542,800	FCFA	542,800	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
19 March 2015	Wind Selection Machine	DTE-60 2CV	2	FCFA	980,000	FCFA	1,960,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
19 March 2015	Cutting machine	HACHE PAILLE + MOTEUR S195	2	FCFA	2,250,000	FCFA	4,500,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
30 March 2015	Hand Tractor	DF-15KL	2	FCFA	3,825,000	FCFA	7,650,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
25 June 2015	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA SATELLITE L50-B-11G	1	FCFA	460,200	FCFA	460,200	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
07 July 2015	GPS	GARMIN MAP64S	1	FCFA	354,000	FCFA	354,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)

ANNEX 6: List of Input

Purchasing date	Equipment and Machinery		Quantity	Unit Price		Total		Place
	Item	Product code		Currency		Currency		
04 February 2016	Small Hand Tractor	Panch-X F402J	5	FCFA	562,986	FCFA	2,814,928	Project Site, INERA (Gampela, Farako-Ba, Niangoloko, CPR & Workshop)
07 March 2016	GPS	GARMIN MAP64S	2	FCFA	318,600	FCFA	637,200	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
11 March 2016	Irrigation Pumps	KAMA100 RT40-4DP	1	FCFA	400,000	FCFA	400,000	Project Site (Badala)
15 March 2016	Refrigerator	BOREAL7	2	FCFA	405,000	FCFA	810,000	INERA Kamboinsine
16 March 2016	Motorcycle	YAMAHA125G	2	FCFA	1,416,000	FCFA	2,832,000	DRAAH HB and DRAAH BM
25 March 2016	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA L50-B 26L	1	FCFA	442,500	FCFA	442,500	Project Office(DGPER)
24 May 2016	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA L50-B 26L	1	FCFA	501,500	FCFA	501,500	Project Office(DGPER)
20 June 2016	Laptop PC	HP PROBOOK 450 G3	3	FCFA	454,300	FCFA	1,362,900	Project Office (DGPER), Project Office(HB)
21 July 2016	Laptop PC	HP Pavilion 15	2	FCFA	260,000	FCFA	520,000	Field (Ouaga2000)
05 September 2016	Color Copier	CANON IRADV C3320i	1	FCFA	2,300,000	FCFA	2,300,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	PH meter	HI 991300N	2	JPY	83,500	JPY	167,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
06 September 2016	GPS	GARMIN OREGON 600	3	JPY	53,000	JPY	159,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	Infrared Moisture Mete	FD-720	1	JPY	270,000	JPY	270,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	Grain Moisture Meter		1	JPY	160,000	JPY	160,000	Project Office(DGPER)
11 October 2016	Hand Tractor	DF-15 KL	2	FCFA	4,237,676	FCFA	8,475,352	Project Site (Badala & Makognadougou)
10 March 2017	Irrigation Pumps	KAMA d100	2	FCFA	417,500	FCFA	835,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
13 March 2017	Refrigerator	Borel 215L	1	FCFA	260,000	FCFA	260,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
13 March 2017	Freezer	Borel 580L	2	FCFA	470,000	FCFA	940,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)

6-3 Training in Japan / other country

(1) Training in Japan

No	Name		Organization / Title	Training Course	Duration	
					From	to
1	Dr.	François LOMPO	Minister of Agriculture	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
2	Mr.	Adama KABORE	DGESS	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
3	Mr.	Thierry POUYA	Focal point of Sesame Sector / DGPER/DPEFA	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
4	Mr.	TRAORE Mourice	Director General /DGPV	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
5	Mr.	OULE Jean Marcel	Regional Director/DRAAH-HB	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
6	Mr.	SAWADOGO Oumarou	Regional Director/DRAAH-BM	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
7	Dr.	Amos MININGOU	Researcher/INERA	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
8	Dr.	Bertin ZAGRE	Researcher/INERA	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
9	Dr.	OUEDRAOGO MANEGUEDO	Secretary General / MAAH	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
10	Dr.	OUEDRAOGO Abdelaziz	Director General / DGPER	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
11	Mr.	DIAWARA Ali	Director / DPEFA / DGPER	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
12	Mr.	Cyprien VELEDGA	Deputy Secretary-General / ANACES-B	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
13	Mr.	POUYA Thierry	Focal point of Sesame Sector / DGPER/DPEFA	Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders) for African Countries (French)/Agri-Business/Agri-Eco-Tourism Course	16 June 2016	02 July 2016
14	Mr.	YIGO G. Ludovic Prosper Arsè	Monitoring unit/DGPER/CSAC	Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders) for African Countries (French)/Agri-Business/Agri-Eco-Tourism Course	16 June 2016	02 July 2016
15	Mr.	ZOUNGRANA Urbain	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign/DPVC/DGPV	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
16	Mrs.	OUEDRAOGO Ouindingoud J	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign/DPVC/DGPV	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
17	Mr.	SANOU Kointani	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
18	Mr.	COULIBALY Saïfoulaye	Lecturer / DRAAH-BM	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
19	Mr.	MALO Théophile	Focal point / DRAAH-HB	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
20	Mr.	RAMDE Souleymane	Lecturer / DRAAH-HB	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016

(2) Training in Other country

No	Name		Organization / Title	Training Course	Duration	
					From	tc
1	Mr.	ZOUNGRANA Urbain	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign /DPVC/DGPV	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016
2	Mr.	SANOU Kointani	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016
3	Mr.	MALO Théophile	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016

6-4 Counterpart

	Name	Organization	Title	Period
1	Dr. OUEDRAOGO Dénis	DGPER	Director General, National Coordinator/Project Director	2015～2016
2	Dr. OUEDRAOGO Abdelaziz	DGPER	Director General, National Coordinator/Project Director	2016～Present
3	Mr. DIAWARA Ali Badara	DGPER/DPEFA	Director	2015～2016
4	Ms. ZANGRE Valérie	DGPER/DPEFA	Director	2016～Present
5	Mr. POUYA W. Thierry	DGPER/DPEFA	Staff	2015～2017
6	Mr. BATIONO Jacques	DGPER/DPEFA	Staff	2017～Present
7	Mr. TINGRI Issaka	DGPER/DDMPA	Director	2015～Present
8	Ms. MOUKIAN/OUEDRAOGO O. Juliette	DGPER/DTAN	Head of promotion, Standards and Measurement Office	2015～2018
9	Mr. ZONGO Kiswensida Jean Hubert	DGPER/DTAN	Head of promotion, Standards and Measurement Office	2018～Present
10	Mr. ZOUNGRANA Urbain	DGPV/DVRD	Staff	2015～Present
11	Ms. BANISSI/NANEMA Claudine	DGPV/DPVC	Staff	2015～2017
12	Mr. BIHOUN Jean	DGPV/DVRD	Staff	2015～Present
13	Mr. OUEDRAOGO Oumar	INERA	Researcher / Director of Production Office	2015～Present
14	Mr. MALO Théophile	DRAAH/HB	Staff	2015～Present
15	Mr. SANOU Kointani	DRAAH/BM	Chief of the Agricultural Sector Promotion Support Council	2015～Present
16	Mr. YIGO G. Ludovic Prosper Arsène	DGPER/CSAC	Staff	2015～2018
17	Mr. KABRE wendwaoga Eméric Alban	DGPER/CSAC	Staff	2018～Present
18	Mr. TAPSOBA Jean Fidèle	DGPER/SAF	Director of General affair and Accounting Office	2015～2016
19	Mr. OUATTARA Lassina	DGPER/SAF	Director of General affair and Accounting Office	2015～Present
20	Ms. BAMA/NIKIEMA Alizèta	DGPER/DPEFA	Secretary	2015～2018
21	Ms. OUEDRAOGO/ZERBO Assita	DGPER/DPEFA	Secretary	2018～Present
22	Mr. ADESHOLA Ebenser	DGPER	Driver	2015～Present
23	Mr. ABOUGA W. D. R. Arnaud	DGPER	Liaison	2015～2017
24	Mr. OUEDRAOGO Arnaud	DGPER	Liaison	2017～Present

6-5 Project Office and Necessary Equipment

No.	Item	Place	Contents
1	Experimental field	CPR Kodougou (BM州)	Irrigation facility and Water supply pump
2	Project Office (DGADI)	DGADI	1 room and Electricity
3	Experimental field	INERA Gampela	Irrigation facility and Water supply pump
4	Experimental field	INERA Farako-Ba	
5	Experimental field	INERA Niangoloko	
6	Project Office (BM Region)	DRAAH-BM	2 rooms and Electricity
7	Project Office (HB Region)	DRAAH-HB	1 room and Electricity
8	Project Office (DGPER)	DGPER	1 room and Electricity

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Grid : The project for reinforcement of sesame production

I. Achievements of the Project

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
1. Achievement of Overall Goal	Overall Goal Improve the sesame productivity in target area	1. Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the increment	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Is there a necessity of additional indicators / revision of indicators?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: · The target regions are not exposed to security problem.	- Interview results	- Interview
2. Achievement of Project Purpose	Project Purpose Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	1. More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production	- Result of former survey by the Project. - Review of the baseline survey report (income by sesame and yield of sesame production of core farmers) - Improvement at the end of the Project	- Farmer survey - Interview results - Result of end line survey (30 samples in March, 30 samples in June, out of 193 target farmers)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2. Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: · The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. · Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc	- Project Report - Interview results -	- Documentary survey - Interview
3. Achievement of Outputs	Output 1 Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	1-1 Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated	- Contents of the modules and materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring reports for FFS and FBS - Progress and result of the technical transfer to the target farmers.	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		1-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings			
		1-3 More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1?	- Important assumption: · Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.		
	Output 2 Select new varieties of sesame	2-1 More than one new variety is selected for seed registration	- Progress of selection of variety, preparation for registration and approval of data sheet for new varieties. - Contents of the technical guidance	- Project Report - Requirement documents (report of DHS, VAT, and application forms)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 2?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	Output 3	3-1 Modules and materials for training (on	- Progress of update of the manual	- Updated manual	- Documentary

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Question	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	seed production) to core farmers are formulated	- Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring and survey reports related to seed production and purchase - Registration of the seed producing farmer - Data of the production of certified seed	- Project report - Report of DRAAH or SNS	survey - Interview
		3-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings.			
		3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group.			
		3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 3 (Promotion of the system for production and distribution of sesame seed)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	Output 4 Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated.	- Contents of the training materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Number of the ANACES-B member who directly contacted with Japanese importer	- Project Report	- Documentary survey - Interview
		4-2 More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted.			
		4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contact with Japanese importer.			
		- Is there a necessity of revision of indicator 4-3?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1 (Reinforcement of the marketing capacity of stakeholders)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
4. Inputs	1) Japanese Experts Long term expert and Short-term expert	Are the inputs from Japanese side (Experts, Equipment, Training, and Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality and timing of input	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Counterparts training Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and other countries				
	3) Equipment				
	4) Local cost of project activities				
	1) Allocation of counterpart personnel	Are the inputs from Burkinabe side (CP, Office space / facility, Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality, and timing of input	- Project Report - Minutes of JCC - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Provision of the project office and facilities necessary for the project implementation.				
	3) Other cost				

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

II. Process of the Project Implementation

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
1.Implementation of planned activities	Activities of output 1	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed;	- Records of Inputs and activities - Progress of activities - Cross relationship of activities	- Project report - Interviews with Japanese experts and the Burkinabe side	- Document survey - Interview
		1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);			
		1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed;			
		1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);			
	Activities of output 2	2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;			
		2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;			
		2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;			
		2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;			
	Activities of output 3	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;			
		3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;			
		3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;			
		3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers			
	Activities of output 4	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);			
		4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);			
		4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.			
2.Technical transfer	Method of technical transfer	- Are there any problems in technical transfer?	- Result of activities Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interviews
3.Change of activities	Addition and deletion of activities	- Validity of activity change	- Additional activity / delated activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
	Relationship among the	- Have regular meeting and/or JCC held at regular interval	- Munities of JCC	- Munities of JCC	- Interviews

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
4.Relationship with stakeholders	Project team, between project team and stakeholder	and worked for issue resolution?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview result	
		- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Communication among stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
		- Have the system for chain command and division of roles been established?	- Confirm the chain command and division of role - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
5. Ownership	Ownership of CP organizations	- Have the counterparts actively participated to the Project activities?	- Participation of Burkinabe CPs - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Has the Burkina Faso side allocated enough budget for the Project activities?	- Budget allocation	- Report from MAAH/ DGPER	- Documentary Survey
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Result of monitoring and evaluation, achievement of the Project	- Are there monitoring and feedback system?	- Monitoring and feedback system	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
7.Relashonship with other donors	Relationship between other donors	- Is there any collaboration with other donors in the second half of the Project? - Are there any plans for the further collaboration?	- Contents of collaboration with other donors - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
8. Contribution factors and hindering factors	Factors affecting the Implementation Process	- Are there any factors affecting the implementation of the Project? (Implementation structure, policy, social environment, etc.)	- Contribution factors - Hindering factors	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
9.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Revision of PDM	- Has the revised PDM approved at JCC? - Have the stakeholders clearly understood the revision?	- PDM version 2 - Minutes of JCC	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2.Imformation Sharing	- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Frequency of the regular meetings - Agenda and participants of the meeting - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Questionnaire - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Questionnaire survey - Interview
	3. Enhancement of the Monitoring and follow up	- Have ZAT/UAT agents been involved in the Project activities? - How has the structures of monitoring and following up for the sustainable utilization of transferred technique been sat up?	- Record of trainings - Stakeholder's opinion - Structures of monitoring and following up	- Project reports - Training reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
10.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Budget allocation of the Project	- Is the budget from Burkinabe side allocated as planned (FY 2017 and FY 2018)? - How does the budget situation affect to the participation of C/P personnel?	- Budgetary situation of Burkina Faso side - Actual Expenditure of CP - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Financial report of DGPER and DGPV - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	2. Active participation of CP personnel	- Have the CP personnel participated to the Project activities? (Who, When, Where, Why, What and How) - How does the situation improve since the mid-term review?	- Stakeholder's opinion - Frequency and level of participation of CP personnel - Ownership of CP	- Project reports - Record of regular meetings - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3.Verfication of the baseline survey	- Has the result of the baseline survey verified? - Is there any difficulties or challenges to hold such official meetings or conferences?	- Record of meeting (Verification of base line survey)	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
11.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1. Revision and discussion for efficient/effective inputs	- Has the efficiency and effectiveness of the input improved since the mid-term reviews? - How was the situation improved?	- Input by JICA Burkina Faso office - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Mutual understanding for the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation guideline.	- Has the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation shared to the stakeholders? - If Japanese side implemented any activities concerning above issues, does the approach improved the situation?	- Information and materials shared by stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

III. Five evaluation criteria

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
Relevance	1. Priorities in relevant national policies of Burkina Faso	Consistency with policies and strategy of Burkina Faso	- Consistency with following policies and plans: - SCADD, PNDES, PNSR etc - Priority of agriculture sector	- Development plan - Related documents	- Project report - Related documents	- Document survey
	2.Nesseity	Needs of target area and beneficiaries	- Needs of counterparts and beneficiaries.	- Need of target group - Satisfaction level of beneficiaries - Stakeholder's opinion - Number of farmers participated in the Project activities	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Relevance of the project plan	Relevance of the project plan	- Is the project plan appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factor that inhibit the relevance (if any)	- Are there any factor that inhibit the relevance of the project plan?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Appropriateness of the project approaches	Appropriateness of selection of beneficiaries	- Is the selection of beneficiaries and pilot sites appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of target groups	- Is the selection of core farmers appropriate?	- Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of CPs	- Is the number and capacity of CP appropriate? - Do they have adequate experiences and capacity for the Project activities?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items: Category	Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Data Acquisition Means
	Appropriateness of approach of the dissemination of technology to the farmers	- Is the method of the dissemination of technology appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	Superiority of Japanese technology	- Example that use of superiority Japanese technology.	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
5. Conformity to ODA policies of the Japanese government	Consistency with the priorities in Japanese ODA	- Japanese ODA policy for Burkina Faso and Country Assistance Program for the Republic of Burkina Faso	- Aid policy of Japan	- Japan's aid policy	- Document survey
Effectiveness 1. Achievement of the Project purpose	Achievement of the Project purpose	- Probability of achievement of the project purpose when referring to a status of the objectively verifiable indicators	- Comparison between plan and achievement - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Constraints to hinder achievement of the project purpose, if any	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
2. Causal relation "from outputs to project purpose"	Contribution of outputs for achieving the project purpose	- Contribution of outputs based on achievement of the verifiable indicators for achieving the project purpose	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report	- Documentary survey
	External conditions to affect achievement of the project purpose	- Is external condition satisfied?	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend	- Project report	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Other external conditions	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
Efficiency 1. Progress of the inputs	Situation of the progress of the inputs	- Japanese side: Dispatch of the experts, Provision of equipment, Training in Japan, Local cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Burkinabe side: Allocation of CP, Project cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	Appropriateness of the inputs	- Appropriateness of the field of the experts, Satisfaction level of participants of the trainings, utilization of result of the Project	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	Negative effects caused by issues on the inputs	- Are there any negative effects caused by the issues related to inputs? (such as delay in budget execution / shortage of budget / absence of staff etc.)	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
2. Achievement of the output	Achievement of the output	- Situation of achievement of the output	- Achievement of Output - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
3. Causal relationship	Appropriateness of Inputs for achieving outputs	- The excess and deficiency in resources of the Project such as human resources.	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	between the inputs and the outputs of the activates	To achieve the outputs, can situations in outside of the Project have any effects?	- Other external conditions for the achievements of outputs	- Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc. - Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Coordination with other projects	Collaboration with other JICA project and other cooperation project.	- Cooperation and synergy effects with other JICA project	- Other JICA projects	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Cooperation and synergy effects with projects implemented by other donors	- GIZ, IFC, IFAD etc		
Impact	1. Probability of achievement of the overall goal	Probability of achievement of the overall goal	- Prospect of achievement of the overall goal	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the improvement	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factors that may promote or hinder generation of the overall goal	- Is there high possibility that the external conditions are satisfied?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
		Constraining factor for achievement of Overall goal	- Factors inhibit or promote the achievement of overall goal	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
	2. Casual relationship	Relationship between overall goal and project purpose	- Isn't there significant gap between the Overall Goal and the Project purpose? - Does the achievement of the Project purpose contribute the achievement of the Overall Goal?	- Review of PDM and PO - Stakeholder's opinion	- PDM, PO - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Spillover effects: positive	Positive impact	- Are there any positive impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Spillover effects: negative	Negative impact	- Are there any negative impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
Sustainability	1. Political aspect	Policies in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of political assistance in post project stage.	- Development policy of Gov't of BF - Ownership of Gov't of BF - Stakeholder's opinion	- Policy documents - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Institutional aspect	Institutional capacity of CPs continue the activities in the post project stage	- Structure to continue the activities by Burkinabe side in post project stage.	- Mandate of CP and other related authority - Structure in the post project period. - Ownership of CP and farmers	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Financial aspect	Cost estimation for undertaking the necessary activities that should be continued in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of budget allocation for the activities in post project stage.	- Budget plan of DGPER, INERA and DGPV - Availability of another financial source	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
	4. Technical aspect	Technical capacity of the CP staff to undertake necessary tasks that should be continued in the post project stage	- Situation of utilization of techniques and result of the Project. - How will the deliverables of the Project be utilized / updated?	- Progress of technical transfer - Skill and knowledge to maintain the material and equipment	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

PROCES VERBAL DE LA RENCONTRE ENTRE L'AGENCE JAPONAISE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE ET LEE MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DES AMENAGEMENTS HYDRO-AGRICOLES DU BURKINA FASO SUR LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE JAPONAISE POUR LE PROJET DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA PRODUCTION DE SESAME (PRPS)

L'équipe d'évaluation finale japonaise organisée par l'Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internationale ci-après « dénommée la JICA » conduit par Monsieur Shinichi NOGUCHI et l'équipe d'évaluation finale burkinabè conduite par Monsieur KINDO Yassia ont constitué l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale ci-après « dénommée partie nationale » pour conduire l'évaluation finale du Projet de Renforcement de la Production de Sésame du 10 au 27 mars 2019 et du 10 au 20 juin 2019.

Après une étude et une analyse intensives des activités et résultats du projet, l'équipe a préparé un rapport conjoint d'évaluation finale « dénommé rapport final » qui a été présenté au cours de la rencontre d'évaluation finale qui s'est tenue le 20 juin 2019 dans la salle de réunion de la DGPER à Ouagadougou.

Les principaux points discutés sont contenus dans l'annexe 1 ci-jointe.

Ouagadougou, le 20 juin 2019

M. Shinichi NOGUCHI
Directeur
Groupe 2 Equipe 5
Agriculture et Développement Rural
Département du Développement Rural
Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internation
Japon

Dr. Lamourdia THIOMBIANO
Secrétaire Général
Ministère de l'Agriculture et des
Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
Burkina Faso

Annexe 1: Principaux points discutés
Annexe 2: Rapport conjoint d'évaluation finale

PRINCIPAUX POINTS DISCUTES

1. Acceptation du rapport conjoint d'évaluation finale (le rapport)

Le résumé du rapport a été présenté lors de la réunion d'évaluation finale tenue à Ouagadougou le 20 juin 2019. Les parties japonaise et burkinabé ont accepté les résultats de l'évaluation et ont compris les recommandations du rapport. Il a été convenu de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour chaque recommandation. Pour mieux comprendre l'activité du projet, la partie burkinabé a demandé une explication détaillée de l'état d'atteinte des cinq critères d'évaluation (élevé, relativement élevé, modéré, relativement faible, faible) et une évaluation de la performance des organisations de C/P.

2. Les activités devront être conduites par la partie Burkinabè

L'équipe a proposé le rôle et la responsabilité de chaque partie prenante pour maintenir et poursuivre avec succès les résultats du projet. Il a été convenu que le MAAH discuterait avec toutes les parties prenantes et pour déterminer le rôle et la responsabilité de chacune des parties prenantes, en particulier la DGPER et la DGPV, après l'achèvement du projet qui interviendra à sa clôture.

3. Prorogation de la période du projet

L'équipe a proposé la prorogation du projet afin d'accroître le nombre de producteurs noyaux qui devraient diffuser les compétences techniques en matière de production de sésame auprès des autres producteurs de la zone cible. La partie japonaise a répondu que la prorogation sera déterminée par la suite des discussions entre les parties prenantes en tenant compte de la situation dans les zones cibles du projet.

[fin]

Ministère de l'Agriculture et des
Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
=-=-=-=-=-=
Secrétariat Général
=-=-=-=-=-=
Direction Générale de la Promotion
de l'Economie Rurale

Burkina Faso

Unité – Progrès – Justice

Agence Japonaise de
Coopération
Internationale

Rapport conjoint d'évaluation finale du Projet de Renforcement de la Production du Sésame au Burkina Faso

L'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale

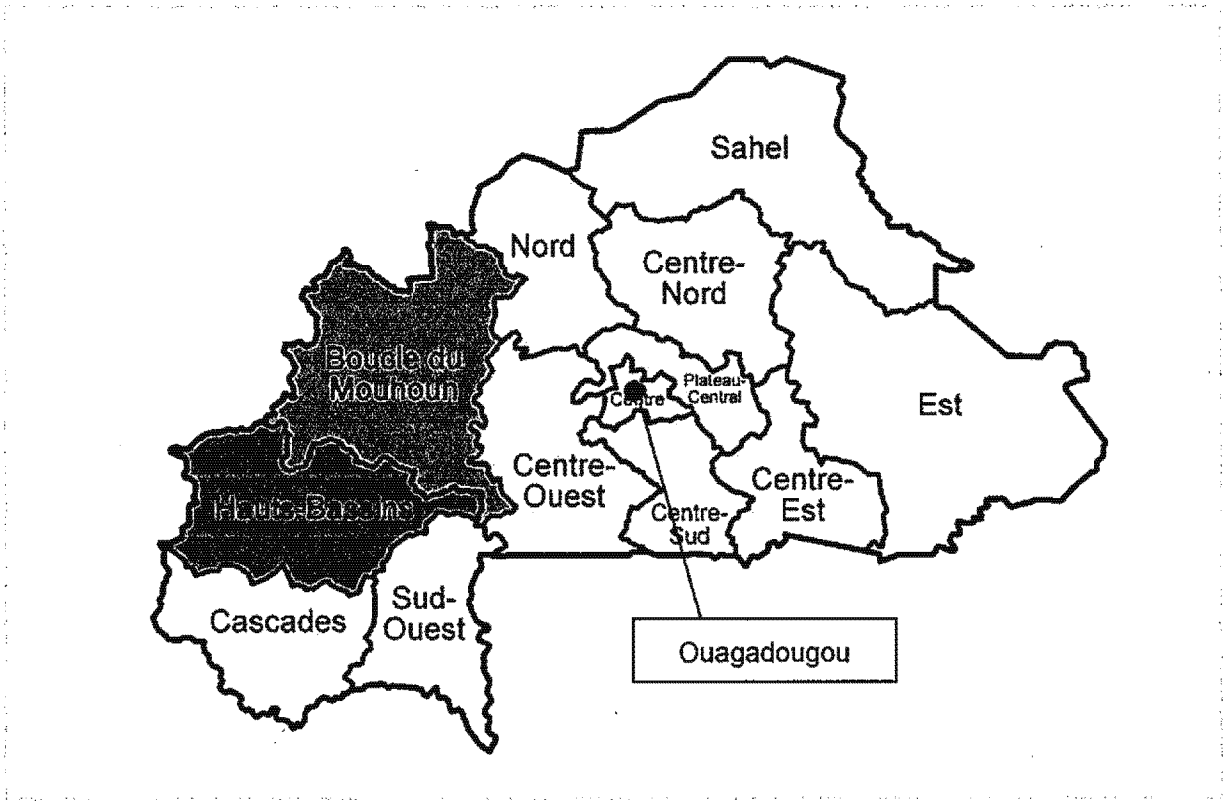
Juin 2019

M. Shinichi NOGUCHI
Leader
Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team

M. KINDO Yassia
Leader
Burkinabe Terminal Evaluation Team

Sommaire

Carte du site du projet
(Burkina Faso)



Site du projet: Ouagadougou, Région des Hauts-Bassins, Région de la Boucle du Mouhoun

Abbreviation

	French/ English
ANACES-B	L'Association nationale des commerçants et exportateurs de sésame du Burkina
BM	Boucle du Mouhoun
C/P	Counterpart
CPR	Centre de Promotion Rurale
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DGESS	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles
DGPER	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale
DGPV	Direction Générale des Productions Végétales
DPAAH	Direction Provinciale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
DRAAH	Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
DVRD	Direction de la Vulgarisation et de la Recherche-Développement
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FBS	Farmer Business School
FFS	Farmer Field School
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HB	Hauts-Bassins
INERA	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles
INTERSEB	Interprofession Sésame du Burkina Faso
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MAAH	Ministère de l'Agriculture, et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJT	On-the-Job Training
PDM	Project Design Matrix (Cadre logique du Projet)
PDSA	Projet de Développement des Semences Améliorées
PNDES	Plan national de développement économique et social
PNSR	Programme National du Secteur Rural
PO	Plan of Operation
PRPS-BF	Projet de Renforcement de la Production du Sésame au Burkina Faso
RD	Rapport de discussion
SCADD	Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable
SNS	Service National des Semences
UAT	Unité d'Animation Technique
ZAT	Zone d'Appui Technique

1. Plan de l'évaluation finale

1－1 Objectifs

L'Agence japonaise de coopération internationale (JICA) a lancé un plan quinquennal de coopération technique intitulé «Projet de renforcement de la production du sésame» (ci-après dénommé «Le projet») en octobre 2014 pour soutenir le gouvernement du Burkina Faso. Etant donné que le projet doit prendre fin en septembre 2019, la JICA a dépêché une équipe d'évaluation finale et mené l'enquête pour l'évaluation finale conjointe. L'enquête est réalisée afin de vérifier et d'analyser l'atteinte de l'objectif et des résultats du projet, le processus de mise en œuvre, l'évaluation du projet en fonction de cinq critères d'évaluation et de tirer des enseignements et formuler des recommandations.

1－2 Calendrier de déroulement

L'enquête d'évaluation finale se déroule en deux phases. La première phase de l'enquête s'est déroulée du 10 au 27 mars 2019 et la seconde phase est prévue pour dérouler en juin 2019.

1－3 Les Membres

(1) Côté Burkinabè

Nom	Institution
Mr. TRAORE S. Lionel Daniel	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles(DGESS) Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles (MAAH)
Mr. BATIONO Jacques	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale (DGPER), MAAH

(2) Côté Japonais

Nom	Domaine	Institution
Mr. NOGUCHI Shinichi	Chef d'équipe	Directeur, équipe 5, Agriculture et Développement Rural Groupe 2 Département du Développement rural, JICA
Mr. ABE Go	Planification en Coopération	Directeur adjoint, Equipe 5, Agriculture et Développement Rural Groupe 2 Département du Développement rural, JICA

Mr. OKANO Teppei	Analyse d'évaluation	Consultant, ICONS Inc.

1－4 Méthode d'Evaluation

L'enquête pour l'évaluation finale a été réalisée conformément à la procédure de la Directive d'Evaluation de Projet de la JICA. Les composantes du projet soumises à l'évaluation sont la maquette de conception de projet (MPD) version 2 et le plan d'action (PO) qui ont été révisés le 14 décembre 2017.

1－4－1 Les critères d'évaluation

Dans le cadre de cette enquête, l'étude a été réalisée sur la base de l'évaluation de cinq critères définis par le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE), tel que décrits dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1: Les cinq critères d'évaluation

Critères	Descriptions
La pertinence	La pertinence est révisée et justifiée du point de vue du but et de l'objectif général du projet en rapport avec les besoins des bénéficiaires, les politiques du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso et à la pertinence de la stratégie ou des mesures.
L'efficacité	L'efficacité se mesure en évaluant l'effet auquel le projet a réussi à contribuer aux bénéficiaires.
L'efficience	L'efficience s'analyse en mettant l'accent sur la relation entre le résultat et les intrants/ les activités en termes de durée, qualité et quantité.
L'impact	L'impact s'identifie et / ou est anticipé en se référant aux conséquences directes et indirectes, positives et négatives engendrées par le projet.
La durabilité	La durabilité s'évalue aux plans politique / institutionnel, organisationnel, financier et technique en examinant jusqu'où l'impact du projet sera maintenue et / ou étendue une fois qu'il est achevé.

1－4－2 Méthode de collecte des données

Les éléments d'information/données suivants sont utilisés dans le cadre de l'évaluation.

(1) La revue documentaire (Rapport d'évolution, rapport d'évaluation à moyen terme, etc.)

(2) L'enquête questionnaire

(3) L'enquête par interview

(4) Les observations directes

2. Présentation du projet

2—1 Contexte

Au Burkina Faso, le sésame est une importante culture de rente dans les zones rurales. Avec sa capacité de résistance relativement élevée à la sécheresse et à la pauvreté des sols, le sésame est cultivé par de nombreux agriculteurs. Cependant, dans la plupart des cas, il est produit dans le cadre de l'agriculture extensive et les semences sont généralement produites par les agriculteurs eux-mêmes. La demande intérieure en sésame est généralement faible et les agriculteurs n'utilisent généralement qu'une petite quantité de sésame pour leur propre consommation. Quant à sa transformation, elle se limite à la fabrication de biscuits de sésame ou à l'extraction de son huile. En effet, la quantité vendue dans le pays reste faible. Par conséquent, la production nationale totale de sésame a évolué entre 10 000 et 20 000 tonnes par an jusqu'à la première moitié des années 2000.

C'est vrai que le coton était le principal produit agricole d'exportation du pays, mais son prix au niveau international a fortement chuté ces dernières années. C'est ainsi que le gouvernement Burkinabè encourage d'autres cultures de rente alternatives telles que le sésame afin de diversifier les produits d'exportation. Cette promotion a favorisé l'accroissement progressif des superficies et de la production du sésame. Par conséquent, le sésame occupe la troisième place des produits d'exportation (Recensement INSD, 2008) depuis 2008 et joue un rôle de plus en plus important dans la croissance économique.

Le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a adopté la "Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable (SCADD)" en février 2010, qui place l'agriculture comme un secteur prioritaire pour accélérer le développement du pays. Parallèlement, le«Programme national du secteur rural (PNSR) 2011-2015» a été mis au point comme cadre de mise en œuvre de la SCADD était considéré comme le programme le plus important pour l'agriculture et le développement rural. Dans ces stratégies, les oléagineux, y compris le sésame, sont considérés comme des produits à fort potentiel d'exportation vers les marchés internationaux. Dans le cas présent, le projet de coopération technique vise à renforcer le secteur du sésame.

2－2 Résumé du projet

Le projet a été mis en œuvre sur la base de la version 2 du MPD révisée le 14 décembre 2017. Les grandes lignes du projet sont les suivantes :

(1) Objectif général

Améliorer le rendement du sésame dans la zone cible

(2) Objectif spécifique du projet

Améliorer le rendement et les revenus des producteurs cibles de sésame

(3) Résultats attendus

1. Développer et vulgariser la technologie et les connaissances appropriées
2. Sélectionner de nouvelles variétés de sésame
3. Accroître le nombre de producteurs certifiés de semences et la production de semences homologuées
4. Renforcer les compétences en marketing des parties prenantes dans le secteur du sésame

(4) Les activités

1-1. Vérifier les caractéristiques de différentes variétés de semences de sésame ;

1-2. Faire plusieurs tests pour améliorer le rendement des semences de sésame (période de semis, apport d'engrais, etc.) ;

1-3. Organiser et faire un suivi de la formation pour vulgariser la technique appropriée de production de semences du sésame ;

1-4. Etudier et proposer des solutions de gestion des organisations et améliorer la gestion des exploitations afin d'accroître la productivité des semences de sésame et d'améliorer la création de revenus des agriculteurs ordinaires (agriculture avec des contrats, renforcement des organisations, etc.) ;

2-1. Etudier les caractéristiques des variétés de semences de sésame parmi lesquelles le choix se fera ;

2-2. Vérifier le caractère approprié à la consommation des graines de sésame et la productibilité, et identifier la variété à vulgariser ;

2-3. Mettre en œuvre les tests de production de semences de sésame afin de mieux isoler les techniques de production ;

2-4. Préparer le processus d'homologation des nouvelles variétés de semences de

sésame ;

3-1. Renforcer les capacités des chercheurs et techniciens pour la production appropriée de semences de base ;
3-2. Renforcer la capacité des formateurs chargés de la supervision technique des producteurs de semences ;
3-3. Organiser la formation de sorte à renforcer les compétences des producteurs de semences à produire des semences homologuées ;
3-4. Faire le suivi de la production et la commercialisation de semences homologuées produites par les principaux agriculteurs

4-1. 4-1. Renforcer les capacités de conquête des marchés internationaux (étude des besoins du marché, promotion de la participation aux foires commerciales internationales, révision des méthodes d'estimation de la production, etc.);
4-2. Organiser la formation pour le contrôle de qualité basé sur les besoins du marché (retrait de l'aspect étranger, gestion de l'utilisation des pesticides, amélioration du système de contrôle, traçabilité, etc.) ;
4-3. Promouvoir les échanges d'information concernant la production, la distribution et les marchés.

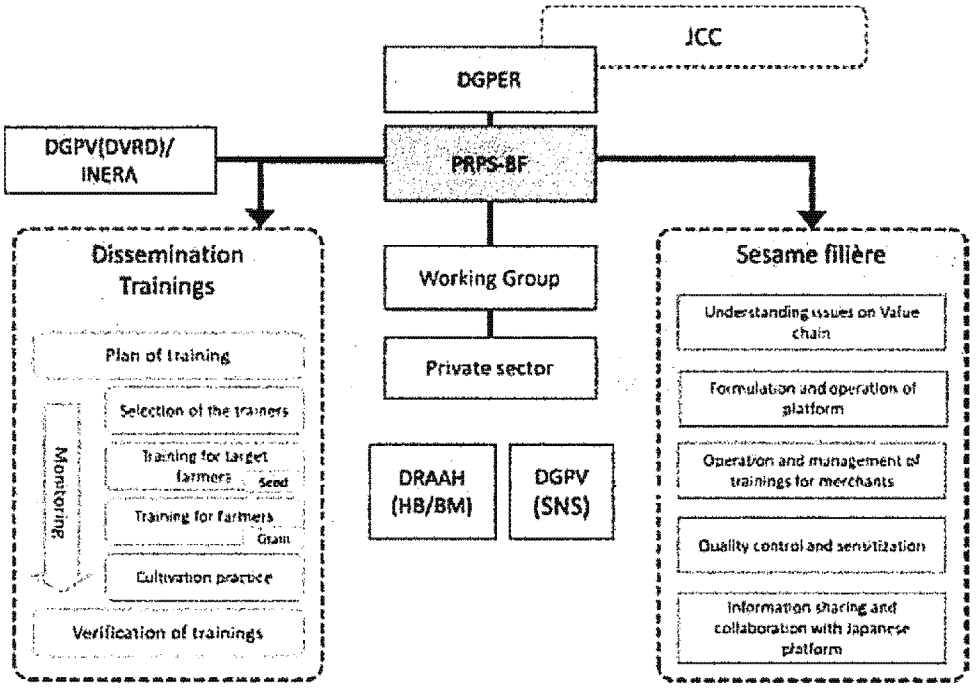
2－3 Période de la coopération

Octobre 2014 à septembre 2019 (Cinq ans)

2－4 Structure en charge de la mise en œuvre

La partie nationale

- Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale (DGPER), MAAH
- Direction Générale des Productions Végétales (DGPV), MAAH
- Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA)
- Direction Régionale de l'agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles (DRAAH) des Régions des Hauts-Bassins (HB) et de la Boucle du Mouhoun (BM)



(Source: Rapport du projet)

Figure 1: Structure de mise en œuvre du projet

2—5 Zone cible

Ouagadougou, la Région des Hauts-Bassins et la Région de la Boucle du Mouhoun

2—6 Groupe cible

【Bénéficiaires directs】

- 180 producteurs principaux dans les régions des HB et de la BM
- DRAAH HB, DRAAH BM,
- DGPER, DGPV
- INERA
- Les parties prenantes du secteur de sésame

【Bénéficiaires indirects】

- Tout agriculteur dans les régions des HB et de la BM

3. Résultats de l'enquête

3－1 Intrants/moyens

3－1－1 Intrants de la partie japonaise

Le tableau 2 montre la comparaison entre les intrants tels que planifiés dans le PDM version 2 révisée le 14 décembre 2017 et les intrants réellement fournis par la partie japonaise.

Tableau 2: Intrants par la partie japonaise

Planification (PDM version 2)	Réellement fournis (en décembre 2018)
1) Experts: - Conseiller en Chef - Techniques de production - Gestion de champs/ Organisation - Contrôle qualité / après récolte - Marché / Commercialisation - Coordinateur / formation	[Experts japonais] Les experts suivants avec tâches sur le long terme et avec tâches sur le court terme ont été dépêchés Experts avec tâches sur le long terme - Conseiller en chef du projet - Coordonnateur / Développement de la communautaire - Techniques de gestion des fermes / production Experts avec tâches sur le court terme - Conseiller en Chef - Gestionnaire Assistant /Marché - Vulgarisation 1 (FFS/FBS gestion) - Vulgarisation 2 (Organisation d'agriculteurs) - Vulgarisation 3 (Equipements de formation/Coordinateur) - Après récolte - Contrôle des pesticides - Suivi et collecte des données - Interprète
2) Machines et outillage 1. Véhicules 2. Matériels de bureau 3. Matériels de formation	[Equipement] Des machines et des équipements tels que des véhicules, et du matériels de production et de bureau d'un coût total de près de 93,938,248 FCFA (90,002,184 CFCA et 756,000 JPY) ont été fournis. Aucune machine ou outil n'a été fournis après la revue à mi-parcours.
3) Formation	[Formation au Japon et au Rwanda] Au total, 20 membres d'équipe partenaire ont pris part à la formation au Japon et 3 dans un pays tiers (le Rwanda). Aucune formation au Japon n'a eu lieu après la revue à mi-parcours.
4) Frais de fonctionnement du projet	[Frais de fonctionnement du projet] 2014: JPY10,929,000 2015: JPY32,159,000 2016: JPY 136,676,000 2017: JPY 174,328,000 2018: JPY 111,339,000 ---------- Total JPY 465,431,000 (FCFA 2,423,236,320)[1]

(Source: Rapport du projet)

[1]FCFA 1= JPY 0.192070／Taux de Change Mensuel JICA en mars 2019

3－1－2　Intrants de la partie Burkinabè

Le tableau 3 illustre la comparaison des intrants/moyens prévus dans le PDM version 2 révisée le 14 décembre 2017 et les intrants réels de la partie Burkinabè.

Tableau 3: Intrants de la partie Burkinabè

Planification (PDM version 2)	**Réellement fournis (en décembre 2018)**
1) Répartition du personnel de l'équipe partenaire	[Répartition du personnel de l'équipe partenaire] Equipe partenaire de 15 membres - DGPER : 9 personnes, - DGPV : 3 personnes, - INERA : 1 personne, - DRAAH HB : 1 personne, - DRAAH BM : 1 personne
2) Equipements du Bureau du projet et autres équipements nécessaires	[Equipements du Bureau du projet et autres équipements nécessaires] - Place des experts japonais dans les services (3 lieux : DRAAH-BM, DRAAH-HB et DGPER) - Terrains d'expérimentation (4 lieux : CPR Koudougou, INERA Gampela, INERA Farako-Ba, et INERA Niangoloko)
3) Budget du partenaire	[Budget pour les activités du projet] En 2014 et 2015, la DGPER n'a pas eu de budget de fonctionnement. Le premier décaissement est intervene en 2016 et réellement percu est reparti comme suit: 2016: FCFA 14,625,000 2017: FCFA 33,543,750 2018: FCFA 66,810,000 ---------- Total: FCFA 114,978,750

(Source: Rapport du projet)

3－2 La progression des activités

Au moment de l'évaluation finale, toutes les activités avaient été menées comme prévu et aucun retard grave dans le processus. Comme les activités liées à la sélection de nouvelles variétés de semences de sésame ont été achevées en 2018, les activités de la seconde phase du projet sont orientées vers la formation en FFS / FBS et en production de semences. Le projet a fait un suivi simultané de la formation et a aussi fait le suivi de vulgarisation des acquis techniques aux principaux agriculteurs participants. Le tableau 4 montre l'état d'avancement des activités.

Tableau 4 : Déroulement des activités

Activité	Déroulement
1-1 Vérifier les caractéristiques des variétés de semences de sésame	**【Réalisée】** · Des tests de reproductibilité ont été réalisés sur quatre variétés de sésame (GMP3, MKD2, KDG3 et SIE2), toutes sélectionnées dans une ferme locale au Burkina Faso. · Sur la base du test des préférences de l'agriculteur réalisé en 2016, la sélection s'est orientée vers les variétés à reproduction précoce et a redéfini les variétés à tester.
1-2 Réaliser plusieurs tests pour améliorer le rendement de la semence de sésame (période de semis, apport d'engrais, etc.)	**【Réalisée】** · Pour le test d'amélioration du rendement, 1) des tests de fertilisation ont été effectués à cinq reprises en 2016, 2) des tests sur la période de semis ont été effectués sur 5 sites en 2017 et 3) des tests de traitement avec pesticides ont été réalisés sur 3 sites en 2017. La structure de technologie de culture a été élaborée sur la base des résultats de ces essais agricoles.
1-3 Organiser et faire le suivi de la formation pour vulgariser la technique de production des semences de sésame	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · En 2017 et 2018, une formation d'animateurs FFS / FBS a été dispensée aux principaux agriculteurs de la région des HB et de la région de la BM. La formation comprenait 1 session théorique, 6 sessions pratiques et 1 session de résumé. · Une formation TOR a été arrêté pour chaque année. De plus, avec l'aide des DRAAHs, des stagiaires et des instructeurs ont été sélectionnés. · Des guides et du matériel de formation ont été préparés lors de discussions menées à plusieurs reprises avec les instructeurs. · Le suivi des FFS / FBS a été assurée par les agriculteurs et la production de semences certifiées de sésame a été réalisée conformément aux directives. · Afin de mener la formation en 2019, une séance d'information et une sélection ont eu lieu en décembre 2018. Les stagiaires ont été choisis en janvier 2019.
1-4 Étudier et proposer des méthodes de gestion des organisations et d'amélioration de la gestion des exploitations pour accroître le rendement des semences de sésame et améliorer la création de revenus pour les agriculteurs ordinaires (agriculture sous contrat, renforcement des organisations, etc.).	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · La formation pour le renforcement des capacités du groupe d'agriculteurs dans les régions des HB et de la BM a été réalisée. · En harmonie avec d'autres sessions, des formations ont été menées 3 fois en 2017 et 4 fois en 2018.
Activité 2	
2-1 Etudier le caractère des variétés de sésame candidates à la sélection	**【Réalisée】** · À partir de février 2017, les semences de sésame blanc ont été testées sur le terrain INERA de Gampela. Des semences de sésame noir ont été testées sur le site de Makognadougou dans la province de Tuy.

	· À partir de juillet 2017, un test pré-DHS a été mené sur le terrain de Gampela. Etaient concernées par l'essai environ 50 variétés de sésame blanc et 15 variétés de sésame noir. Après la récolte, en novembre 2017, les éléments requis ont été mesurés et les données collectées ont été organisées sous forme de mémoire de maîtrise par des étudiants de l'Université de Ouagadougou, sous la supervision d'un représentant de recherche de l'INERA.
2-2 Vérifier l'aptitude à la consommation des graines de sésame et l'aptitude à la culture, et identifier la variété à étendre	**【Réalisée】** · Le test de culture des semences de sésame blanc a été effectué sur 4 sites. · L'enquête sur les caractéristiques, le test de résistance à la maladie et à la verse, l'enquête sur le rendement, l'évaluation des agriculteurs et l'évaluation du rendement ont été menées sur la base des 3 variétés existantes et enregistrées, d'une variété comparative et de 8 variétés à tester. · A l'issue de ces tests, trois cultivars pilotes (PAKRE SAAYA, BO NOGORA, A KILOM) ont été retenus comme sites témoins.
2-3 Mettre en œuvre des production-tests pour les semences de sésame afin d'établir les techniques de production	**【Réalisée】** · Des tests supplémentaires de fertilisation, des tests de la date de semis, de la densité des semis et de comparaison des produits agrochimiques ont été réalisés. · Le guide technique a été révisé par des chercheurs de l'INERA, des points focaux du projet, des inspecteurs du Service National des Semences (SNS), et les formateurs. · Un atelier s'est tenu en Avril 2018 pour partager les résultats des activités avec les parties prenantes.
2-4 S'apprêter pour l'enregistrement officiel de nouvelles variétés de semences de sésame	**【Réalisée】** · Les pièces constitutives de la demande (formulaire de demande, rapport DHS, rapport TVA, résumé DHS / TVA, rapport technique DHS / TVA) ont été soumis à SNS et entérinées le 14 février 2018. Les variétés nouvellement choisies sont sur le point d'être autorisées comme des variétés enregistrées au plan national par le SNS et seront listés dans le catalogue national des variétés enregistrées. ·
Activité 3	
3-1 Renforcer les capacités des chercheurs et techniciens pour une production adéquate de semence de base	**【Réalisée】** · Les chercheurs et ingénieurs de l'INERA, les agriculteurs résidents, les agriculteurs contractuels spéciaux, etc., ont reçu une instruction technique par le biais d'une formation pratique dispensée par des experts japonais.
3-2 Renforcer les capacités des formateurs chargés de la supervision	**【Réalisée】** · Le guide de production de semences préparé dans le

technique des producteurs de semences de base	projet précédent (PDSA, projet SNS-JICA) a été révisé. "Le guide d'illustration de la production de semences certifiées" et "Le guide texte pour la production de semences certifiées" ont été développés. · Ces guides ont été approuvés lors d'un atelier en avril 2018.
3-3 Organiser une formation pour renforcer les capacités des producteurs de semences afin d'assurer la production de semences homologuées.	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · Une formation à la production de semences a été organisée à l'intention des principaux agriculteurs. Débuté par une session de trois jours, puis quatre formations pratiques et de résumés ont été organisés parallèlement à la formation des animateurs FFS / FBS. · La formation en production de semences en 2019 a été préparée et menée par le FP (point focal) du DGPER et de la DRAAH.
3-4 Assurer le suivi de la production et la commercialisation des semences homologuées par les producteurs principaux	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · Le suivi a été réalisé en 2017 sur 7 sites dans la région des HB et 15 sites dans la région de la BM ; et en 2018 sur 12 sites dans la région des HB et 13 sites dans la région de la BM.
Activité 4	
4-1 Renforcer les capacités de commercialisation vers les marchés internationaux (étude des besoins du marché, promotion de la participation aux foires commerciales internationales, révision des méthodes d'estimation de la production, etc.)	**【Réalisée】** · Deux sessions de formation sur le renforcement des capacités de marketing ont été réalisées au Japon en 2016. Les activités d'après la revue à mi-parcours n'étaient pas spécifiquement planifiées.
4-2 Organiser une formation sur le contrôle de la qualité en fonction des besoins du marché (élimination des corps étrangers, gestion de l'utilisation des pesticides, amélioration du système de contrôle, traçabilité, etc.)	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · Après la revue à mi-parcours, quatre sessions de formation ont été organisées à l'intention des négociants en sésame. · Le contenu des formations comprenait le traitement des aflatoxines (2017), les procédures du Cahier des charges (2017,2018) et la gestion du stock (2018).
4-3 Promouvoir le partage d'informations sur la production, la distribution et commercialisation.	**【Les activités ont été mises en œuvre comme prévues】** · L'atelier INTERSEB (plateforme nationale) s'est tenu deux fois pour promouvoir le partage d'informations sur la production, la distribution et les marchés.

(Source: Rapport du Projet)

3－3 Atteinte des résultats

Les activités du projet ont été mises en œuvre conformément au schéma de fonctionnement, et tous les indicateurs définis pour les résultats 1, 2 et 3 ont été atteints. Toutefois, le résultat 4, l'indicateur 4-2, n'a pas encore été atteint. De plus, il est peu probable que l'indicateur 4-3 soit atteint à la fin du projet. Le tableau 5 montre l'état d'avancement de la production.

Tableau 5: Etat d'atteinte des résultats

	Indicateur vérifiable	Niveau de réalisation
Résultat 1	1-1 Des modules et du matériel pour la formation (sur FFS/FBS, le renforcement des capacités du groupe des agriculteurs) à l'endroit des producteurs principaux ont été conçus	**100%**
	1-2 Plus de 180 producteurs principaux ont été formés	**100%**
	1-3 Plus de 90% des producteurs ayant pris part aux FFS/FBS ont adopté plus d'une composante technique.	**100%**
Résultat 2	2-1 Plus d'une nouvelle variété de semence est sélectionnée pour l'enregistrement	**100%**
	2-2 Des indications techniques pour la sélection, la fixation et la production des variétés de semences de base sont formulées.	**100%**
Résultat 3	3-1 Des modules et du matériel de formation (sur la production semencière) à l'endroit des principaux producteurs ont été conçus.	**100%**
	3-2 Plus de 180 producteurs principaux ont été formés	**100%**
	3-3 Au moins un agriculteur producteur de semence a été enregistré dans plus de la moitié du groupe cible.	**100%**
	3-4 Plus de 60 ha de superficie pour la production de semences homologuées par an en moyenne par les producteurs cibles de semences est déclaré	**100%**
Output 4	4-1 Des matériels de formation sur le contrôle de qualité du sésame sont conçus.	**100%**
	4-2 Plus de 10 sessions/ ateliers de formation sur le contrôle de qualité à l'endroit des parties prenantes du secteur sésame ont été menés.	**A atteindre d'ici la fin du projet**
	4-3 Plus d'un membre de l'ANACES-B a un contrat direct avec un importateur japonais.	**Non réalisé**

(1) atteinte du résultat 1

Résultat 1. Développer et vulgariser la technologie et les connaissances appropriées

1-1 Les modules et du matériel de formation à l'endroit des producteurs principaux ont été formulés (sur FFS/FBS, et le renforcement des capacités du groupe d'agriculteurs).
【100%atteint 】 ➢ Des TDRs ont été conçus pour la formation en 2017 et 2018. ➢ Un total de 13 matériels de formation a été mis au point à l'endroit des producteurs principaux.

Les TDR pour la formation des facilitateurs FFS / FBS (Formation des facilitateurs

du CEP et CGEA pour le sésame) ont été formulés et partagés avec les parties prenantes. Le tableau 6 présente les supports de formation mis au point au cours de discussions avec l'instructeur FFS / FBS et des points focaux dans les régions cibles. Ces matériels ont été utilisés par les agriculteurs locaux et mis à jour chaque année sur la base du formulaire de retour d'information sur la formation. À la fin de la formation annuelle, des ateliers ont été organisés dans deux régions pour discuter des améliorations à apporter aux sessions de formation suivantes.

Tableau 6: Liste des matériels de formation

	Titre du matériel	Date	Contenus
1	Manuel du Producteur de Sésame (2016)	Juin 2016	Agriculture
2	Manuel d'instruction pour les producteurs de sésame (2016)	Juin 2016	Agriculture
3	Guide du Facilitateur (ver. 3)	Juin 2016	Pilotage FFS
4	Manuel du Producteur de Sésame (2017)	Juin 2017	Agriculture
5	Guide de fonctionnement FBS (2017)	Juin 2017	Agriculture
6	Plan pour agriculture (2017)	Juin 2017	Agriculture
7	Guide du Facilitateur FFS (2017)	Juin 2017	Pilotage FFS
8	Plan pour agriculture (2018)	Avril 2018	Agriculture
9	Manuel de plan pour agriculture	Avril 2018	Agriculture
10	Manuel du Producteur de Sésame (2018)	Juin 2018	Agriculture
11	Guide de fonctionnement FBS (2018)	Juin 2018	Agriculture
12	Guide du Facilitateur FFS (2018)	Juin 2018	Pilotage FFS
13	Note du Facilitateur FFS	Juin 2018	Pilotage FFS

(Source: Rapport du Projet)

1-2 Plus de 180 producteurs principaux ont reçus des formations.

【100%atteint 】

- Un total de 191 producteurs principaux ont été formé de 2016 à 2018. Un supplément de 72 autres seront formés en 2019. Un total de 263 sera formé d'ici la fin du projet.

Outre la formation théorique de trois jours en avril, six sessions de formation pratique et d'évaluation ont eu lieu entre fin juin à décembre de chaque année. Après les sessions de formation, un atelier de synthèse a été organisé. Le taux de participation était d'environ 90% tout au long de la formation. Ce qui témoigne du niveau élevé de la motivation des stagiaires tout au long la formation.

Tableau 7 : Présences à la formation sur FFS/FBS, renforcement des capacités du groupe de producteurs

	2016		2017		2018		
	Nbre. de stagiaire	Moyenne des présences	Nbre. de stagiaire	Moyenne des participants	Nbre. de stagiaire	Moyenne des participants	Total
Région des HB	28	26.4	30	27.9	34	28.6	92
Région de la BM	28	25.6	35	33.4	36	34.1	99
Total	56	52.0	65	61.1	70	62.7	191
% de participation	86.7%		92.6%		89.4%		

(Source: Rapport du Projet) Unité: Personne

1-4 Plus de 90% des agriculteurs qui ont participé aux FFS/FBS adopte plus d'une composante technique

【100%atteint 】

- Plus d'une composante technique a été adopté par les agriculteurs au cours de leur production de sésame.

Le projet a mené une enquête de type questionnaire. Sur les 191 principaux producteurs ciblés, 132 ont répondu, pour un taux de réponse de 69,1%. Plus de 90% des agriculteurs de base ont utilisé plusieurs composantes techniques. Le tableau 8 présente les 10 principaux composants techniques utilisés par les principaux producteurs (y compris leurs taux d'application).

Tableau 8: composantes techniques utilisées par les producteurs principaux

Rang	Type de composante technique	Questions	Ratio de mise en œuvre
1	Récolte	Récolter lorsque la moitié de la tige et / ou des capsules devient jaune	100.0%
1	Récolte	Récolter à l'aide d'une faucille ou d'un couteau	100.0%
1	Battage	Battage des récoltes sur dispositif de séchage	100.0%
4	Semis	Semer à une profondeur de 1 à 2 cm	98.8%
4	Séchage	Séchage	98.8%
4	Battage	Utiliser un tamis pour nettoyer la récolte	98.8%
4	Conditionnement	Conditionnement des récoltes dans des sacs neufs	98.8%
8	Traitement phytosanitaire	Traitement des plantes avec un produit systémique à des doses recommandées (sur l'emballage)	98.4%
9	Semis	Traiter les plants avec un fungicide, comme "Calthio C"	97.7%
10	Traitement phytosanitaire	Traiter les plantes avec un produit contact en respectant la période	97.1%

(Source: Rapport de suivi par le Projet)

(2) Atteinte du résultat 2

Résultat 2: Sélectionner de nouvelles variétés de sésame

Plus d'une nouvelle variété est retenue pour l'enregistrement de la semence
【100% Atteint】 ➢ Trois variétés de sésame ont été sélectionnées et candidates à l'enregistrement de la semence. ➢ Les variétés nouvellement choisies sont sur le point d'être autorisées comme des variétés enregistrées au plan national par le SNS et seront listés dans le catalogue national des variétés enregistrées.

Trois variétés de sésame (PAKRE SAAYA, BO NOGORA, et A KILOM) ont été sélectionnées pour l'enregistrement et une demande dans ce sens a été formulée en en février 2018.

Bien que la collecte de données pour deux autres variétés potentielles de sésame (SKC34-BDL4 et SKC35-BDL5) n'ait pas été achevée, elle est suivie par l'INERA pour un enregistrement ultérieur. L'INERA continuerait à collecter les données relatives à deux autres variétés potentielles de sésame (SKC34-BDL4 et SKC35-BDL5) à partir d'une enquête sur le terrain.

Le catalogue national des variétés cultivées est mis à jour tous les cinq ans. La prochaine occasion d'enregistrement est en 2019. Le projet a soumis la demande à temps et le processus d'enregistrement sera bouclé. Dès que le SNS approuvera la demande, la distribution des semences peut démarrer. La variété inscrite au catalogue national du Burkina Faso sera également reconnue comme tel dans les autres pays de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO).

2-2 Des directives techniques pour la sélection des variétés, la production de base et la production de semences par les sélectionneurs sont formulées.
【100%atteint 】 ➢ Un guide pour la production de semences certifiées a été élaboré et approuvé par les parties prenantes lors d'un atelier.

L'équipe du projet a élaboré un guide de production des semences certifiées («Guide de production de semences certifiées au Burkina Faso –Sésame -2ème édition»). Il a été publié lors d'un atelier tenu en avril 2018. Le guide a été distribué aux parties prenantes, notamment à DGPV, à l'INERA et DRAAH-HB. Un atelier sur la révision du guide a eu lieu en mars 2018 et comprenait des parties prenantes de l'INERA, du DGPV, du DRAAH-BM et du DRAAH-HB.

(3) Réalisation du résultat 3

Résultat 3: Augmentation du nombre de producteurs de semences certifiées and de leur production

3-1 Des modules et du matériel pour la formation (sur la production de semences) à l'endroit des producteurs principaux sont élaborés
【100%atteint 】 ➢ Des modules pour la formation sur la production de semences ont été élaborés en même temps que des modules pour la formation des facilitateurs FFS/FBS. ➢ Un guide illustré pour la production de semences homologues a été élaboré et approuvé par les parties prenantes en atelier.

L'équipe du projet a élaboré des modules de formation sur la production de semences et un manuel illustré sur la production de semences certifiées (Guide de production de semences certifiées au Burkina Faso –Sésame -2ème édition). Ce guide illustré a été publié en 2018 et a été bien accueilli par les parties prenantes régionales. Il présente également les trois variétés de semences sélectionnées par le projet.

3-2 Plus de 180 producteurs principaux ont été formés
【100%atteint 】 ➢ Un total de 191 producteurs principaux a été formé de 2016 à 2018. 72 autres seront formés en 2019, soit au total 263 qui seront formés d'ici la fin du projet.

Comme la formation sur la production de semences est menée simultanément avec la formation des animateurs FFS / FBS, 191 producteurs principaux ont pris part à la formation, comme l'illustre l'indicateur 1-2. En outre, 72 agriculteurs de base ont été sélectionnés pour la formation en 2019. Au total, 263 producteurs principaux seront formés à la fin du projet. Le tableau 9 montre la participation moyenne à la formation sur la production de semences, ainsi que les taux de participation les plus élevés.

Tableau 9 : Participation à la formation sur la production de semences

	2016		2017		2018		
	Nbre de stagiaires retenus	Moyenne de participation par session de formation	Nbre de stagiaires	Moyenne de participation par session de formation	Nbre de stagiaires retenus	Moyenne de participation par session de formation	Nbre total des stagiaires retenus
Région des HB	28	25.8	30	27.2	34	27.8	92
Région de la BM	28	25.2	35	33.6	36	33.8	99
Total	56	51.0	65	60.8	70	61.6	191
% de participation par session de	85.0%		92.1%		87.9%		

formation				

(Source : Rapport du Projet)Unité : Personne

3-3 Au moins un producteur semencier est enregistré dans plus de la moitié du groupe cible.

【100% atteint】

- Plus d'un producteur de semence a été enregistré dans 78 sur 96 groupes cibles (81.3%).

Parmi les 78 groupes sur 96 (81,3%), 98 agriculteurs ont été enregistrés en tant que producteurs de semences certifiées. Depuis que les producteurs de semences certifiées ont été enregistrés au cours des trois dernières années, personne n'a renouvelé son enregistrement à ce jour. Cependant, plusieurs agriculteurs ont manifesté une intention positive de renouveler l'enregistrement à l'avenir. Le tableau 10 indique le nombre de producteurs semences certifiées au cours des trois dernières années.

Tableau 10 : Le nombre de producteurs certifiés de semences

	2016		2017		2018	
	Nbre de groupes avec d'enregistrés	Nbre d'enregistrés	Nbre de groupes avec d'enregistrés	Nbre d'enregistrés	Nbre de groupes avec d'enregistrés	Nbre d'enregistrés
Région de la BM	8 (14)	11	12 (18)	17	14 (18)	19
Région des HB	12 (14)	14	15 (15)	15	17 (17)	22
Total	20 (28)	25	27 (33)	32	31 (35)	41

*Le nombre entre () est le nombre de groupes cibles

(Source: Rapport du projet)

3-4 Plus de 60 ha de superficie de production de semence certifiée par an en moyenne par groupe de producteurs déclarés.

【100%réalisée 】

- La superficie moyenne de production en 2018 était de 61.6 ha.

En novembre 2018, 57 producteurs au total avaient postulé pour la production de semences homologuées pour une superficie de 185 ha. La superficie moyenne de production de semences en 2018 était de 61,6 ha. Par conséquent, l'indicateur a été atteint. Les Tableaux 11 et 12 montrent la transition des superficies plantées de semences certifiées et le nombre d'agriculteurs demandant la production de semences.

Tableau 11: Evolution de la superficie emblavée de semences (ha)

	2016	2017	2018
Agriculteurs en formation en 2016	24	36	25
Agriculteurs en formation en 2017	-	68	61
Agriculteurs en formation en 2018	-	-	99
Total	24	104	185
Moyenne	24,0	52,0	61,6

(Source : Rapport de suivi par le projet)

Tableau 12 : Nombre de producteurs de semences certifiées (personnes)

	2016	2017	2018
Agriculteurs en formation en 2016	6	6	6
Agriculteurs en formation en 2017	-	23	18
Agriculteurs en formation en 2018	-		33
Total	6	39	57

(Source: Rapport de suivi par le projet)

(4) Réalisation du résultat 4

Résultat 4 : Renforcer les capacités en marketing des acteurs du secteur du sésame.

4-1 Le matériel de formation sur la qualité du sésame est mis au point.
【100%atteint 】
➢ Le matériel de formation sur la distribution a été mis au point.

Du matériel de formation pour le contrôle de la qualité du sésame (y compris les résidus de pesticides, les aflatoxines, la gestion des entrepôts, le Cahier des charges) a été élaboré au cours de discussions avec les instructeurs. Ce matériel a été préparé comme outil de présentation et peut être partagé au besoin, toute chose que les instructeurs de chaque cours de formation détiennent.

4-2 Plus de 10 sessions de formation sur le contrôle de la qualité du secteur sésame ont été animées avec les parties prenantes.
【A atteindre d'ici la fin du projet】
➢ Un total de 9 sessions de formation sur le contrôle de la qualité au bénéfice des parties prenantes ont été réalisées dans le secteur du sésame. Des sessions de formation supplémentaires seront programmées en 2019.

À la date d'aujourd'hui, les sessions comportent quatre formations, une plate-forme sur le sésame, deux réunions et deux séminaires de contrôle de la qualité. Au total, 461 personnes y ont participé. Bien que l'indicateur n'ait pas encore été atteint à ce stade, la formation des distributeurs sera programmée sur la durée restante du projet. L'indicateur devrait être atteint. Le tableau 13 présente les sessions de formation sur le contrôle de la qualité.

Tableau 13 : Sessions de Formation/ atelier sur le contrôle de la qualité

	Titre de l'événement	Date	Groupe cible	Nbre de participants
1	Plateforme sur le sésame	1er août 2016	Autorités gouvernementales, producteurs, exportateurs	47
2	Séminaire pour les distributeurs	29 novembre 2016	Distributeur	24
3	Session de briefing de l'expert (contrôle des pesticides)	16 juin 2017	Autorités gouvernementales, contractants privés	51
4	Formation des distributeurs (BM)	9 novembre 2017	Distributeur	32
5	Réunion INTERSEB (conjoint sponsorisée par GIZ etc.)	14,15 novembre 2017	Autorités gouvernementales, producteurs, exportateurs	111
6	Formation des distributeurs (HB)	16 novembre 2017	Distributeur	28
7	Réunion INTERSEB (conjoint sponsorisée par GIZ etc.)	15 novembre 2018	Autorités gouvernementales, producteurs, exportateurs	115
8	Formation des distributeurs (HB)	4 décembre 2018	Distributeur	27
9	Formation des distributeurs (BM)	7 décembre 2018	Distributeur	26
10	Formation des distributeurs	En cours de programmation	Distributeur	

(Source: Rapport du projet)

4-3 Plus d'un membre l'ANACES-B a un contrat direct avec un importateur Japonais.

【Non réalisé. Il est peu probable que l'indicateur soit atteint d'ici la fin du projet】

- Aucun membre de l'ANACES-B n'a jusque-là signé un contrat direct avec un importateur Japonais.

Il est peu probable que cet indicateur soit atteint au cours du projet. Aucun résultat précis ne contribue directement à l'établissement de nouvelles relations commerciales entre les importateurs japonais et les commerçants burkinabés.

Le cahier des charges, nécessaire à l'exportation de sésame, est entré en vigueur en mars 2017 pour approuver le lieu de production, enregistrer les intermédiaires et les exportateurs et mener des inspections pré-exportation. Le projet a dispensé une formation visant à appliquer les règles du cahier des charges et fournira l'appui nécessaire à l'ANACES-B pour la signature d'un contrat direct avec un importateur japonais. Bien que le projet ait permis d'échanger des points de vue entre les acteurs burkinabé et japonais lors de la formation au Japon, le contrat direct avec un importateur japonais n'a pas été signé, car il faut plus de temps pour établir un mécanisme d'exportation répondant aux critères stricts définis au Japon applicables

aux importations.

3－4 Atteinte du but du projet

But du projet : Améliorer le rendement et les revenus des producteurs de sésame cibles

1. Plus de 70% des producteurs ciblés accroissent leur revenu issu de la production du sésame.
[Devrait être atteint] ➢ Selon les résultats à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale, environ 88.5% des agriculteurs principaux (123 sur 139 réponses valides) ont vu leurs revenus augmentés en raison de la production de sésame. ➢ Lors de l'enquête de terrain réalisée par l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale, tous les enquêtés (14 agriculteurs principaux venant de 8 groupes) ont reconnu que leur revenu s'était amélioré grâce à la production de sésame.

Bien qu'il soit nécessaire d'attendre les conclusions de l'enquête finale, l'indicateur «Plus de 70% des agriculteurs ciblés augmentent leurs revenus de production du sésame» devrait être atteint à la fin du projet. Environ90% des agriculteurs ciblés ont vu leurs revenus augmenter grâce à la production du sésame. Ce taux est basé sur les résultats à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale et sur un entretien avec l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale. Moins de 10% des agriculteurs ciblés ont répondu qu'ils n'étaient pas certains de l'évolution de leur revenu. Cela pourrait être dû au fait que certains producteurs de semences ne recevront aucune rétribution avant l'achèvement de l'inspection des semences. Cela peut aussi être dû au fait que certains agriculteurs cibles appartiennent à un même groupe de production et qu'il est difficile de distinguer le revenu du membre de celui du groupe. Lors de l'enquête sur le terrain réalisée par l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation terminale, toutes les personnes interrogées (14 agriculteurs de 8 groupes) ont répondu que leur revenu s'améliorait grâce à la production du sésame.

Bien que l'indicateur ne fixe pas un seuil numérique de revenu, son montant doit suffire pour améliorer certaines conditions de vie. Par exemple, certains agriculteurs ont pu payer les frais de scolarité de leurs enfants, tandis que d'autres ont pu s'acheter une moto ou du bétail. L'augmentation des revenus issus de la production du sésame a contribué à l'amélioration de leur condition de vie. Le tableau 14 montre l'évolution du revenu des producteurs de sésame.

Tableau 14: Evolution des revenus des producteurs de sésame

Année de formation	Région	Nbre de Groupes	Nbre de producteurs principaux	Nbre de réponses	Nbre de producteurs avouant l'augmentation du revenu	% de réponses affirmative
2016	Région de la BM	14	28	24	24	100.0%
	Région des HB	14	28	15	15	100.0%
2017	Région de la BM	18	36	23	23	100%
	Région des HB	15	29	23	20	87.0%
2018	Région de la BM	18	36	29	26	89.7%
	Région des HB	17	34	25	15	60.0%
Région de la BM				76	73	96.1%
Région des HB				63	50	79.4%
Total				89	123	88.5%

(Source: Résultats à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale)

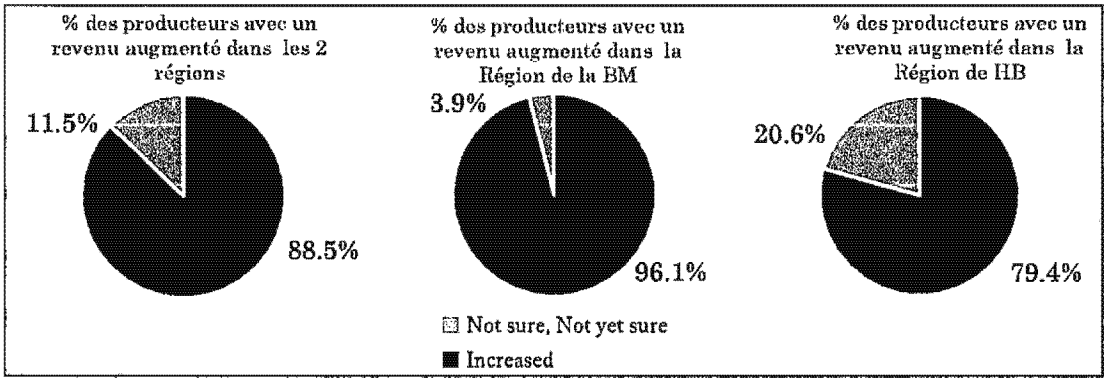


Figure 2 : Les producteurs dont le revenu de la production du sésame a augmenté

2. La production moyenne par hectare réalisée par les producteurs cibles a augmentée de plus de 20%.

[Devrait être atteint]

- Le rapport entre enquête initiale et enquête finale, montre que le rendement a augmenté de 33.1%.
- La production moyenne a augmenté de 28.7% comparativement à l'année précédente, de 52.8% un an après la formation, et de 37.2% 2 ans après la formation.

La réalisation de l'indicateur reposait sur (1) une comparaison entre l'enquête initiale et l'enquête finale et (2) une comparaison avant et après la formation.

(1) Comparaison entre l'enquête initiale et l'enquête finale

Dans l'enquête initiale menée par le projet, les données de rendement ont été collectées dans les provinces du Mouhoun dans la BM, du Houet et du Tuy, dans les HB.

Le rendement moyen des agriculteurs de l'échantillon dans ces trois provinces lors de l'enquête initiale était de 224,7 kg / ha. Le rendement moyen des agriculteurs ciblés dans l'enquête finale s'élevant à 299 kg / ha en 2018, la comparaison des résultats des enquêtes initiale et finale indique une augmentation de 33.1%.

(2) Comparaison avant et après la formation des agriculteurs principaux

Cependant, étant donné que les agriculteurs ciblés dans les enquêtes initiale et finale étaient différents, une meilleure comparaison pourrait être le rendement avant et après la formation. Comme le montrent les tableaux 15 et 16, le rendement moyen a augmenté de 28,7% par rapport à l'année précédente. Pour les stagiaires en 2016 et 2017, le rendement est passé de 13.1% à 40.5% dans la région de la BM et de 18.7% à 114.1% dans la région des HB. En particulier, le rendement avait tendance à augmenter 1 an après la formation et à diminuer légèrement 2 ans après la formation. En revanche, en 2018, le rendement des stagiaires a augmenté dans la région de la BM (39.1%) et a diminué dans la région des HB (-1.0%). En effet, le rendement en 2017 était élevé et certaines zones de la région HB ont été touchées par une inondation en 2018. Les tableaux 15 et 16 montrent l'évolution du rendement.

Tableau 15: Evolution du rendement (Région de la BM)

Année de formation	Agriculteurs cibles	Nbre de réponses	Rendement (kg/ha)				Taux d'augmentation compare à un an avant la formation		
			1 an avant	Année de formation	1 an plus tard	2 ans plus tard	Année de formation	1 an plus tard	2 ans plus tard
2016	28	24	305	352	345	313	15.6%	13.1%	2.7%
2017	36	22	202	276	284		36.5%	40.5%	
2018	36	27	253	352			39.1%		

Table 16: Evolution du rendement (Région des HB)

Année de formation	Agriculteurs cibles	Nbre de réponses	Rendement (kg/ha)				Taux d'augmentation compare à un an avant la formation		
			1 an avant	Année de formation	1 an plus tard	2 ans plus tard	Année de formation	1 an plus tard	2 ans plus tard
2016	28	14	127	208	272	218	63.3%	114.1%	71.4%
2017	29	20	227	270	326		18.7%	43.4%	
2018	34	15	304	301			-1.0%		

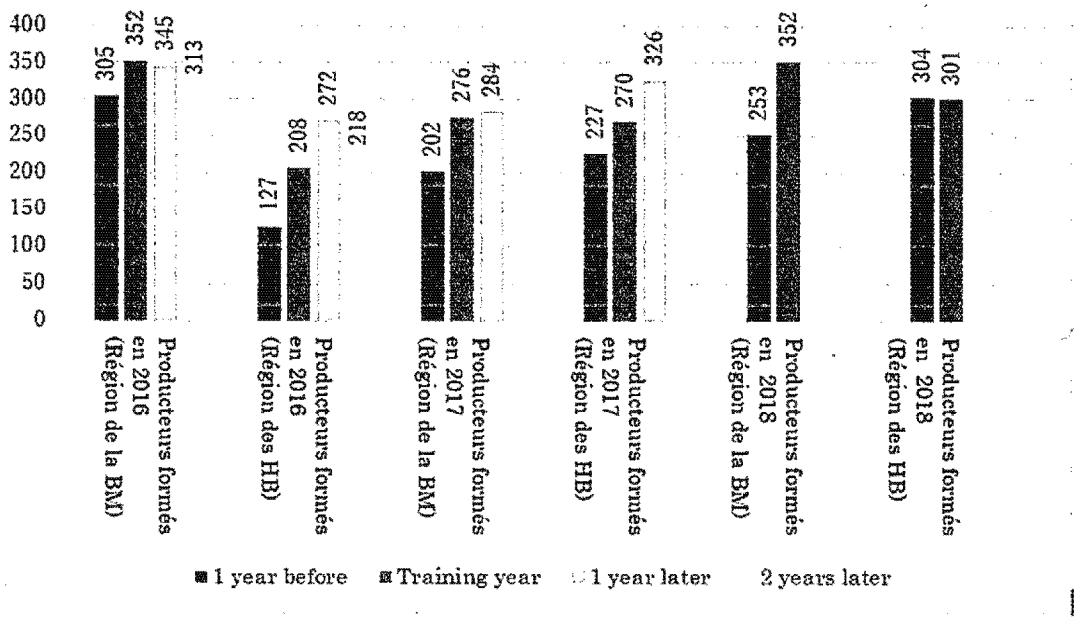


Figure 3 : Evolution du rendement dans les deux régions

3－5 Atteinte de l'objectif général du projet

Objectif général : Améliorer la productivité du sésame dans la zone cible

Le rendement moyen des agriculteurs de la zone cible a augmenté de plus de 20%
➢ Quelques questions restent pour atteindre l'objectif général à l'issue du projet.

Le projet a adopté l'approche «agriculteur à agriculteur» pour la vulgarisation de la technologie. Cela a contribué à la réalisation de l'objectif global de plusieurs manières. (1) La technologie était facile à utiliser. (2) les agriculteurs locaux étaient intéressés par les résultats positifs des agriculteurs principaux formés par le projet; (3) la motivation pour améliorer le rendement reste élevée dans la région cible; (4) L'utilisation appropriée de semences certifiées contribue à l'amélioration du rendement. (5) Un certain nombre d'agriculteurs ont converti leurs champs de coton en champs de sésame à cause de la baisse des prix du coton ; et (6) le soutien dans le secteur du sésame par des partenaires coopérants tels que le FIDA et LWR devrait se poursuivre.

Cependant, afin d'atteindre l'objectif global, les agriculteurs principaux formés par le projet continueraient à faire la vulgarisation de la technologie, de façon spontanée, aux agriculteurs voisins. En outre, il reste des questions telles que, (1) il est peu probable que le nombre de producteurs principaux diffusant la technologie augmente à l'avenir ; (2) Il n'y a aucun mécanisme de suivi, alors même que l'adoption de technologies

appropriées suscite des préoccupations, et (3) les variétés nouvellement appliquées n'ont pas encore été enregistrées.

3－6 Processus de mise en œuvre

À ce jour, plusieurs donateurs internationaux et agences gouvernementales ont mis en œuvre des projets de coopération dans le secteur du sésame. Le projet utilise les ressources locales mobilisées au Burkina Faso par le biais de ces projets de coopération pour mener à bien ses activités. En outre, le projet améliore continuellement les activités qui optimisent les résultats du transfert de technologie. D'autre part, en raison du budget limité de la partie Burkinabé, le personnel de l'équipe partenaire (C/P) n'a pas été correctement impliqué dans les activités.

3－6－1 Relations entre les parties prenantes

Le Comité conjoint de coordination (CCC) s'est réuni à quatre reprises et a fonctionné en tant qu'organe de coordination chargé de partager des informations relatives aux activités du projet. Avec la nouvelle règlementation sur les projets/programmes de développement, le comité de pilotage est devenu "comité de revu" qui regroupe plusieurs projets à la fois. Le MAAH s'est aligné à cette règlementation pour tenir le premier comité de revu du PRPS le 31 décembre 2018. A la date de la tenue du comité de revu, les experts Japonais étaient tous en congé. Néanmoins, madame BELEM du bureau du projet JICA à la DGPER a représenté l'équipe du projet à ce comité de revu.

La fonction de décideurs et de gestion des problèmes dans le projet a été traitée lors de 16 réunions générales. En outre, la coordination entre les activités des parties prenantes du projet a été mise en œuvre par le biais de réunions thématiques, organisées 38 fois pour les activités de vulgarisation, 5 fois pour les activités de suivi, 2 fois pour les activités de distribution et 1 fois pour les activités agrochimiques.

3－6－2 Révision du PDM

Le PDM du projet a été révisé en référence aux recommandations de la révision à mi-parcours et approuvé par le CCC en décembre 2017. Les principaux points étaient les suivants.

[Changement notoire dans le PDM révisé]

- ✓ L'objectif global «Augmenter les exportations du sésame» est devenu «Améliorer la productivité du sésame dans la zone cible».
- ✓ Les termes "sésame écrasant" et "sésame comestible" ont été standardisés sous le

terme "sésame".

- ✓ Les activités 1-4 et 4-3 ont été intégrées dans d'autres.
- ✓ Les activités 2-5 à 2-7ont été supprimées.
- ✓ Les termes ont été uniformisés et les petites corrections de grammaire ont été opérées.

3－6－3 Facteur favorisant et facteur inhibiteur

【Facteurs favorisants】

- Le cadre du projet a été examiné et les indicateurs appropriés ont été définis en fonction des réalités qui entourent le projet. Tout au long du processus de révision du PDM, il y'avait la compréhension mutuelle entre les parties prenantes ; ce qui a favorisé la bonne mise en œuvre des activités.
- La sélection de producteurs principaux très motivés a contribué à l'efficacité du transfert de technologie. Cette sélection s'est faite en fonction de critères définis par le projet.
- Comme le prix du coton a drastiquement chuté ces dernières années, les agriculteurs de la zone ciblée se sont beaucoup plus intéressés à la production de sésame. Cette situation a favorisé la motivation des agriculteurs principaux et la diffuser de comportements à l'adoption de la technologie aux autres agriculteurs.

【Facteurs inhibiteurs】

- Les ressources financières limitées et le retard dans l'exécution du budget ont joué négativement sur la mise en œuvre effective du projet. La plupart des activités de la seconde moitié du projet ont été mises en œuvre dans les régions des HB et de la BM. Les parties prenantes au niveau régional ont activement participé au projet contrairement à ceux au niveau national en raison de ressources financières limitées.
- En raison du gap entre les mandats du C / P et les activités de projet telles que l'organisation de FFS, l'implication du C / P est limitée.
- Certaines activités, telles que la sélection du site candidat et le suivi, ont été négativement impactées par la détérioration de la situation sécuritaire.

3－6－4 État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des recommandations formulées par la mission d'évaluation à mi-parcours

(1) Recommandations à l'équipe de projet (homologues burkinabé et experts japonais)

Révision du PDM	La version révisée de PDM a été approuvée par le CCC en décembre 2017.
Partage d'information	Le projet a mis en place un système d'échange d'informations et de compte rendu en réponse à la recommandation formulée par la mission d'évaluation à mi-parcours. Cependant, le système pas fonctionné correctement pendant un certain temps. Après la nomination du point focal DGPER à la fin de 2018, la situation en matière de partage d'informations avec DGPER s'est améliorée. Les responsables du Burkina Faso et du Japon examinent ensemble les progrès de chaque activité de façon périodique. D'autre part, la question d'échange d'informations entre toutes les parties prenantes, y compris DGPV et INERA, reste d'actualité, et des améliorations sont possibles au cours de la phase restante du projet.
Renforcement du suivi et de la suite à donner	Habituellement, lorsque d'autres partenaires coopèrent avec ZAT / UAT, ils passent des contrats et offrent un appui financier ou technique aux activités. Bien qu'une partie de ZAT / UAT avait spontanément adhéré aux FFS / FBS menées par le projet, dans l'ensemble, l'implication de ZAT / UAT est encore limitée pour le moment.

(2) Recommandation à la partie burkinabé

Budget pour les dépenses locales	La DGPER travaille pour améliorer le problème. En 2017, le coût des activités était couvert par la ligne budgétaire générale et non le budget du projet, qui n'était pas disponible à temps. Le décaissement du budget en 2018 a eu lieu plus tôt que l'année précédente, et la DGPER a consacré son budget à des activités de terrain. En conséquence, une partie du C / P burkinabé ont pu participer aux activités du projet. Cependant, malgré certaines améliorations, le montant du budget et le calendrier des décaissements au moment de l'évaluation finale n'ont pas évolués. C'est un facteur qui entrave la bonne mise en œuvre des activités.

Participation des parties aux activités du projet	La formation des agriculteurs principaux est planifiée et organisée en 2019 par la DGPER. Les points focaux de la DGPV et de la DRAAH ont également participé aux activités du projet avec responsabilité. Par ailleurs, la collaboration entre les parties prenantes pourrait encore être améliorée.
Atelier de validation	L'atelier de validation s'est tenu le 15 septembre 2017 sous la présidence du chef de section de la DGPER / DPEFA. Le rapport a été adopté tout en précisant que l'enquête initiale s'est déroulée dans des conditions limitées.

(3) Recommandation à la partie japonaise

Revue des intrants nécessaires	Le bureau de la JICA au Burkina Faso a coopéré lors des discussions avec la DGPER. Des améliorations ont été apportées pour une coopération juste. Par conséquent, le PDM a été modifié pour identifier le groupe cible afin de rendre l'activité du projet plus efficace et efficiente.
Partage d'informations sur les concepts de la coopération technique et des directives de la JICA	Le bureau de la JICA au Burkina Faso a expliqué les concepts de la coopération technique de la JICA avec une version anglaise des directives. Six membres du personnel de la DGPER ont assisté à la séance d'information dont le contenu a été partagé au sein de la DGPER et a contribué à favoriser une compréhension harmonisée de la coopération technique de la JICA.

4. Évaluation selon les cinq critères d'évaluation

4−1 Pertinence : relativement élevée

La finalité et l'objectif général du projet sont congruents avec la stratégie nationale du secteur agricole du Burkina et à la politique japonaise d'aide. Le projet répond également aux besoins des producteurs de sésame de la zone cible et des parties prenantes du secteur du sésame.

(1) Priorité politique

Le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a mis au point la SCADD en février 2010 dans laquelle il donne la priorité au secteur agricole pour accélérer la croissance économique. Concomitamment, le PNSR (2011-2015) a été élaboré en tant que plan de mise en œuvre

de la SCADD et s'est positionné comme le principal programme du secteur agricole et du développement rural. Dans le programme ci-après, "PNSR-II (2016-2020)", les cultures de rente telles que le sésame sont considérées comme un facteur important de la croissance économique. En outre, dans le «Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES) 2016-2020», la production des cultures de rente est considérée comme un facteur clé pour atteindre un taux de croissance annuel moyen de 7,7%. Le résultat du projet contribue à ces objectifs et l'objectif du projet est congruent avec la politique nationale du Burkina Faso.

(2) La nécessité de la production du sésame

Malgré la baisse du prix du sésame sur le marché ces dernières années, de nombreux agriculteurs sont très intéressés par sa production. Il y a un avantage en ce sens que la production du sésame nécessite moins d'intrants que les autres cultures ; ce qui rend le sésame plus facile à cultiver.

Le projet a fourni aux agriculteurs les techniques culturales appropriées ; ce qui leur permet de se conformer aux normes internationales en améliorant leur productivité et le volume du sésame et leur offre la possibilité de vendre à des négociants à des prix plus élevés.

De plus, comme beaucoup de producteurs de sésame dans les deux régions ciblées sont de petits exploitants, la réduction de la pauvreté est très homogène.

(3) Pertinence de «l'approche agriculteur à agriculteur»

Le projet adopte une approche qui encourage les agriculteurs à vulgariser la technologie auprès des autres agriculteurs sans l'implication du gouvernement. Dans cette approche, le projet a motivé les agriculteurs principaux en tant que producteurs de semences et a progressivement transféré les bonnes pratiques de production du sésame, du traitement après récolte et de la gestion du champs pendant la saison de culture du sésame. C'est une approche qui vulgarise les bonnes pratiques aux autres agriculteurs, qui pourraient éventuellement acheter des semences certifiées chez les producteurs principaux.

(4) Pertinence de C / P

La DGPER est principalement responsable de la distribution, de la consommation d'après-récolte et de la consommation locale, et la DGPV assure la diffusion des technologies. L'activité principale de la seconde phase du projet étant la dissémination de la technologie aux agriculteurs pour leur permettre d'améliorer leur productivité et

leurs revenus, il existait un gap entre le mandat de la DGPER et les activités du projet. En raison de ce gap, la DGPER n'a pas pu participer activement au projet.

4－2 Efficacité : élevée

En partant d'un jugement à partir d'un entretien mené par l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale et le résultat à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale, les indicateurs de l'objectif global du projet seront probablement atteints. La sélection d'agriculteurs hautement motivés est citée comme facteur contributif. En outre, la relation de cause à effet entre l'objectif global du projet et chaque résultat est correctement définie.

(1) Réalisation de la finalité du projet

Pour ce qui est de l'indicateur 1, la probabilité d'atteindre le résultat «Plus de 70% des agriculteurs ciblés augmentent leurs revenus grâce à la production du sésame» est élevée. Selon les résultats à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale, environ 88.5% des agriculteurs principaux ont déclaré que leurs revenus tirés du sésame avaient augmenté. En outre, dans l'enquête par interview, toutes les personnes interrogées ont avoué que leur revenu s'était amélioré.

Quant à l'indicateur 2, la probabilité d'atteindre un « rendement moyen par hectare produit par les agriculteurs ciblés qui augmente de plus de 20%» est également élevée. Le rendement des agriculteurs principaux a augmenté par rapport à l'année précédant la formation. Comparativement aux revenus des agriculteurs dans les enquêtes initiale et finale, les rendements ont augmenté de 33.1%.
Le rendement moyen a augmenté de 28,7% par rapport à l'année précédente. Pour les personnes formées en 2016 et 2017, le rendement est passé de 13,1% à 40,5% dans la région de la BM et de 18,7% à 114,1% dans la région des HB.

(2) Facteurs favorisants et facteurs inhibiteurs de l'efficacité

Le transfert de technologie s'est fait efficacement en s'appuyant sur un agriculteur de base sélectionné hautement motivé. L'objectif du projet est d'améliorer le revenu et le rendement des agriculteurs principaux. Leur motivation a grandement contribué à l'atteinte de l'objectif du projet.

La stratégie de motivation du projet consiste à inciter économiquement les agriculteurs à vendre des semences certifiées à des agriculteurs ordinaires. En outre, l'amélioration du rendement du groupe les aide à négocier avec les grossistes, qui préfèrent les transactions avec les groupes en bloc.

D'autre part, l'amélioration continue des revenus est fortement affectée par des

facteurs externes tels que les prix sur le marché international et les conditions du marché des cultures concurrentes (notamment le coton, les arachides et les haricots). En raison de ce qui précède, il est difficile de faire des projections sur l'avenir de la filière.

(3) Relations de cause à effet

L'atteinte de tous les résultats (résultat 1: développer et vulgariser les technologies et les connaissances appropriées; résultat 2: sélectionner de nouvelles variétés de sésame; résultat 3: augmenter le nombre de producteurs de semences certifiées et la production de semences certifiées; résultat 4: renforcer la capacité de marketing des acteurs du secteur du sésame) contribue à la réalisation du projet. Les résultats 1 et 3 y contribuent directement, et les sorties 2 et 4 de façon indirecte. Ils contribuent également à la réalisation de l'objectif global.

4－3 L'efficience : Modérée

Pendant que les contributions japonaises étaient généralement appropriées et conduisaient à l'atteinte des résultats escomptés, l'allocation budgétaire de la partie Burkinabè n'était pas suffisante et la participation du personnel des C / P était limitée.

(1) L'efficience des intrants de la partie japonaise

Au moment de la revue à mi-parcours, il avait été observé que certaines des activités étaient en retard par rapport au plan initial en raison de l'impact du changement politique en 2014 et de la démission des experts de long séjour. Dans la seconde phase du projet, tous les intrants et toutes les activités ont été mis en œuvre suivant un calendrier basé sur le MPD révisé. Il n'y avait pas de problème en ce qui concerne le nombre d'experts japonais et le calendrier de leur arrivée. La formation au Japon et l'achat d'équipement n'ont pas été programmés depuis la revue à mi-parcours.

(2) L'efficience des intrants de la partie Burkinabè

En ce qui concerne les contributions de la partie burkinabé, il y avait la question de l'allocation budgétaire et du décaissement. La participation active du personnel des C / P a été entravée par l'insuffisance de ressources financières et du retard dans le décaissement. Les principales activités de la seconde moitié du projet ont été menées dans des zones rurales de la région des HB et de la région de la BM; ensuite, il était nécessaire que les membres du personnel de la DGPER se rendent dans ces zones rurales; toutefois, le déploiement du personnel de la DGPER était limité en raison de l'absence des frais de mission.

La mise en place du mécanisme de suivi n'a pas suffisamment progressé en raison des contraintes financières. Comme indiqué lors de la revue à mi-parcours, le renforcement des mécanismes de suivi et de renforcement est une question en suspens.

(3) Collaboration avec d'autres projets

Dans l'élaboration du guide de production des semences, le projet a utilisé le guide conçu par la coopération technique «Projet de développement des semences améliorées (PDSA)» mise en œuvre par la JICA de 2008 à 2012. De plus, le projet et la GIZ ont collaboré dans l'utilisation de matériels didactiques et ont coparrainé des événements dans le secteur du sésame.

4－4 Impact: Modérée

Il y'avait une base solide pour l'atteinte de l'objectif global. Cependant, la structure de suivi après l'achèvement du projet n'a pas encore été mise en place. Au contraire, comme la variété sélectionnée par le projet sera enregistrée dans le catalogue national, on s'attend à ce que l'impact du projet augmente. L'amélioration des conditions de vie des agriculteurs ciblés fait également partie des effets positifs.

(1) Perspectives d'atteinte de l'objectif global

La réalisation du but projet jette une base permettant l'atteinte de son objectif global. Toutefois, afin de vulgariser la technologie dans les deux régions cibles sur plusieurs années, il est nécessaire de mener des activités de vulgarisation continue. À ce stade, on ne sait toujours pas comment assurée la diffusion des résultats du projet dans d'autres régions. L'atteinte de l'objectif global du projet nécessite que cette question soit résolue.

(2) Relations de cause à effet

La relation de causalité entre le but du projet et son objectif global est généralement appropriée. Le but du projet est d'améliorer la productivité et les revenus des agriculteurs principaux. L'objectif global est d'accroître la productivité du sésame dans les deux régions cibles tout en diffusant les technologies de production. Afin d'atteindre l'objectif global, il est essentiel de veiller à la mise en œuvre de la vulgarisation agriculteur à agriculteur à la base. Par conséquent, le projet prévoit de fournir des motivations financières aux agriculteurs principaux par le biais de la production et de la distribution de semences certifiées.

(3) Autres impacts

Comme les variétés nouvellement sélectionnées seront autorisées par le SNS comme variétés nationales enregistrées, l'impact sera important, car elles seront également reconnues dans les pays de la CEDEAO. La vulgarisation de ces variétés devrait améliorer la productivité du sésame non seulement dans la zone ciblée, mais également dans d'autres régions du pays.

D'autre part, la production de sésame augmente également avec non seulement une augmentation de rendement, mais également une expansion des superficies cultivées; la production de sésame par les personnes formées au cours des exercices 2016, 2017 et 2018 a augmenté respectivement de 128%, 244% et 199%. Cette tendance devrait améliorer leurs revenus et contribuer à l'amélioration de leur vie.

4—5 Durabilité : relativement élevée

Sur les plans politique et technique, aucun facteur sérieux ne limite la durabilité du projet. Par ailleurs, des problèmes organisationnels et financiers subsistent.

(1) Aspect politique

La formulation de politiques stratégiques priorisant la production dans le secteur du sésame se poursuivra. Un des C / P du projet, la DGPER est responsable de la formulation et de la mise en œuvre de la politique dans le secteur agricole. Par conséquent, il est prévu que la DGPER élabore la stratégie en utilisant les résultats du projet. Dans les stratégiques actuels du secteur agricole, tels que le PNDES (2016-2020) et le PNSR II (2016-2020), le sésame était considéré comme une culture de rente importante. Si l'efficacité de l'approche du projet est reconnue au plan national, ses résultats seront utilisés de manière continue. Il est également prévu de formuler le cahier des charges pour la production du sésame. En raison de tout cela, la chance de durabilité du point de vue politique est considérée comme élevée.

(2) Aspect institutionnel

Les C / P au niveau régional ont participé à des activités à forte implication personnelle. Le savoir-faire en matière de mise en œuvre de la formation a été transféré aux points focaux de la DRAAH. Au cours des dernières phases du projet, le personnel du C / P a pris l'initiative de mener une série de formation. Au cours de ces sessions, ils ont acquis les compétences et les connaissances relatives aux activités réalisées après le projet auprès des experts japonais. Un tel transfert de technologie est également disponible pour la DGPER. Cependant, la manière dont la technologie transférée à la

DGPER sera utilisée reste à clarifier, car la vulgarisation de la technologie n'est pas de leur ressort.

(3) Aspect financier

L'approche « agriculteur à agriculteur» développée par le projet est efficace et durable car elle est indépendante du financement public et peut être pérennisée par les efforts des agriculteurs.

En termes d'extension de l'impact du projet, il est attendu que la DGPER obtienne un budget suffisant pour poursuivre la formation après la période du projet.

(4) Aspect technique

En ce qui concerne la durabilité technique, la technologie transférée aux agriculteurs principaux est assez facile à utiliser. Le FFS / FBS est un mécanisme de vulgarisation qui transfère la technologie entre agriculteurs à travers leur propre initiative. L'approche est basée sur l'environnement social du Burkina Faso, qui accepte l'assistance mutuelle et le travail en commun.

En outre, les produits livrables du projet, tels que les guides et le matériel de formation, contribuent à la diffusion de la technologie au niveau régional à l'issue du projet. Toutefois, si le mécanisme de suivi n'est pas correctement préparé, l'appropriation de la technologie risque de prendre un coup. Une technologie tronquée pourrait se propager parmi les agriculteurs. Par conséquent, il est nécessaire de continuer à faire un renforcement régulier après le projet.

4—6 Conclusion

Du point de vue des cinq critères d'évaluation, la pertinence du projet est jugée «relativement élevée», l'objectif du projet étant parfaitement conforme aux besoins de la politique nationale et du développement du Burkina Faso, ainsi qu'à la politique d'aide du Japon. Cependant, il y avait un gap entre le mandat des C/P et les activités du projet. L'efficacité du projet est jugée «élevée» ; il est fort probable que les indicateurs définis dans le PDM soient atteints d'ici la fin du projet. L'efficacité est considérée comme «modérée». Bien que l'essentiel de la contribution du côté japonais ait été mis en œuvre comme prévu, il y avait des problèmes de limites financières du côté burkinabé. L'impact du projet est «modérée». La base pour atteindre l'objectif global a été établie. En outre, les variétés nouvellement sélectionnées doivent être autorisées comme variété nationale enregistrée par le SNS et figureront dans le «Catalogue national des variétés enregistrées ». Cependant, la structure du suivi après l'achèvement du projet n'a pas

encore été mise en place. La durabilité du projet est jugée «relativement élevée», car une «approche agriculteur à agriculteur», qui ne repose pas sur un financement public, a été adoptée.

Dans l'ensemble, il a été conclu que le projet a atteint son objectif. Plus de 90% des agriculteurs ciblés ont vu leurs revenus augmenter grâce à la production du sésame. Bien que l'indicateur ne fixe pas de seuil numérique pour ce revenu, son montant est suffisant pour améliorer certaines conditions de vie. Par exemple, certains agriculteurs ont pu payer les frais de scolarité de leurs enfants, tandis que d'autres ont pu s'acheter une moto ou du bétail. En outre, le rendement a augmenté de 33.1% par rapport à l'enquête initiale et finale. Le rendement moyen a augmenté de28.7% par rapport à l'année précédente et a augmenté de 52.8% un an après la formation et de 37.2% deux ans plus tard.

Par ailleurs, plusieurs questions cruciales ne sont pas encore réglées, telles que: (1) il peut probable que le nombre de producteurs principaux qui vulgarisent les technologies augmente à l'avenir; (2) Il n'existe aucun mécanisme de suivi, bien que l'appropriation des technologies appropriées suscite des préoccupations.

Afin d'améliorer davantage le projet pendant sur son temps restant et sur la période post-projet, l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation finale recommande les mesures présentées à la section «5. Recommandations. »

5. Perception des acteurs

Cette partie présente les points de vue des acteurs sur différents aspects de la mise en œuvre du projet : (i) perception générale de la filière sésame et (ii) perception sur le projet.

5.1 Perception générale de la filière sésame

Le sésame est le deuxième produit agricole d'exportation après le coton dans la zone d'intervention du projet. C'est une culture de rente qui occupe une place de choix dans les politiques. En effet, elle génèrent des revenus pour les populations par la création de nombreux emplois et est sources d'entrée de dévises à travers les exportations.

5.2 Perception sur le projet

- les acteurs indirects (MAAH) ont une bonne perception de l'intervention du projet. L'apporche utilisée permet d'atteindre un plus grand nombnre de producteurs et se veut durable. Les leaders formés sont motivés, receptifs, engagés et disposés à partager les connaissances aquises avec les membres de leur groupement ;

- Les bénéficiaires directs du projet ont une perception positive de l'intervention du projet. En témoigne le changement dans les habitudes : le choix des terres fertiles pour le sésame qui autre fois étaient reservé aux autres spéculations, le respect du calendrier cultual et de l'itinéraire technique, connaissance des produits phytosanitaires spécifiques au sésame, l'amélioration des rendements, la production de sésame de qualité, l'intérêt à produire plus de sésame que les autres culture surtout de rente.

6. Recommandations

6-1 Recommandations à l'endroit de l'équipe du projet

(1) Stratégie de sortie du projet

Afin de suivre et de comparer correctement la situation avant et après le projet et de continuer de la même manière, il est requis de maintenir les voies et moyens de suivi et d'enquêtes, et de les transmettre au personnel de l'administration qui prendra le relais après la clôture du projet. Les moyens pour enquêter sur les résultats du programme de formation de chaque producteur « noyau » et le degré d'atteinte des indicateurs ont besoin d'être définis dès que possible pour éviter toutes confusions après le projet.

(2) Collaboration avec d'autres partenaires dans le futur.

Au Burkina Faso, plusieurs partenaires de coopération tels que le FIDA, LWR et IFC soutiennent le secteur du sésame. Du point de vue de la durabilité, il est recommandé que le projet continue de partager des informations sur les activités et d'initier une discussion sur la collaboration future avec ces organisations afin d'utiliser les résultats du projet avant la fin du projet

(3) Établir un mécanisme pour augmenter le nombre de producteurs noyaux et les autres producteurs qui s'intéressent à la production du sésame

De nombreux agriculteurs noyaux ont amélioré la productivité et les revenus du sésame avec le soutien du projet. Afin de partager les expériences et les bonnes pratiques, l'équipe d'évaluation recommande que l'équipe du projet organise des Visites commentées (VC) afin de faciliter le transfert de compétences lors de la mise en place des outils.

6-2 Recommandations à l'endroit de la partie Burkinabè

(1) Allouer un budget pour les activités à venir.

Dans la seconde moitié du projet, certains C / P n'ont pas pu participer aux activités en raison de l'insuffisance de ressources financières. Pour garantir la durabilité, l'équipe conjointe d'évaluation a recommandé à la DGPER de s'efforcer d'obtenir le budget pour la prise en charge des dépenses locales du projet.

Il conviendrait alors que le MINEFID (le Ministère en charge des finances) mette les fonds nécessaires à la disposition de l'UGP (DGPER/MAAH) pour une mise en œuvre harmonieuse des activités selon le calendrier agricole adéquat.

(2) Développement d'un mécanisme de suivi.

Un mécanisme de suivi approprié est important pour s'assurer que les composants techniques transférés aux agriculteurs noyaux sont installés dans la zone cible et utilisés en permanence. En tant que vulgarisateurs agricoles, les ZAT / UAT fournissent un soutien technique quotidien aux agriculteurs. L'équipe d'évaluation a recommandé à la partie burkinabé de s'efforcer d'établir un mécanisme de suivi en coopération avec les ZAT / UAT.

(3) Formation de suivi dans 2-3 ans.

Selon le rapport à mi-parcours de l'enquête finale, le rendement a diminué deux ans après la formation. Bien que le volume de production évolue chaque année en fonction des conditions extérieures, les résultats de la formation devraient s'estomper au fil du temps. Par conséquent, il est souhaitable d'organiser une formation de suivi dans 2-3 ans afin de s'assurer que la technologie transférée est bien établie dans la région.

(4) Bonne gestion des pesticides

Le sésame étant une culture de rente prometteuse pour soutenir l'économie du Burkina Faso à travers les exportations, il est recommandé à toutes les parties prenantes y compris les producteurs, les intermédiaires et les commerçants qui interviennent dans la chaine des valeurs sésame de continuellement prêter la plus

grande attention aux questions de pesticides. En ce qui concerne l'activité 4.2 du projet, une gestion durable et appropriée des pesticides devrait faciliter l'exportation du sésame burkinabè vers l'extérieur.

(5) Appuyer la recherche pour disponibiliser la semence de base

La recherche est un maillon très important de la chaine de production et distribution de la semence de base. Après le retrait du projet et pour la pérennisation des acquis, un appui budgétaire doit être apporté à cette institution pour développer en quantité et diffuser les nouvelles variétés sélectionnées auprès des producteurs.

6-3 Recommandations à l'endroit de la partie japonaise

(1) Prolongation de la durée du projet

Le projet s'achèvera en septembre 2019, en plein milieu de la saison de culture du sésame. La mise en œuvre de la formation pendant la période de culture est l'une des caractéristiques de ce projet. Afin, d'augmenter le nombre d'agriculteurs noyaux dont on s'attend à ce qu'ils divulguent les capacités techniques de production du sésame aux producteurs ordinaires dans la zone cible, il est recommandé de prolonger la durée du projet.

7. Leçons apprises

De la mise en œuvre des activités du projet, on peut tirer les principales leçons suivantes :

(1) Necéssité d'impliquer toutes les parties prenantes

L'atteinte des résultats d'une activité requiert l'implication de toute les parties prenantes notamment les ZAT/UAT qui jouent un rôle d'appui-conseil auprès des producteurs. Dans la mise en œuvre du projet, certains ZAT/UAT n'ont pas été impliqué dans l'appui-conseil et le suivi afin de pérenniser les actions du FFS/FBS et de sécuriser l'utilisation des connaissances transférées.

(2) Avantage de l'approche producteur à producteur

le « faire-faire » est l'un des moyens efficace pour la diffusion de la technologie au plus grand nombre de producteurs vivant dans le même environnement, sans barrière linguistique et à moindre coût.

(3)Renforcement de la chaine de valeur sésame par l'implication de toutes les parties prenantes

La DGPER a pour mission entre autre de promouvoir les filières agricoles notamment la filière sésame. Ce projet a pour objectif spécifique entre autres (i) d'améliorer le rendement des producteurs et (ii) de renforcer leur capacité en technique de conquete de marché. En effet l'appui du projet a permis d'atteindre ses objectifs dans la zone d'intervention mais le maillon commercialisation demeure fragile pour l'écoulement des productions à des prix « bon marché ». Il conviendrait d'impliquer tous les acteurs afin de renforcer la chaine de la filière sésame.

(4) Importance du suivi ordinaire

L'évaluation finale prévue en février 2019 a été reporté parce que toutes les données qui devraient être utilisées pour évaluer le degré d'atteinte des objectifs du projet et de son objectif général n'était pas disponibles en ce moment. Cela est du au fait que l'enquête de fin était prevue pour se tenir après l'évaluation finale autour du mois de juin 2019. De ce fait, l'équipe d'évaluation ne pouvait pas utiliser les données de l'enquête finale pour évaluer le projet et verifier les cinq critères d'évalation au moment de sa programmation initiale de février 2019. Donc toutes les parties prenantes au projet, dont la JICA et l'équipe du projet doivent avoir reconnu l'importance du suivi ordinaire des indicateurs du projet contenu dans le PDM. En sus, un suivi priodique permettra de renseigner le tableau de suivi des indicateurs pour mesurer leur niveau d'atteinte. De ce fait, pour tout retard qui survient, les parties prenantes sur la base d'un consensus peuvent trouver les voies pour faire les modifications requises.

(5) L'implication judicieuse des parties prenantes

Lors du lancement du projet, la DGPER a été désigné comme la principale partie prenante responsable de la chaîne de valeur pour couvrir toutes les activités du projet. Au fur et à mesure de l'avancement du projet, le projet a également mis l'accent sur l'approche producteur à producteur.. La DGPV a donc été davantage impliquée dans le projet, aux côtés de la DGPER. Dans ces situations, étant donné que la DGPV a collaboré avec la DGPER pour mettre en œuvre les activités du projet, notamment les techniques de culture, la modification des parties prenantes dans le PDM n'a pas été effectuée pour éviter toute confusion entre les parties prenantes. L'implication judicieuse de la contrepartie correspondante à l'état d'avancement donné du projet a permis une accélération positive des activités.

8. Remarques

(1) Prochaine phase du projet

La partie burkinabè suggère que le montage institutionnel du projet soit revu pour se conformer à la règlementation générale des projets et programmes de développement exécutés au Burkina Faso. En effet, le montage actuel du projet correspond à une coopération technique entre les Gournements Japonais et Burkinabè qui est différent de la règlementation générale des projets et programmes exécutés au Burkina Faso. Selon cette réglementation, deux catégories de projets sont définis selon leur mode de gestion. La première catégorie stipule que tout projet/programme de développement est exécuté directement pr l'administration publique et la seconde catégorie de projet/programme sont ceux exécutés sur la base de contrat passé entre l'Etat et une agence d'exécution.

(2) Variation du prix du sésame

Il est benefique pour les producteurs de s'informer sur le prix du sésame sur la plateforme N'kalo pour permettre de l'utilisation de ce système pour vendre le sesame à de meilleurs prix.

(3) Instruments de gouvernance appropriés

Le projet devrait prendre des dispositions pour élaborer les principaux instruments de bonne gouvernance tels que le manuel de suivi-évaluation et le manuel de procédures administrative, financière et comptable conformément à la règlementation générale des projets et programmes de développement exécutés au Burkina Faso

ANNEX 1: Schedule of the Joint Terminal Evaluation

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso
Survey schedule

No. of Days	Date	Day	Place	Joint terminal evaluation team	
				Burkina Faso (Mr. Traore and Mr.Bationo)	Japan (Mr.Okano)
1	10-Mar	Sun	Japan		23:50 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris
2	11-Mar	Mon	Ouagadougou		17:55 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)
3	12-Mar	Tue	Ouagadougou	10:00 ~ 11:20 Inttview with GIZ PDA 14:00 ~ 15:25 Inttview with IFAD	
4	13-Mar	Wed	Ouagadougou	9:45 ~ 11:00 Inttview with Director, DGPER/DPEFA 11 : 30 ~ 13:00 Inttview with FP, DGPER 15:20 ~ 15:35 Courtesy call Director General, DGPV 15:35 ~ 16:55 Inttview with DGPV	
5	14-Mar	Thu	Ouagadougou	10:00 ~ 11:15 Inttview with IFC 15:55 ~ 17:10 Inttview with INERA	
6	15-Mar	Fri	Ouagadougou⇒ Dedougou	8:00 ~ 8:20 Courtesy call Secretary General, MAAH 15:05 ~ 17:00 Inttview with FP and Trainers, DRAAH BM	
7	16-Mar	Sat	Dedougou⇒Mouhoun ⇒Dedougou	8:40 ~ 9:00 Inttview with Wholesaler / Collector in Dedougou 10:35 ~ 11:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Kera 12:45 ~ 13:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Massala	
8	17-Mar	Sun	Dedougou	Documentation	
9	18-Mar	Mon	Dedougou⇒Balé⇒ Dedougou	8:10 ~ 8:30 Inttview with Dirrector, DRAAH BM 10:45 ~ 11:55 Inttview with Core farmers in Oullo 12:55 ~ 13:45 Inttview with Core farmers in Boromo 14:45 ~ 15:15 Inttview with ZAT in Boromo	
10	19-Mar	Tue	Dedougou⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	12:55 ~ 14:15 Inttview with FP, DRAAH HB 14:40 ~ 15:00 Inttview with Director, DPAAH of Houet province	
11	20-Mar	Wed	Bobo-Dioulasso	8:20 ~ 10:20 Inttview with Trainers, DRAAH HB 10:50 ~ 11:40 Inttview with Sesame Trader in Bobo Dioulasso 16:50 ~ 18:00 Inttview with ZAT (Koumbia Commune, Lena Commune)	
12	21-Mar	Thu	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒ Houet⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	9:15 ~ 10:40 Inttview with Core farmers in Satiri 12:20 ~ 13:30 Inttview with Core farmers inBare	
13	22-Mar	Fri	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒Tuy ⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	9:10 ~ 10:30 Inttview with Core farmers in Makognadougou 10:50 ~ 12:00 Inttview with Core farmers in Koumbia	
14	23-Mar	Sat	Bobo-Dioulasso ⇒Ouagadougou	Move	
15	24-Mar	Sun	Ouagadougou	Documentation	
16	43549	Mon	Ouagadougou	9:15 ~ 10:40 Debriefing Director General ,DGPER 11:45 ~ 12:45 Inttview with INTERSEB 14:00 ~ 14:35 Inttview with VELEGDA	
					15:00 ~ 15:30 0 Report to JICA Burkina Faso office 19:40 Dep Ouagadougou via Paris (AF914)
17	26-Mar	Tue	Paris		06 : 10 Arri. Paris 16 : 05 Dep. Paris (AF272)
18	27-Mar	Wed	Japan		12 : 05 Arri. Naneda

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso
Survey schedule

No. of Days	Date	Day	Place	Joint terminal evaluation team		
				Japan (Mr. Noguchi)	Japan (Mr. Abe)	Burkina Faso (Mr. Traore and Mr. Bationo)
1	9-Jun	Sun	Japan		22:55 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris	
2	10-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou		19:15 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)	
3	11-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou		11:00-12:00 Inttview with Japanese Expert 14:00-15:00 Interview with JICA Burkina Office	
4	12-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou		09:00-10:00 Meeting with Burkinabe terminal evaluation team 10:30-11:00 Courtesy call Director General, DPEFA/DGPER 15:00-16:00 Interview with DGPV	
5	13-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou		Documentation	
6	14-Jun	Fri	Ouagadougou⇒Dedougou	22:55 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris	14:00～15:00 Interview with FP and Trainers, DRAAH BM 15:00～16:00 Interview with Dirrector, DRAAH BM 16:30～17:00 Inttrview with Collector in Dedougou	
7	15-Jun	Sat	Dedougou⇒Ouagadougou	19:15 Arri. Ouagadougou (AF914)	09:00～10:00 Interview with Core farmers in Yaho	
8	16-Jun	Sun	Ouagadougou	Documentation		
9	17-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou	13:40～14:00 Courtesy call Director General, DGPER 14:20～14:40 Courtesy call Secretary General, MAAH		
10	18-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou	10:20～10:40 Courtesy call Director General, DGPV		
11	19-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou	14:00～15:00 Inttview with IFAD		
12	20-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou	9:00～11:00 WS on Evaluation Report 21:00 Dep Ouagadougou via Paris (AF914)		
13	21-Jun	Fri	Paris	08：30 Arri. Paris 13：30 Dep. Paris (AF276)		
17	22-Jun	Sat	Japan	08：25 Arri. Tokyo		

ANNEX 2: List of Key Informants

(1) Stakeholers in Burkina Faso

Name	Title/ Organization
Mr. Thomas d'Acquin B. OUEDRAOGO	Regional Technical Adviser for sesame and cassava, GIZ PDA
Mr. Ludovic Pascal Conditamde	Country Programme Officer, IFAD
Ms. ZANGRE Valérie,	Director DGPER/DPEFA
Mr. BATIONO Jacques,	Focal point, DGPER
Mr. Brahima Sorgho,	Director, DGPV
Mr.Sampo Toussaint,	DGPV/DDPA
Mr.Zoungrana Urabain,	DGPV/MAAW
Dr.Abdoulaya Diarra,	Project Coordinatior/ Agri water specialist, IFC
Dr. Miningou Amos	Reserchcr, INERA
Mr. SANOU Kointani	Focal point / lectualer DRAAH BM
Mr. Pari Martin Pierre	Lecturer, DRAAH BM
Mr. Coulbaly Saifoulaye	Lecturer, DRAAH BM
Mr. SANA Hamadou	Trader in BM region
Mr. DOMBOUE Alain	Core Farmer in Kera, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. BONZI Andre	Core Farmer in Kera, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. DAKUYO Yiwami	Core Farmer in Massala, Mouhoun Province BM Region
Mr. Goustave Sanou	Director, DRAAH BM
Mr. Gouno Pasical	Core Farmer in Oullo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Bene Donou	Core Farmer in Oullo, Bale Province BM Region
Ms.Nao Minata	Core Farmer in Boromo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Nestor Zidouemba	Core Farmer in Boromo, Bale Province BM Region
Mr. Malo Theophile	Focal point, DRAAH HB
Mr. Sanou Marius	Director, DPAAH Houet Province
Mr. Ramde Souleymane	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Ms.Traore Memouita	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Mr.Toraore Issa	Lecturer, DRAAH HB
Mr. KIBERE Ibrahim	Traider in HB Region
Mr. Dandio Sienou	ZAT, Koumbia Commune
Mr.Sayore Amado	ZAT, Lena Commune
Mr.Traore Kalilou	Core Farmer in Satiri, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Toraore Yalya	Core Farmer in Satiri, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Sanou Remy	Core Farmer in Bare, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Sanou Aerve	Core Farmer in Bare, Houet Province HB Region
Mr.Roumba Boureima	Core Farmer in Makognadougou, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Ouedrago Ouamsigui	Core Farmer in Makognadougou, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Bonkian Dpfiniyabe	Core Farmer in Koumbia, Tuy Province HB Region
Mr.Bonko Nazidouba	Core Farmer in Koumbia, Tuy Province HB Region

ANNEX 2: List of Key Informants

Name	Title/ Organization
Dr. Adbelaziz Ouedraogo	Director General, DGPER
Mr. Thierry W. Pouya	Permanent secretary, INTERSEB
Ms. Adja Mamounata B.Velegda	Manager, VELEGDA Group
Mr. Cyprien Velegda	Managing Director, VELEGDA Group
Mr. Sekou BA	Conseiller, VELEGDA Group

(2) Japanese Expart

Name	Title/ Organization
Ms. OTANI Hanako	Assistant Manager/Market
Mr. CHUJO Jun	Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management)
Dr. NANYA Takash	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)／Post-harvest
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Coordinator/Communality Development/ Monitoring and Data collection

ANNEX 3: Project Design Matrix Version 2

PDM: Project Design Matrix (Version 2, revised at the Joint Coordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

Title: The Project for Reinforcement of Sesame Production
Target area: Ouagadougou, Boucle du Mouhoun region and Hauts-Bassins region
Project Duration: 5 years from October 2014 to September 2019

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal			
Improve the sesame productivity in target area	- Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- National Statistics	The target regions are not exposed to security problem.
Project Purpose			
Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	- More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production - Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%	- Farmer survey (Final) - Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. - Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc
Output			
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	- Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings - More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	- Project Report - Project Report - Farmer survey (Final) etc.	Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.
2. Select new varieties of sesame	- More than one new variety is selected for seed registration - Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.	- Project Report - Project Report	
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	- Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. - At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. - More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	- Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. - More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. - More than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contact with Japanese importer.	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	

ANNEX 3: Project Design Matrix Version 2

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumption
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.). 1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed; 3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers 4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.	« Burkinabe side » - Counterpart personnel - Project office and necessary equipment - Procedure for dispatch experts, procedure for tax exemption, and so on. - Counterpart budget « Japanese side » Experts : - Expert « Chief Advisor » - Expert « Cultivation techniques » - Expert « Farm management / Organization » - Expert «Quality control / Post-harvest » - Expert « Market / Commercialization » - Expert « Coordinator / Training » - Training course Machinery and equipment	Precondition

ANNEX 4: Points of Modification in the PDM

Itemized Comparison Table

Contents of PDM	Description in PDM Version 1.0	PDM Version 2.0
Overall Goal		
Overall Goal	Increase sesame export	Improve the sesame productivity in target area
Indicators	· Exports of crashing sesame seed (xx to xx tons) · Exports of edible sesame seed (xx to xx tons)	Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%
Means of Verification	· National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	· National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)
Project Purpose		
Project Purpose	Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	
Indicators	· Household income per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) · Household income per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) · Productivity by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) · Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha)	· More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production · Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%
Means of Verification	· Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Ditto · Ditto	· Farmer survey (Final) · Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)
Outputs		
Output 1	Improve the productivity of crashing sesame seed	Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge
Indicators	· Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) · Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. · Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). · Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	· Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated · More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings · More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.
Means of Verification	· Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Project Report · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Farmer survey (Final) etc.
Activities on Output 1	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of crashing sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of crashing sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of crashing sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of crashing sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 1-5 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.).	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);
Output 2	Introduce and construct production system of edible sesame seed.	Select new varieties of sesame
Indicators	· Selection of varieties adapted to the introduction. · Approval of new varieties by INERA. · Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. · Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). · Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	· More than one new variety is selected for seed registration · Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.
Means of Verification	· Project Report · Certificate of registration of new varieties of sesame issued by INERA · Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) · Project Report · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report

ANNEX 4: Points of Modification in the PDM

Contents of PDM	Description in PDM Version 1.0	PDM Version 2.0
Activities on Output 2	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as edible sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for edible sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Proceed for official registration of new varieties of edible sesame seed; 2-5 Organize and monitor training for disseminating the appropriate techniques of production of edible sesame seed ; 2-6 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of edible sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening organizations, etc.); 2-7 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.);	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;
Output 3	Develop the system for production and distribution of sesame seeds selected by the project.	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.
Indicators	· Volume of seed production of selected crushing sesame seed (xx kg →xx kg). · Mixing ratio of the grain of a different color in the seeds of edible sesame seed (xx % to xx %). · Volume of original seed of selected edible sesame seed (xx kg / year). · Number of farmers to produce seed of edible sesame seed (xx farms).. · Total area devoted to seed production of edible sesame seed (xx ha).	· Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated · More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. · At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. · More than XX ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared
Means of. Verification	· survey of sesame seed producers (Baseline and Final) · Ditto · Report of INERA · Project Report (chronological evolution) · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Project Report · Project Report
Activities on Output 3	3-1 Organize training for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Organize training for strengthening capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Establish a system of production and distribution of seeds targeted by the Project (monitoring, supervision, etc.);	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers
Output 4	Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	
Indicators	· Build a structure to understand the international market trend of sesame. · Number of training conducted on the quality control (xx formations). · Indicator related to the strengthening of the sesame inter-profession is under consideration. · The number of emissions of sesame information (xx times).	· training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. · more than xx training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. · more than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contract with Japanese importer.
Means of. Verification	· Project Report · Ditto · Ditto · Ditto	· Project Report · Project Report · Project Report
Activities on Output 4	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Strengthen organizations of sesame value chain and reinforce the inter-professional Organization of sesame industry 4-4 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets

*1. Changes in farmers' farming style is monitored using monitoring sheet.

PO:Plan of Operation (version 2, revised at the Joint Cordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

	Responsible organization	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(0) Implement a base line survey							
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.);	DPEFA						
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge							
1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed	INERA						
1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);	INERA						
1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA						
1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA						
2. Select new varieties of sesame							
2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;	INERA						
2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;	INERA						
2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;	INERA						
2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;	INERA						
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.							
3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;	INERA						
3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;	INERA						
3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, INERA, SNS						
3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA						
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector							
4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);	DPEFA, DDMPA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM						
4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);	DPEFA, DTAN, DPVC, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM						
4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	DPEFA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM						
5 Others							
Joint mid-term evaluation							
Joint final evaluation							
Project Final Report							
JCC							

ANNEX 6: List of Input

6-1 Japanese Expert

Name	Field	Duration			
Mr. NAKAGAKI Osamu	Chief Advisor	23 February 2016	to	16 March 2016	23 Days
		21 June 2016	to	05 August 2016	46 Days
		02 September 2016	to	21 October 2016	50 Days
		09 November 2016	to	23 December 2016	45 Days
		22 March 2017	to	21 April 2017	31 Days
		28 June 2017	to	29 July 2017	32 Days
		23 August 2017	to	18 September 2017	27 Days
		26 November 2017	to	25 December 2017	30 Days
		22 March 2018	to	20 April 2018	30 Days
		10 July 2018	to	08 August 2018	30 Days
		06 September 2018	to	05 October 2018	30 Days
		04 December 2018	to	25 December 2018	22 Days
Ms. OTANI Hanako	Assistant Manager/Market	23 February 2016	to	08 April 2016	46 Days
		22 May 2016	to	01 July 2016	41 Days
		15 October 2016	to	05 December 2016	52 Days
		27 February 2017	to	26 April 2017	59 Days
		16 May 2017	to	30 June 2017	46 Days
		02 August 2017	to	01 September 2017	31 Days
		17 October 2017	to	01 December 2017	46 Days
		13 March 2018	to	24 April 2018	43 Days
		14 May 2018	to	29 June 2018	47 Days
		29 July 2018	to	31 August 2018	34 Days
		05 November 2018	to	24 December 2018	50 Days
Mr. CHUJO Jun	Dissemination 1 (FFS/FBS management)	05 March 2016	to	12 April 2016	39 Days
		21 August 2016	to	10 October 2016	51 Days
		27 February 2017	to	26 April 2017	59 Days
		12 May 2017	to	18 June 2017	38 Days
		03 September 2017	to	03 November 2017	62 Days
		20 January 2018	to	12 February 2018	24 Days
		26 May 2018	to	29 June 2018	35 Days
		29 August 2018	to	10 October 2018	43 Days
		24 November 2018	to	27 December 2018	34 Days
Dr. KOBAYASHI Yuzo	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)		to	20 March 2016	27 Days
		17 April 2016	to	16 May 2016	30 Days
		16 July 2016	to	14 August 2016	30 Days
		15 April 2017	to	14 May 2017	30 Days
		23 July 2017	to	21 August 2017	30 Days
		30 October 2017	to	28 November 2017	30 Days
		12 December 2017	to	23 January 2018	43 Days
Dr. NANYA Takashi	Post-harvest	23 February 2016	to	08 April 2016	46 Days
		30 November 2016	to	13 December 2016	14 Days
		02 April 2017	to	01 May 2017	30 Days
		29 October 2017	to	27 November 2017	30 Days
Dr. NANYA Takashi	Dissemination 2 (Farmers' organization)／Post-harvest	28 January 2018	to	23 March 2018	55 Days
		01 May 2018	to	08 June 2018	39 Days
		22 September 2018	to	05 December 2018	75 Days
Dr. KUWAHARA Masahiko	Pesticide control	23 February 2016	to	03 March 2016	10 Days
		21 August 2016	to	09 September 2016	20 Days
		18 July 2017	to	14 August 2017	28 Days
		21 October 2017	to	10 November 2017	21 Days
		06 August 2018	to	02 September 2018	28 Days
		18 October 2018	to	31 October 2018	14 Days

ANNEX 6: List of Input

Name	Field	Duration			
Mr. MATSUDA Takeshi	Dissemination 3 (Training materials/Coordinator)	23 February 2016	to	22 March 2016	29 Days
		17 May 2016	to	19 July 2016	64 Days
		15 October 2016	to	11 November 2016	28 Days
		28 November 2016	to	25 December 2016	28 Days
		06 March 2017	to	24 April 2017	50 Days
		31 May 2017	to	28 July 2017	59 Days
		16 August 2017	to	22 September 2017	38 Days
		18 November 2017	to	18 December 2017	31 Days
		13 March 2018	to	08 May 2018	57 Days
		26 June 2018	to	14 September 2018	81 Days
		03 December 2018	to	24 December 2018	22 Days
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Monitoring and Data collection	21 June 2017	to	25 September 2017	97 Days
		29 October 2017	to	21 February 2018	116 Days
		01 July 2018	to	05 October 2018	97 Days
		02 November 2018	to	16 December 2018	45 Days
Mr. SERIZAWA Kiharu	Interpreter	28 February 2016	to	08 March 2016	10 Days
Mr. TSUKII Yoshihumi	Chief Project Advisor Development	01 October 2014	to	30 June 2015	273 Days
Mr. KIKUTA Masayoshi	Coordinator/Communality Development	09 October 2015	to	05 April 2017	545 Days
Dr. HIJIKATA Nowaki	Farm management/Cultivation tech	07 June 2015	to	06 June 2018	1096 Days

6-2 Equipment and Machinery

Purchasing date	Equipment and Machinery		Quantity	Unit Price		Total		Place
	Item	Product code		Currency		Currency		
05 December 2014	Office desk	FG900	5	FCFA	148,680	FCFA	743,400	Project Office(DGPER)
05 December 2014	Safety box	4FCOFESD101	1	FCFA	202,500	FCFA	202,500	Project Office(DGPER)
10 December 2014	Vehicle	TOYOTA Prado	1	FCFA	28,546,750	FCFA	28,546,750	Project Office(DGPER)
12 December 2014	Cabinet	200 x 100 x 35cm	2	FCFA	83,827	FCFA	167,654	Project Office(DGPER)
07 January 2015	Complex Office Apparatus (Black And White)	Canon iR2525	1	FCFA	2,950,000	FCFA	2,950,000	Project Office(HB)
15 January 2015	Vehicle	TOYOTA Hilux	1	FCFA	15,830,000	FCFA	15,830,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
16 January 2015	Laptop PC	DELL HS3737	1	FCFA	678,500	FCFA	678,500	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
27 February 2015	Projector	EPSON EB-S18	2	FCFA	407,100	FCFA	814,200	Project Office(DGPER)
02 March 2015	Color Printer	HP LaserJet Pro 400 M451dn	1	FCFA	383,500	FCFA	383,500	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
10 March 2015	Refrigerator	SHARP SJ20	1	FCFA	265,500	FCFA	265,500	Project Office(DGPER)
12 March 2015	Irrigation Pumps	KDP40	1	FCFA	220,000	FCFA	220,000	Project Site (Badala)
16 March 2015	Digital Camera	Fujifilm Finepix S4800	1	FCFA	277,300	FCFA	277,300	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
18 March 2015	Digital video	SONY HDR CX 240E	1	FCFA	324,500	FCFA	324,500	Project Office(DGPER)
18 March 2015	Laptop PC	HP ENVY 15	1	FCFA	542,800	FCFA	542,800	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
19 March 2015	Wind Selection Machine	DTE-60 2CV	2	FCFA	980,000	FCFA	1,960,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
19 March 2015	Cutting machine	HACHE PAILLE + MOTEUR S195	2	FCFA	2,250,000	FCFA	4,500,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
30 March 2015	Hand Tractor	DF-15KL	2	FCFA	3,825,000	FCFA	7,650,000	Project Site (CPR & Makognadougou)
25 June 2015	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA SATELLITE L50-B-11G	1	FCFA	460,200	FCFA	460,200	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
07 July 2015	GPS	GARMIN MAP64S	1	FCFA	354,000	FCFA	354,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)

ANNEX 6: List of Input

Purchasing date	Equipment and Machinery		Quantity	Unit Price		Total		Place
	Item	Product code		Currency		Currency		
04 February 2016	Small Hand Tractor	Panch-X F402J	5	FCFA	562,986	FCFA	2,814,928	Project Site, INERA (Gampela, Farako-Ba, Niangoloko, CPR & Workshop)
07 March 2016	GPS	GARMIN MAP64S	2	FCFA	318,600	FCFA	637,200	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
11 March 2016	Irrigation Pumps	KAMA100 RT40-4DP	1	FCFA	400,000	FCFA	400,000	Project Site (Badala)
15 March 2016	Refrigerator	BOREAL7	2	FCFA	405,000	FCFA	810,000	INERA Kamboinsine
16 March 2016	Motorcycle	YAMAHA125G	2	FCFA	1,416,000	FCFA	2,832,000	DRAAH HB and DRAAH BM
25 March 2016	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA L50-B 26L	1	FCFA	442,500	FCFA	442,500	Project Office(DGPER)
24 May 2016	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA L50-B 26L	1	FCFA	501,500	FCFA	501,500	Project Office(DGPER)
20 June 2016	Laptop PC	HP PROBOOK 450 G3	3	FCFA	454,300	FCFA	1,362,900	Project Office (DGPER), Project Office(HB)
21 July 2016	Laptop PC	HP Pavilion 15	2	FCFA	260,000	FCFA	520,000	Field (Ouaga2000)
05 September 2016	Color Copier	CANON IRADV C3320i	1	FCFA	2,300,000	FCFA	2,300,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	PH meter	HI 991300N	2	JPY	83,500	JPY	167,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
06 September 2016	GPS	GARMIN OREGON 600	3	JPY	53,000	JPY	159,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	Infrared Moisture Mete	FD-720	1	JPY	270,000	JPY	270,000	Project Office(DGPER)
06 September 2016	Grain Moisture Meter		1	JPY	160,000	JPY	160,000	Project Office(DGPER)
11 October 2016	Hand Tractor	DF-15 KL	2	FCFA	4,237,676	FCFA	8,475,352	Project Site (Badala & Makognadougou)
10 March 2017	Irrigation Pumps	KAMA d100	2	FCFA	417,500	FCFA	835,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
13 March 2017	Refrigerator	Borel 215L	1	FCFA	260,000	FCFA	260,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)
13 March 2017	Freezer	Borel 580L	2	FCFA	470,000	FCFA	940,000	Workshop (Ouaga2000)

6-3 Training in Japan / other country

(1) Training in Japan

No	Name		Organization / Title	Training Course	Duration	
					From	to
1	Dr.	François LOMPO	Minister of Agriculture	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
2	Mr.	Adama KABORE	DGESS	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
3	Mr.	Thierry POUYA	Focal point of Sesame Sector / DGPER/DPEFA	Marketing and the Sesame industry of Japan	27 February 2015	13 March 2015
4	Mr.	TRAORE Mourice	Director General /DGPV	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
5	Mr.	OULE Jean Marcel	Regional Director/DRAAH-HB	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
6	Mr.	SAWADOGO Oumarou	Regional Director/DRAAH-BM	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
7	Dr.	Amos MININGOU	Researcher/INERA	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
8	Dr.	Bertin ZAGRE	Researcher/INERA	Sesame cultivation and Research	23 July 2015	06 August 2015
9	Dr.	OUEDRAOGO MANEGUEDO	Secretary General / MAAH	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
10	Dr.	OUEDRAOGO Abdelaziz	Director General / DGPER	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
11	Mr.	DIAWARA Ali	Director / DPEFA / DGPER	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
12	Mr.	Cyprien VELEDGA	Deputy Secretary-General / ANACES-B	Training in Japan (Distribution)	12 June 2016	18 June 2016
13	Mr.	POUYA Thierry	Focal point of Sesame Sector / DGPER/DPEFA	Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders) for African Countries (French)/Agri-Business/Agri-Eco-Tourism Course	16 June 2016	02 July 2016
14	Mr.	YIGO G. Ludovic Prosper Arsè	Monitoring unit/DGPER/CSAC	Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders) for African Countries (French)/Agri-Business/Agri-Eco-Tourism Course	16 June 2016	02 July 2016
15	Mr.	ZOUNGRANA Urbain	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign/DPVC/DGPV	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
16	Mrs.	OUEDRAOGO Ouindingoud J	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign/DPVC/DGPV	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
17	Mr.	SANOU Kointani	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
18	Mr.	COULIBALY Saïfoulaye	Lecturer / DRAAH-BM	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
19	Mr.	MALO Théophile	Focal point / DRAAH-HB	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016
20	Mr.	RAMDE Souleymane	Lecturer / DRAAH-HB	Training in Japan (Cultivation)	11 September 2016	21 September 2016

ANNEX 6: List of Input

(2) Training in Other country

No	Name		Organization / Title	Training Course	Duration	
					From	to
1	Mr.	ZOUNGRANA Urbain	Monitoring of the agricultural campaign /DPVC/DGPV	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016
2	Mr.	SANOU Kointani	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016
3	Mr.	MALO Théophile	Focal point / DRAAH-BM	FFS (Rwanda)	15 August 2016	21 August 2016

6-4 Counterpart

	Name	Organization	Title	Period
1	Dr. OUEDRAOGO Dénis	DGPER	Director General, National Coordinator/Project Director	2015～2016
2	Dr. OUEDRAOGO Abdelaziz	DGPER	Director General, National Coordinator/Project Director	2016～Present
3	Mr. DIAWARA Ali Badara	DGPER/DPEFA	Director	2015～2016
4	Ms. ZANGRE Valérie	DGPER/DPEFA	Director	2016～Present
5	Mr. POUYA W. Thierry	DGPER/DPEFA	Staff	2015～2017
6	Mr. BATIONO Jacques	DGPER/DPEFA	Staff	2017～Present
7	Mr. TINGRI Issaka	DGPER/DDMPA	Director	2015～Present
8	Ms. MOUKIAN/OUEDRAOGO O. Juliette	DGPER/DTAN	Head of promotion, Standards and Measurement Office	2015～2018
9	Mr. ZONGO Kiswensida Jean Hubert	DGPER/DTAN	Head of promotion, Standards and Measurement Office	2018～Present
10	Mr. ZOUNGRANA Urbain	DGPV/DVRD	Staff	2015～Present
11	Ms. BANISSI/NANEMA Claudine	DGPV/DPVC	Staff	2015～2017
12	Mr. BIHOUN Jean	DGPV/DVRD	Staff	2015～Present
13	Mr. OUEDRAOGO Oumar	INERA	Researcher / Director of Production Office	2015～Present
14	Mr. MALO Théophile	DRAAH/HB	Staff	2015～Present
15	Mr. SANOU Kointani	DRAAH/BM	Chief of the Agricultural Sector Promotion Support Council	2015～Present
16	Mr. YIGO G. Ludovic Prosper Arsène	DGPER/CSAC	Staff	2015～2018
17	Mr. KABRE wendwaoga Emèric Alban	DGPER/CSAC	Staff	2018～Present
18	Mr. TAPSOBA Jean Fidèle	DGPER/SAF	Director of General affair and Accounting Office	2015～2016
19	Mr. OUATTARA Lassina	DGPER/SAF	Director of General affair and Accounting Office	2015～Present
20	Ms. BAMA/NIKIEMA Alizèta	DGPER/DPEFA	Secretary	2015～2018
21	Ms. OUEDRAOGO/ZERBO Assita	DGPER/DPEFA	Secretary	2018～Present
22	Mr. ADESHOLA Ebenser	DGPER	Driver	2015～Present
23	Mr. ABOUGA W. D. R. Arnaud	DGPER	Liaison	2015～2017
24	Mr. OUEDRAOGO Arnaud	DGPER	Liaison	2017～Present

6-5 Project Office and Necessary Equipment

No.	Item	Place	Contents
1	Experimental field	CPR Kodougou (BM州)	Irrigation facility and Water supply pump
2	Project Office (DGADI)	DGADI	1 room and Electricity
3	Experimental field	INERA Gampela	Irrigation facility and Water supply pump
4	Experimental field	INERA Farako-Ba	
5	Experimental field	INERA Niangoloko	
6	Project Office (BM Region)	DRAAH-BM	2 rooms and Electricity
7	Project Office (HB Region)	DRAAH-HB	1 room and Electricity
8	Project Office (DGPER)	DGPER	1 room and Electricity

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Grid : The project for reinforcement of sesame production

I. Achievements of the Project

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
1. Achievement of Overall Goal	Overall Goal Improve the sesame productivity in target area	1. Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the increment	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Is there a necessity of additional indicators / revision of indicators?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: · The target regions are not exposed to security problem.	- Interview results	- Interview
2. Achievement of Project Purpose	Project Purpose Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	1. More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production	- Result of former survey by the Project. - Review of the baseline survey report (income by sesame and yield of sesame production of core farmers) - Improvement at the end of the Project	- Farmer survey - Interview results - Result of end line survey (30 samples in March, 30 samples in June, out of 193 target farmers)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2. Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: · The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. · Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc	- Project Report - Interview results -	- Documentary survey - Interview
3. Achievement of Outputs	Output 1 Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	1-1 Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated	- Contents of the modules and materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring reports for FFS and FBS - Progress and result of the technical transfer to the target farmers.	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		1-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings			
		1-3 More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1?	- Important assumption: · Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.		
	Output 2 Select new varieties of sesame	2-1 More than one new variety is selected for seed registration	- Progress of selection of variety, preparation for registration and approval of data sheet for new varieties. - Contents of the technical guidance	- Project Report - Requirement documents (report of DHS, VAT, and application forms)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 2?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	Output 3	3-1 Modules and materials for training (on	- Progress of update of the manual	- Updated manual	- Documentary

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	seed production) to core farmers are formulated	- Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring and survey reports related to seed production and purchase - Registration of the seed producing farmer - Data of the production of certified seed	- Project report - Report of DRAAH or SNS	survey - Interview
		3-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings.			
		3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group.			
		3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 3 (Promotion of the system for production and distribution of sesame seed)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	<u>Output 4</u> Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated.	- Contents of the training materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Number of the ANACES-B member who directly contacted with Japanese importer	- Project Report	- Documentary survey - Interview
		4-2 More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted.			
		4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contact with Japanese importer.			
		- Is there a necessity of revision of indicator 4-3?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1 (Reinforcement of the marketing capacity of stakeholders)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
4. Inputs	1) Japanese Experts Long term expert and Short-term expert	Are the inputs from Japanese side (Experts, Equipment, Training, and Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality and timing of input	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Counterparts training Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and other countries				
	3) Equipment				
	4) Local cost of project activities				
	1) Allocation of counterpart personnel	Are the inputs from Burkinabe side (CP, Office space / facility, Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality, and timing of input	- Project Report - Minutes of JCC - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Provision of the project office and facilities necessary for the project implementation.				
	3) Other cost				

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

II. Process of the Project Implementation

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
1.Implementation of planned activities	Activities of output 1	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed;	- Records of Inputs and activities - Progress of activities - Cross relationship of activities	- Project report - Interviews with Japanese experts and the Burkinabe side	- Document survey - Interview
		1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);			
		1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed;			
		1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);			
	Activities of output 2	2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;			
		2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;			
		2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;			
		2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;			
	Activities of output 3	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;			
		3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;			
		3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;			
		3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers			
	Activities of output 4	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);			
		4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);			
		4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.			
2.Technical transfer	Method of technical transfer	- Are there any problems in technical transfer?	- Result of activities Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interviews
3.Change of activities	Addition and deletion of activities	- Validity of activity change	- Additional activity / delated activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
	Relationship among the	- Have regular meeting and/or JCC held at regular interval	- Munities of JCC	- Munities of JCC	- Interviews

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
4.Relationship with stakeholders	Project team, between project team and stakeholder	and worked for issue resolution?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview result	
		- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Communication among stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
		- Have the system for chain command and division of roles been established?	- Confirm the chain command and division of role - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
5. Ownership	Ownership of CP organizations	- Have the counterparts actively participated to the Project activities?	- Participation of Burkinabe CPs - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Has the Burkina Faso side allocated enough budget for the Project activities?	- Budget allocation	- Report from MAAH/ DGPER	- Documentary Survey
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Result of monitoring and evaluation, achievement of the Project	- Are there monitoring and feedback system?	- Monitoring and feedback system	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
7.Relashonship with other donors	Relationship between other donors	- Is there any collaboration with other donors in the second half of the Project? - Are there any plans for the further collaboration?	- Contents of collaboration with other donors - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
8. Contribution factors and hindering factors	Factors affecting the Implementation Process	- Are there any factors affecting the implementation of the Project? (Implementation structure, policy, social environment, etc.)	- Contribution factors - Hindering factors	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
9.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Revision of PDM	- Has the revised PDM approved at JCC? - Have the stakeholders clearly understood the revision?	- PDM version 2 - Minutes of JCC	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2.Imformation Sharing	- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Frequency of the regular meetings - Agenda and participants of the meeting - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Questionnaire - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Questionnaire survey - Interview
	3. Enhancement of the Monitoring and follow up	- Have ZAT/UAT agents been involved in the Project activities? - How has the structures of monitoring and following up for the sustainable utilization of transferred technique been sat up?	- Record of trainings - Stakeholder's opinion - Structures of monitoring and following up	- Project reports - Training reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
10.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Budget allocation of the Project	- Is the budget from Burkinabe side allocated as planned (FY 2017 and FY 2018)? - How does the budget situation affect to the participation of C/P personnel?	- Budgetary situation of Burkina Faso side - Actual Expenditure of CP - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Financial report of DGPER and DGPV - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	2. Active participation of CP personnel	- Have the CP personnel participated to the Project activities? (Who, When, Where, Why, What and How) - How does the situation improve since the mid-term review?	- Stakeholder's opinion - Frequency and level of participation of CP personnel - Ownership of CP	- Project reports - Record of regular meetings - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3.Verfication of the baseline survey	- Has the result of the baseline survey verified? - Is there any difficulties or challenges to hold such official meetings or conferences?	- Record of meeting (Verification of base line survey)	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
11.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1. Revision and discussion for efficient/effective inputs	- Has the efficiency and effectiveness of the input improved since the mid-term reviews? - How was the situation improved?	- Input by JICA Burkina Faso office - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Mutual understanding for the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation guideline.	- Has the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation shared to the stakeholders? - If Japanese side implemented any activities concerning above issues, does the approach improved the situation?	- Information and materials shared by stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

III. Five evaluation criteria

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
Relevance	1. Priorities in relevant national policies of Burkina Faso	Consistency with policies and strategy of Burkina Faso	- Consistency with following policies and plans: - SCADD, PNDES, PNSR etc - Priority of agriculture sector	- Development plan - Related documents	- Project report - Related documents	- Document survey
	2.Nesseity	Needs of target area and beneficiaries	- Needs of counterparts and beneficiaries.	- Need of target group - Satisfaction level of beneficiaries - Stakeholder's opinion - Number of farmers participated in the Project activities	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Relevance of the project plan	Relevance of the project plan	- Is the project plan appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factor that inhibit the relevance (if any)	- Are there any factor that inhibit the relevance of the project plan?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Appropriateness of the project approaches	Appropriateness of selection of beneficiaries	- Is the selection of beneficiaries and pilot sites appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of target groups	- Is the selection of core farmers appropriate?	- Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of CPs	- Is the number and capacity of CP appropriate? - Do they have adequate experiences and capacity for the Project activities?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
		Appropriateness of approach of the dissemination of technology to the farmers	- Is the method of the dissemination of technology appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Superiority of Japanese technology	- Example that use of superiority Japanese technology.	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	5. Conformity to ODA policies of the Japanese government	Consistency with the priorities in Japanese ODA	- Japanese ODA policy for Burkina Faso and Country Assistance Program for the Republic of Burkina Faso	- Aid policy of Japan	- Japan's aid policy	- Document survey
Effectiveness	1. Achievement of the Project purpose	Achievement of the Project purpose	- Probability of achievement of the project purpose when referring to a status of the objectively verifiable indicators	- Comparison between plan and achievement - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Constraints to hinder achievement of the project purpose, if any	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Causal relation "from outputs to project purpose"	Contribution of outputs for achieving the project purpose	- Contribution of outputs based on achievement of the verifiable indicators for achieving the project purpose	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		External conditions to affect achievement of the project purpose	- Is external condition satisfied?	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend	- Project report	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Other external conditions	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
Efficiency	1. Progress of the inputs	Situation of the progress of the inputs	- Japanese side: Dispatch of the experts, Provision of equipment, Training in Japan, Local cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Burkinabe side: Allocation of CP, Project cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Appropriateness of the inputs	- Appropriateness of the field of the experts, Satisfaction level of participants of the trainings, utilization of result of the Project	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Negative effects caused by issues on the inputs	- Are there any negative effects caused by the issues related to inputs? (such as delay in budget execution / shortage of budget / absence of staff etc.)	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Achievement of the output	Achievement of the output	- Situation of achievement of the output	- Achievement of Output - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Causal relationship	Appropriateness of Inputs for achieving outputs	- The excess and deficiency in resources of the Project such as human resources.	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	between the inputs and the outputs of the activates	To achieve the outputs, can situations in outside of the Project have any effects?	- Other external conditions for the achievements of outputs	- Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc. - Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Coordination with other projects	Collaboration with other JICA project and other cooperation project.	- Cooperation and synergy effects with other JICA project	- Other JICA projects	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Cooperation and synergy effects with projects implemented by other donors	- GIZ, IFC, IFAD etc		
Impact	1. Probability of achievement of the overall goal	Probability of achievement of the overall goal	- Prospect of achievement of the overall goal	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the improvement	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factors that may promote or hinder generation of the overall goal	- Is there high possibility that the external conditions are satisfied?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
		Constraining factor for achievement of Overall goal	- Factors inhibit or promote the achievement of overall goal	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
	2. Casual relationship	Relationship between overall goal and project purpose	- Isn't there significant gap between the Overall Goal and the Project purpose? - Does the achievement of the Project purpose contribute the achievement of the Overall Goal?	- Review of PDM and PO - Stakeholder's opinion	- PDM, PO - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Spillover effects: positive	Positive impact	- Are there any positive impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Spillover effects: negative	Negative impact	- Are there any negative impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
Sustainability	1. Political aspect	Policies in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of political assistance in post project stage.	- Development policy of Gov't of BF - Ownership of Gov't of BF - Stakeholder's opinion	- Policy documents - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Institutional aspect	Institutional capacity of CPs continue the activities in the post project stage	- Structure to continue the activities by Burkinabe side in post project stage.	- Mandate of CP and other related authority - Structure in the post project period. - Ownership of CP and farmers	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Financial aspect	Cost estimation for undertaking the necessary activities that should be continued in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of budget allocation for the activities in post project stage.	- Budget plan of DGPER, INERA and DGPV - Availability of another financial source	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

ANNEX 7: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
	4. Technical aspect	Technical capacity of the CP staff to undertake necessary tasks that should be continued in the post project stage	- Situation of utilization of techniques and result of the Project. - How will the deliverables of the Project be utilized / updated?	- Progress of technical transfer - Skill and knowledge to maintain the material and equipment	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

３．調査日程

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso
Survey schedule

No. of Days	Date	Day	Place	Joint terminal evaluation team	
				Burkina Faso (Mr. Traore and Mr.Bationo)	**Japan (Mr.Okano)**
1	10-Mar	Sun	Japan		23:50 Dep. Haneda AF293 via paris
2	11-Mar	Mon	Ouagadougou		17:55 Arri. Ouagadougou（AF914）
3	12-Mar	Tue	Ouagadougou	10:00～11:20 Interview with GIZ PDA 14:00～15:25 Interview with IFAD	
4	13-Mar	Wed	Ouagadougou	9:45～11:00 Interview with Director, DGPER/DPEFA 11:30～13:00 Interview with FP, DGPER 15:20～15:35 Courtesy call Director General, DGPV 15:35～16:55 Interview with DGPV	
5	14-Mar	Thu	Ouagadougou	10:00～11:15 Interview with IFC 15:55～17:10 Interview with INERA	
6	15-Mar	Fri	Ouagadougou⇒Dedougou	8:00～ 8:20 Courtesy call Secretary General, MAAH 15:05～17:00 Interview with FP and Trainers, DRAAH BM	
7	16-Mar	Sat	Dedougou⇒Mouhoun⇒ Dedougou	8:40～ 9:00 Interview with Wholesaler / Collector in Dedougou 10:35～11:45 Interview with Core farmers in Kera 12:45～13:45 Interview with Core farmers in Massala	
8	17-Mar	Sun	Dedougou	Documentation	
9	18-Mar	Mon	Dedougou⇒Balé⇒Dedougou	8:10～ 8:30 Interview with Dirrector, DRAAH BM 10:45～11:55 Interview with Core farmers in Oullo 12:55～13:45 Interview with Core farmers in Boromo 14:45～15:15 Interview with ZAT in Boromo	
10	19-Mar	Tue	Dedougou⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	12:55～14:15 Interview with FP, DRAAH HB 14:40～15:00 Interview with Director, DPAAH of Houet province	
11	20-Mar	Wed	Bobo-Dioulasso	8:20～10:20 Interview with Trainers, DRAAH HB 10:50～11:40 Interview with Sesame Trader in Bobo Dioulasso 16:50～18:00 Interview with ZAT (Koumbia Commune, Lena Commune)	
12	21-Mar	Thu	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒Houet⇒ Bobo-Dioulasso	9:15～10:40 Interview with Core farmers in Satiri 12:20～13:30 Interview with Core farmers inBare	
13	22-Mar	Fri	Bobo-Dioulasso⇒Tuy⇒Bobo-Dioulasso	9:10～10:30 Interview with Core farmers in Makognadougou 10:50～12:00 Interview with Core farmers in Koumbia	
14	23-Mar	Sat	Bobo-Dioulasso ⇒Ouagadougou	Move	
15	24-Mar	Sun	Ouagadougou	Documentation	
16	25-Mar	Mon	Ouagadougou	9:15～10:40 Debriefing Director General ,DGPER 11:45～12:45 Interview with INTERSEB 14:00～14:35 Interview with VELEGDA	
					15:00 ～15:30 0 Report to JICA Burkina Faso office 19:40 Dep Ouagadougou via Paris (AF914)
17	26-Mar	Tue	Paris		06：10 Arri. Paris 16：05 Dep. Paris（AF272）
18	27-Mar	Wed	Japan		12：05 Arri. Naneda

Terminal Evaluation mission on PRPS in Burkina Faso

Survey schedule

	日にち	曜日	場所	総括/団長 （野口　伸一）	協力企画 （阿部　剛）	宿泊地
1	9-Jun	Sun	Japon		22:55　羽田発パリ経由(AF293）	Avion
2	10-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou		04:35　パリ着（AF293） 15:40　パリ発（AF914） 19:15　ワガドゥグ着	Ouagadougou
3	11-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou		11:00-12:00　プロジェクトチームとの打合せ 13:30-14:00　健康・安全ブリーフ@JICA事務所 14:00-15:00　調査団からの説明＆意見交換（小林所長・笹部所員)	Ouagadougou
4	12-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou		①ブルキナ側評価団と合流（評価レポート案の共有） ②農業フィリエール経済監視、振興局（DPEFA）表敬 ③DGPVのFPとの面談	Ouagadougou
5	13-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou		①JICAブルキナファソ事務所との面談 ②SATREPSメンバーとの面談 ③資料整理	Ouagadougou
6	14-Jun	Fri	Ouagadougou ⇒Dedougou	22:55　羽田発パリ経由(AF293）	①BM州局長表敬 ②BM州農業・水利局（FP及び研修講師含む)との面談 ③集荷業者へのヒアリング（デドゥグ	Dedougou
7	15-Jun	Sat	Dedougou ⇒ Ouagadougou	04:35　パリ着（AF293） 15:40　パリ発（AF914） 19:15　ワガドゥグ着	①中核農家圃場視察（ムフン県ヤオ村） 評価報告書検討、評価報告書ドラフト1作成	Ouagadougou
8	16-Jun	Sun	Ouagadougou	評価報告書作成 ドラフトの仏語翻訳開始		Ouagadougou
9	17-Jun	Mon	Ouagadougou	ドラフト（仏語版）をドラフト1をブルキナ評価団に提示 ①JICA事務所との打合せ ②DGPER表敬 ③SG表敬 ④日-ブルキナ評価団協議		Ouagadougou
10	18-Jun	Tue	Ouagadougou	①DGPER表敬、説明 ④日-ブルキナ評価団協議		Ouagadougou
11	19-Jun	Wed	Ouagadougou	大使館報告 IFAD面談 深井アドバイザーとの面談 報告書最終化		Ouagadougou
12	20-Jun	Thu	Ouagadougou	合同評価結果報告会 21:00　ワガドゥグ発(AF914）		Ouagadougou
13	21-Jun	Fri		08:30　パリ着（AF584） 13:30　パリ発（AF276）		
14	22-Jun	Sat		08:25　成田着		

PDM: Project Design Matrix (Version 2, revised at the Joint Coordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

Title: The Project for Reinforcement of Sesame Production
Target area: Ouagadougou, Boucle du Mouhoun region and Hauts-Bassins region
Project Duration: 5 years from October 2014 to September 2019

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal			
Improve the sesame productivity in target area	- Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- National Statistics	The target regions are not exposed to security problem.
Project Purpose			
Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	- More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production - Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%	- Farmer survey (Final) - Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. - Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc
Output			
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	- Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings - More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	- Project Report - Project Report - Farmer survey (Final) etc.	Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.
2. Select new varieties of sesame	- More than one new variety is selected for seed registration - Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.	- Project Report - Project Report	
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	- Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated - More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. - At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. - More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	- Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. - More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. - More than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contact with Japanese importer.	- Project Report - Project Report - Project Report	

Activities	Inputs	Important Assumption
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.). 1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed; 3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers 4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.	« Burkinabe side » - Counterpart personnel - Project office and necessary equipment - Procedure for dispatch experts, procedure for tax exemption, and so on. - Counterpart budget	
		Precondition
	« Japanese side » Experts : - Expert « Chief Advisor » - Expert « Cultivation techniques » - Expert « Farm management / Organization » - Expert «Quality control / Post-harvest » - Expert « Market / Commercialization » - Expert « Coordinator / Training » - Training course Machinery and equipment	

PDM修正箇所（対比表）

Contents of PDM	Description in PDM Version 1.0 (RD添付資料)	PDM Version 2.0 (JCC (2017.12) での合意版)	PDM Version 2.1 (RD変更は行っていないため、Ver.2.1で定義)	Reasons for the revision
上位目標に関する修正				
上位目標	Increase sesame export	Improve the sesame productivity in target area	Improve the sesame productivity in target region (or commune)	・プロジェクトの支援対象農家が中核農家のみであるため、地域全体のゴマ生産性向上に寄与することは難しいと判断。 ・Areaではなく、より小さな行政単位（例：コミューン）で指標取得が可能であれば、指標を再設定する。 ⇒事務所：統計データの出る最小単位は州レベル ・BLSの際のやり取り（先方の統計データとプロジェクト実施のBLSでは、単収に大きな差が出たこと）を踏まえ、単収だけで評価するのは不適と判断。 ・単収に対する保険指標として、生産量もしくは生産面積を用いる。
上位目標の指標	・Exports of crashing sesame seed (xx to xx tons) ・Exports of edible sesame seed (xx to xx tons)	Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	・Sesame production in target area increase more than 20%. ・Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%. ・Average field by farmers in target area increase more than XX %.	
指標の入手手段	・National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	・National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	・National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	
プロジェクト目標に関する修正				
プロジェクト目標	Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers			文言に変更なし。 Target農家はあくまでも種子生産農家のみ。
プロジェクト目標の指標	・Household income per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) ・Household income per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx FCFA/year to xx FCFA/year) ・Productivity by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) ・Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the edible sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha)	・More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production ・Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%		・ゴマ単収だけでなく、ゴマ栽培による収益も併せて確認する。 ※年によって、天候・ゴマ国際価格等の外的要因により収量、収益ともに想定通り増加しないケースがあるため。 ・**<u>70%：適切かどうかは不透明</u>**。
プロジェクト目標 指標の入手手段	・Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) ・Ditto ・Ditto ・Ditto	・Farmer survey (Final) ・Farmer survey (Baseline and Final)		
プロジェクト成果に関する修正				
成果1	Improve the productivity of crashing sesame seed	Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge		技術普及体制の整備と実際の普及
・	・Productivity per farmer by cultivation of the crashing sesame seed. (xx kg/ha to xx kg/ha) ・Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. ・Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). ・Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	・Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated ・More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings ・More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	・Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated ・More than 180 farmers participated in trainings ・More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.	・研修モジュールの精微⇒研修実施⇒研修参加者の技術採用、の3段階で指標を整理。 ・Core農家の定義を削除。あくまでも本案件の直接支援対象は中核農家とし、特段定義しない。

成果1指標の入手手段	・Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) ・Ditto ・Project Report ・Ditto	・Project Report ・Project Report ・Farmer survey (Final) etc.	・Project Report ・Project Report ・Farmer survey (Final) etc.	
成果1の活動	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of crashing sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of crashing sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of crashing sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of crashing sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.); 1-5 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.).	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed; 1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (seeding time, fertilization, etc.); 1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ; 1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);	活動の対象はあくまでも中核農家までとし、農家の定義を活動文言から削除
成果2	Introduce and construct production system of edible sesame seed.	Select new varieties of sesame		プロジェクトが実施できるのは有望品種の選抜まで(品集登録まではプロジェクトでは担保できない)
成果2の指標	・Selection of varieties adapted to the introduction. ・Approval of new varieties by INERA. ・Indicator on the number of beneficiaries is under consideration. ・Number of trainings conducted for extension of cultivation techniques (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.). ・Number of training provided to strengthen organizational activities and management system for producers (xx formations) and the number of participants (xx pers.).	・More than one new variety is selected for seed registration ・Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.		品種選抜と選抜された品種に係るガイダンスの確立までをプロジェクトは行う。
指標の入手手段	・Project Report ・Certificate of registration of new varieties of sesame issued by INERA ・Farmer survey (Baseline and Final) ・Project Report ・Ditto	・Project Report ・Project Report		

成果2の活動	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as edible sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for edible sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Proceed for official registration of new varieties of edible sesame seed; 2-5 Organize and monitor training for disseminating the appropriate techniques of production of edible sesame seed ; 2-6 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of edible sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening organizations, etc.); 2-7 Organize training for strengthening organizational activities of farmers and management system (organizational management, access to funds, etc.);	2-1 Study the character of selected varieties of sesame; 2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension; 2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques; 2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;		
成果3	Develop the system for production and distribution of sesame seeds selected by the project.	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.		上述のとおり、Core農家の定義を削除。
成果3の指標	・Volume of seed production of selected crashing sesame seed (xx kg →xx kg). ・Mixing ratio of the grain of a different color in the seeds of edible sesame seed (xx % to xx %). ・Volume of original seed of selected edible sesame seed (xx kg / year). ・Number of farmers to produce seed of edible sesame seed (xx farms).. ・Total area devoted to seed production of edible sesame seed (xx ha).	・Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated ・More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings. ・At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. ・More than XX ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	・Modules and materials for training (on seed production) to core farmers are formulated ・More than 180 farmers participated in trainings. ・At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group. ・More than XX ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared	上述のとおり、Core農家の定義を削除。
指標の入手手段	・survey of sesame seed producers (Baseline and Final) ・Ditto ・Report of INERA ・Project Report (chronological evolution) ・Ditto	・Project Report ・Project Report ・Project Report ・Project Report		
成果3の活動	3-1 Organize training for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Organize training for strengthening capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Establish a system of production and distribution of seeds targeted by the Project (monitoring, supervision, etc.);	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed; 3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers; 3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce improved seeds; 3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by target farmers	上述のとおり、Core農家の定義を削除。

成果4	Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.			
成果4の指標	・Build a structure to understand the international market trend of sesame. ・Number of training conducted on the quality control (xx formations). ・Indicator related to the strengthening of the sesame inter-profession is under consideration. ・The number of emissions of sesame information (xx times).	・training materials on sesame quality control are formulated. ・more than xx training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted. ・more than one of the ANACES-B member has direct contract with Japanese importer.		
指標の入手手段	・Project Report ・Ditto ・Ditto ・Ditto	・Project Report ・Project Report ・Project Report		
成果4の活動	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Strengthen organizations of sesame value chain and reinforce the inter-professional Organization of sesame industry 4-4 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.); 4-3 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (impurity processing, management of pesticide utilization, strengthening of control system, traceability, etc.); 4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	

*1. Changes in farmers' farming style is monitored using monitoring sheet.

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6． PO Version 2

PO:Plan of Operation (version 2, revised at the Joint Cordination Committee on the 14th of December 2017)

	Responsible organization
(0) Implement a base line survey	
(0) Implement a base line survey (household economies of farmers, situation and problems of production and value chain, etc.).	DPEFA
1. Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and	
1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed	INERA
1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);	INERA
1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed ;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
2. Select new varieties of sesame	
2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;	INERA
2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;	INERA
2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;	INERA
2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;	INERA
3. Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	
3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;	INERA
3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;	INERA
3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, INERA, SNS
3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers	DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM, DVRD, DPEFA
4. Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector	
4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);	DPEFA, DDMPA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);	DPEFA, DTAN, DPVC, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets	DPEFA, INTERSEB, DRAAH-HB, DRAAH-BM
5 Others	
Joint mid-term evaluation	
Joint final evaluation	
Project Final Report	
JCC	

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Grid：The project for reinforcement of sesame production

I. Achievements of the Project

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	**Sub Category**				
1．Achievement of Overall Goal	**Overall Goal** Improve the sesame productivity in target area	1. Average yield produced by farmers in target area increase more than 20%	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the increment	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Is there a necessity of additional indicators / revision of indicators?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: - The target regions are not exposed to security problem.	- Interview results	- Interview
2. Achievement of Project Purpose	**Project Purpose** Improve the productivity and income of target sesame farmers	1. More than 70% of target farmers increases the income by sesame production	- Result of former survey by the Project. - Review of the baseline survey report (income by sesame and yield of sesame production of core farmers) - Improvement at the end of the Project	- Farmer survey - Interview results - Result of end line survey (30 samples in March, 30 samples in June, out of 193 target farmers)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2. Average Yield per hectare produced by target farmers increase more than 20%			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Overall Goal?	- Important Assumption: - The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend. - Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc	- Project Report - Interview results -	- Documentary survey - Interview
3. Achievement of Outputs	**Output 1** Develop and disseminate appropriate technology and knowledge	1-1 Modules and materials for training (on FFS/FBS, Capacity building of farmer's group) to core farmers are formulated	- Contents of the modules and materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring reports for FFS and FBS - Progress and result of the technical transfer to the target farmers.	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		1-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings			
		1-3 More than 90% of farmers participated in FFS/FBS adopt more than one technical component.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1?	- Important assumption: - Human resources responsible for the technical transmission, as participants in training and others, continue to be involved in the project.		
	Output 2 Select new varieties of sesame	2-1 More than one new variety is selected for seed registration	- Progress of selection of variety, preparation for registration and approval of data sheet for new varieties. - Contents of the technical guidance	- Project Report - Requirement documents (report of DHS, VAT, and application forms)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		2-2 Technical guidance for varieties selection and foundation and breeders seed production are formulated.			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 2?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	Output 3	3-1 Modules and materials for training (on	- Progress of update of the manual	- Updated manual	- Documentary

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Item		Indicator / Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	Increase the number of certified seed producing farmers and certified seed production.	seed production) to core farmers are formulated	- Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Monitoring and survey reports related to seed production and purchase - Registration of the seed producing farmer - Data of the production of certified seed	- Project report - Report of DRAAH or SNS	survey - Interview
		3-2 More than 180 core farmers participated in trainings.			
		3-3 At least one seed producing farmer is registered in more than half of target group.			
		3-4 More than 60 ha area of certified seed production per year on average by target seed producers is declared			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 3 (Promotion of the system for production and distribution of sesame seed)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
	Output 4 Reinforce the marketing capacity of stakeholders in the sesame sector.	4-1 Training materials on sesame quality control are formulated.	- Contents of the training materials - Record of trainings (date, number of participants, result, follow up etc.) - Number of the ANACES-B member who directly contacted with Japanese importer	- Project Report	- Documentary survey - Interview
		4-2 More than 10 training/ session/ workshop to stakeholders in sesame sector on the quality control is conducted.			
		4-3 More than one of the ANACES-B members has direct contact with Japanese importer.			
		- Is there a necessity of revision of indicator 4-3?			
		- Are there any factors affect achievement of Output 1 (Reinforcement of the marketing capacity of stakeholders)?	- Important assumption: Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project Report - Interview results	
4. Inputs	1) Japanese Experts Long term expert and Short-term expert	Are the inputs from Japanese side (Experts, Equipment, Training, and Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality and timing of input	- Project Report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Counterparts training Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and other countries				
	3) Equipment				
	4) Local cost of project activities				
	1) Allocation of counterpart personnel	Are the inputs from Burkinabe side (CP, Office space / facility, Budget) implemented as planned?	Quantity, quality, and timing of input	- Project Report - Minutes of JCC - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2) Provision of the project office and facilities necessary for the project implementation.				
	3) Other cost				

添付資料７：評価グリッド

II. Process of the Project Implementation

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
1.Implementation of planned activities	Activities of output 1	1-1 Verify the character of varieties of sesame seed;	- Records of Inputs and activities - Progress of activities - Cross relationship of activities	- Project report - Interviews with Japanese experts and the Burkinabe side	- Document survey - Interview
		1-2 Make various tests to improve the yield of sesame seed (sowing time, fertilization, etc.);			
		1-3 Organize and monitor training to disseminate the appropriate technique of production of sesame seed;			
		1-4 Study and propose how to manage organizations and improve farm management for increasing productivity of sesame seed and improving income generation of ordinary farmers (contract farming, strengthening of organizations, etc.);			
	Activities of output 2	2-1 Study the character of candidate varieties of sesame;			
		2-2 Verify the suitability as sesame seed for consumption and the aptitude for cultivating, and identify the variety for extension;			
		2-3 Implement cultivation tests for sesame seed in order to establish the cultivating techniques;			
		2-4 Prepare for official registration of new varieties of sesame seed;			
	Activities of output 3	3-1 Strengthen capacity of researchers and technicians for the proper production of foundation seed;			
		3-2 Strengthen capacity of trainers in charge of technical supervision to seed production farmers;			
		3-3 Organize training for strengthening capacity of seed production farmers to produce certified seeds;			
		3-4 Monitor the production and marketing of certified seed produced by core farmers			
	Activities of output 4	4-1 Strengthen marketing capacity for international markets (needs survey of the market, promotion of participation in international trade fairs, review of methods for production estimate, etc.);			
		4-2 Organize training for quality control based on market needs (removal of foreign body, management of pesticide utilization, improvement of control system, traceability, etc.);			
		4-3 Promote the information sharing on the production, distribution and markets.			
2.Technical transfer	Method of technical transfer	- Are there any problems in technical transfer?	- Result of activities Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interviews
3.Change of activities	Addition and deletion of activities	- Validity of activity change	- Additional activity / delated activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
	Relationship among the	- Have regular meeting and/or JCC held at regular interval	- Munities of JCC	- Munities of JCC	- Interviews

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	**Sub Category**				
4.Relationship with stakeholders	Project team, between project team and stakeholder	and worked for issue resolution?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview result	
		- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Communication among stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
		- Have the system for chain command and division of roles been established?	- Confirm the chain command and division of role - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Interviews
5. Ownership	Ownership of CP organizations	- Have the counterparts actively participated to the Project activities?	- Participation of Burkinabe CPs - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		- Has the Burkina Faso side allocated enough budget for the Project activities?	- Budget allocation	- Report from MAAH/ DGPER	- Documentary Survey
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Result of monitoring and evaluation, achievement of the Project	- Are there monitoring and feedback system?	- Monitoring and feedback system	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
7.Relashonship with other donors	Relationship between other donors	- Is there any collaboration with other donors in the second half of the Project? - Are there any plans for the further collaboration?	- Contents of collaboration with other donors - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
8. Contribution factors and hindering factors	Factors affecting the Implementation Process	- Are there any factors affecting the implementation of the Project? (Implementation structure, policy, social environment, etc.)	- Contribution factors - Hindering factors	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
9.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Revision of PDM	- Has the revised PDM approved at JCC? - Have the stakeholders clearly understood the revision?	- PDM version 2 - Minutes of JCC	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2.Imformation Sharing	- Have the Project team and counterpart sufficiently communicated with each other to share information?	- Frequency of the regular meetings - Agenda and participants of the meeting - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Questionnaire - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Questionnaire survey - Interview
	3. Enhancement of the Monitoring and follow up	- Have ZAT/UAT agents been involved in the Project activities? - How has the structures of monitoring and following up for the sustainable utilization of transferred technique been sat up?	- Record of trainings - Stakeholder's opinion - Structures of monitoring and following up	- Project reports - Training reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
10.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1.Budget allocation of the Project	- Is the budget from Burkinabe side allocated as planned (FY 2017 and FY 2018)? - How does the budget situation affect to the participation of C/P personnel?	- Budgetary situation of Burkina Faso side - Actual Expenditure of CP - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Financial report of DGPER and DGPV - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
Main Category	Sub Category				
	2. Active participation of CP personnel	- Have the CP personnel participated to the Project activities? (Who, When, Where, Why, What and How) - How does the situation improve since the mid-term review?	- Stakeholder's opinion - Frequency and level of participation of CP personnel - Ownership of CP	- Project reports - Record of regular meetings - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3.Verfication of the baseline survey	- Has the result of the baseline survey verified? - Is there any difficulties or challenges to hold such official meetings or conferences?	- Record of meeting (Verification of base line survey)	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
11.Recomendations by Mid-term review (Project team)	1. Revision and discussion for efficient/effective inputs	- Has the efficiency and effectiveness of the input improved since the mid-term reviews? - How was the situation improved?	- Input by JICA Burkina Faso office - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project reports - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Mutual understanding for the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation guideline.	- Has the concept of JICA's technical cooperation project and evaluation shared to the stakeholders? - If Japanese side implemented any activities concerning above issues, does the approach improved the situation?	- Information and materials shared by stakeholders - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

III. Five evaluation criteria

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
Relevance	1. Priorities in relevant national policies of Burkina Faso	Consistency with policies and strategy of Burkina Faso	- Consistency with following policies and plans: - SCADD, PNDES, PNSR etc - Priority of agriculture sector	- Development plan - Related documents	- Project report - Related documents	- Document survey
	2.Nesseity	Needs of target area and beneficiaries	- Needs of counterparts and beneficiaries.	- Need of target group - Satisfaction level of beneficiaries - Stakeholder's opinion - Number of farmers participated in the Project activities	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Relevance of the project plan	Relevance of the project plan	- Is the project plan appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factor that inhibit the relevance (if any)	- Are there any factor that inhibit the relevance of the project plan?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Appropriateness of the project approaches	Appropriateness of selection of beneficiaries	- Is the selection of beneficiaries and pilot sites appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of target groups	- Is the selection of core farmers appropriate?	- Progress of activity	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		Appropriateness of selection of CPs	- Is the number and capacity of CP appropriate? - Do they have adequate experiences and capacity for the Project activities?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Items	Category	Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
		Appropriateness of approach of the dissemination of technology to the farmers	- Is the method of the dissemination of technology appropriate?	- Achievement of Outputs - Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Superiority of Japanese technology	- Example that use of superiority Japanese technology.	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	5. Conformity to ODA policies of the Japanese government	Consistency with the priorities in Japanese ODA	- Japanese ODA policy for Burkina Faso and Country Assistance Program for the Republic of Burkina Faso	- Aid policy of Japan	- Japan's aid policy	- Document survey
Effectiveness	1. Achievement of the Project purpose	Achievement of the Project purpose	- Probability of achievement of the project purpose when referring to a status of the objectively verifiable indicators	- Comparison between plan and achievement - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Constraints to hinder achievement of the project purpose, if any	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Causal relation "from outputs to project purpose"	Contribution of outputs for achieving the project purpose	- Contribution of outputs based on achievement of the verifiable indicators for achieving the project purpose	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report	- Documentary survey
		External conditions to affect achievement of the project purpose	- Is external condition satisfied?	- The price of sesame international market does not mark a significant downtrend	- Project report	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Other external conditions	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
Efficiency	1. Progress of the inputs	Situation of the progress of the inputs	- Japanese side: Dispatch of the experts, Provision of equipment, Training in Japan, Local cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Burkinabe side: Allocation of CP, Project cost	- Input of the Project - Progress of activity	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Appropriateness of the inputs	- Appropriateness of the field of the experts, Satisfaction level of participants of the trainings, utilization of result of the Project	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Negative effects caused by issues on the inputs	- Are there any negative effects caused by the issues related to inputs? (such as delay in budget execution / shortage of budget / absence of staff etc.)	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Achievement of the output	Achievement of the output	- Situation of achievement of the output	- Achievement of Output - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Causal relationship	Appropriateness of Inputs for achieving outputs	- The excess and deficiency in resources of the Project such as human resources.	- Comparison between plan and achievement	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
	between the inputs and the outputs of the activates	To achieve the outputs, can situations in outside of the Project have any effects?	- Other external conditions for the achievements of outputs	- Production is not affected by a very poor harvest due to weather, etc. - Human resources responsible for the technical transmission as participants in training and others continue to be involved in the project	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Coordination with other projects	Collaboration with other JICA project and other cooperation project.	- Cooperation and synergy effects with other JICA project	- Other JICA projects	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
			- Cooperation and synergy effects with projects implemented by other donors	- GIZ, IFC, IFAD etc		-
Impact	1. Probability of achievement of the overall goal	Probability of achievement of the overall goal	- Prospect of achievement of the overall goal	- Data on export volume of sesame - Degree of contribution by the Project for the improvement	- National Statistics (Start and End of the Project)	- Documentary survey - Interview
		Factors that may promote or hinder generation of the overall goal	- Is there high possibility that the external conditions are satisfied?	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
		Constraining factor for achievement of Overall goal	- Factors inhibit or promote the achievement of overall goal	- Stakeholder's opinion	- Interview results	- Interview
	2. Casual relationship	Relationship between overall goal and project purpose	- Isn't there significant gap between the Overall Goal and the Project purpose? - Does the achievement of the Project purpose contribute the achievement of the Overall Goal?	- Review of PDM and PO - Stakeholder's opinion	- PDM, PO - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Spillover effects: positive	Positive impact	- Are there any positive impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	4. Spillover effects: negative	Negative impact	- Are there any negative impacts of the Project?	- Progress of activity - Stakeholder's opinion	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
Sustainability	1. Political aspect	Policies in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of political assistance in post project stage.	- Development policy of Gov't of BF - Ownership of Gov't of BF - Stakeholder's opinion	- Policy documents - Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	2. Institutional aspect	Institutional capacity of CPs continue the activities in the post project stage	- Structure to continue the activities by Burkinabe side in post project stage.	- Mandate of CP and other related authority - Structure in the post project period. - Ownership of CP and farmers	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview
	3. Financial aspect	Cost estimation for undertaking the necessary activities that should be continued in the post project stage	- Possibility of continuation of budget allocation for the activities in post project stage.	- Budget plan of DGPER, INERA and DGPV - Availability of another financial source	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview

添付資料７：評価グリッド

Evaluation Items		Evaluation Items	Evaluation Questions	Necessary Data	Source of Information	Acquisition Means
	Category					
	4. Technical aspect	Technical capacity of the CP staff to undertake necessary tasks that should be continued in the post project stage	- Situation of utilization of techniques and result of the Project. - How will the deliverables of the Project be utilized / updated?	- Progress of technical transfer - Skill and knowledge to maintain the material and equipment	- Project report - Interview results	- Documentary survey - Interview


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