

CHAPTER TWO: PRESENT SITUATION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Nature, society and the economy of Burkina Faso

2.1.1 Natural environment

(1) Weather and vegetation

In Burkina Faso, Harmattan blows from the Sahara Desert in the north from January to February and monsoons arrive from the Gulf of Guinea in the south from June to August. The southern part of the country belongs to the Sudan climatic zone where the average rainfall is 900 mm to 1300 mm a year and the rainy season lasts for six months. The central part of the country belongs to the Sudan-Sahel climatic zone and accounts for half of the entire national land area. The average rainfall lies from 600 mm to 900 mm and the rainy season lasts for 4 to 5 months. The northern part belongs to the Sahel climatic zone which accounts for 25% of the country and the average rainfall is 150 mm to 600 mm a year. According to meteorological data, the annual rainfall is decreasing throughout the country. Accordingly, the Sahel climatic zone is moving south. Figure 2.1.1 shows the shifts in the isohyetal line. Compared with the period before 1970, there has been a drop of approximately 100 mm in the last thirty years.

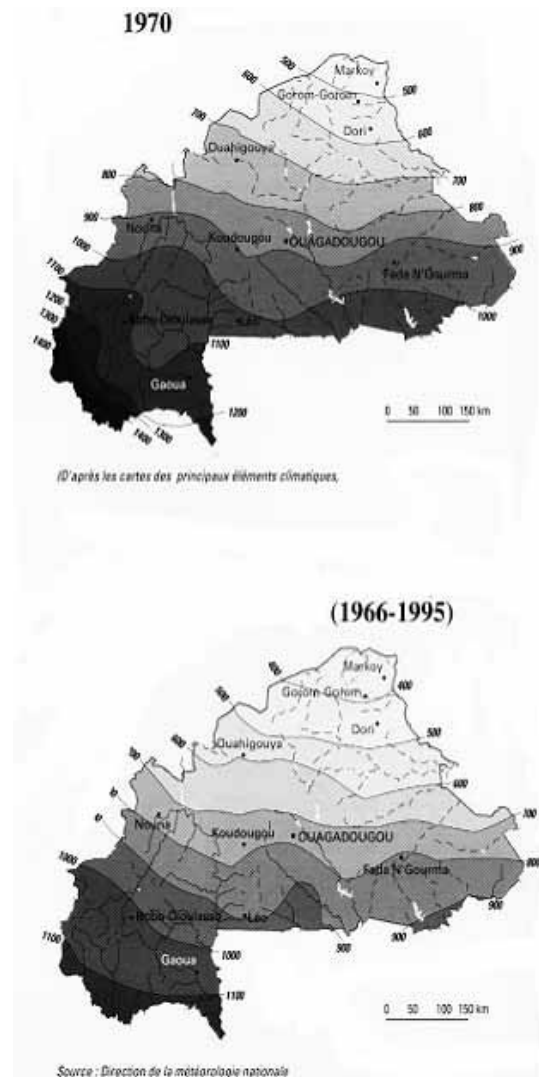
The vegetation can be broadly classified into three zones from the south: the Sudan-Guinea zone, the Sudan zone and the Sahel zone.

The Sudan-Guinea zone features an average annual precipitation of more than 1,000 mm and high wood density. The forests consist of *Burkea africana*, *Isobelinia doke* and *Detarium microcarpum*.

The Sudan zone covers most of the country. The average precipitation in this zone is 600 mm to 1,000 mm a year. The woods consist of *Butyrospermum parrkii* (karite), *Khaya senegalensis* (african mahogany), and *Parkia biglobosa* (nere). Grasses consist of *Andropogon gayanus* (andropogon) which belongs to the rice family, and *Cymbopogon* ssp.

The Sahel zone is located north of latitude 14 degrees north where the average precipitation is less than 600 mm a year and the dry season lasts for eight to ten months. The vegetation is

Fig. 2.1.1 Shift in the isohyetal



characterized by steppes scattered with thorny bushes and shrubs like the spots of a tiger. Typical trees are *Acacia Senegal*, *Acacia raddiana*, *Balanites aegyptiaca* and *Bauhinia rufescens*.

(2) Forestry resources

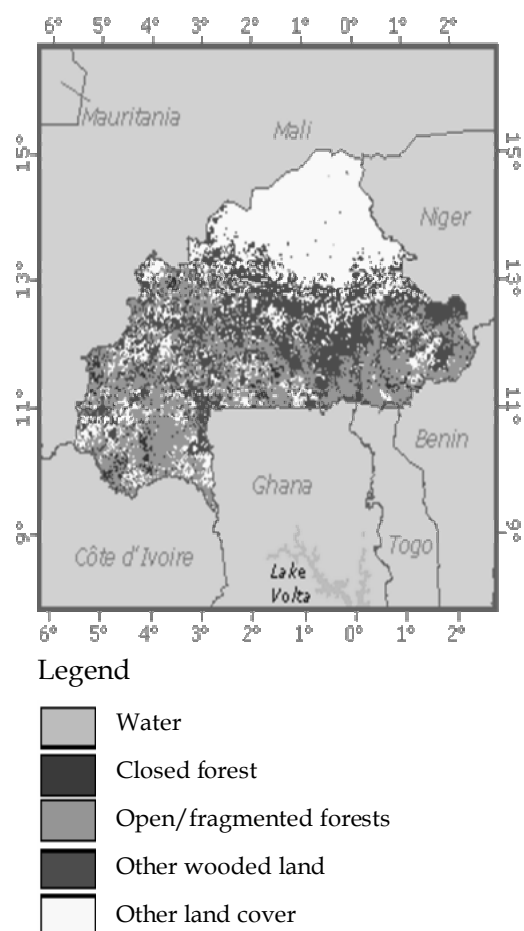
Sylvicultural resources, one of the natural resources, are widely used by local residents as fuel, food, seasoning and traditional medicines and are one of the important resources that support the lives of local residents. However, the area of natural forest in Burkina Faso, a key supply source, shrank by more than 100,000 ha a year, from 15.42 million ha in 1980 to 14.16 million ha in 1992, mainly as a result of tree felling for development arising from population growth.

Moreover, forest resources are deteriorating qualitatively as well as quantitatively due to excessive grazing, unregulated branch cutting by stock raisers, fire, excessive tree felling for the collection of firewood, destruction of low-resistance tree species by climate change, destruction of trees by grazing livestock, and changes in the grasses that form the lower layer of the forests. The World Forestry White Paper of 2001 indicates that forests cover an area of 7,089,000 ha, of which artificial forests account for 67,000 ha. The percentage of natural forests in the country is 25.9%. Forest accumulation¹ is estimated to be 10 m³/ha and wood biomass² 16 t/ha.

(3) Water resources

The average flow of surface water is estimated at 8 billion m³/year in 1991 and the total reservoir area is 100,000 ha. The main catchment basins and wet zones are the Comoe River (catchment area of 18,000 km²), Volta River (120,000 km²) and Niger River (72,000 km²). A study conducted in 1993 shows that there are 2,100 reservoirs, of which 380 are used throughout the year. The statistics in 1992 show that 380 million m³ of water was supplied, of which 233 million m³ by irrigation to an area of 24,330 ha. On the other hand, the total amount of ground water replaced each year by penetration is

Fig. 2.1.2 Forest distribution in Burkina Faso



(Source : FAO, FRA program 2000)

¹This term indicates the total of the cubage, bark included/understood, of the whole of the alive trees on foot, whose diameter with breast height is equal or higher than 10 cm.

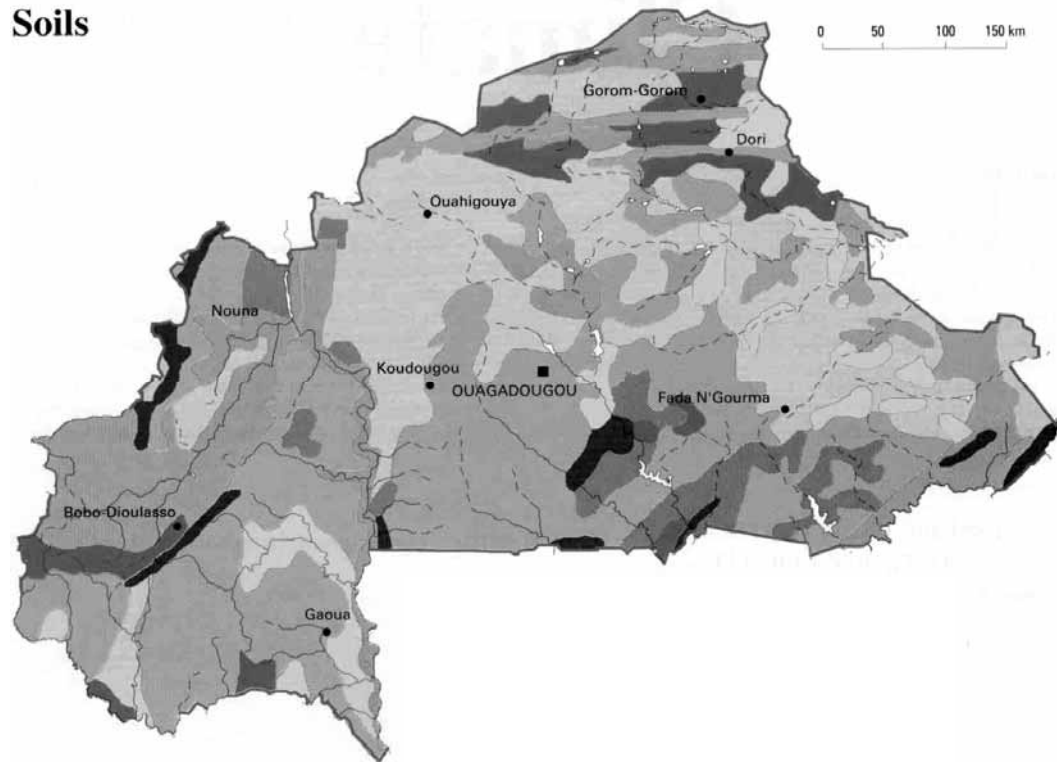
²The woody biomass is the mass of the air woody parts (trunk, bark, branches, branches) of the trees and shrubs alive or dead.

estimated at approximately 9.5 billion m³.

(4) Soil resources

Soil resources can be classified into eight types by geographic and morphologic characteristics as shown in Figure 2.1.3 .

Figure 2.1.3 Soil distribution in Burkina Faso



Legend and main characteristics of the soil map

- (3% of the country): Lithosols located over various rocks and surface crust
 Has no value as farmland because it is difficult for roots to penetrate and has poor chemical properties.
- (26% of the country): Underdeveloped soil located on gravel base
 Soil is not deep enough and does not contain enough water to be suitable for cultivation.
- (6% of the country): Vertisol soil located on alluvial or gravel base
 Contains a lot of clay and inorganic matter. High yields can be obtained by appropriate cultivation methods.
- (6% of the country): Tropical brown soil with abundant nutrients located on clay base
 Best low density, porous soil in the country.
- (38% of the country): Tropical iron-containing and tropical iron-free leached soil located on sand, sandy clay or clayey sand base
 Does not contain much calcium or potassium, but has good or quite good water retention ability.
- (2% of the country): Lateritic soil with slight base-desaturation located on sandy clay base
 Exists only around Bobo-Dioulasso. Acidic and permeable with low chemical potential.
- (13% of the country): Pseudo-gley inorganic hydromorphic soil located on base with various properties
 Temporarily excessive water. Traditionally used for cultivation of sorghum. Has medium chemical potential. Poor soil packing.
- (5% of the country): Low even-structured halomorphonic soil. Solonetz soil located on clayey sand base
 Mixed with brown and ferrous soil in the north and with Vertisol in the south. Development is limited by chemical and physical characteristics.

Source: Atlas Afrique et Rapport sur l'état de l'environnement au Burkina Faso 2002/3 SP/CONAGESE

(5) Animal resources

Thirty-five species of large mammals exist in Burkina Faso. The small animals eaten by these large mammals have great potential, of which water birds account for the majority. Most are migratory birds and number in the hundreds of thousands. There are approximately 120 species, 57 genres and 24 families of fish. The main fish of economic use are Tilapia, Heterotis, Clarias and Mormyrus. According to one study, the average annual yield of fish from lakes and mares is estimated to be 60 to 12 kg/ha, and 50 to 100 kg/ha from rivers.

2.1.2 Society

(1) Population

According to the census taken in 1996, the population of Burkina Faso is 10,312,609. Compared with the population of 5,639,203, by the 1976 census, the population almost doubled in 21 years with an increase rate of 2.7% per year. The birth rate in Burkina Faso is 4.7% and the mortality rate 1.7%. Infant mortality in particular stands at 9.7%. Ninety percent of the working people is engaged in agriculture.

(2) Ethnicity and language

Approximately 50% of the nation belongs to the Mossi tribe, followed by the Peul (approximately 8%), Gourmantche, Bobo and Gurunsi tribes. There are more than thirty tribes in Burkina Faso. The Mossi tribe, which is the largest tribe in the country, moved into Burkina Faso from the south in the latter half of the fifteenth century and established a Mossi kingdom.

Table 2.1.1 Component ratio of the main tribes

Tribe	Population ratio (%)	Main location
Mossi	48.6	Central area
Peul	7.8	Northern area
Gourmantche	7.0	Eastern area
Bobo	6.8	Western area
Gurunsi	6.0	Southern area
Bissa	4.4	Central southern area
Others	19.4	

Source: Afrique Atlas and materials from Laval University in Canada

About sixty languages are said to be spoken in the country, and this presents a major obstacle not only to the spread of elementary education in French, which is the official language, but to ordinary communication among residents.

(3) Education

1) Education system

In 1991, the Burkina Faso Basic Education Policy was formulated by the Research and Planning

Department of the Ministry of Basic Education and Public Literacy (currently Ministère de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation, MEBA), and the Basic Education Law came into force in 1996. Under the Basic Education Law compulsory education is from age 6 to age 12, and basic education is stipulated as preschool education for children aged 3 to 6 and elementary education for children aged at least 6 and over (of 6 years' duration).

The ratio of children attending school barely reached 10% in 1970. However, it rose to 29% in 1990 and today exceeds 40%.

Table 2.1.2 Recent trends in the ratio of children attending school

Index	Educational year		
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
Total school entry rate	36.8%	36.8%	40.3%
Total school attendance rate	41.3%	42.7%	43.4%
Population of children aged 6 to 12	2,061,542	2,110,395	2,160,410
No. of children attending school	852,160	901,291	938,238
No. of regular elementary schools (public and private)	4,860	5,131	5,389

Source: MEBA

In 1997, the year after the Basic Education Law came into effect, a strategy was drawn up in the education sector. A Ten Year Plan for the Development of Basic Education (PDDEB), which is a sector plan in the basic education sector, was drafted in 1999 and officially started in September 2002. The objectives of the PDDEB are: a) to achieve a school attendance rate of 70%, b) to achieve a literacy rate among adults of 40%, c) to build 20,130 classrooms, d) to establish 4,000 permanent literacy and vocational training centers (CPAF: Centre permanent d'Alphabétisation Training), e) to establish 3,000 non-formal basic education centers (CEBNF: Center de l'Enseignement de Base et non formelle), and f) to train 20,671 new teachers.

2) Literacy education

Literacy education is managed by the MEBA. The activities are supported by donor organizations and private donations. The programs are contained in manuals. The correct literacy rate is difficult to ascertain even from official statistics and is said to be approximately 20% in the entire country. Adult literacy education provided by the MEBA mainly consisted of activities at semi-private sector literacy centers (CA) supported by Swiss and UNICEF funds. At present, 3,671 CA are officially registered, but support from Switzerland has ceased and operation of the centers is becoming increasingly difficult. Centers with no outside support from NGOs have in fact stopped operating. For this reason, recruitment and training of literacy instructors, which until 2000 had been carried out every year by the Provincial Office for Basic Education (DPEBA: Direction Provinciale de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation),

ceased. At present, the MEBA is converting to Permanent Literacy and Vocational Training Centers (CPAF: Centre Permanent d'Alphabetisation Training). Furthermore, 4,000 CPAF centers³ will be established under the Ten Year Plan for the Development of Basic Education (PDDEB). The CPAFs face various problems related to funds, such as the construction of permanent facilities and personnel expenses for permanent staff. However, as of August 2003, the shift to CPAF has become MEBA policy. There is a strong possibility that the literacy education provided by the MEBA will be reviewed in the future, such as using elementary school buildings, and there is a lot of interest in the literacy school project for evening classes. The CPAF assumes that students will be 15 years old or over and its main purpose is to improve the literacy rate of women in the rural villages. However, future education measures in Burkina Faso will be directed towards the promotion of education by expanding elementary and middle school education rather than putting effort into literacy education.

(4) Religion

As for religion in Burkina Faso, followers of Aminism exceeded 60% in 1960 immediately after the country declared independence. Today, however, the number of Muslims and Christians is increasing and adherents of Aminism have fallen to 26%. As of 1991, more than 60% of the nation is Muslim, and especially in Oudalan and Soum, Seno provinces in the Sahel region, Muslims account for more than 90%. The ratio of Christians has increased from approximately 4% in 1960 to approximately 20%. There is little religious conflict. The people of Burkina Faso are tolerant of other religions, and the believers of different religions celebrate religious holidays together, and then even funerals may transcend religious boundaries.

(5) Rural society

Rural society in Burkina Faso displays the strong influence of the customs of the Mossi tribe which accounts for about 50% of the population. The traditional village chief system for controlling village residents and the "master of the land" system for granting and managing usufructuary rights relating to land are implemented in the majority of villages. These systems were rejected by the revolutionary regime of 1984 to 1987, but many of the villages have reverted to their pre-revolutionary state.

The political system is strongly affected by the Mossi tribe, but economic activities are strongly influenced by the Dyula tribe. The Dyula tribe is widely distributed in West Africa. Dyula means "traveling merchants engaged in long-distance trading" in the Mandingo language. In Bobo-Dioulasso, the second largest city in Burkina Faso meaning the "house of Bobo and Dyula", there are head offices of companies for overseas trading and those

³ In 2002, such centers had been established at 607 locations.

³In the villages mossi, there is a descendant of the country people autochtones which governs the rites of fertility of the grounds, and which one calls "tengsoaba" ("holder of the ground", "chief of ground"). The chief of ground grants a right of usufruct on the grounds to the chiefs of yiri (the yiri are the basic units of the production and consumption in the society of mossi, composed of 25 to 100 people going down from the same father). It arrives according to yiri that this right of usufruct which is inherited elder wire father, remains over rather long periods, and takes a direction close to that of a concrete "possession" of the grounds as an agricultural means of production, but it is impossible to sell the grounds or to rent them.

engaged in the processing of agricultural products. These companies make Bobo-Dioulasso the center of economic activities.

2.1.3 Economy

(1) General economic situation

In 2002, cotton, the top export item of Burkina Faso, was hit by the decline in the export price because of the economic recession in Asian countries who were the main customers for the Burkinabé cotton. Although the volume of exports increased, the total export value dropped slightly. The gross domestic product (GDP) increased to 2,028,964.2 million Fcfa and the actual growth rate was 11.6% in 2002. Per capita GDP was extremely low at around 202,896 Fcfa.

Table 2.1.3 Shifts in GDP

Unit: Million Fcfa

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP	1,497,569.6	1,572,125.3	1,638,460.1	1,817,479.0	2,028,964.2
Compared with previous year		+5.0%	+4.2%	+10.9%	+11.6%

Source: INSD

(2) National finance

As for public finance management in Burkina Faso, there continues to be a large revenue deficit year after year despite the efforts of the government. The revenue deficit stands at around 20% of expenditure although it varies. The need to secure revenue has resulted in a constant external debt.

Table 2.1.4 National finance

Unit: 10 Million Fcfa

Item	2000	2001	2002
Revenue	36,306	31,323	34,649
Expenditure	42,430	38,056	44,963
Balance	-6,124(14%)	-6,73(18%)	-10,314(23%)

Source: INSD

(3) Industrial structure

The industrial structure according to the rate of added value is shown below. The industrial structure of 2002 shows that primary industry accounts for 34.9%, secondary industry 21.7% and tertiary industry 43.4%.

Table 2.1.5 Industrial structure

Unit: million Fcfa

Item	2000	2001	2002
Added value	1,148,041	1,210,036	1,273,707
Primary industry	35.2%	36.2%	34.9%
Secondary industry	21.9%	21.2%	21.7%
Tertiary industry	42.9%	42.6%	43.4%

Source: IAP/June 2003. The added values are converted to current values in 1985.

(4) Trade trends

International trade in Burkina Faso continues to be stagnant. Exports in 2002 amounted to 118,032 million Fcfa. Cotton accounted for 61% of this at 72,191 million Fcfa. When cottonseed oil is included, cotton exports account for 63% (73,918 million Fcfa.).

(5) Tax system

The government of Burkina Faso is moving towards decentralization. However, tax reforms to secure the tax sources to support this system are still being developed. The present tax system is divided into national tax and local tax as shown in Table 2.1.6. To outline shifts in the system, the poll tax dating from the colonial age was abolished during the period of the revolutionary regime, and introduction of a livestock tax caused residents to leave the country so it was abolished. Today farmers do not pay tax by cereal production. Although various taxes are imposed on stock raising at the distribution stage, no tax is directly imposed on farmers. Farmers, therefore, are not in a position to press the government for budget allocations.

Table 2.1.6 Present state of tax system

National tax	Distribution of tax revenue
(1) Commercial and industrial income tax (2) Value-added tax (3) Drink tax (4) Tobacco tax (5) Insurance tax (6) Procedural tax on various procedures (7) Livestock export tax	100% to the central government budget

Export tax is imposed when livestock is exported. Although this is a national tax, it is a special-purpose tax which is set aside as a "livestock development fund" and used for promotion of the livestock industry. The livestock development fund is used for building fodder storage sheds for the dry season and digging wells for livestock.

Local tax	Distribution of tax revenue
(1) License tax (on scale of commercial activity)	100% to Commune
(2) Residence tax (on houses)	100% to Commune
(3) Infrastructure tax on roads etc. (on infrastructure and repairs)	100% to Commune
(4) Real estate use tax (on scale of commercial activity)	Distributed among government, provinces and Communes
(5) Livestock movement tax [¶]	Distributed among Communes
(6) Market use tax	100% to Commune

2.2 Situations of impeding natural resources in the study areas

In order to gain enough information about the natural resources and the situations of the deterioration of them, the Study implemented the surveys by two methods; asking about people's consciousness and perception by interviews, and GPS. The details of the survey can be seen in the Chapter 2 in the Verification Study (2.2.4). Here the description remains in brief.

Two of the 3 villages for the survey, Vousnango and Nougou are located in the Middle-North region and another, Selbo in the Sahel. These three villages lie in different agro-vegetarian zones.

2.2.1 Survey on the People's consciousness

(1) The area of farmland per family

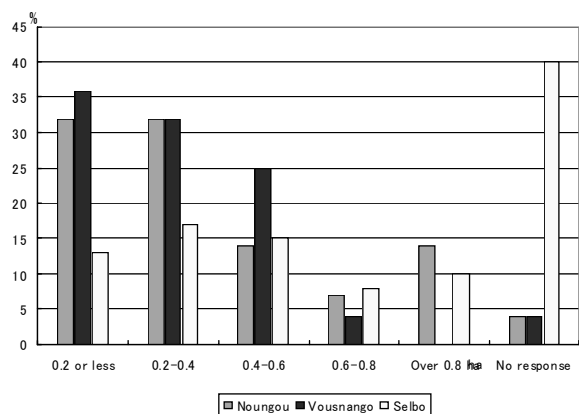
The area of farmland per family tends to be polarized between large-scale areas and small areas in the Selbo village in the Sahel region compared to the two villages in the middle north region. This can be judged to be the difference between people that make a living by raising livestock verses people that make a living by means of farming. Farms that cultivated a large area in excess of 9ha amounted to 13% of the responses.

Approximately 30 percent of the people did not answer in Selbo village. About 90% of these were women, indicating that the concept of area is not prevalent among women.

This may suggest that women in the Sahel region are not well informed about the right of land tenur and also about the concept of the areas.

[¶]The livestock movement tax is imposed when livestock is moved for selling purposes. It is imposed by the first province to which the livestock is moved. Subsequent provinces can be passed through by showing the tax certificate issued by the first province. This tax is 300 Fcfa for a cow and 75 Fcfa for a sheep.

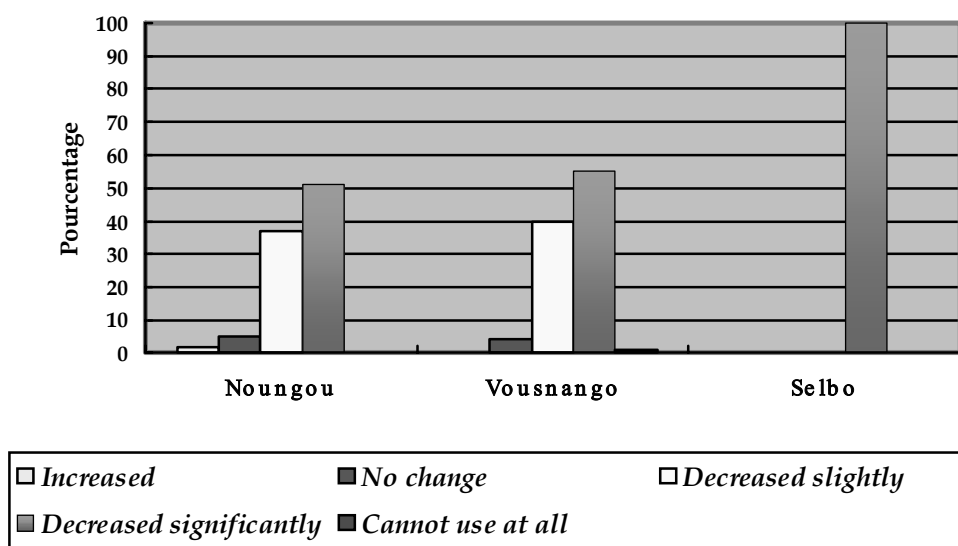
Figure 2.2.1 The area of farmland per family



(2) The Shift in the Productivity of the Land

These consist of answers to the question "How has the productivity of the land changed over the last ten years?" The difference between the "Decreased slightly" and "Decreased significantly" answers was mainly due to the subjective of the respondents.

Fig. 2.2.2 Results of Interview Concerning Productivity of Village Land



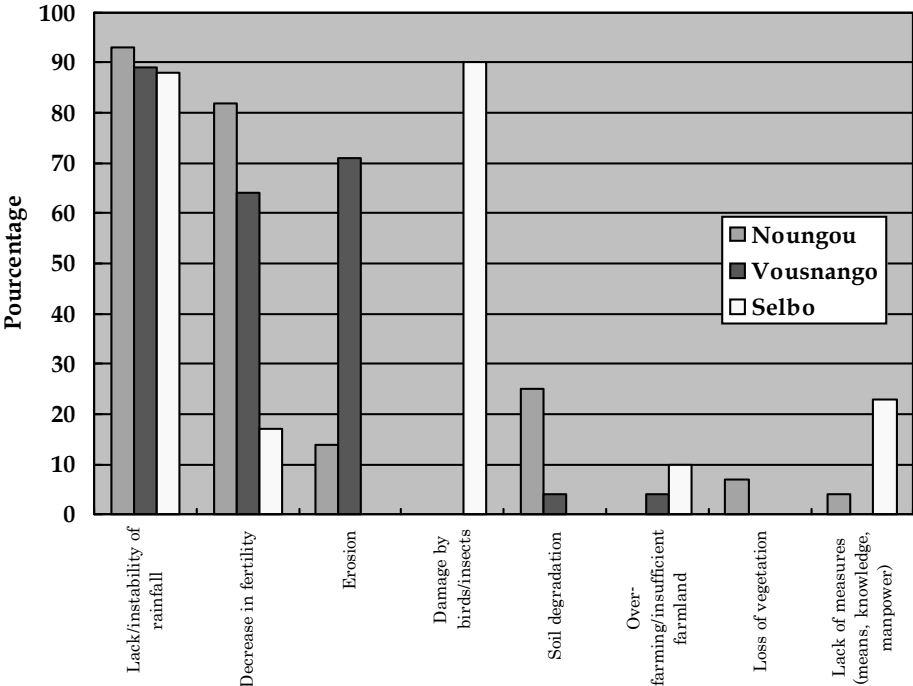
All of the responding inhabitants of Selbo village answered that the productivity of the land "decreased significantly". This is an indication of the severity of the natural conditions in the Sahel region and the inadequacy of measures that have been implemented.

In the Middle-North region, people answered that production volume of 90% or more of the farms has decreased in the Nougou and Vousnango villages over the past 10 years. In particular, in Vousnango village, 56% of farms answered that production volume had significantly decreased, including farms that answered that they could not use the land at all. There was no difference between farms that were owned or not owned by the families that cultivated them, but there was a trend for a higher decrease in production volume when the farmland was separated a considerable distance from the family home. In Nougou village, soil conservation measures have been implemented at 59 of the 83 farms (71%), and in Vousnango village, soil conservation measures have been implemented at 94 of the 131 farms (72%).

(3) The causes for the decrease in yield : people’s consciouss and thoughts

Around ninety percent of the inhabitants in each village think that the lack and instability of rainfall is the main cause of the decrease in crop yield. While many people in the two villages in the middle north region say that the fertility of the soil has decreased, ninety percent of the inhabitants in Selbo village cite damage caused by birds and insects as being the main cause. In the Sahel region, there is also the influence of damage caused by locusts, but the inhabitants feel that the threat of soil degradation due to natural phenomenon is stronger, and the scale of projects to create ponds, restore bare land and perform other work makes it difficult for the inhabitants to undertake this work themselves, indicating that restoration projects are needed.

Figure 2.2.3 The causes for the decrease in yield : people’s consciouss and thoughts



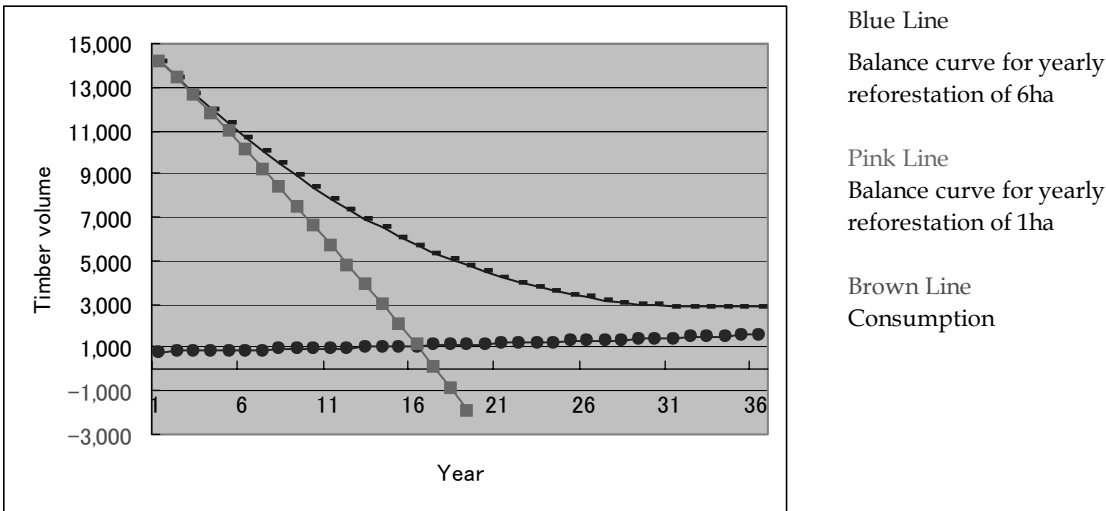
2.2.2 Quantitative Estimation of the Natural Resources

(1) Forest Resources

Consumption of forest for firewood is estimated to be 796m³ for hamlets on the whole, and when this is multiplied by the number of residents, it indicates that reforestation of approximately 103ha is required. If it is assumed that there is a forest area of 2,000ha, this amounts to an estimated timber volume of 15,000m³. The estimated balance of supply and demand is shown in Fig. 2.2.4.

If only 1ha is reforested every year, there will be a deficit in the supply in the 17th year, and firewood will need to be procured from external sources. Reforestation of 6ha must be performed every year to maintain forest resources, and implementation on this scale will result in a minimum timber volume in the 32nd year, which will increase slightly after that. The interview study indicated that about 800 persons are required to reforest 6ha every year, and this is a figure which can be achieved if the necessary funds are invested and an adequate supply of seedlings is secured.

Figure 2.2.4 Balance of Supply/Demand of Firewood (Noungou Village)



Likewise, 1,000 trees have been planted in Selbo village from 1997 as part of a program to prevent desertification. Approx. 2ha/year of reforestation has been performed over the last 7 years. However, when using a medium forest density of 1.0 m³/ha or even a high density of 2.5m³/ha to estimate the timber volume per hectare, it becomes apparent that this volume has almost no effect in addressing the problems.

(2) Food (Cereals)

The effect of the introduction of improved seeds and the production of compost is estimated as the Table 2.2.1 shows.

Table 2.2.1 Crop Yield due to Improvement in Rainy Season Growing (Niébe, Millet)

Niébe	Selbo village			Diogora village			Ave. Yield (Statistic)
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	
Yield (kg/ha)	425	0	688	713	0	865	320
Participants	12	12	12	10	10	10	
Area cultivated per person (a/per.)	0.25	–	8.5	1.5	–	4.8	
Yield per person (kg)	1.06	–	58.48	10.70	–	41.52	

Millet	Selbo Village			Diogora Village			Ave. Yield (Statistic)
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	
Yield (kg/ha)	1111	0	468	425	0	720	440
Participants	12	12	12	10	10	10	
Area cultivated per person (a/per.)	0.25	–	9.5	1.2	–	4.6	
Yield per person (kg)	2.78	–	44.46	5.10	–	33.12	

*1: No yield in both villages in 2004 due to drought and damage by locusts.

*2: There was more rainfall than average in 2003 and 2005.

A comparison of the yield before project/2003 showed an approx. increase of 1.3 – 2.2 times for niébe, and an approx. increase of 0.96 – 2.5 times for millet due to the introduction of improved seeds. This is assumed to be due to the effects of the first generation improved seeds (F1 seeds). Next, a comparison of the yield before project/2005 showed an increase of 2.1– 2.1 times for niébe, and an increase of 1.1 – 1.6 times for millet. In 2005, seeds produced in 2003 (2nd generation) and procured by the inhabitants were seeded, but it is assumed to be mainly due to the application of compost. In addition, there was a dramatic increase in the area cultivated per person in 2005 compared to 2003, which was due to a recognition of the participating inhabitants of the effectiveness of the improved seeds. Therefore, the introduction of improved seeds and compost resulted in an improvement in cereal production.

The total crop yield in 2005 was 69 – 240 kg/person when other crops are added to niébe and

millet. When yearly cereal consumption per person is assumed to be 190 kg, it can be projected that self sufficiency can be achieved by introducing improved seeds and compost if natural factors and other problems are minimal.

(3) Livestock Fodder

Calculations for the balance of supply and demand of grazing capacity per hectare in the respective regions are provided in Table 2.2.2.

Table 2.2.2 Balance of Supply and Demand of Livestock Fodder

Village	Grassland Area (ha)	Grazing Cap. (ha/UBT/yr)	Est. Grazing Capacity (UBT)	Current No. of Livestock			Current Req. Vol. (UBT)
				Cattle	Sheep	Goats	
Noungou	1,114	2.5	450	100	2,000	2,100	572
Selbo	3,605	5.0	720	900	1,000	1,500	1,020

In Noungou village, 79% of the required grassland is available, and in Selbo village, 71% is available, but the remaining portion must be made up with cereal residuals and mixed feed, by adjusting the number of livestock that are raised or with other measures.

① Use of Cereal Residuals

By using the leaves and stems of millet from the area of 88ha (approximately 19% of the farm land) , the lacking nutrient volume can be supplemented. Utilization of the stems and leaves from millet on 213ha (14 % of the agricultural land area) in Selbo will enable the current number of livestock being raised to be maintained.

② Effect of Yield Increase Due to Installation of Stone Line Facility

The installation of a stone line facilitates an increased harvest of 30%, and 30% of this will be used as coarse feed for livestock, 60% as a fence/roofing materials, and the remaining 10% as a substitute for firewood (60% of the material will be returned to the fields as dung and waste material). Table 2.2.3 shows the estimation of increased harvest of millet due to the installation of stone lines based on basic data.

Table 2.2.3 Estimation of Increased Harvest Effect Using Basic Specifications

(Unit: Estimate/ha)

Item	Before	After	Increase	Unit Consumption	Increased Manpower	Remarks
1. Cereal	400kg	520kg	120kg			(Note 1)
			Milling: 60kg	335g/day/person	179 day/persons	Milling residuals: 60kg
2. Residuals (Stems/leaves)	10 tons	13 tons	3 tons			
(1) Coarse feed			30%: 0.9 tons	1.3kg/day/head	Sheep: 692 day head	Including mountain goats
			(30%: 0.9 tons)	(14.0kg/day/head)	(Cattle: 64 day head)	For cattle only
(2) Fence/roofing			60%: 1.8 tons			
(3) Firewood			10%: 0.3 tons			
(4) Return of Residuals to Farmland (stem/leaves)	6.0 tons	7.8 tons	1.8 tons (Note 2)			Final value of 60% of all stems/leaves

Note 1: The outer husk, inner husk and bran will be used as fodder for pigs, chickens and other small to medium sized livestock.

Note 2: This is used as an organic fertilizer and contributes to an increased harvest for the next crop (Manure from the livestock discharged while grazing also contributes to increasing the harvest volume, and this contribution will be reflected in a sustainable increase in the harvest volume).

2.3 National programs related to alleviation of land degradation

Land degradation is advancing in Burkina Faso because of the numerous droughts over the past thirty years and the resulting soil degradation. This has also caused poverty, and the government of Burkina Faso has formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy. In this strategy, the government has declared the need for food security and environmental conservation as important issues. The government has formulated several national programs as guidelines for handling this kind of situation, such as the National Action Program to Alleviate Land Degradation⁶ (PANLCD: Program d'Action Nationale de Lutte Contre Desertification) in 1999, the National Action Program for the Environment (PANE: Program d'Action National de l'Environnement) in 1999, the Strategic Program for the Study of Agriculture (PSRA), National Measures for the Agricultural and Stock Raising Industry, National Measures for Forests (PFN) in 1998, and so on.

National Action Program to Alleviate Land Degradation (PANLCD)

In 1999, the National Action Program to Alleviate Land Degradation (PANLCD) was formulated as the basic policy to counter desertification. The PANLCD consists of: 1) natural, social and statistical outlines, 2) natural resources and land degradation, 3) summary and analysis of measures for land degradation, 4) agreement on measures to alleviate land degradation and the formulation process of the PANLCD, and 5) objectives

⁶ The first National Action Program to Alleviate Land Degradation was adopted in 1986.

and guiding principles of the PANLCD.

The item especially related to this Study is: 5) objectives and guiding principles of the PANLCD, and the following points should be noted.

- . Transfer of responsibilities and power of decision relating to the management of natural resources through the promotion of a decentralization policy
- . Strengthening of cooperation among government, NGOs and aid organizations
- . Reflection of the opinions of local residents in the measures
- . Utilization of the participatory methods in formulating programs

The PANLCD revised and/or formulated laws related to the alleviation of land degradation including: ① Law concerning the Reorganization of Land and Agricultural Land (RAF: La Loi Portant Reorganisation Agricole et Fonciere), ② Environmental Law, ③ Forest Law, ④ Mine Law, ⑤ Basic Law concerning Water Management, and ⑥ Basic Law concerning Stock Raising to ensure safer access of producers to natural resources. An outline of these laws is given below.

The National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE)

The PANE was formulated in 1991 to integrate the activities, measures and implementation organizations of all the strategic programs provided for in PANLCD. The program specifies the global framework for environmental policy. The PANE includes five programs: ① Terroir management, ② improvement of the living environment, ③ management of national property, ④ development of environmental qualifications, and ⑤ management of environmental information.

In order to achieve PANE, programs such as Adjustment Program for the Agricultural Sector (PASA: Program d'Ajustement Sectoriel Agricole) at the level of agricultural development and, a National Program for Terroir Management (PNGT: Program National de Gestion des Terroirs) at the natural resources management level have been planned.

The Adjustment Program for the Agricultural Sector(PASA)

The PASA is an economic reform program started in 1992 as a related program of the aforementioned PANE with the support of the World Bank (IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). The PASA was formulated for the main purpose of: ① liberalization of markets and prices, ② improvement in the cotton and sugar production sectors, and ③ reorganization of agricultural services directly affecting stock raising.

. At present, a Strategic Guideline Document (DOS: Document d'Orientations Strategiques) has been established in 1998 as the concrete objective of agricultural development for the promotion of the PASA until 2010, and various activity programs based on the guidelines are mentioned in the Strategic Action Plan (PSO: Plan Stratégique Operationnel). The aforementioned objectives of the DOS are as follows:

- ① To contribute to raising the annual income of agricultural workers and stock raisers by at least 3% per person
- ② To increase agricultural and stock raising production by an annual rate of 5% to 10% in the next ten years
- ③ To create a situation in which current meat consumption (9.3 kg/person) can be doubled to achieve an adequate balanced food supply to the nation (intake of 2,500 kcal a day per person)
- ④ To improve the value of agricultural and livestock products through modern, small-scale processing, preservation and coordination industries

⑤ To improve the level of private investment in the production and diversification of agricultural and livestock products

⑥ To develop industries related to livestock raising (milk, meat, leather) and vegetables

⑦ To promote the specialization of private sector actors in the fields of supply, commerce, processing and finance.

- The main points of The Strategic Guideline Document (PSO: Plan Stratégique Opérationnel)

Elaborated in 1999, the PSO establishes five priority programs (fertilization of the soil, nutrition and food security, modernization of agriculture, support for producers and producers' organizations, and systematic support for producers) and individual plans (cereals, niébe, root tubers, cotton, fruits, vegetables and oil producing plants⁷) with the aim of increasing the yield.

The rural development strategy in the target area of this Study involves improving productivity by supporting stock raising and food security. For this purpose, it must contribute to solving the problem of poverty in rural villages through recovery of the fertility of the soil by utilization of organic matter and conservation of water and earth as well as through measures for food security and diversification of cash income.

2.4. The promotion system

2.4.1 The administrative agencies

The major administrative agencies of Burkina Faso that are involved in activities at village level related to the program to alleviate land degradation include the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), the Ministry of Animal Resources (MRA), the Ministry of Environment and Framework of Life (MECV) and the Ministry of Economic Development (MED). Of these Ministries, the three Ministries related to agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture were reorganized in 2002. The organizational changes are shown in Fig. 2.4.1. It happens that extension agents belong to different ministries gathered as counterparts of international organizations projects or activities of NGOs, but in most cases they work individually according to vertical official channels that is to say ministry → regional department → provincial office → extension agent's office. That is due so that the ministries underwent repeated regroupings and dismemberments which led to a clarification of the dividing line of the roles between the official services. It is necessary thus for actions in collaboration between the various ministries to promulgate an inter-ministerial joint decree. For some extension agents, our Workshops of Promotion of Cooperation provided the first time to exchange ideas with the extension agents of the other ministries. One can quote as example of an inter-ministerial joint decree relating to the constitution, attributions, the organization and the operation of the Village Commissions of Terroir Management (hereinafter CVGT), of which proclamation was in February 2000, under the names of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and Water, Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Safety, Ministry of the Animal Resources, Ministry of the Economy and Finances.

⁷ Peanuts, karite, sesame

However, even if a joint decree is officially announced, the problems of absence of daily synergy in the field are important. In fact, on the basis of decree concerning the CVGT referred to above, the province of Bam took the orientation to set up the CVGT quickly on order of the administration, as a receptacle for the implementation of projects. The extension agents of the three ministries were under the control of the *Prefets* implied in the work of installation of the CVGT. However, one may have observed situations in which the people not having a sufficient comprehension of the CVGT, then the CVGT itself did not function. One may consider the following reasons:

- ① Work was to be carried out over a short duration, and the agents were to set up 10 CVGT in one week,
- ② The agents of the 3 ministries did not have experience of a mutual collaboration work
- ③ The number of appointed agents being relatively low, it did not have a support of the official services after the installation of the CVGT.

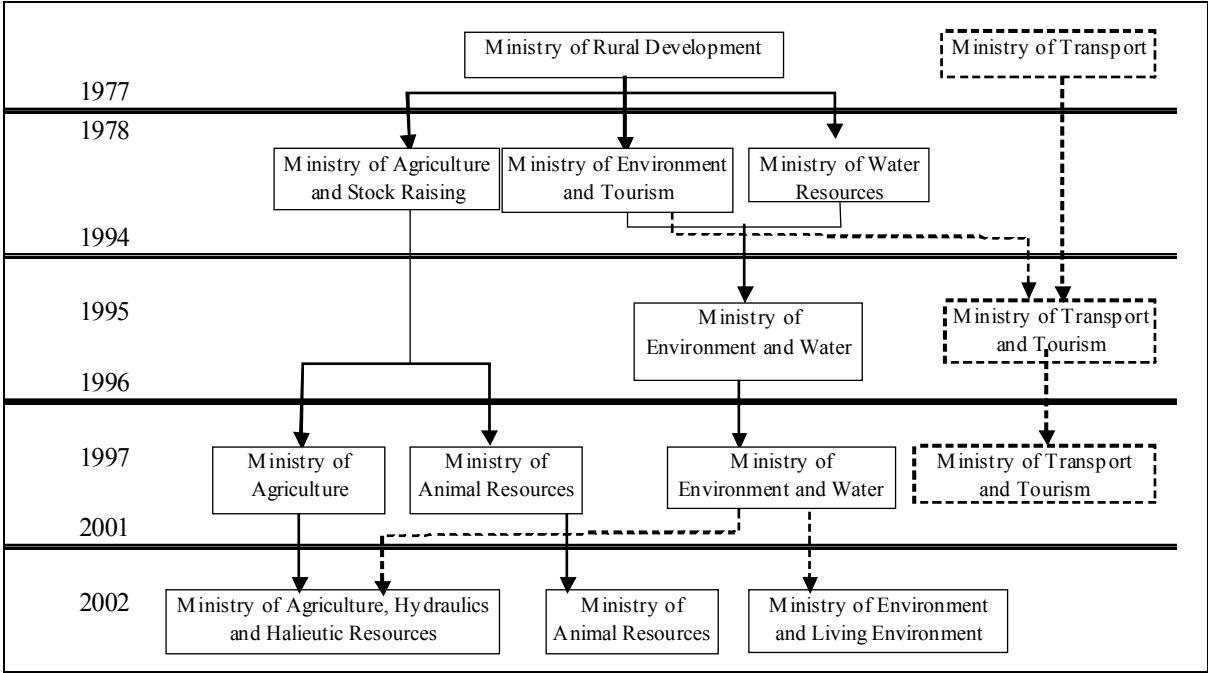


Figure 2.3.1 History of Abolition and Unification of Related Ministries

2.4.2 Status of Related Ministries

(1) Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH)

The Ministry of agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources was separated from the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-raising during the organizational reform of 1997, and the reform implemented in 2002 the sectors of hydraulics and halieutic resources were integrated to the said Ministry and is made of 6 technical general departments (to which regional departments belong) and 5 departments among which the Research and Planning Department (DEP), administrative-type public corporations, regional departments and provincial offices settled

under the control of the Secretary General of MAHRH.

As the implementing agencies of the National Program in the agricultural sector, Regional Departments of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources have been set up in the 13 regions into which the country has been divided and Provincial Offices of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources have been set up in 45 provinces.

Three departments have been set up in the Regional Departments and they in turn have been engaged in organizational development since the organizational reform in 2002. In fact, however, there are some offices that have no actual officials and do not function in accordance with the organizational regulations. This tendency is more obvious in the provincial offices.

(2) Ministry of Animal Resources

The Ministry for the Animal Resources was set up at the time of the reorganization of 1997 by the detachment of the sector of the animal resources of the Ministry for Agriculture and Stock-raising. It is composed of two general directions, of three directions including the Planning and Research Department, and directions regional and provincial offices placed under the authority of the Secretary-general. The decentralized services comprise, as for the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, the Regional Directions of the Animal Resources (DRRA) established in each of the 13 regions, and as their subordinate organizations, the Provincial offices of the Animal Resources (DPRA) in the 45 provinces of the country. Since the reorganization of 2002, the adjustment of the services is done gradually, but the organization is fragile in the two aspects of the personnel and the equipment. For example, in 2001, there were 7 directions, but their total personnel was only of 21 agents. The extension system is itself also confronted with the problem of the non-affected stations, and does not function always effectively, the actions being limited according to the personnel availability.

(3) Ministry of Environment and the Framework of Life

(Ministère de l' Environnement et du Cadre de Vie)

The *Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie* was set up in 2002 following the dismemberment of the Ministry of the Environment and of Water. Then following a new reorganization in January 2005, the ministry was re-established. The ministry consists of; the three general directions, four directions including the Management of the Studies and Planning, regional and provincial directions, the National School of National Forestry Commission placed under the authority of the Secretary-general, and two publicly-owned establishments with character administrative including the national Center of the Forest Seeds. The paramilitary body of National Forestry Commission which was under the Directorate-General on National Forestry Commission became an independent direction.

In this ministry the Management of Forestry (DF) of the Directorate-General of the Nature conservation (DGCN) is in charge of the sector of the forestry for the maintenance and the management of natural stock (flora and fauna). The decentralized services comprise, as same as the regional and provincial structures of the MAHRH, the Regional Directions of the

Environment and Living Environment (DRECV) in each of the 13 regions, and the Provincial offices of the Environment and the Framework of Life (DPECV) which are under the DRECV , in each of the 45 provinces.

The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environmental Management (SP/CONAGESE) was established in the Ministry of Environment and Water as an agency to discuss environmental considerations in the social, economic and cultural development processes with the primary aim of formulating the PANLCD.

After the formulation of PANLCD, however, there arose difficulties in securing the experts required to deal with issues over a wide range and there was criticism of the centralized coordination by the Ministry of Environment and Water of the regional development in which several Ministries are involved. At present, CONAGESE has been reorganized as the National Committee for Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD) and is only responsible for coordination among General Departments under the Ministry of Environment and Framework of Life.

(4) Ministry for the Economy and Development

The role of the Ministry of Economy and Development is as a coordinating agency for the implementation of projects. It acts as the secretariat for the Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP) and Provincial Committee for National Land Development (CPAT) as the coordinative contact for regional projects such as the National Program of Terroir Management II (PNGT II).

1) Provincial Committee of National Land Development (CPAT)

The RAF stipulates that a Committee of National Land Development shall be established at national, regional and provincial levels.

In the Sahel Region, a M/P at regional level has been formulated and the environment for assessing development projects has been improved. The Provincial Committee of National Land Development (CPAT) holds regular meetings once every 3 months to make assessments and approve development project plans and coordinate the projects. However, coordination of the projects involves evaluation whether the projects are inconsistent with or duplicate existing laws or regulations, the M/P for regional or provincial development, or any other preceding development projects, and is not directly involved in coordination at the stage of implementing the projects according to the project plans.

In the province of Sanmatenga (Middle north) the CPAT validated 147 village development plan (PDV) between 2004 and 2005.

It is necessary that the village development plans established with the support of the UCADR and to be examined by the CPAT and that the coordination of their financing also by the CPAT.

2) Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP)

The Provincial Governor is authorized to establish the Provisional Technical Conference (CCTP) as an agency to technically aid the Governor under the government ordinance relating to the application procedure of RAF (Law concerning Reorganization of Land and Agricultural Land). There is no agency with such a coordinating function at Canton level. The main role of the CCTP is to assess the development project plans and coordinate the development projects within the Province. Its organization differs slightly by Province, but normally, the Provincial Governor is assigned as Chairman and the Director of the Regional Economy and Development Department as Permanent Secretary General, and the other members are the Canton Governors, Directors of the Provincial Offices of each Ministry and the representatives of related projects, organizations and rural organizations. The Regional Economy and Development Department also functions as the permanent secretariat of the CCTP of each Province under its control.

The specific activities of the CCTP include holding the regular general assembly twice a year (as prescribed), as well as assessment of rural development programs and coordination in raising the funds required to implement the development programs after planning them.

PNGT II covers the entire country. Financial and technical assistance is provided for the activities conducted under PNGT II and many training programs and workshops are held in the Provinces in which CCTP have been organized and are active. However, it cannot be said that the National Program is functioning well, because it is not easy to secure the funds necessary for such activities.

For instance, the activities conducted in 2003 in each Province in the Middle-North Region were limited to holding three general assemblies. In Bam Province, the CCTP was set up in 1999, but it is so sluggish that the first General Assembly in 2003 had on its agenda the subjects of revitalization of the CCTP and securing of financial sources. The CCTP in the Middle-North Region is conducting an inventory study to comprehensively monitor the on-going development projects in the region. However, Bam Province and Sanmatenga province completed the inventory.

2.2.3 Experiment and Research Organizations

As experiment of research organizations and related to the activities of agricultural production, there is the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA), the National Office of the Soil (BUNASOLS), and the National Center of Forest Seeds (CNSF).

(1) the Institute of the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)

The INERA is a national institute established in 1988 for research concerning the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities and the natural stock management.

Until 2001, within the framework of the National Program of Development of the Agricultural Services (PNDSA II) were held of the monthly workshops and of the transfers of technique and the exchanges of intraining were operated with the extension agents. For these workshops, the researchers of the INERA went each month in the areas, and communicated information with the

specialized technicians (TS) of the provinces of the area, had exchanges with them, and undertook terrain surveys. This system allowed the techniques developed by the INERA to be transmitted to the TS, then with the people, while passing through the Chiefs of ZAT and Chiefs of UAT. The researchers of the INERA could thus take into account the ideas expressed by the ground in their research, but since 2002, these workshops are not held any more, fault of financial means.

The INERA supports the agricultural development as an institute of research, by compiling charts of proposals for the culture and of the results of research for the extension agents, in relation to the projects of the Ministry for Agriculture and/or PNGT etc on the basis of the analyzes of grounds, the establishment of pedological charts and results of the analyzes of the soils.

(2) the National Office of Soil (BUNASOLS)

Founded in 1982, the BUNASOLS is a publicly-owned establishment in administrative matter depend on the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources. Just like the INERA, it sends if it is asked to him specialists in the regional directions, and it happens that they form the extension agents of these regional directions, but that is not done systematically.

It delegates teachers in the schools of agricultural technical training and in the universities of Ouagadougou and Dioulasso Sore, and thus contributes to the reinforcement of the capacities of the new extension agents through courses on pedology, the cartography, the experiments of analysis of the grounds, etc

Currently, its activities are mainly the establishment of the charts of distribution of the grounds and the commissioned analyzes of grounds, and, in collaboration with the Management of the vegetable production of the Ministry for Agriculture, and INERA etc, it carries out studies on surfaces of degradation/erosion of the grounds like on the measurements of conservation of water and the arable lands and the agricultural techniques adapted depending on the state of reduction in agricultural surfaces.

(3) the National Center of the Forest Seeds (CNSF)

The CNSF was created in 1983, and it aims to contribute to a sustainable management of the environment through activities of production, seeks, and extension relating to the forest seeds. For that, it provides to the producers seedlings, to NGO, etc of the seeds of excellent genetic and biological quality. Its principal activities are: ① production of seeds, ② the extension of the assets of research on seed-bearer production, and ③ research to cure the problems of the seed-bearer production.

(4) the impeding factors

① The INERA and the BUNASOLS as higher indicated, fault of financial means, do not hold of regular workshops intended for the extension agents. In the current state, according to the needs

for NGO, they pass from the protocols of collaboration and give technical trainings on quite precise points.

② In addition, the extension agents in agriculture, breeding and forestry, if they have requests coming from the villages of which they are in load, make a request with their superiors and obtain the means of displacement for that (motor bike, fuel). Then they go in the villages and give their technical support. It is frequent that on this occasion one announces request to them concerning another field that theirs, but because of the vertical character of the system, it does not have there synergy.

③ As since 2002 the extension agents do not have any more access to the new assets developed by research, the quality of their service towards the peoples feels some insofar as “the agent of extension have an insufficient technical level” and where “their capacities as regards sensitizing are insufficient”.

④ For the system of promotion of the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, of the integrated technical capabilities and the capacities as regards sensitizing at the extension agents in agriculture, breeding and forestry are essential, but there is no framework for workshops, technical meetings of exchanges, etc

2.4.4 The extension system

(1) the agricultural extension system

The Regional Directions of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources have six sections capped by the Engineering department. One of them is the Section of Support the Council in the Rural World (SAC/MR) which is in charge of the support for agricultural technical extension. The SACMR., through the heads of department training and extension and the Technicians Specialized who belong to the provincial directions, exerts a support for the framing and the extension of the agricultural techniques near the Zones of Agricultural Support (ZAT) located at the departmental level and of the Units of Agricultural Animation (UAT) which cover a certain number of villages, these two structures depending on the provincial directions. (figure 2.4.2)

The TS (specialized technicians) are technicians in 4 fields:

- ① conservation and rehabilitation of the grounds,
- ② training of the country organizations,
- ③ market-gardening productions
- ④ food techniques,

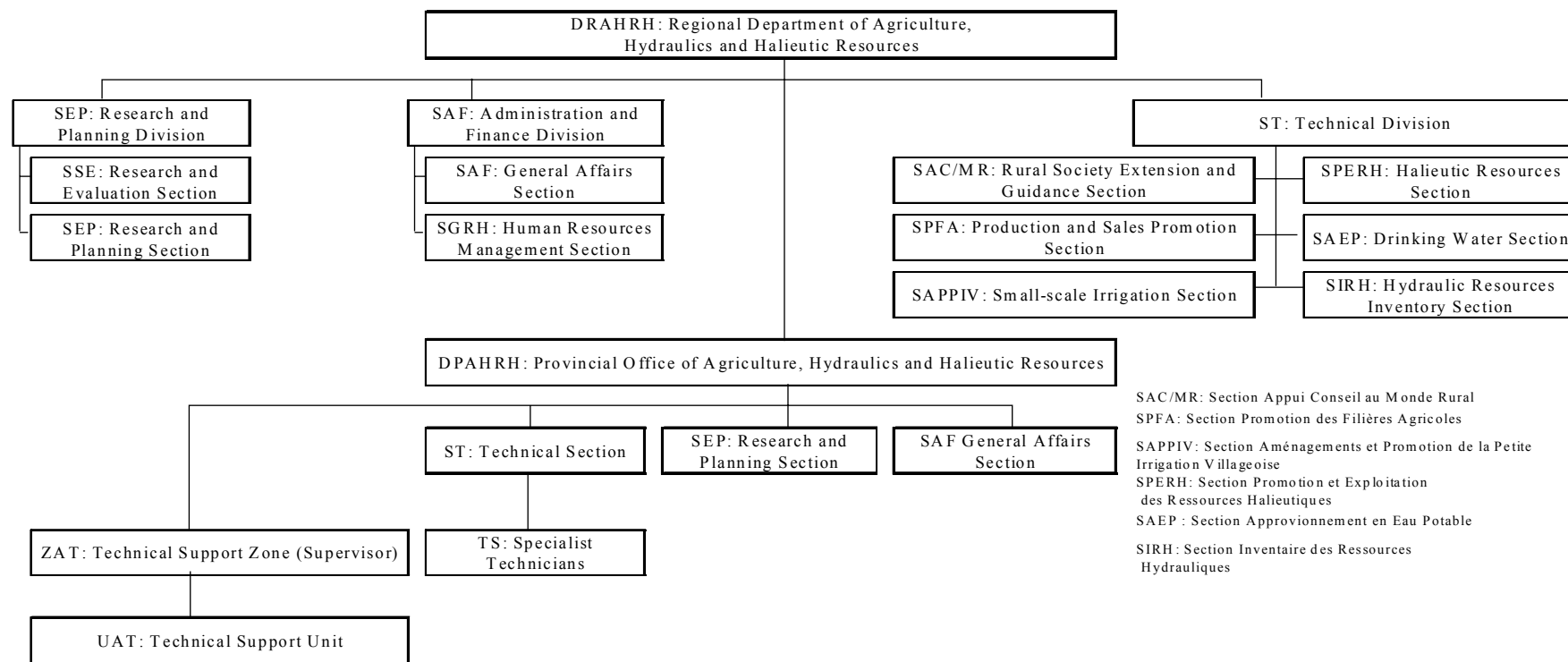
However there is a lack of agents due to the absence of human resources.

The extension agents affected in the ZAT and the UAT are called Chefs ZAT and Chief of UAT, and they take actions of support for extension and the agricultural technical framing near the people.

The Chiefs of ZAT and Chiefs of UAT are from an institutional point of view a structure on double level, but, in the facts, because of the lack of agents, Chiefs ZAT cumulate their often functions with those of Chief of UAT. However, because of the problem of the means of

displacement, the activity of support is limited to the villages in which they live, and with many villages are not covered by their technical guidance.

Figure 2.4.1 Regional Organization Chart of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources



Organizationally, TS contains the following four (4) sectors.
 TS/DRS: Conservation and Restoration of Soil
 TS/OP: Rural Organization
 TS/PV: Vegetable Production
 TS/TA: Food Technology

The number of the extension agents was tiny room under the effect of the programs of structural adjustment, the double structure of the ZAT and UAT tends to be erased, and a reorganization is considered. However, it results from it that the zones of cover of the extension agents tend to extend and that they have more loads to fill. (figure 2.3.3)

1) missions of the Extension agents

They are the Chiefs of UAT who exert a direct framing near the peoples. The majority of them create working groups in the villages, carry out demonstrations, or pass in each exploitation. Chief of ZAT caps several UAT and controls the work of the chiefs of UAT.

All chiefs ZAT and UAT go once a month to the provincial direction of which they depend, submit their report/ratio, and profit from the councils of the executives of the direction.

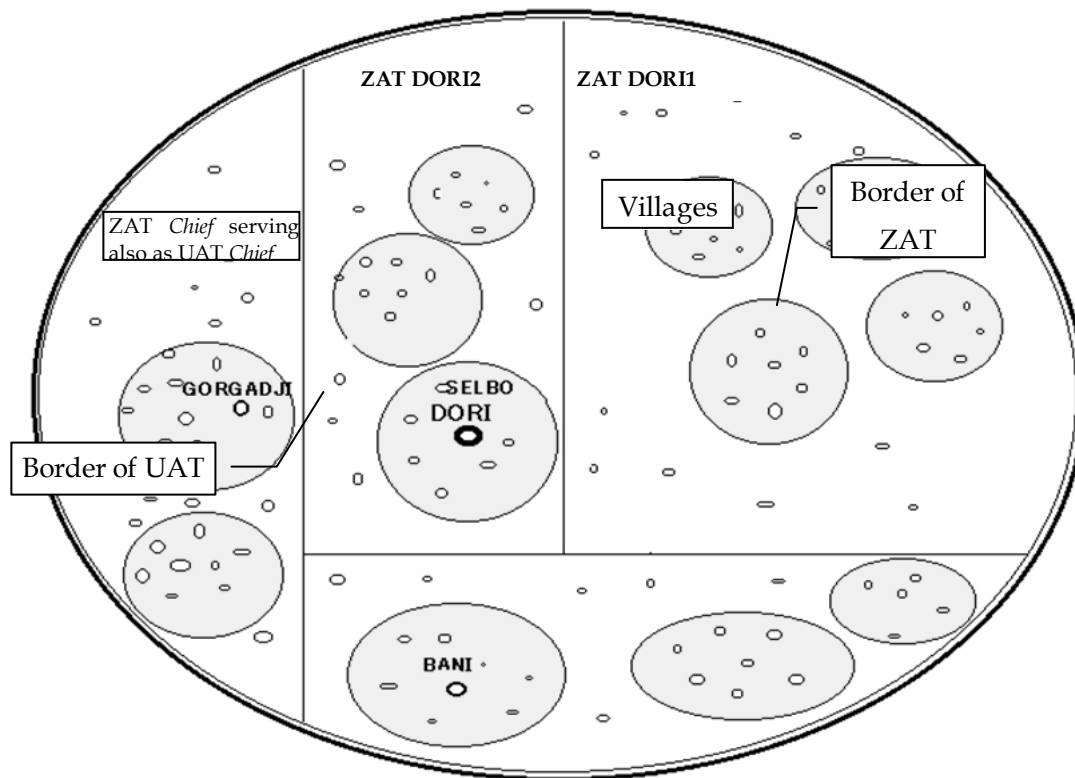
2) Alleviation actions of land degradation

The Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Resources Halieutics recommends actions of conservation and improvement of the fertility of the grounds of the arable lands as measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil. Among the topics of extension in connection with the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, there is also the contribution of manure, the rock phosphate contribution, and of antiérosives measurements such as the zaï, the small floodbanks hones etc of them are quoted in priority.

Today, the degree of perception of the need for the composting and the protection of the grounds is high, and a campaign for example is developed on the basis of order in Council to make 200,000 pits dunghills in the whole of the country. Moreover measurements of fertilization using rock phosphate extracted in Burkina Faso are encouraged. However, composting requires work to gather the animal manure and the vegetable residues, the contribution of water is difficult in dry season, the access to phosphate is problematic, and the diffusion of composting did not reach the whole of the country.

The antiérosives measures of fight for their part are taken by many NGO and projects, with the peoples. In particular, in the Northern Center, of the glacis could be recovered for the culture thanks to the stone small floodbanks, the zaï, and the half the moons. The cases where one again could cultivate cereals are not rare.

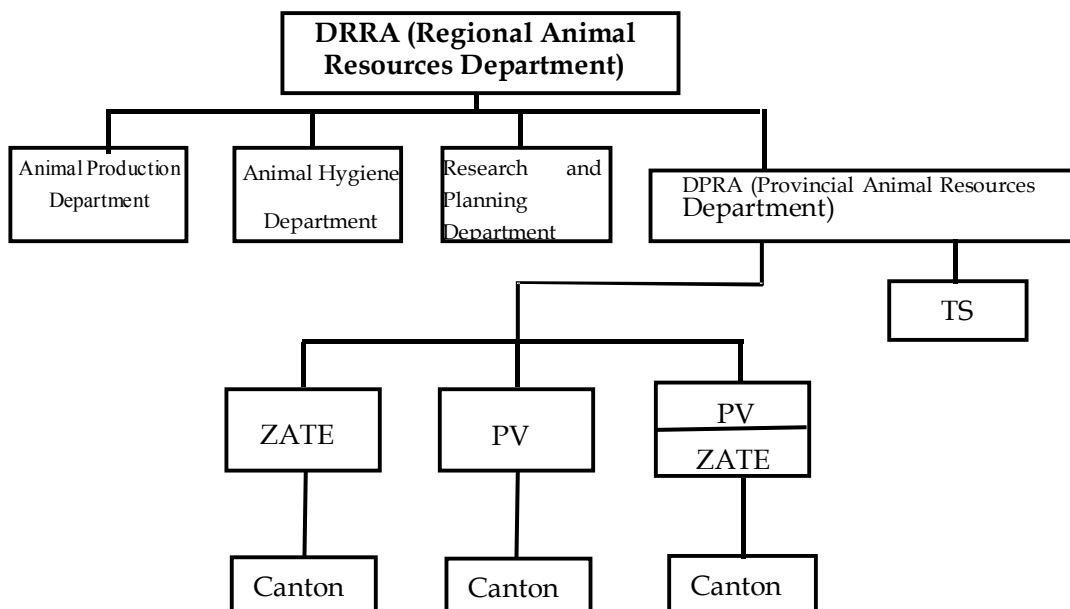
**Figure 2.4.2. Model Chart of the Agricultural Extension System
(Example of Seno Province)**



(2) the system of extension in breeding

The structure in connection with extension is the Management of Extension at the national level, and the level decentralized the Technicians Specialized (TS) in livestock production affected in the provincial directions, and the chiefs of Technical Zone of Support in Breeding (ZATE), However it almost does not have there really affected TS. Moreover, in the departments, chiefs of veterinary station (statement) in charge of animal health are in theory affected, but in the facts, there is generally an agent by department, which cumulates the functions of Chief of ZATE and chief statement. This is why it is not rare that chiefs statement have activities of extension such as the support for the producers, and that Chiefs ZATE practice vaccinations. There are in the whole of the country 100 posts of chief statement and 300 posts of Chief of ZATE, but only 200 stations in all are provided. That wants to say that a many departments do not have an affected agent and that it is frequent that a Chief of ZATE or chief statement covers several departments.

Figure 2.4.3 Stock-raising extension system



1) tasks of the extension agents

The ordinary tasks of Chiefs of ZATE are the trainings, in particular with the fattening ovine, and concretely, they frame the peoples as regards methods of fattening, content of fodder, déparasitage, follow-up of fattening etc

Chiefs statement are in charge of vaccination. There are essential vaccinations and vaccinations with the request which are both catches of load by the stockbreeders, but the access to the vaccines for essential vaccinations is ensured by the Management of the Veterinary Services, which sells them at fixed price thanks to a governmental subsidy.

Essential vaccinations differ each year according to the bovine epidemiologic situation, but these last years, were indicated inter alia the bovine contagious péripneumonie, the rage, the disease of New Castel, the cattle plague.

2) Actions of fight against the impoverishment of the soil

As measurements of fight against the overgrazing, which are in direct connection with the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, the Ministry for the Animal Resources implements the following actions with the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutics Resources, and the Ministry of the Environment and the Framework of Life.

The fight against overgrazing is divided into two large components which are a) the actions about the systems of breeding, and b) the management of the pastures.

The actions as regards systems of breeding consist in carrying out publicity campaigns on:

- a) the systems of intensive breeding,
- b) the fight against the damage of the animals,
- c) fattening ovine in sheep-fold,
- d) supply of fodder (fodder crops, cut of natural fodder), and
- e) to frame the stockbreeders so that they supervise the herds, that they are not fixed on the courses, and that they move.

The actions for the management of the pastures are:

- a) to carry out settings defend some to restore the vegetation,
- b) Sowing of fodder plants such as the andropogon,
- c) Adjustment of pastoral points of water and corridors of passage.

For the fight against the overgrazing, the MRA requires of the Ministry Agriculture, Hydraulics and Resources Halieutics to contain the extension of the grounds cultivated (which is done with depend on the pastures) through the promotion of the intensive agriculture, and entrusts to the Ministry of the Environment and Framework of Life to prohibit the access of the animals in the protected forests and, if there are many animals to pass from conventions for the passage in the classified forests (conventions between the ministry and the peoples).

Measurements against the overgrazing in the zone of the study present the following characteristics according to areas':

In the Middle-North, there is little extension in surface. The pastures are arranged in limited surfaces, the animals are put in grazing ground in improved pastures, and are brought back then to the village.

On the other hand, to the Sahel, are carried out to installation in the zones of pastures of villages of stockbreeders and of points of water, etc the actions of extension near the nomads are another characteristic of the Sahel. It consist of:

- a) after study of their mode of transhumance, of the extension campaigns in the zones covered by the agents, during the period when the nomads station there (from July to September)
- b) transmission of information by radiophonic extension campaigns.

These measures are taken in the Middle-North within the framework of projects of support such as the PDL/S or the PATECORE.

3) Complementary activities for extension system

In the field of stock raising, the “New Approach to the Stock-Raising Extension System” was formulated in 2002 to complement the weak extension system. This attempt was aimed at improving the conventional procedure of implementing projects at the initiative of the administrative authority, and seeking the active participation of residents in all the processes of planning, implementation and assessment of projects. As for the content of the projects, a bottom-up approach is adopted in order to meet residents’ needs. In addition, it has also been proposed that the extension activities undertaken by the administration (agents) be opened to private veterinarians, consultants and NGOs. This approach is still in the trial stage and is not enforced in practice.

Innovative aspects include: ① extension activities (producer support services) traditionally conducted by the administrative authority have been opened up to the private sector and the principle of competition between agents and private sector has been introduced; and ② the producers share part of the costs in order to receive producer support from the administrative authority. At the present time, the balance of the producers’ share will be borne by the Projet Appui au développement rurale sustainable that is expected to be the successor to the PNDSA project (after deduction of the contribution of the recipients).

(3) the system of extension in forestry

It is the Service of Extension of the forest Techniques (SVTF) which was in charge at the central level of work in connection with extension. However, since the reorganization of 2005, it is not certain that this work ensured by this structure was continued. In addition, the forest national policy (instituted in 1995) determines the objectives as regards forestry below, and the participative approach is taken into account in the strategy of implementation, but the contents of extension are not clearly mentioned.

- ① Correction of the imbalance of supply and demand out of wood (wood of heating, drink service) and in food and medicinal forest products
- ② Restoration of the zones devastated in the classified and protected zones
- ③ Training and development of the rural areas by the delimitation and the development of the forests on inter-village land.

It is currently, the service of village forestry which ensures the missions of the sector of extension. For these reasons, it does not have there in the decentralized services of service specialized in extension, and in fact, there is no coherent device of extension.

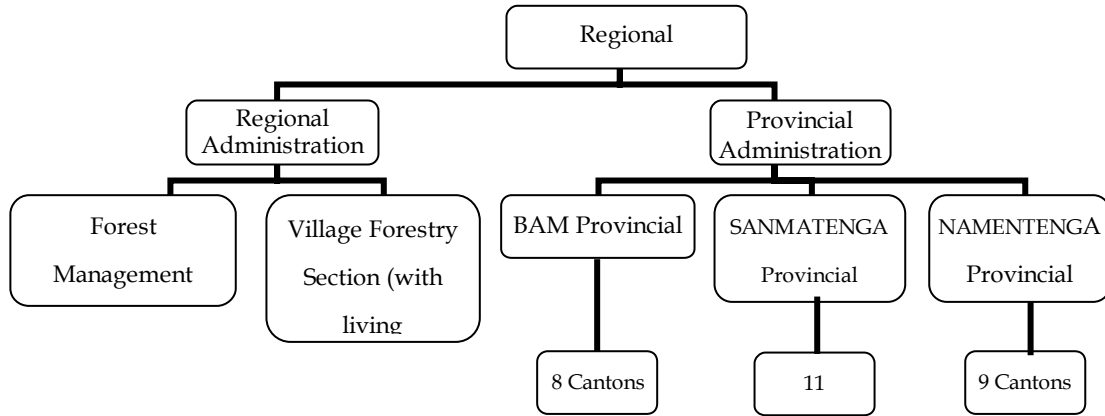
On the village level, those are the forest agents affected in the provinces or the departments

which assume the responsibility for extension. However, the work of the forest agents affected in the departments consists mainly of sensitizing, training and technical extension near the wood producers of heating, resources halieutics and animal resources, delivery of all kinds of license to the producers, regulation of the development of the protected forests, etc. Parallel to their role of sensitizing/extension as regards forestry and environmental protection, they play also that of police force of the forest by repressing the illegal cuts and the poaching. At the time of the investigations by interviews near the peoples, certain village the forest agents like repressive agents perceive, say that they did not have contacts with them as regards sensitizing or extension, and that they avoid them as much as possible.

It is desirable that the forest agents play a part of participative promotion of the forest stock management, but one cannot say that they have sufficient experience and technical capabilities to carry on activities of extension and sensitizing, nor which they control sufficiently the techniques of information and data acquisition on the ground as regards forest resources. One can say that the comprehension of extension in forestry, and more still the organisational device for the activities of extension, are fragile.

There are 31 agents in the Northern Center and 36 agents in the Sahel (technicians and administrative). Among them, the forest agents which work on the level of the departments are 19 in the Northern Center and 23 in the Sahel, and if a simple calculation is made, these agents on average cover more than 30 villages each one.

Figure 2.4.4 The system in the Middle-North Regional Department is shown as an example in the figure.



(4) State of the agents assignments

One will find in table 2.3.1 the state of the assignments of the agents of the provincial directions, and the extension agents, etc in the zone of the study.

The extension agents in agriculture cover on average with 5 to 20 villages, the forest agents some 30 villages, and the extension agents in breeding from 20 to 40 villages.

If one considers in particular the number of villages covered in the zone of the study by the extension agents in agriculture which are the central axis of extension, in the majority of the provinces, they cover each one more than 10 villages. If it is considered that an agent of extension can approximately carry out an effective framing only for 4 to 6 villages, one will include/understand at which point the number of extension agents is insufficient.

Table 2.3.1. Assignment of staff and agents of Provincial Offices in the Study Area

(As of January 2003)

Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources

REGION	PROVINCE	STAFF		ZAT		UAT		Can ton	Villa ge	*2
			Tech		*1		Vaca ncies			
Middle- North	BAM	7	5	7	7	7	0	9	241	17
	SANMATENGA	6	5	7(8)	5	13	3	11	317	19
	NAMENTENGA	5	4	6	5	12	1	8	158	9
Sahel	SENO	5	4	2(3)	0	10	2	6	200	17
	YAGHA	4	3	3	3	5	2	6	108	14
	SOUM	34	33	6	2	24	3	9	159	5
	OUDALAN	14	13	3	3	5	2	5	155	19

Tech: Technical staff (excl. Office Chief)

*1: The number of *Chief of ZATs* serving as *Chief of UATs* *2: The number of villages per agent (estimated)

Ministry of Animal Resources

REGION	PROVINCE	STAFF		ZATE	PV
			Tech		
Middle- North	BAM	1	0	4	5
	SANMATENGA	4	3	5	3
	NAMENTENGA	3	2	8	3
Sahel	SENO	2	1	5	2
	YAGHA	3	1	2	3
	SOUM	9	8	8	3(9)
	OUDALAN	7	6	2	3

Tech: Technical staff members (excl. Office Chief)

PV: Poste Vétérinaires (veterinary group)

Ministry of Environment and Living Environment

REGION	PROVINCE	STAFF		SDECV	PF
			Tech		
Middle-North	BAM	2	1	6	0
	SANMATENGA	4	3	9	1
	NAMENTENGA	2	1	4	0
Sahel	SENO	1	0	6	0
	YAGHA	1	0	5	0
	SOUM	3	2	7	0
	OUDALAN	6	5	5	0

Tech: Technical staff members (excl. Office Chief)

SDECV: Service Département aux de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie

PF : Poste Forestier (Forest agent group)

※The figures in () in each table denote the number of posts, and the numbers of cantons and villages are indicated as of January 2003 by the Agricultural Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources.

(5) Reduction of agents

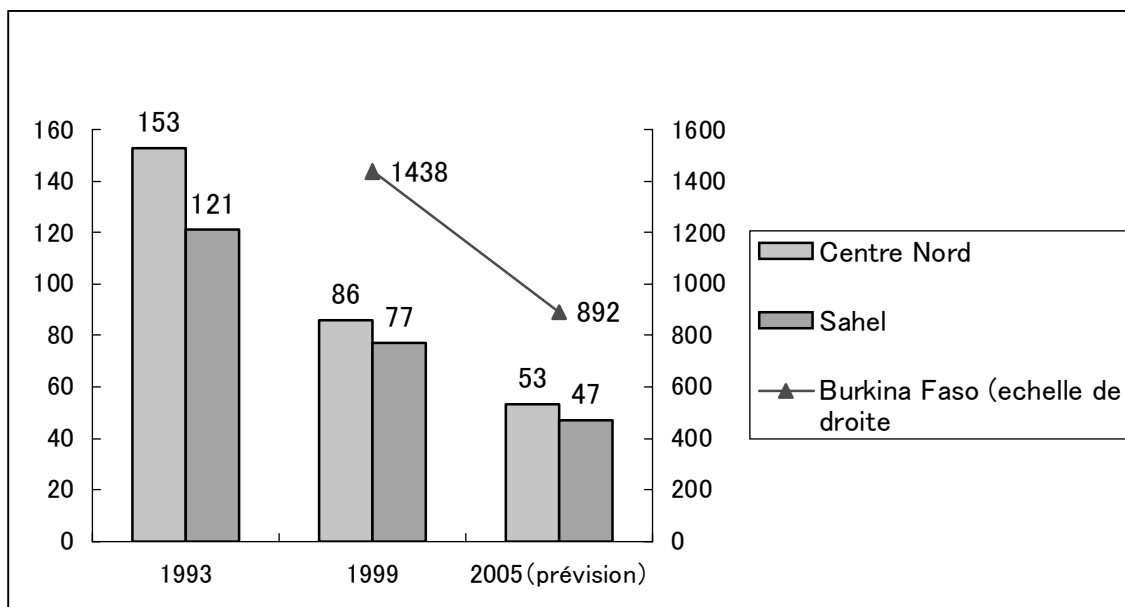
At present, the number of agents is decreasing in the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources as a result of the structural reform program. The state of reduction is as follows:

- ①Employment of new agents was terminated in 1993 and thereafter, the number of agents decreased substantially because of age, death and retirement.
- ②A survey of the state of reduction among public officials was made in 1999 focusing on the agents. There were 1,438 agents nationwide under the control of the Extension, Research and Development Section of the Agricultural Extension Department in the former Ministry of Agriculture. In the Study Area, 67 agents in the Middle-North Region and 44 agents in the Sahel Region have retired since 1993. As the result, the number of agents in each of these Regions fell to 86 and 77 respectively.
- ③If no new agents are employed for the period from 2000 to 2005, it is estimated that the number of agents will fall 38% (546 agents) to 892 in 2005, and the average age of the agents will be 46.
- ④The Agricultural Extension Department employed 18 agricultural technicians for small-scale irrigation on single-year contracts (renewable) in 2001. The technicians include graduates from vocational training schools and technicians trained by NGOs,

consultants and the Agricultural Extension Department.

⑤20 agents were employed for technical guidance in irrigation in 2002.

Figure 2.4.6. Shift in the number of agricultural extension agents



In the stock-raising field, as described above, the Chief of ZATEs in most Cantons double as PV Chiefs and in practice conduct both extension and quarantine activities because of the shortage of personnel. However, there was no new employment of public officials until 2000 after being terminated in 1993 in the era of the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock Raising. It was resumed in 2001, but only 30 officials were employed each year, and this was not enough to make up for the decrease due to retirement and death. This trend toward reduction of agents is expected to continue in future. In a trial estimation, 38% of the agents will have retired by 2005, resulting in a yet more serious shortage of agents.

Since employment is controlled by the national authority, there is no employment that takes into consideration local characteristics such as, for example, assignment of agents proficient in the Foulfoulde language to the Sahel Region.

(6) State of activities of extension agents

1) Roles as a channel between the administrative offices and people

The agents are positioned at the forefront of the local organizations in each technical agency and they conduct dialog and exchange of information with local residents through their technical extension activities. In the implementation of agricultural, pastoral and sylvicultural development projects, they are in a position to play the role of mediator with

residents as the contact point of the administration. They not only provide guidance in various techniques to residents, but also play a role in monitoring residents' intentions with regard to production activities and on-site conditions and reporting the results to the regional organizations.

In the present circumstances, however, there is not only a shortage of agents as described above, but often the assigned agents or forest agents cannot understand the main languages in the areas where they work (for example, Foulfoulde in the Sahel Region), resulting in difficulties in communication with residents. In this case, the agents cannot serve as the administrative contact or ascertain the actual conditions of the villages.

On the other hand, if residents want to request the administration for support, it is not clear what agency or whom they should contact to realize their request. Therefore, the agents are also required to serve as contacts for the support of residents.

2) Transportation means and project dependency

The means and cost of transportation for agents to go round the villages and provide guidance are also limited.

Until 2001, agents were supplied with motorcycles under the National Program for Agricultural Activity Development Phase 2 (PNDSA II) by the World Bank (IBRD). In addition, each *Chief of UAT* was paid 35,000FCFA⁸ per month as an allowance, which was later reduced to 12,500FCFA per month. In June 2003, PNDSA II ended and payment of the allowance was also stopped. In these circumstances, it is difficult for agricultural agents to go round the villages to give guidance. Instead, the agents provide technical guidance whenever farmers visit them.

As described above, the project implementers have given pays to agents, but the agents have lost their consciousness of the original significance of the rural development projects that are implemented for the sake of their villages or residents. They have been apt to participate in implementation of the projects for getting pays.

3) Extension tools

Agents undertake activities for technical guidance and extension based on the knowledge and experience that they have acquired from the textbooks used in their technical colleges or schools or from participating in the seminars provided in various projects by donors. However, existing textbooks contain old or obsolete techniques or are inappropriate to their areas, so they are not widely used at agent level.

⁸ The exchange rate as standard is: leuro = 655.957FCFA \approx 131.52 yen (as of February 1, 2004)

Furthermore, the departments or sections that are responsible for technical extension are required to have audiovisual equipment such as video units, which they are not provided with. If the agents provide technical guidance to residents who have insufficient technical knowledge or lack literacy in their mother language, this is also an obstacle to conducting effective extension activities.

7) Agents' ability enhancement program

The training required for enhancing agents' abilities consists of a technical course and a course in fostering their ability to enlighten residents, the leading methodology adopted in recent years.

In the past, agents' activities have been aimed mainly at extending and providing guidance in techniques in accordance with policies advocated by the national government, and technical training has been provided by each Ministry. However, the importance of bottom-up development, in which residents participate in projects on their own initiative, has been recognized in recent years and agents need to have the ability to enlighten and organize residents. At present, however, agents have little opportunity to receive training in such methodology and there is little recognition that such ability is required for agents.

1) Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (DRAHRH)

At present, opportunities for enhancing the technical ability of agents are afforded by ① monthly briefing sessions at provincial office level and ② technical training provided by each project for which DRAHRH is responsible.

In the meetings in ①, staff members of the Provincial Office and agents including UAT and *Chief of ZATs* gather to exchange information and opinions on technical and organizational issues. A number of TS have been posted to Provincial Offices and they also offer technical advice to ZAT and *Chief of UATs*. These meetings are briefing sessions, but they contribute to enhancing the technical ability of agents.

The training in ② is planned and carried out project by project, so it is limited to the agents or staff members of regional departments and provincial offices that are involved in the project in question. The training is often conducted for one to two weeks before the start of the project. Some projects plan training courses outside Burkina Faso, but the participants in such training courses are disproportionately staff members from national and regional agencies, so the results of the training rarely contribute to technical extension in the field.

2) Regional Department of Animal Resources (DRRA)

The training of agents is undertaken by specialist technicians (TS) posted to each Provincial Office. The training is conducted on themes based on the demands of agents and the latest research results in experimental and research institutes. In short, the flow of technical extension is from experimental and research institutes → TS → agents → producers.

Important themes for extension differ from region to region, so the contents and frequency of training courses also vary depending on the respective Regional Department.

Monthly technical review workshops were held until 2000 to provide a regular opportunity for enhancing the technical ability of agents, but no workshops are held at present because of budget shortages. Training is provided sporadically with support from the project side.

3) Regional Department of Environment and Living Environment (DRECV)

Regional Environment and Forest Departments (DREEF) provide training and education for their staff members (forest agents) and residents every year, but the training programs are often conducted jointly with projects undertaken by other donors due to lack of financial resources in the regional departments. Therefore, the opportunity for forest agents to receive training depends on the number of forestry-related projects implemented.

In such training, the role of each Regional Department is to take overall responsibility for the training, while the number of participants and the content of the training program are determined on the project side that planned the training.

The actual number of participants and the main content of training courses for on-site forest agents from Regional Environment and Forest Departments in both the Middle-North Region and the Sahel Region in 2000 and 2001 are shown in Table 2.3.2.

Table 2.3.2 Participation in Training Courses by Forest Agents from Regional Environment and Forest Departments

Region	Total number of participants		Donor	Content
	2000	2001		
Middle-North	-	34	PS-CES/AGF ⁹ , PSB-GTZ, PSB-DANIDA, etc.	Introduction of PRA method, budget management, mother tree management, clay pot manufacture/planting techniques
Sahel	44	73		

Note: Data for the Middle-North Region Environment and Forest Department in 2000 was not available.

4) Measures for enhancement of agents' ability by experiment and research institutes

(a) Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)

The Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA) currently provides training only when requested to do so by the project or NGO. Since the end of the PNDSA II, for lack of funds, the INERA does not organize any more regular trainings for extension agents.

(b) National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS)

Like INERA, the National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS) sometimes dispatches its researchers to Regional Departments at their request to provide training for the agents in their jurisdiction, but this is not provided on a regular basis.

(c) National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF)

The National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF) provides technical training for residents and forest agents. Technicians from the Education and Extension Department of CNSF are in charge of the technical training that is conducted every year.

The content of the training program is not limited to the production and control of seeds, but covers a wide range including planting techniques and clay pot manufacture.

In order to implement the training program at regional level, CNSF has set up 4 Regional Forest Seeds Sub-centers as regional branches around the country. The main activities of

⁹ Special Program for Central Plateau Soil/Water Conservation and Agro-forestry

the Sub-centers are technical training of seedling producers and technical advice to on-site forest agents in cooperation with Regional Environment and Forest Departments. Sub-centers have been set up in Kaya and Dori in the Study Area.

Table 2.3.3 Content of CNSF Technical Training (Actual data for 2001)

Region	Participants	Content	Place	No. of People	Donor
Sahel	Residents	Re-training in seed/seedling production techniques	Dori	52	PGRN-SY
	Residents	- ditto -	Sebba	52	
Middle-North	Forest agents	Clay pot manufacture/ planting techniques	Kaya	14	PS-CES/AGF
	Residents	-ditto-	Kaya	16	

2.4.5 Impeding factors

- ① To carry out an effective fight against the turning into a desert, one needs a coherent step at the national level. However, at the present time, agriculture, the breeding, and the forestry are separate in 3 different ministries, and the extension agents etc act each one on their side while conforming to the orientations of their ministry. In the goal to integrate, to coordinate and of synergiser their actions, the Ministry for the Economy and Development set up at the provincial level of the structures such as the CCTP and the CPAT, but in consequence of problems, in particular of financing, it is difficult to say that these structures function adequately. Moreover these structures are not in measurement to contribute to synergy and coordination at the departmental level.
- ② The Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Resources Halieutics was restructured following the rehandling, but in consequence of budgetary problems, certain stations are not provided, and the adjustment of the system in order to ensure the service the peoples while passing by the private sector is late. For these reasons, the peoples do not profit sufficient the engineering department which they hope for.
- ③ Because of the problem of the language used for extension, and of the problem of the lack of agents, the extension agents are not able to fully assume the role of counter of reception of the peoples.
- ④ Even if they are insufficient, there are motor bikes, but the fuel is not dealt with.
- ⑤ The tools for extension (manual, audio-visual material, etc) insufficient, and that are made barrier to the effectiveness of the actions of extension.
- ⑥ It is frequent that the extension agents are in charge of the implementation of projects implemented with the support of donors or NGO, but often, they attach importance only to the premiums poured by the project and do not include/understand the true significance of the project.

- ⑦ Until now, the projects of development of downward approach, and were carried out under the control of the official services. Therefore the extension agents have an insufficient perception of the importance of sensitizing and organization of the peoples for a sustainable rural development.
- ⑧ The technical trainings are not organized regularly, and one cannot say that the extension agents have sufficient technical capabilities.
- ⑨ The institutes of research are to be considered structures which carry out research on the technical problems, and of common research with other countries. However, they do not have to know to make as regards techniques adapted to the peoples and of methods of extension. It is necessary to arrange methods of extension.

2.4.6 Residents and Agricultural Organizations

(1) Residents' Awareness and Ability

Many projects have been implemented in Burkina Faso in the past. The methodology of implementing these projects has changed in recent years from a top-down system, in which the national government takes the initiative in planning and implementing projects, to a bottom-up system based on the participation of residents. To demonstrate the effectiveness of projects in a sustainable manner using the bottom-up system, residents' awareness must be changed and their abilities enhanced with regard to the following points .

1) Willingness to participate in development projects

Residents as well as the administration have been accustomed to top-down type development projects for many years. Residents thought that rural development projects for their benefit should be implemented by the government or aid agencies rather than by themselves and their general attitude was to wait for external aid. As an extreme example, when a resident of a certain village was requested to distribute copies of a development M/P prepared in the process of establishing a CVGT (Terroir Management Committee), he replied that the copies would be used "to seek aid by showing the plan to aid agencies".

2)Approach to consensus building

Rural development projects implemented in villages as measures to alleviate land degradation through appropriate management and use of resources should be for the general benefit of all the residents and should encourage consensus building without profiting only some of the residents or organizations in the village. Efforts to organize residents in order to gather all their opinions and form a consensus in the villages are gradually being promoted in the form of establishing CVGTs based on PNGT or other programs, but the results, including extension to other villages, are still inadequate.

3) Communication among residents

In the villages in the Study Area, there exist many disparities, including complicated differences in historical background (such as bondage), discord between permanent residents and nomads, differences between vocational groups and between men and women based on traditional values. To resolve these disparities and gather all their opinions in order to achieve better communication among residents, it is important to enhance their organizational abilities and improve their literacy. However, few villages have taken measures to enhance these abilities.

4) Facility management ability

There are cases in which the facilities granted in development projects require operation and maintenance beyond residents' ability. Cases vary, with some where the residents' side desire facilities requiring management techniques beyond their abilities, and some where no management or operation system has been established. This kind of problem should be avoided primarily by the aid organization ascertaining details of the actual conditions in the villages and the residents' abilities.

However, in general, residents' ability to manage and operate such facilities is not at a high enough level in terms of both hardware (operation and repair of the facilities) and software (collection of operating costs and operation of the facilities). Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate residents' abilities in management and operation and improve their operating ability before implementing a project, and to consider a follow-up program after completion of the project.

(2) the establishment of Regional Chambers of Agriculture

In Burkina Faso, since 2002, the Regional Rooms of Agriculture (CRA) which are formed representatives of the producers in agriculture, breeding and forestry on the level of the villages were organized by the Management of the organization of the producers and the support at the rural institutions (DOPAIR) of the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, with the support of the World Bank (BIRD), in the objective to improve the downward approach which makes that the technical framing and the supply of material come from the central level and are transmitted to the producers while passing by the regional directions, then the provinces.

However, the preceding examples show that one in vain sets up structures, they become often inactive for lack of financing. The CRA profited from a support of the World Bank for their installation, but the budget of the state is not in a flourishing situation, and the government is shown worried as for becoming CRA compared to operating expenses.

(3) Impeding factors

- ① To implement measurements of fight against the effective impoverishment of the soil, it is necessary to give up the class project works by the official services and to mature at the peoples which are the principal actors of the fight, a will to act by them same, in a positive way, for the rural development. It is also necessary to pass from actions carried out by the donors for actions carried out by the peoples themselves.
- ② Like there is no mechanism to facilitate the communication between villager and the training of a consensus, measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil which is required by the greatest part of the people cannot about it be decided.
- ③ The aim set by the establishment of Regional Chambers of Agriculture is to advance in the rural development through the organization of the peasants by the peasants themselves. However, at the present time, the elements of uncertainty as for an operation in conformity with expectations, in particular concerning the financing of the activities, are numerous.

2.5 Decentralization

Burkina Faso started in March 1991 with the support of the IMF and the BIRD a program of structural adjustments. This program has as principal goals the correction of the imbalance of and the balance public purses foreign trade, and the reinforcement of private sector etc the promotion of decentralization is an element in connection with our study.

The promotion of decentralization presents inter alia the following advantages: 1) bringing together enters the suppliers and the users of the services of the administration, 2) simplification and acceleration of the tasks and formalities administrative, 3) supply of an administrative service adapted to the characteristics of the areas, 4) reinforcement of the capacities as regards explanation by the bringing together with the recipients, 5) installation of local organizations.

(1) Shift to the local communities and transfer of competences

There are at the present time 47 communes recognized as local communities, in which took place in September 2000 of the communal elections (45 D `between them are urban communes and the two others of the common urban to particular statute) (see figure 2.4.1)

The "area" must remain as an administrative unit but, in parallel to become also a local community, at the latest in 2008. The two local communities will be thus the areas and the communes, these communes being of three types: common urban to particular statute, urban communes, and rural communes. The administrative units that are the areas, the provinces, the departments and the villages will remain in the state. With the local elections

envisaged in March 2006 will see the day some 300 new rural communes.

The transfer of competences within the framework of decentralization must proceed as follows:

- ① The decentralized services of the ministries concerned transmit to the local community concerned 11 competences relating to the grounds, the environment, the natural stock management, the plans of economic development, etc
- ② For the sectors of education, culture and health, parallel to the transfer of competences, the civil servants concerned are transferred from the state to the local communities.
- ③ For the other sectors, competences are transferred without movement from the agents, but of the government officials can be assigned to the local communities to frame them. The agents of the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Resources Halieutics, the Ministry for the Animal Resources, and the Framework Department of the Environment of Life, will not see their statute of “government official” to change it, but if the rural communes and other local communities are installation little by little and start to function, one can think that it will be asked to them to carry out a policy based on the wishes of the local communities.

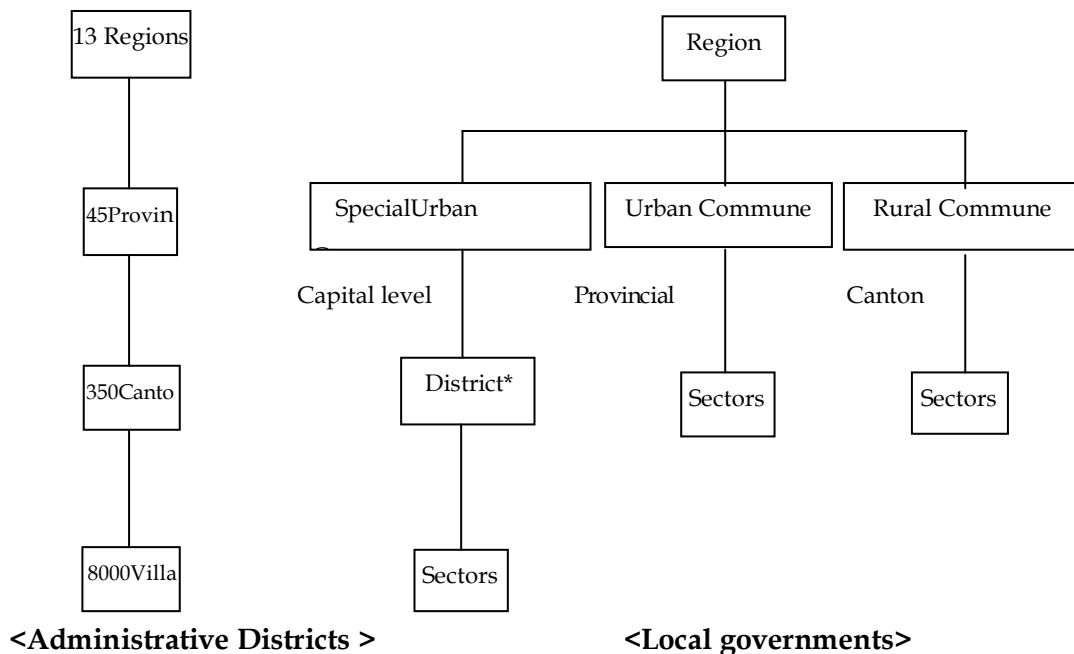


Figure 2.6.1 Organization of the Administrative Districts

Note 1: This figure was drawn up in December 2003 according to the content of the second revision of the law (approved by the Diet in August 2003 and under examination by the Constitution Bureau in December 2003).

Note 2: There are 13 regions and they function as administrative districts and local governments. There are 45 provinces, 350 cantons and approximately 8,000 villages, all of which function only as administrative districts. Communes function as local governments and districts marked with an asterisk (*) have the status of legal entities and are financially independent.

Table 2.5.1 divisions of the territory of Burkina Faso: Administrative units and local authorities

Territorial division (*1)		Administrative unit	Local authority	Covered zones	Remarks
		Substitute for the central capacities (territorial division, without legal character)	Actor of the administration (independent finances, with legal character)		
Area (13 areas in December 2001)		GOVERNOR	President [(elected by the regional Council) (assisted by a Vice-president)]	Provinces, departments, communes, villages	
Province (45 provinces in December 2001)		HIGH-COMMISSIONER		Departments, communes, villages	
Department (350 departments in December 2001)		PREFECT		Communes, villages	
Commune (399 communes) *2	Urban district (47 urban districts in December 2001)		Elected mayor (assisted several assistants)		Divided into sectors
	Commune with particular statute (2 common to particular statute in December 2001) Capital, Ouagadougou and the second city of the country Sore-Dioulasso		Elected mayor (assisted several assistants)		Districts divided into sectors
	Rural district		Elected mayor		Divided into sectors
Village (approximately 8.000 villages)		Administrative delegate *3 *4 The Council of village assists the delegate			Permanent districts CVGT, CIVGT (federation of several CVGT)

*1: Law number 43/98/AN (of July 2, 2001) relating to the Plan of implementation of decentralization.

*2 the towns of prefectures and the places chiefs of province are accepted as communes.

*3: Possibility of asking erection as a commune in the event of agglomeration of more than 5.000 people with a balanced budget of 5 million FCFA.

*4: The administrative delegate is not a substitute for the central capacities.

2.6. Project Implementation Systems of International Organizations

2.6.1 Implementation Systems

The Government of Burkina Faso has implemented a number of programs and projects including increase of food production, land management and resources development with the assistance of FAO, IBRD, GTZ and others.

The systems of intervention of the projects intervening in the zone of our study were gathered schematically in table 2.6.1. (In order to allow the comparison of the system of intervention of our study with those of the other analyzed projects, we also included it in this table as an indication).

- ① The official services on the level department and village, in particular the bond between the extension agents and the peoples are fragile. Concretely, the means of transport for the extension agents (motor bikes, fuel) are insufficient.
- ② The official services functioning in a vertical way, there is an insufficiency of synergy between the fields of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, and successes and the failures of the preceding projects are not the subject of an information feedback which can be used as teaching.
- ③ At the village level, on the basis of joint decree of February 2000, of the Village Commissions of Management of Soils (CVGT) were installation, and numbers donors regard these CVGT as their interlocutors for the dialogs concerning the activities of their projects (like member elects of the support)
- ④ The PSB set up departmental cells of dialog (CDC) at the departmental level, but for reasons holding with the lack of coordination with the structures concerned at the time of the installation, with the indetermination of the responsibilities due to the absence for statutes, the payment of the expenses of participation, etc, their activity sank in lethargy.
- ⑤ It was noted that “when the support finishes, the activities of the same type are not sustainable in the villages, and do not continue”. In fact, the donors who intervene over long periods pain to find the system of suitable intervention and to maintain activities sustainable.

Let us specify that, in addition to the 8 projects analyzed in table 2.5.1, one finds also in particular the projects following depending on the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Resources Halieutics: PATECORE (GTZ), PDRI/NAMENTANGA (OPEC, BID), PADL/Bam-Yatenga (AFD, FFEM), of and the Framework Department of the Environment of Life: Project for the rehabilitation of the regional seedbeds (PRPR, Japanese Co-operation), and of the Ministry for the Animal Resources: Project of development of the

breeding in the province of Soum, phase II (PDES II, BAD).

2.6.2 The impeding factors

- ① Many donors regard the CVGT as interlocutors for the dialog on the activities of their project (as member elects of the support). However, the villagers who constitute the CVGT have a not very high level of elimination of illiteracy, and the donors devote much time to the publicity campaigns for the reinforcement of the capacities of the villagers, and to the various trainings.
- ② Because of that, the distribution of material and inputs (financial support) being faster than the technical support which takes time, the results of the donor are more visible. Such supports without technical base are not enracinant in the once completed villages, and do not have sustainability.
- ③ There is no project carried out nor continued by Burkina Faso on its only funds, and the donors must ensure the financing. Budgetary provisions are not installation for that at Burkina Faso, and measurements which would allow them are not taken.

Table 2.6.1 Project Implementation Systems of International Organizations

No.	Program or project (period)	Aid organization	Ministry and Department in charge	Committee or conference at each level (*1)				Organization utilized for support, etc.	Supported organization
				National	Regional	Provincial	Canton		
1	Special Program for Food Security (PSSA) (1997-2001: 15 years)	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), Minister's Secretariat (SG)	Steering Committee (CP)	Regional Technical Committee (CCR)	None	None	Moroccan technicians and their C/P (agriculture, fishery and sylviculture, stock raising)	Rural Technical Conference (CLC), Rural Group (GP), Terroir Management Committee (CVGT)
				Four national coordinators Technical Committee of each Ministry (CTI)	(Two regional coordinators)	PSSA office			
2	Phase II of the National Program of Terroir Management (PNGT II) (2002-2016: 15 years)	IBRD (IDA)	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), Minister's Secretariat (SG)	None	None	Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP) is used.	None	Engineers from administrative organizations, agents, NGOs, associations, private companies	CVGT, Terroir Management Committee for Multiple Villages (CIVGT)
				PNGT office		PNGT office			
3	Sahel-Burkina Program (PSB) (1989-2004: 15 years)	GTZ (UNDP Netherlands, Denmark, African Development Bank)	Permanent Secretariat of National Council for Environmental Management (SP/CONAGESE)	None	Regional Conference Unit (CRC)	Coordination Team (EP)	Canton Conference Unit (CDC)	NGOs, agents, aid organizations	Conference (CC), CVGT, CIVGT
				National PSB coordinator	PSB office	Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP)			
4	Agricultural and Stock Raising Resources Development Program in Namentenga Province (PAPNA) (2000-2005: 5 years)	UNDP	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), Minister's Secretariat (SG)	Tripartite Meeting	None	Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP)	None	Project-employed animators assigned and NGOs, private companies	CIVGT and rural communes (Commune Management Committee: CCG)
						PAPNA office	Fund Allocation Committee (CAF)		

*1 The upper column shows steering committees made up of the organizations concerned. The lower column shows organizations established under programs and projects for approving plans or executing budgets.

No.	Program or project (period)	Aid organization	Ministry and Department in charge	Committee or conference at each level (*1)				Organization utilized for support, etc.	Supported organization
				National	Regional	Provincial	Canton		
5	Regional Development Program in Sanmatenga Province (PDL/S) (2002-2006: 5 years)	Netherlands	Ministry of Development and Economy (MED), Department General of Economy and Planning (DGEP)	CP	None	CCTP	None	Three consultants (animators assigned), and administrative organizations and private companies, etc.	CVGT
						Provincial Management Committee (CPG), Management Technology Center (CTG) PDL/S office	Canton Management Committee (CDP)		
6	Special Agro-forestry Program for Soil and Water Conservation on Central Plateau (PS-CES/AGF) (1988-2003: 15 years)	FIDA, BOAD	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH)	None	None	None	None	Agents, NGOs, private companies	Resident organizations such as CVGT
				Supervisory Committee Programming Workshop	Regional Committee (unofficial)	Provincial Committee (unofficial)			
7	Phase II of the National Program for Agricultural Service Development (PNDSA II) (1998-2001: 4 years)	IRBD (IDA)	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), Ministry of Animal Resources (MRA)	PNDSA Coordination Unit	None	Provincial Conference and Opinion Exchange Meeting of Rural Organizations (9 provinces) (CPCE/OP)	None	Engineers from administrative organizations, agents, NGOs, associations, private companies	Resident organizations and groups such as CVGT and CIVGT
	Extension of PNDSA II (2002-June 2003: 1.5 years)	IRBD (IDA)	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH), Ministry of Animal Resources (MRA)	PNDSA Coordination Unit	None	Provincial Conference and Opinion Exchange Meeting of Rural Organizations (9 cantons) (CPCE/OP)	None	Agents, NGOs, associations, private companies	Resident organizations such as CVGT and CIVGT, producer organizations (OP)
				National Committee of Project Legislation	Regional Committee of Project Selection (CRVP)	Provincial Committee of Project Selection (CPVP)			

*1 The upper column shows steering committees made up of the organizations concerned. The lower column shows organizations established under programs and projects for approving plans or executing budgets.

*1 The upper column shows steering committees made up of the organizations concerned. The lower column shows organizations established under programs and projects for approving plans or executing budgets.

No.	Program or project (period)	Aid organization	Ministry and Department in charge	Committee or conference at each level (*1)				Organization utilized for support, etc.	Supported organization
				National	Regional	Provincial	Canton		
8	Greenbelt Program (PFT) (1998-2007: 10 years)	Taiwan (PHASE I ended in 2003)	Ministry of Environment and Living Environment (MECV) Village Forestry Department (DFR)	CP PFT office	None	None Provincial Forestry Department	None	Directly controlled by Ministry	Committee for Management of Recovered Land (CVGS)
Reference	Review of Study on System to Alleviate Land Degradation (Phase I) (2000-2003: 3 years)	JICA	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (MAHRH) Research and Planning Department (DEP)	Steering Committee (CP) (presided over by Director General)		UCADR leader's explanation to CCTP	Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit (UCADR)	Administration: Administrator Technology: Agents, forest agents	4 CVGTs
					JICA Study Team			Implementation: NGOs, private companies	

2.7 NGOs and associations in Burkina Faso

The majority of NGO were established in Burkina Faso around the year 1969, at the time of the great dryness. The role of these organizations was first of all to give a support for the specific food aids granted by the foreign countries but, as from the Eighties, with the introduction by the government of a strategy of development of the participative type, the positioning of NGO took a greater importance. One registers since 1983 the plan of the activities of NGO in the national Plan of development. In a concrete way, thanks to the measurements taken for the development of human resources, the reinforcement of the position of the woman, the elimination of illiteracy, the banks cereal, etc, NGO, because of this participative approach, start to be more and more in relation to the training of the capacities and the creation of the organizations in the areas.

Collaboration between NGO active in Burkina Faso and the burkinabé government is authorized legally by conventions binding the two parts

The Office of Follow-up of NGO was created into 1984 within the old Ministry for the Economy, Finances, and Planning (currently the Ministry for the economy and the development) as a body of communication between the government and NGO on the one hand and between NGO on the other hand.

The missions prescribed with the BSONG are as follows:

- ① to direct, coordinate, imply NGO in the policy of national development
- ② in agreement with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to write and re-examine conventions of creation of NGO
- ③ to support and follow NGO in all kinds of administrative and legal steps
- ④ to facilitate the co-operation between NGO and the governmental services, as well as the other organizations of development;
- ⑤ to guarantee materially and financially the good walk of the projects financed or carried out directly by NGO.

In 2002, there were 295 NGO recorded at the BSONG, among which 193 are from NGO international and 102 of NGO main roads.

Among them, 27 NGO international main roads and 30 NGO have a zone of activities including the area Middle north and/or the Sahel. There is also of NGO active in all the country which works in the area Middle north and/or the Sahel.

NGO put aside, there are also associations which take actions of rural development. The conditions to create an association are relatively more flexible, since it is enough for them to obtain an authorization at the provincial level. Their field of activity is often concentrated at the provincial level, their overheads are reduced, and one can call upon them at a price

less low than NGO. However, there is among these unquestionable associations which have neither copy machine, nor telephone at their office and are not easily reachable, others which do not have vehicle, etc, and it is necessary to be attentive during the selection of associations.

Table 2.7.1 NGO implementing activities in the study area(NGOs registered to BSONG)

	Raison sociale	Sigle	Siège	Secteur d'activités	Zone d'intervention						Membre de SPONG	
					Région Centre de Nord			Région de Sahel				
					Bam	Sanmatenga	Namentenga	Soum	Oudalan	Seno		Yagha
ONG D o m e s t i q u e s	ASSOC. DES ELEVEURS WEND- PANGA	AAEWP	Kongoussi	Agric.,Elev.,Santé,Envir.	○	○						
	ASSOC. ECCLESIASITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	AED	Kaya	Agric.,Comme.,Envir.	○	○						
	ASSOC. FRERES DE LA SAINTE FAMILLE OEUVRE SOCIAL	AFSF/OS	Ouaga	Form.,Santé Hydraulique.	○	○						
	ASSAC. DES ELEVEURS et EXPLOITA. DE BETAIL DU BUR.	ASS.EL.EXBO	Ouaga	Agric.,Elev.	○	○		○				
	ASSOC. ETRE COMME LES AUTRES	ECLA	Ouahigouya	Droit d'homme,Handicapées,Artisanat	○	○		○				
	ASSOC. DES EGLISES EVANGEL. REFORMEES DU BURKINA	AEERB	Ouaga	Agric.,Hydraulique.,Form.,Santé	○							
	ASSOC. DES JEUNES pr LA PROTEC. DE L' ENVIR. ET DE L' ELEVAGE	AJPEE	Kongoussi	Envir.,Elev.,Alphabe.,Santé	○							
	ASSOC. LAAFI LA ZAKA	ALZ	Kongoussi	Santé,Envir.,Acti.sociales	○							
	ASSOC. NATIONALE D'ACTION RURALE	ANAR	Ouaga	Agric.,Elev.,Envir.,Santé,Droit d'homme	○							
	ASSOC. DES VOLONT. Pr LE DEVELOP. ENVIR. AUTOPROMOTION ET SOLIDARITE	AVD	Ouaga	Envir.,SIDA,Agric.,Elev.,Form.	○							☆
	ASSOC. YAM LA TUUMA DU BAM	AYTB	Bam/Kongoussi	Artisanat,Envir.,Agric.,	○			○				
	ASSOC. ZOOD NOOMA	AZN	Bam/Kongoussi	Envir.,Agric.,Elev.,Artisanat, Alphabétisation	○							
	FONDA. NATIO. Pr LE DEVELOP. ET LA SOLIDARITE	FONADES	Ouaga	Agric.,Envir.,Formation	○							☆
	SOS SAHEL INTERNATIONAL	SOSSI	Ouaga	Hydraulique.,Envir.,Agric.,Santé,Gendre	○							
	ASSOC. POUR LE DEVELOP. WENAAM YAA NAANDA	AD/WYN	Kaya	Agric.,Alphabe. Envir.		○	○					
	ASSOC.POUR LE DEVELOP. DE LA REGION DE KAYA	ADRK	Kaya	Agric.,Hydraulique.,Crédit		○	○					☆
	ASSOC.Pr LE DEVELOP. DES INITIATIVES PAYSANNES/SOLIDARITE	ADIP/S	Koudougou	Forêt,Agri.,Santé		○						
	FEDERATION NATIONALE DES GROUP. NAAM	FNGN	Ouahigouya	Agric., Environ., Educ., Formation		○						☆
	SOLIDARITE DES JEUNES pr. LE DEVELOP.	SAMBIS- SI	Ouaga	Envir.,Hydraulique.,Agric.,Formation		○						
	ASSOC. AFRICAIN SOLIDARITE	AAS	Ouaga	Santé,SIDA				○				
	ASSOC. Pr. LA PROTEC. DE LA NATURE	APN-SAHEL	Djibo	Envir.Dévelop. ,Agric.,Form.,Appui organis.				○				
	ASSOC. SYNERGIE NORD-SUD	ASNS	Ouaga	Appui organis.,Décentralisation				○				
	FEDERAT. Pr LE DEVELOP. DES ASSOC. COMMUNAUT.	FADCO	Ouaga	Agric.,Hydraulique.,Comme., Banque céréalière				○				☆
	OPERATION OASIS SAHELIENS	OOS	Ouaga	Hydraulique.,Agric.,Santé,Envir.,					○	○		☆
	SAHEL ACTION	SA	Ouaga	Dévelop. rural,Crédit,Elev.				○	○			
	UNION FRATERN DES COYANTS DE DORI	UFC DORI	Dori	Hydraulique.,Artisanat,Envir.,Agric.,							○	☆
ASS. VOLONTAIRES ASSOC. Pr LE DEVELOP. PAYSAN	VADP	Ouaga	Agric.,Hydraulique,Envir.,Alphabe.,Elev.,Form.,Crédit				○					
					14	10	2	9	2	2	0	7
ONG I n t e r	PLAN INTERNATIONAL/BURKINA FASO	PI	Ouaga	Santé,Form.,Agric.,Enfant	○	○	○					
	ASSOC.Pr.LA PROMO.DE L'HABITAT DANS LES VILLAGES	PROHAVI	Ouaga	Habitation.,Form.,Santé	○	○						
	HUNGER PROJECT BURKINA FASO	HP-BF	Ouaga	Appui organis.,Envir.,Agric.,Elev., Sécurité alimentaire,Alphabe.,Crédit	○	○						

O N G I n t e r n a t i o n l e s	COMMISSION ZWO	ZWO	Ouaga	Act.sociales,Envir.,Form.,	○									
	FONDATION STEP BY STEP	PAS à PAS	Ouaga	Energie,Appui organis.,Santé Agric.	○									
	ASSCOC. LES ENFANTS DE KONGOUSSI	AEK	Ouaga	Agric.,Appui organis.	○									
	ALLIANCE COOPE.INTERN.-BUREAU REGIONAL Pr. L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	ACI- BRAO	Ouaga	Coorporation paysanne	○									
	ASSOC. POUR LA PROMOTION DE L'ELEVAGE AU SAHEL ET EN SAVANNE	APESS	Dori	Elev.,Alphabétisation	○			○		○		○		
	SERVICE LAIQUE DE COOPERATION AU DEVELOP.	SLCD	Ouaga	Santé		○								
	SOLIDARITE MONDIALE(WERELD SOLDARITEIT	WSM	Kaya	Santé Hydraulique.,Crédit		○								
	SRK/AIDE A L'ENFANCE	SRK/AE	Ouaga	Santé,Act.sociales		○								
	SAVE THE CHILDREN-UK	SCF-UK	Ouaga	Santé,Hydraulique.		○			○		○		☆	
	ILES DE PAIX	IP	Ouaga	Artisanat,Santé, Agric.,				○						
	VIVRE ET GRANDIR	VG	Kaya	Act.sociales,Santé,Form.				○						
	ALLIANCE MISSIONNAIRE INTERNATIONALE	AMI	Ouaga	Hydraulique.,Agric.,Elev.,Artisanat				○						
	THE FRIENDS OF BURKINA FASO	TFB	Djibo	Santé,Act.sociales					○					
	MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/LUXEMBOURG	MSF/LUX	Ouaga	Santé,Médec. Génériques					○					
	ASSOC.SOLIDARITE AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	ASAO	Ouaga	Hydraulique.,Envir.,Agric.,Form.,Santé,Gendre					○					
	CENTRE INTERN. DE RECHERC. ET DE DEVELOP.	CIRD	Ouaga	Elev.					○			○		
	JUMELAGE ET RENCONTRE POUR L'ENTRAIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE	JEREMI	Ouahigouya	Form.,Santé,Act.sociales								○		
	ENTRAIDE INTERN. DES SCOUTS DE LA REGION DES CLUSES	EISC	Ouaga	Santé,Aide humanitaire								○		
	VILLAGE DU MONDE, ORGAN. INTERN. Pr LA RECH. ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT	VM-OIRD	Ouaga	Santé,Agric.,Alphabe.					○					
	ASSOC. DE COOPERATION ET DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	ACORD	Dori	Agric.,Appui organis.,Hydraulique.								○	○	☆
	ANANDA MARGA UNIVERSAL RELIEF TEAM	AMURT	Ouaga	Santé Agric.,Form.								○		
	ACTION FOR GREENING SAHEL	AGS	Ouaga	Envir.,Dévelop. rural								○		
	ZAKAT HOUSE	ZH	Djibo	Act.sociales Form.,Appui organis.					○					
	ENFANTS DU MONDE	EDM	Ouaga	Form.,Appui organis.,Santé ,Act.sociales					○					
	SECOURS DENTAIRE INTERNATIONAL	SDI	Ouaga	Santé					○					
	ENTREPRISE WORKS WORDWIDE	EWV	Ouaga	Agric.,Appui organis.								○		
	ADVENTISTE DEVELOP. AND RELIEF AGENCY	ADRA	/Dori	Santé,Dévelop. rural,Appui organis.								○	○	
	ONG Internationles total					8	7	4	9	3	8	3	2	
TOTAL					22	17	6	18	5	10	3	9		

CHAPTER THREE: THE SYSTEM PROMOTION PROGRAM OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR ALLEVIATION OF LAND DEGRADATION (MASTER PROGRAM)

3.1 Basic designs

The convention of the combat against desertification (1994) defines desertification as “ land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry areas in consequence of various factors, among which climatic variations and human activities”. The major problems of the turning into a desert is that the residents of villages disseminated in the zones are able any more to support neither to develop their life nor their daily activities in the villages. In order to fight against that, it is necessary that these residents carry out of their own initiatives of the actions of agricultural and rural development sustainable. The M/P that we propose here is a system by which, to promote measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil through the agricultural and rural development, the official services and NGO/associations who support them, acting as synergy, the residents support.

The residents living in areas where the impoverishment of the soil is in progression are confronted with two great types of obstacles to the continuation of the activities of agro-sylvo-pastoral production: Problems of the rural development related on the natural conditions and the technical conditions on the one hand, and problems of the system of support for the residents on the other hand.

Concerning the problems of the rural development, several examinations were implemented in Burkina Faso by the various donors, of which FAO, BIRD etc, to test techniques of fight against the impoverishment of the soil.

In addition, Burkina Faso registered in its laws the possibility of establishment of village level organizations (Village Commissions of Management of Soil , CVGT), which makes it possible to manage the resources by the implication of the residents as principal actors, and to continue the development of the villages. The donors adopted methods based on the implication of the residents centered around these CVGT. The effectiveness of these methods today is practically examined by the various donors who adopted it in their actions.

However, concerning the problems of the system of support for the residents, although various frameworks of promotion were examined, there is no yet response to this problem allowed by all. This is why it still remains to set up a system of support for the residents who allows to promote measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil through the use by the residents themselves of examined techniques of rural development. Obviously, of measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil which would not take account of the natural resources of the target zone nor of its sociological situation, could not fix itself durably. Even if the principal role in the implementation of the rural development deals with the residents, the adjustment of the system requires official

services a capacity to frame the residents in their showing in a precise way the orientations of the development.

Our study verifies the systems and the processes making it possible to promote in the zone of the study, on a broad scale, and in a sustainable way, measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil passing by the rural development, initiated by the basic residents and official services. On the basis of the verification, the study proposes in Burkina Faso in the form of a M/P of measurements of adjustment of the system to promote on a great scale and in a sustainable way measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil.

The basic ideas which govern the establishment of this M/P are as follows:

- 1) To incite the residents to take part of themselves.
- 2) To implement measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil by the means of activities of production agricultural, pastoral and forestry sustainable, adapted to the natural and social conditions of the zone.
- 3) To develop to the maximum current competences of the official services, the institutions, and NGO burkinabé.
- 4) To conform to the evolutions of decentralization.
- 5) A systematic collaboration enters the official residents, services, and the organizations of assistance.

3.2 Orientations for the establishment of the Master Programme

The present state of the system for the support of local people has been described in Chapter Two. This Chapter deals with the problems related to the project execution system by administrative structures, extension system, villagers organizations and international organizations, and also the difficulties of using NGOs or associations. The major problems met for the respective organisations are classified below.

(Administrative structure)

① Administration is vertically divided from the central level to the department level, which is close to the villages, and cannot plan the collaboration between agriculture, stock-raising and forestry.

(Extension system)

- ① The structural adjustment *program* has caused an important cut in the number of extension agents providing instruction to local people, and services such as technical extension are not satisfactory due to insufficient budget.
- ② Extension agents are lacking knowledge on the participatory-type development methods and the know-how necessary for the extension of new techniques in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry.
- ③ The extension agents lack the necessary extension materials to use when giving support to people.

(Organisation of local people)

- ① During a long period, projects were executed according to a top-down approach, hence local people regard projects as granted by donors and their attitude in participation is very passive.

(Organisations executing projects such as international organisations)

- ① The donors set up a project office at the regional or provincial level and provide support in collaboration with NGOs, etc. However, the sustainability of the projects is not maintained after the departure of donors.

To overcome the above situations, Coordination Units of Rural Development Action hereafter referred to as “UCADR(s)”) have been proposed in the Draft Master Programme of the first phase, as a pillar for the system for the support of local people, based on the following reasons.

- ① The system needed consists of a framework which provides lateral support to the local people who execute projects essentially by themselves, and introduce the results of the support in other villages.
- ② From the viewpoint of access, a supporting organisation located at the level of department or village seems appropriate, since it is deemed difficult for villagers to access to a supporting organisation at the provincial level.
- ③ When considering the diffusion of project results, a framework which enables the synergy between agriculture, stock-raising and forestry, without targeting any village in particular, and where the administrative services controlling the department are placed at its core, is deemed suitable.

The advantages of the proposed UCADRs are as follows.

- ① Initiative of local people can be promoted by a change from a scheme where villagers

are waiting for assistance in their village to a scheme where they access to the supporting interface by themselves.

② Integrating the interface for people support in the UCADRs will enable to gather people's needs in administrative services and their opinion will be more easily reflected in the national policies.

③ The participation of the villagers of the department to the UCADR will facilitate the diffusion from one village to another.

④ The collaboration of extension agents of the agro-sylvo-pastoral areas appointed at the department, will allow to eliminate the negative effects of administrative hierarchy.

⑤ Participation of NGOs to the UCADRs will make a collaboration between administration and NGOs possible, and NGOs will cover the support to rural people in specific domains where a shortage of capable extension agents is observed or domains that extension agents cannot cover.

In this M/P, by keeping in mind the important evolutions as regards decentralization scheduled for March 2006, we propose a mode of development by which UCADRs are installation as structures depending on the communes which will be launched, and which these UCADR support the projects of rural development in the villages of their commune. Then, by making carry out the projects by the residents in a participative way, the UCADR carry out a training "on the heap" aiming so that the village organizations (village councils of development (CVD) or CVGT) acquire the capacities enabling them to manage the actions in an autonomous way.

It is completely impossible that, within the limited framework of the budget of a M/P, one can carry out in an exhaustive way all the projects of fight against the impoverishment of the soil necessary for the target zone. In this M/P, we privilege the installation of the UCADR which are the force of propulsion for the promotion of the rural development in the communes, and the training of the village organizations in load of the development of the villages. It may be that the direct effect of the projects integrated in the M/P on the fight against the impoverishment of the soil does not appear great. However, when the UCADR which draw the rural development from the communes and the country organizations become able to carry out the projects of their own will act as synergy and will undertake activities of fight against the sustainable impoverishment of the soil, of great effects will appear. Moreover, that will occur within the framework of the decentralization led to Burkina Faso.

We propose a M/P, which being based on the problems of the system of support for the

residents and to the measures suggested, aims:

- ① Reinforcement of synergy between the executives and agents of the official services and NGO etc which supplement the operation of the official services
- ② The reinforcement of the capacities of the extension agents and synergy enter the official services and the institutes of research,
- ③ The support for the operation of the UCADR and the activities of extension near the residents,

and is composed of the three following elements:

- ① The *program* of adjustment of the system (construction of a system of support by the official services)
- ② The capabilities reinforcement program
- ③ The support tools promotion program (installation of the tools of support used by the executives of the official services, the extension agents, and the residents (books of framing, etc)

- ① The System Establishment Program has a main goal to create Units of Coordination of Actions of Development Rural (UCADR) which exerts a direct support near the residents, and also sets up the meetings of exchanges between the UCADR as a body of dialog at the provincial level, as well as the Cooperation promotion workshops which make coordination at the regional level (steering committees at the regional level).
- ② The capabilities reinforcement program is composed of trainings allowing the agents extension to acquire the methods of participative development in order to reinforce the operation of the UCADR, and technical exchange meetings to promote the reinforcement of the technical capabilities of the extension agents and synergy with the institutes of research.
- ③ The program of installation of tools of support consists of the installation of a handbook indicating the methods to manage the activities of the UCADR on the basis of M/P (manual of operations), and the adjustment of teaching supports to use in the activities of extension near the residents (Guidance tools and supports of extension), to come in support to a good implementation from the activities by the UCADR.

Table 3.2.1 shows, am NGO the factors obstacles presented in the chapter two, those which can be treated within the framework of our study, the measures suggested thus that their taking into account within the framework of the project of M/P:

Table 3.2.1 Factors obstacles and taken into account in the project of master program

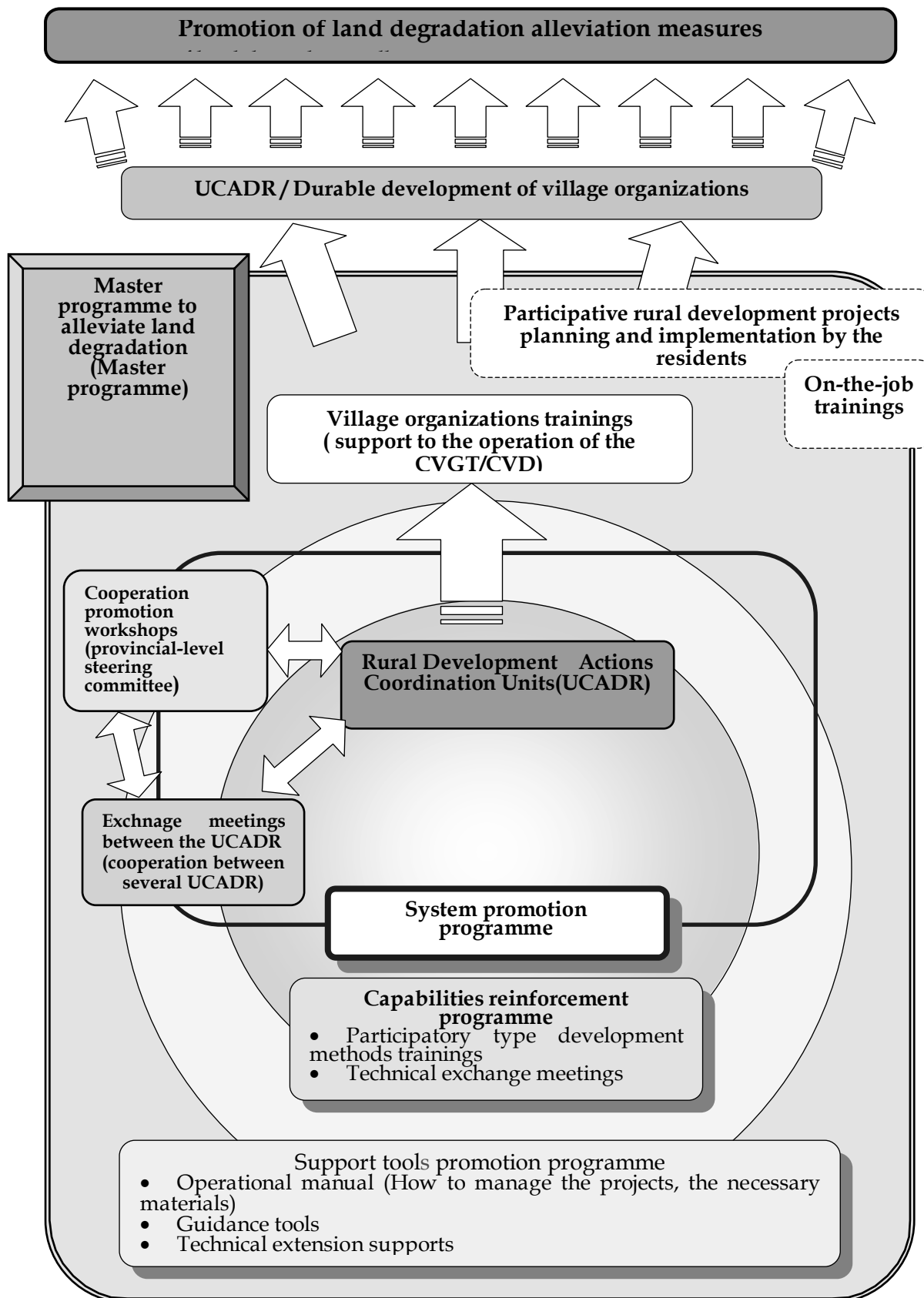
	Factors obstacles	Measures suggested	Taking into account in the project of master program
Problems of the official services	insufficiency of synergy between sectors	Establishment of a system of extension implying synergy enters agriculture, the breeding, and the forestry	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
Problems of the extension agents and the system of extension	insufficiency of extension agents	The reduction of the number of the extension agents is a governmental measurement which follows the program of structural adjustment, and it is difficult to cure this lack. → installation of a framework to supplement the action of the extension agents	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
	insufficiency of technical capacities of the extension agents	To give to the agents opportunities to acquire the techniques: trainings etc.	Technical exchange meetings
	insufficiency of communication between the extension agents and the residents	Tally to supplement the action of the extension agents	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
	insufficiency of capacities as regards sensitizing	Introduction of the participative development tools	Participatory type development methods trainings
		Reinforcement of a state of mind directed towards the resolution of the problems	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
		To give to the agents opportunities to acquire the techniques: trainings etc.	Technical exchange meetings,
	insufficiency of supports for extension	Introduction of the participative development tools	Participatory type development methods trainings
		Development and diffusion of teaching supports	Installation of the tools of support
	insufficiency of means of transport	Tally to supplement the action of the extension agents	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
	The residents in search of support do not know with which to address itself	Creation of a counter of support for the residents	
insufficiency of knowledge of the situation	Tally to supplement the action of the extension agents	Participatory type development methods trainings	
	Introduction of the participative development tools		
Need for passing from actions carried out under the control of the official services to actions carried out under the control of the residents	Introduction of the participative development tools	Participatory type development methods trainings	
Problems of the system of implementation of the projects	Defects of coherence of the system of implementation and management of the actions	Taking into account and systematization of knowledge as regards implementation and management of the actions	Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development
Problems of the residents	Change of state of mind as regards implication	Sensitizing by the tools for participative diagnosis	(Training of the village organizations) (*)
	Capacities of consensual decision-making	Organization of the residents	
	Communication between residents and catch of files	Elimination of illiteracy	

	Factors obstacles	Measures suggested	Taking into account in the project of master program
	Capacities of management of the equipment	Reinforcement of the capacities by a training "on the heap" within the framework of the actions carried out.	

(*) The training of the village organizations is done through the process of implementation of the pilot projects

Figure 3.2.1 presents the basic elements of the M/P

Figure 3.2.1 The Master program and alleviation of land degradation



3.3 The program of adjustment of the system

One will find in table 3.3.1 the composition of the program of adjustment of the system:

Table 3.3.1: Composition of the program of adjustment of the system

Post	Ministries	Cooperation promotion workshops	Meetings of exchanges between the UCADR	Units of coordination of the actions of rural development
		Organized at the regional level	Organized at the provincial level (regional during the study controls)	Behaviors on the level commune
Regional managers	MAHRH	⊙ (President)	-	-
	MRA	○	-	-
	MECV	○	-	-
Chiefs SAC/MR	MAHRH	○	○	○ (To advise)
Provincial directors	MAHRH	○	⊙ (President)	○ (To advise)
	MRA	○	○	△
	MECV	○	○	△
Prefects		○ UCADR in connection with the projects	○	○ (To advise)
Mayors		○ UCADR in connection with the projects	○	⊙ (President)
Extension agents	Ministries concerned	UCADR in connection with the projects	○	⊙ (Chief of ZAT: Executive secretary)
		-	○	○ (Other extension agents)
NGO/Associations		○	○	○
Representatives of CVD/CVGT		-	-	○

⊙ = coordination, ○ presidency = member △ = participation according to the needs

The participation of the advisers will be irregular if it is noted that the UCADR can act in an autonomous way.

3.3.1 Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development (UCADR)

With decentralization, in fact from now on the communes will deal with the rural development. The UCADR are structures which depend on the communes, which concretely will be harnessed with the rural development in the communes.

In fact the residents are the first concerned to undertake the rural development in their zone, but they will assemble their forces with those of the executives and agents of the official services, NGO/association and the representatives of the residents which take part in the UCADR to implement the rural development in their zone. The field of the activities of the UCADR is broad since it covers the various processes of diagnosis of the situation in the commune, of organization of the residents, preparation of plans of projects, implementation of the projects and follow-up-evaluation. It is also asked to them to

implement the wide vision of the national and regional plans and in same time a vision pointed on the direct support for the residents. To cover the vast field of the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, and to undertake with little personnel an effective development, it is necessary to work out structure which does not allow:

- ① synergy enters the services,
- ② synergy enters the official services and the organizations of the residents, and
- ③ to compensate for the insufficiencies of capacities or functions of the official services, and the UCADR are able to ensure that.

The UCADR are directed by the mayors, have Chief of ZAT (Technical Zone of Support) for executive secretary, and have as members the extension agents, NGO/associations and the representatives of the CDV/CVGT. One will ask during a certain time after the launching of the UCADR the Section heads support council the rural world (SAC/MR) and the provincial directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources to take part as advisers. While waiting for that after the launching of the new communes in March 2006, one could note the capacities of the mayors as regards administration, one will also ask the prefects to take part to the UCADR as advisers.

3.3.2 Cooperation promotion workshops

These workshops are positioned like steering committees at the regional level, they make it possible to inform the actors on the orientations and the content of the implementation of the projects, to submit a report of the progress report, to act in concert on the solutions to bring to the problems of the system of promotion of the projects, and they are at the same time spaces of coordination and synergy between the structures concerned.

One can hope that thanks to the pooling of information between the executives of the regional and provincial directions of the various sectors which take part in the workshops, activities of the extension agents which engage in the actions of rural development of the communes will be more effective.

These workshops bring together the regional managers, provincial of the three sectors of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, Chief of SAC/MR, but also the mayors, the prefects, the extension agents and NGO/associations which participate with the UCADR. However, for the extension agents, during the verification study, we brought together all the actors of the UCADR in each area, but in the M/P, as the number of participants would progressively increase installation of new UCADR, we limited the participation of the agent of extension in that of Chiefs ZAT.

The Regional manager of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources chairs the workshops, which are held 2 times per year.

3.3.3 The exchange meetings between the UCADR

The Cooperation promotion workshops are meetings which include the Regional managers and the provincial Directors concerned, and they can thus give place only to general and synthetic communications.

To cure that, we set up the meetings of exchanges between the UCADR. These meetings are spaces allowing the actors implied in the projects of the UCADR to exchange information with the members of the other UCADR of the same province (during the verification study, of the same area) to solve the problems. They have as members: *Chief of SAC/MR*, provincial Directors of agriculture, Prefects, Mayors, extension agents, NGO or principal associations in charge of the support for the installation and the operation of the CVD/CVGT.

The meetings of exchanges between the UCADR make it possible to gather under the same roof the members of the UCADR of the same province and one can hope that the extension agents which form the core of the meetings of the UCADR will sensitize mutually.

It is the Chief of SAC/MR who chairs the meetings of exchanges between the UCADR, which are held 2 times per year.

3.4 The capabilities reinforcement program

3.4.1 The technical exchange meetings

So that the extension agents which are distributed between three fields, agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, can engage in a synergy and an intersector coordination, it is necessary that they have, in addition to the acquisition of the advanced techniques in their specialized field, of the possibilities of including/understanding the techniques of fight against the impoverishment of the soil, even when those leave the framework of their speciality. It is in addition important that there is an information feedback towards the institutes of research on the direction in which must engage of the research based on the needs for the residents. It is from these points of view that we organize the technical exchange meetings in synergy with the institutes of research.

In each area, one will thus gather the extension agents which take part to the UCADR, and Chief of SAC/MR will carry out planning, in particular the selection of the topics and the dialogs with the lecturers, as well as coordination.

3.4.2 Participatory type development methods trainings

One can think that the methods of participative development are an effective means to integrate the residents within the political framework, of building a partnership on a basis of equality with the various interested parties, and finally of aiming at an autonomous

development by the residents themselves.

In our study, we base ourselves particularly on this vision to implement the trainings. In other words, we will not seek only the development of the individual capacities of the extension agents, but also a reinforcement of the operation of the UCADR. That also contributes to the development of the capacities of the official services.

trainings in room and trainings of ground will be organized for the extension agents members of the UCADR lately installation.

3.5 The support tool establishment program

3.5.1 The Handbook of Operation

The Handbook of Operation is a practical handbook to facilitate the implementation of the M/P. We aimed at making it really useful while integrating there the theses of the verification study, the contents of the evaluation, and the points taken into account in the M/P.

In addition, we keep in mind the state of decentralization after the local elections envisaged in March 2006, but we also took into account the stage of transition which leaves the current system. The UCADR, which are installation at the departmental level, are positioned as structures dependant on the communes after their launching, and they will be in charge of the rural development of these communes.

In the idea that the UCADR support the organization of the CVD (or the CVGT), support the establishment of the plans of projects of rural development, carry out and manage the projects of rural development for the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, etc, we matured the Handbook of Operation (provisional version) elaborate during the 1st phase and wrote of it the revised version which is made up of:

- ① General
- ② Installation of the UCADR
- ③ Implementation of the capabilities reinforcement program (use of the supports of technical extension etc included)
- ④ Process of implementation of the projects
- ⑤ Follow-up and evaluation
- ⑥ Diffusion near the surrounding villages

We attach the documents such as terms of reference for the services of NGO/associations, the rules of management of the various kinds of projects of rural development, etc

Table 3.5.1 presents an extract of the Handbook of Operation which treats process of implementation of the actions of rural development by the UCADR

Table 3.5.1 Extract of the Handbook of Operation

1.1 Process of implementation of the projects of rural development

The common one sets up the UCADR as a structure associated with the commune and asks him to select the Candidate villages with the projects among the villages of the commune. The UCADR gives to the commune the name Candidate villages which are adopted on municipal Council Decision.

The expenses of activities of the UCADR until this stage of the process are dealt with by the municipal budget.

The Mayor addresses a request for projects of rural development to the technical and financial partners *1 (henceforth indicated in this text like "the partners").

After adoption of the projects by (S) the partner (S), the funds for the projects coming from (of) the partner (S) are versed in an account of the commune*2, and operating expenses of the UCADR are then also spent starting from this account.

*1 the term of "technical and financial partners" indicates all kinds of official structures of Burkina Faso and the interior and external financial donors.

*2 There are cases in which certain partners, according to their system, cannot allot funds to the municipal accounts.

1.2 Procedure of implementation of the projects

1.2.1 Installation of the UCADR

- ① The Mayor of commune sets up the Unit of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development (UCADR) as a structure of support to carry out actions of rural development in the villages of the commune.
- ② The installation of the UCADR is carried out in accordance with the handbook of installation of the UCADR.
- ③ The installation of the UCADR becomes officially effective when the rules of procedure of the UCADR and the verbal lawsuit of the preparatory meeting to the installation are adopted by the town council.

1.2.2 Selection of the Candidate villages to the pilot projects

- ① The UCADR, fascinating of account the plan of development of the commune and the annual plan of investments, being based on the existing documents, analyzes the situation of all the villages of the commune, and on this basis establishes the criteria of selection of the Candidate villages to the projects
- ② The Chiefs ZAT and its (S) Chief (S) UAT members of the UCADR, in collaboration with the Chiefs ZATE and Chief of SDECV study the situation of the villages in accordance with the criteria of selection and emphasize the Candidate villages for which the need for a rural development is highest.
- ③ The villages object to the development are given a NGO the Candidate villages in allotting a set of priorities, in particular at the villages which practically do not have a village organization, or at the villages for which the insufficiency of resources is most notable. One will take guard on this occasion so that the development of the various

villages of the commune is made in a harmonized way.

1.2.3 Establishment of the plans of projects of rural development

- ① If there is no CVD in the target village, if the organization, although installed, does not function well, or if there is no concrete plan of projects of rural development in the village concerned, the President and the members of the UCADR consider the budget necessary for the support for the operation of the CVD and the establishment of the plan of projects of rural development and submits this project to the town council.
- ② The Mayor, on municipal Council Decision, addresses a request to the partners for the budget of the support for the operation of the CVD and the establishment of the plan of projects of rural development.
- ③ After budgeting, the President of the UCADR convenes a meeting of the UCADR, and in dialog with Chief of ZAT, chiefs UAT, Chief of ZAT, Chief of SDECVV and the representatives of the residents which make the UCADR, establishes the terms of reference for the service of support for the operation of the CVD and establishment of the plan of projects of rural development which will be entrusted to NGO/association, selects several candidates providing, and determines according to their offers NGO/association which will carry out this realization.
- ④ NGO/association who carries out the service of support for the operation of the CVD and establishment of the plan of projects of rural development need to attend to the meetings of the UCADR, then to share the information on the progress of its service, the problems and the solutions implemented with the extension agents, the executives of the official services and the representatives of the residents. The agents and frameworks of the official services carry out a regular monitoring of the state of the service.
- ⑤ NGO/association gives a support for the residents for the establishment of the plan of projects of rural development and presents the project of plan thus established at the meeting of the UCADR. The UCADR examines the adequacy of this plan to the state of the local resources, the socio-economic situation, the plans, programs, political etc upstream like in the plan of development of the commune, and, if there is no problem, subjects it for adoption to the town council.
- ⑥ The Mayor submits a report with the partners of the completion of the support for the CVD and the establishment of the plan of projects of rural development.
- ⑦ The plan of projects of rural development is a plan for the implementation of the projects which comprises the following points:
 - Objectives of the projects
 - General data and state of the resources of the village object of the projects
 - Content of the projects, volume of the projects
 - Procedure of the projects (comLackioning in NGO/association or direct support by the extension agents)
 - Contributions of the residents
 - Name of the agent or tallies of the official services person in charge for each realization
 - Process of implementation

- Budget (overall budget and budget per year)

⑧ The Mayor, after adoption of the plan of projects of rural development, carries out a request with the partners.

1.2.4 Implementation of the projects of rural development

① After adoption of the projects by the partners, the President of the UCADR organizes a meeting, and in dialog with Chief of ZAT, chiefs UAT, Chief of ZATE, Chief of SDECVV and the representatives of the CVD which makes the UCADR, distinguishes the projects which will be active with of NGO/associations, and those which will be directly implemented by the UCADR.

② For the projects financed with of NGO/associations, the UCADR establishes terms of reference, selects several NGO/associations candidates, and determines according to their offers NGO/associations which will carry out the projects.

③ For the projects directly carried out by the UCADR, a person in charge is determined, a plan of realization is established and the realization is carried out according to this plan.

④ With the participation of NGO/associations people receiving benefits for the UCADR, this one meets 1 regularly time per month, and endeavors to include/understand the state of implementation of the projects, the problems encountered, and to solve the latter. The Chief of ZAT, Chiefs UAT, Chief of ZATE, and Chief of SDECV members of the UCADR leave regularly in villages 1 to 2 times per month, operate a monitoring of the state of implementation of the projects, and, in same time, coordinations and the technical framing necessary for a good implementation of the projects.

⑤ The UCADR carries out each year through its own members a follow-up evaluation of the whole of the activities of the UCADR, each achievement and of NGO/associations.

⑥ The President of the UCADR presents each year an annual report of the assets of the projects at the town council and obtains his agreement. The Mayor presents the report/ratio on the assets of the projects at the Regional manager of agriculture

1.2.5 Completion of the projects

① The President of the UCADR present at the town council a report/ratio of completion of realization at the time a realization is completed. The Mayor, after approval by the council in fact report/ratio without delay with the partners.

② The partners, with the reception of the report/ratio of completion of the projects, carries out an evaluation and a control based on the countable regulations national or specific to the various structures partners.

1.3 Guide pour la mise en place des unités de coordination des actions de développement rural (UCADR)

1.3.1 Context, objectives:

To contribute to the fight against the impoverishment of the soil through the sustainable development of the villages, it is necessary that the communes implement in a suitable way the development of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry as well as the natural stock

management. As a technical organization of support for this development, are installation the units of coordination of the actions of rural development (UCADR) based on collaboration between the ministry for agriculture, hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, the ministry for the animal resources, and the framework Department of the Environment of life and synergy with NGO/associations.

1.3.2 Basic orientations

- ① The will of development of the residents is encouraged and promoted. For that, the village organizations such as the village councils of development (CVD) or the CVGT are used, and, if necessary, the operation of the CVD is the support object.
- ② The Mayor who is a President of the UCADR assumes a role of transverse coordination of the official services as regards agriculture, of breeding, and forestry.
- ③ The extension agents in agriculture and breeding as well as the forest agents are used as relay between the official residents and services.
- ④ It is called upon NGO for each achievement of rural development, in order to reinforce the support in the aspects which the extension agents cannot ensure.

1.3.3 of the UCADR

The UCADR give a technical support for the communes for the actions of rural development carried out by the residents which contribute to the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, in particular the actions as regards agricultural and pastoral development, the actions of stock management, and the actions as regards improvement of the framework of life. They give also a support for the village organizations

1.3.4 Structural organization

- a) *Préfet* : President of the UCADR
- b) Agent of extension in agriculture (Chief of ZAT): Executive secretary of the UCADR
- c) Extension agents in agriculture (Chiefs UAT), agent of extension in breeding (Chief of ZAT), forest agent (Chief of SDECV)
- d) Representatives of the CVD (or of the CVGT)
- c) NGO(s) in charge of support of people's activities
- e) Resource halieutics and L ` , section head Support the Council in the Rural World (Chief of SAC/MR) of the regional Management of agriculture of hydraulic: as an advisor
- f) Provincial director of Agriculture, agriculture, L `hydraulic and the Halieutic Resources (DPAHR): as an advisor

1.3.5 Roles of the members

- a) *Préfet* : S/he is responsible, as a President of the UCADR, the convocation and the management of the meetings of the UCADR, as well as implementation of the budget of rural development.
- b) Chief of ZAT: As an executive Secretary of the UCADR, s/he assists the President and ensures coordination and the communications for the activities of the UCADR. It

assumes in same time a role similar to that of the other extension agents.

- c) Chief of ZAT, Chiefs UAT, Chief of ZATE, Chief of SDECVV: The technical Councils and technical support in their specialized fields of the activities of the UCADR. They support also the operation of the village organizations.
- d) Representatives of the CVD (or of the CVGT): As representatives of the residents which benefit and executants of the projects, they synthesize and transmit to the UCADR the ideas residents, and bring back to these residents the content debates of the UCADR. They assume the responsibility for the obligations of the residents as for the projects of rural development.
- e) NGO/associations: The activities in the fields carry out where the extension agents etc cannot carry out the support.
- f) Provincial director of agriculture: He is the focal point which reflects the national agricultural policy in agricultural measurements at the provincial level. As a person in charge for the actions of development of agriculture at the provincial level, it advises the UCADR for its activities, including as regards implementation of the budget. It organizes if necessary trainings for the implementation and the management of the actions with the advanced UCADR. It takes part in the meetings of the UCADR when possible.
- g) Chief of SAC/MR: It assumes the coordination of the contacts with the other regional directions, and the contacts between the UCADR of the same area or the same province. It takes part in the meetings of the UCADR when possible.

1.3.6 Nature and competences of the UCADR

(Nature)

- f) The UCADR are positioned as a basic structure near of the villages for the support for the actions of rural development implemented for the fight against the impoverishment of the soil.
- g) The knowledge to make as regards support for the residents accumulated through the activities of the UCADR will be regarded as a reinforcement of human resources of its members, i.e., a reinforcement of the capacities of the official services and one will endeavor to make them profitable in the activities other than those of the UCADR.

(Competences)

- a) The UCADR can draw up projects of implementation of budget of rural development, and subject them to the town councils.
- b) The UCADR can, at the request of its town council, to support the establishment of projects of plans of communal development and to draw up projects of plan of projects of rural development based within communal development.
- c) The UCADR can, at the request of its town council, to carry out tasks of design, implementation, evaluation, etc of projects of rural development.
- d) Within the framework of the implementation of the projects, the UCADR can assist the Mayor in the exercise of his competences as regards selection of the NGO/associations taking part in, adjudication of the services, the restricted contracting invitations to tender for the implementation of the projects, the acquisition of inputs and materials, etc

1.3.7. Content of the Activities

- a) Coordination and communication with the CVD of the commune as regards development of the villages.
- b) Selection of the villages object of the projects
- c) Support for the operation of CVD or CVGT in the villages object of the projects
- d) Implementation of the projects of rural development
- e) Follow-up-evaluation of the projects of rural development
- f) Meeting holding of exchanges with the other UCADR
- g) Organization of trainings and visits of advanced sites etc for the reinforcement of the capacities of the members of the UCADR
- h) Support for the creation of UCADR in other commune of the same province
- i) If necessary, for the supports described in ③ and ④, prostration of services in NGO/associations for the implementation of these supports.

1.3.8 Budgetary measurements

Operating expenses of the UCADR until the releasing of the funds for the projects of rural development (work of design and planning etc of the projects) are dealt with by the commune.

After the funds for the projects are resolved, the expenses of realization coming from the partners are received on the account of the commune, and the concrete management of the funds is ensured by the UCADR. Operating expenses of the UCADR after releasing of the funds for the projects are included in the expenses of realization.

- a) The expenses relating to the support for the operation of the CVD, the establishment of the plans of projects of rural development, and for the implementation of the projects in the villages object of the projects are ensured by the partners.
- b) However, One will actively seek to imply other programs of support for the expenses of support for the operation of the CVD.
- c) One will actively seek to obtain funds of the partners to the development. In a spirit of sustainability of the results and autonomisation of the residents, one will ask for contributions to the profit residents of the projects.

3.5.2 Extension materials

The Extension materials are documents in which we gather the points important to take into account at the time of activities of extension undertaken by the extension agents or NGO using the supports of technical extension. We wrote of it the revised version which made up of the following chapters: a) General information, b) agricultural techniques, c) breeding, d) management, use, conservation of the forest resources, e) conservation of the arable lands, f) improvement of the living conditions, and g) water resources. The general information exposes the significance of the actions of rural development in the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, the reasons and the objectives of the Guidance tools and the

supports of technical extension. Moreover, for each field, the field of application of the documents and the precautions to be taken during their use are indicated.

3.5.3 Supports of technical extension

The technical supports of extension are supports to be used by the extension agents and NGO for extension near the residents. We worked out of it the revised version which is made up of the following contents:

- a) agricultural techniques, b) breeding, c) management, use, conservation of the forest resources, d) conservation of the arable lands, e) improvement of the living conditions, and f) water resources.

These supports of technical extension were elaborate while resorting to many illustrations, in order to be able to be included/understood by villagers not knowing to read, also added to the French text its equivalent in local languages so that the taught reading and writing villagers can make profitable their capacities and to realize of the assets of the elimination of illiteracy.

Contents concerning rural the social field/village organizations, as it is used directly for the sensitizing of the residents and the framing of the installation and of operation etc of the CVD/CVGT, was integrated in the Handbook of Operation in the objective to motivate the villagers to become aware of the situation of their village, the need for the natural CVD/CVGT and stock management, and to engage of themselves in the rural development.

3.6 Plans of implementation of the projects

3.6.1 Expected Results

The expected results of M/P are as follows:

New UCADR are installed in 26 communes of the zone of the study (12 communes in the Middle north and 14 communes in the Sahel), and the system to support the rural development of the communes is developed

The UCADR fulfill their functions well of synergy between the various specialized fields of their members, and between the official services and NGO/associations, they function as a focal point of the support for the residents.

Extension agents who are members of the UCADR, acquire techniques based on methods of participative development, and support organization of residents. In approximately 500 villages (a NGO which approximately 160 villages in which a support for the organization of the CVD/CVGT is brought), they carried out projects of agricultural and rural development by the residents as principal actors.

The village organizations acquire on the heap through the implementation of the projects

the methods of management of the projects, and the residents become able to undertake by themselves an agricultural and rural development sustainable.

The UCADR, in collaboration with the organizations of the residents require of the partners a support for the development, and the system of promotion of the fight against the impoverishment of the soil is well established.

3.6.2 The process of implementation

We posed as a standard duration of adjustment of the system and implementation of the actions by the UCADR one duration four years if the CVD/CVGT is not organized, and two to three years if it is organized. These durations were calculated on the basis of result of the verification study until now. Their relevance was verified through the verification study.

We have within the framework of our put study one year to carry out the final selection of the villages target, the study of the situation of the villages (study on the rural society and the resources of the zone), the installation of the CVGT Since at the time of the implementation of the M/P, the organization of the CVD (or the CVGT) will be, as in our study, entrusted to of NGO/associations, we calculated the one year duration for the stages which go until the organization of the CVD (or of the CVGT).

The implementation of the pilot projects within the framework of our study required between one year and half and two years, including the follow-up. However the suitable period of realization varies according to the type of projects (certain projects must be implemented in dry season, and others during the wintering), and by holding account them delays to envisage if one lacks the good moment, we evaluated the duration of time for the actions of rural development to one or two years.

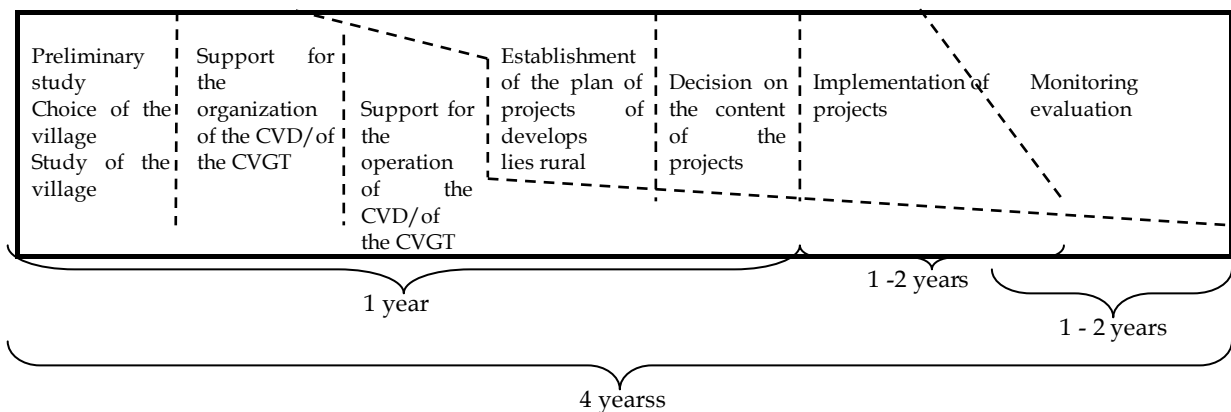
We have within the framework of the study carried out monitoring and the evaluation during 1st and the 2nd phase. We think that it is adapted to consider the year which immediately follows the implementation of the realization like period of monitoring, and to carry out the evaluation then, and we thus allotted a duration from one to two years to monitoring and the evaluation.

However, the organization of the CVD/of the CVGT, the implementation of the projects, the follow-up-evaluation are not in fact of the discontinuous processes nor independent from/to each other, and parallel to the organization of the CVD/of the CVGT, one will carry out the preparations of the establishment of the plans necessary for the realization of the actions, and the same, in second half of the process of realization of the actions, one will prepare with monitoring, and the various stages can thus overlap (see figure 3.6.1).

A NGO for the projects of rural development, those which are in bond with the basic needs human such as the development for the water resources, the elimination of illiteracy, etc,

those of which one can expect an important effect if they are carried out of connection with the support for the organization of the residents, will be carried out the first. Moreover, as the projects related to the improvement of the incomes are effective to give an impulse to the will of work of the residents, and to raise their degree of implication in the actions of rural development, they will be implemented in first half of the process of implementation. It is more adapted to take the actions of natural stock management and of stock management forest etc at the stage or perception by the villagers of the problems of the conservation and the improvement of their own life and their own village is sharper, and these actions will thus be carried out in second half of the process of implementation.

Diagrammatic figure 3.6.1 Representation of the various activities of projects of rural development:



3.6.3 The process of implementation until the realization of the master program

It is necessary to pass by the stages described in the figures which follow to arrive at the realization of the M/P. We consider the process described in figure 3.6.2 between the end of the study and the realization of the M/P. The first stage is one period preparatory between the end of the study and the implementation of a pilot project, the second stage that of the pilot project is described in the paragraph 3.6.6 which extends over one four years period, and the third stage is the period of true implementation of the M/P which is envisaged to last two 8 years periods each one.

Figure 3.6.2 Processes under consideration until the realization of the master program

	2006 07	09	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27
1st stage											
2nd stage											
3rd stage											

1st stage: End of the study to the implementation of a pilot project

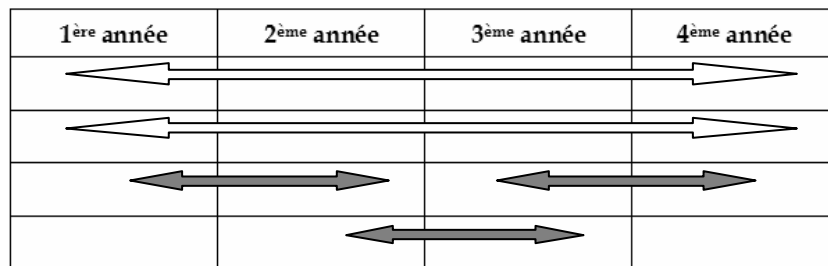
2nd stage: Implementation of a pilot project

3rd stage: Implementation of a true project

The process of implementation during the periods of the pilot project and the true project is described schematically in figures 3.6.3 and 3.6.4

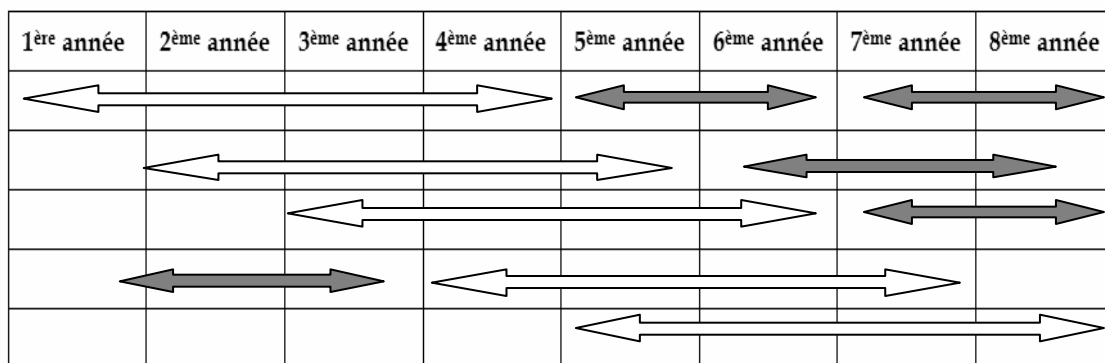
We consider that the number of villages in which a UCADR can manage the projects simultaneously is 4 or 5 villages, and give the priority to the villages in which the UCADR gives a support for the organization of the residents .

Figure 3.6.3 processes of *The Pilot Project*



←→ Villages in which are exerted a support to the residents' organizations
 ←→ Villages in which are not exerted a support to the residents' organizations

Figure 3.6.4 processes of one period implementation of *The True Project*



←→ Villages in which are exerted a support to the residents' organizations
 ←→ Villages in which are not exerted a support to the residents' organizations

3.6.4 The plan of implementation of the master program

(1) Selection of the field of application of the master program

1) guiding principles of the degree of priority for the implementation of the projects

To carry out a sustainable rural development, the training of the organizations of the residents which are the actors of the development is essential. One can say that the goal of the installation of the UCADR is to arrange a system to actively support a sustainable organization of the residents.

From the point of view of the development of the communes, it is necessary that the development in the commune is made in a balanced way, and it is thus desirable for that that the organizations of the residents in the villages of the commune are formed in a balanced way.

As regards actions of fight against the impoverishment of the soil in the zone of the study,

as the situation present differs from one department to another and province to another in terms of installation of CVGT, preparation of plans of village development, support by the donors, etc, we initially collected and put in order information on the installation of CVGT, the preparation of plans of village development, the support by the donors in all the villages of the departments (Study requested in February then in November 2005 all the Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources)

Then, on the basis of this information and from the criteria described low, we extracted the villages in which an organization of the residents was not formed, villages for which it is judged that it has few chances that an organization of the residents was formed since there is no support of donors, and allotted degree of priority of development raised to the departments in which the percentage of these villages was highest.

- Departments in which the percentage of villages without CVGT is high (40% or more)
- Department in which the percentage of villages where there are no activities of the CVGT, even installation, is high (70% or more)
- Departments in which the percentage of villages not having established of plan of village development is high (90% or more)
- Departments in which the percentage of villages not profiting from the support of donors is high (80% or more)

NB: The percentage given between brackets was given in the objective that for each criterion the number of villages released is of two tenth of the unit

As a result of this, the provinces for which the number of departments having a high degree of priority is important are Bam (Middle north), Séno and Soum (Sahel) (see table 3.6.1). Contrary, the provinces of Sanmatenga and Oudalan one have no department with set of priorities raised, but even in this type of provinces, it is not a question of saying that there is no need as regards development, and it is necessary there too that the UCADR undertake the development in the communes and an installation or a development secondaries is there necessary. One will find in the document appendix 9 the set of priorities for the rural development.

Table 3.6.1 Card-indexes calculation of the villages object of the master program

Province	Departments at strNGO priority	Villages requiring a support for the organization of the population	A number of UCADR to be set up			Villages object of the pdx		
			New villages princi-palement	Brought only gemmate secondary	Total	New dévelop-ement	Brought gemmate secondary	Total
Bam	7	169	7	0	7	64	66	130
Sanmatenga	0	0	0	2	2	0	36	36
Namentenga	1	21	1	2	3	12	49	61
Total Middle north	8	190	8	4	12	76	151	227
Seno	4	84	4	0	4	36	45	81
Yagha	2	30	2	1	3	22	35	57
Oudalan	0	0	0	2	2	0	36	36
Soum	5	35	5	0	5	31	54	85
Sahel total	11	149	11	3	14	89	170	259
Total	19	339	19	7	26	165	321	486



To implement rural development projects, there are cases where one will start with the support for the organization of the CDV (or of the CVGT), and cases where one will carry out the projects having for object an existing CDV/CVGT which is already active. In the idea that the organization of the CVD (or CVGT) was of primary importance, we established a plan of process allowing to carry out the projects by privileging the villages which did not organize a CDV/CVGT yet.




In other words, we chose a plan of process according to which one will start earlier (*The Pilot Project*) in the departments in which the villages which did not organize a CDV/CVGT yet are numerous, and in the departments like those of the provinces of Sanmatenga or Oudalan where the organization of the CDV/CVGT is in advance, one will carry out the projects by using the existing CDV/CVGT lasting second half of the M/P (*The True Project*). Table 3.6.2: Details of the process of implementation, presents the plan of process.

Insofar as, during the verification study, the number of villages for which one could manage the projects simultaneously were to the maximum of 4 or 5 villages, we estimated the number of villages in which a UCADR can carry out projects during the period of (*The Pilot Project* (4 years) and that of the true project (2 8 years periods each one) in table 3.6.2:

Table 3.6.2 Details of the process of implementation of the master program

Area, province	Départements.	Villages targets	With support for the organization			Without support for the organization			2006	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Pilot Pr	Phase 1	Phase 2	Pilot project	Phase 1	Phase 2	Pilot project			Project, phase 1						Project, phase 2												
Middle north	14	227	76			151																								
Bam	8	130																												
Existing UCADR	1																													
Pilot project~phase 2	2	50	4	10	10	6	10	10																						
Phase 1~phase 2	3	60		15	15		15	15																						
Phase 2	2	20				10	10																							
Sanmatenga	3	36																												
Existing UCADR	1																													
Phase 1~phase 2	1	24					12	12																						
Phase 2	1	12						12																						
Namantenga	3	61																												
Pilot project ~phase 2	1	25	2	5	5	3	5	5																						
Phase 1~phase 2	1	24					12	12																						
Phase 2	1	12						12																						
Sahel	16	259		89			170																							
Séno	5	81																												
Existing UCADR	1																													
Pr Pilot~phase 2	2	50	4	10	10	6	10	10																						
Phase 1~phase 2	1	20		5	5		5	5																						
Phase 2	1	11				2		9																						
Yagha	4	57																												
Existing UCADR	1																													
Pr Pilot~phase 2	1	25	2	5	5	3	5	5																						
Phase 1~phase 2	1	20		5	5		5	5																						
Phase 2	1	12						12																						
Oudalan	2	36																												
Phase 1~phase 2	1	24					12	12																						
Phase 2	1	12						12																						
Soum	5	85																												
Pr Pilot~phase 2	1	25	2	5	5	3	5	5																						
Phase 1~phase 2	2	41		10	5		10	16																						
Phase 2	2	19				4		15																						
TOTAL	30	486	165			321																								

Key  Activities of the existing UCADR (support for the pilot project, continuation of the pilot activities)
 Activities of the existing UCADR (support for the project, continuation of the activities control)

 Period known pilot project of the M/P
 Period of the real project of the M/P 1st phase
 Period of the real project of the M/P 2nd phase

As well for *the Pilot Project* and as for the true project, one will endeavor to extend the villages object of the projects by combining in a suitable way the villages requiring the organization of a CVD (or of a CVGT) and those for which it is not necessary, and immediately after the installation of the UCADR, and we chose a process according to which one starts with the villages for which one can use an organization of the existing people, to then gradually increase the degree of difficulty of the villages.

Table 3.6.3 Numbers villages for which the implementation of projects is possible for a UCADR

	Presence or not of a CVD (or CVGT) organized	
	yes	no
During the pilot project	2	3
During the real project (a phase) 6 different cases which one are considered:	5	5
	4	6
	3	7
	2	9
	1	11
	0	12

3.6.5 First stage

(1) From End of the Study to the implementation of the Project

In the interval between the end of the study and the implementation of *the Project*, the UCADR proposed in the M/P must be managed by the Burkinabè side. We now present the action programs until the realization of *the Project*. These action programs consist of measures suggested by the UCADR during the last meeting of exchanges between the UCADR.

1) Contents and Procedure of action programs

a) Contents of the action programs

One will find the action programs of the Middle north and Sahel in table 3.6.4. These programs were synthesized by distinguishing two points which are the activities of the UCADR and the implementation of the projects in the villages. The amount of the expenses

of projects in the villages is estimated by the study team after the proposals of the UCADR. The expenses of activities of the UCADR are estimated according to those during the verification study. The contents of the action programs were elaborate by respecting the plans presented by the various UCADR.

Table 3.6.4 Contents of the action programs

UCADR	Activities	Details of the activities	Source of financing	Cost (Fcfa)
Guibaré	1. Activities of the UCADR Ordinary meetings Monitoring of the villages where were carried out Pilots projects Seminar of diffusion	1 time per month 1 to 2 times per month In the village of Sindri	Government of Burkina Faso FAO	2,160,000
	2. Projects in the villages 1) Continuation of the Piles projects undertaken in Vousnango, Sindri, Watinoma, and Niangouela	Fattening ovine, truck farming, bank of cereals, generating female activities of incomes, culture of niébé improved, management of the seedbed, poultry farming	Contributions and gifts of the villagers	6,270,000
	2) New projects: Projects in the PDV of Vousnango not carried out yet	Housing for the teachers Natural stock management	PDRB, PADAB II	5,000,000
Korsimoro	1. Activities of the UCADR Ordinary meetings Monitoring of the villages where were carried out Pilots projects Support for the new villages as regards development of requests for projects Support for the validation of the PDV by the CPAT	1 time per month 1 time per month Development of criteria of selection of the villages, sensitizing to the activities of the UCADR Support for the formalities for the villages of Nougou, Ouiden, and Tansin	Government of Burkina Faso FAO	1,020,000
	2. Projects in the villages 1) Continuation of the Piles projects undertaken in Nougou, Foulla, Bascoudre-Mossi, Ouiden, and Tansin	In agriculture, support for the complementary introduction of material for the improvement of the rain cultures and truck farming In breeding, follow-up of the fattening ovine, forage conservation, and culture of niébé For the generating female activities of incomes, support for the diffusion in and out of the village, and with the extension of the market	Contributions and gifts of the villagers	3,935,000

UCADR	Activities	Details of the activities	Source of financing	Cost (Fcfa)
	2) New projects: Projects of the PDV not carried out yet, such as the development of a rice plantation with Nounougou	New installation of a hollow with Nounougou Refitting of the rice plantation with Gouden	PDL/S, WFP, PNGT II	25,000,000
Dori	1. Activities of the UCADR Ordinary meetings Monitoring of the villages where were carried out Pilots projects Meetings of exchanges between the UCADR Institutionalization of the UCADR of Dori by a decree of provincial governors 2. Projects in the villages	1 time per month 1 time per month	Government of Burkina Faso FAO	2,140,000
	1) Continuation of the Piles projects undertaken in Sèlbo, Goudébo, Thioumbounga, Bafélé	In agriculture, continuation of the stony cords, improvement of the rain cultures, organic production of manure In breeding, determination of the corridors of passage, production and forage conservation, within the framework of the follow-up of the natural stock management In conservation of the forests, continuation of the production of seedlings	Contributions and gifts of the villagers Support on behalf of the NGO such as A2N	4,980,000
	2) New projects: Measurements of conservation of the environment with Sèlbo and Goudébo	Measurements of conservation of the environment such as the fixing of dunes, the recovery of glacis	PLE/BN, PADAB II	19,200,000
Sebba	1. Activities of the UCADR Ordinary meetings Monitoring of the villages where were carried out Pilots projects	1 time per month 2 times per month	Government of Burkina Faso FAO	2,140,000
	Meetings of exchanges with the UCADR of Dori 2. Projects in the villages	1 time		
	1) Continuation of the Piles projects undertaken in Diogora, Guissindiori, Helga, and Ibbal	Elimination of illiteracy in the villages In agriculture, continuation of the stony cords, improvement of the rain cultures, organic production of manure In breeding, ovine continuation of the fattening In conservation of the forests, continuation of the production of seedlings	Contributions and new gifts of the villagers	4,890,000

UCADR	Activities	Details of the activities	Source of financing	Cost (Fcfa)
	2) New projects: Development of PDV for 3 villages	Preparation of plans for 3 new villages	Support of the NGO such as ADRA-FIL	1,050,000

(b) Measures for Execution

During the period of the Study, the running costs of the UCADRs were supported by the study team. In Burkina Faso, there is a very severe shortage of expenditures for the local extension activities towards the people due, among other things, to the insufficient budget of Government. We can foresee that it is going to be difficult to secure the operating expenditures for the UCADRs after the end of the Study. To avoid a stagnation of these activities, the following measures will be taken.

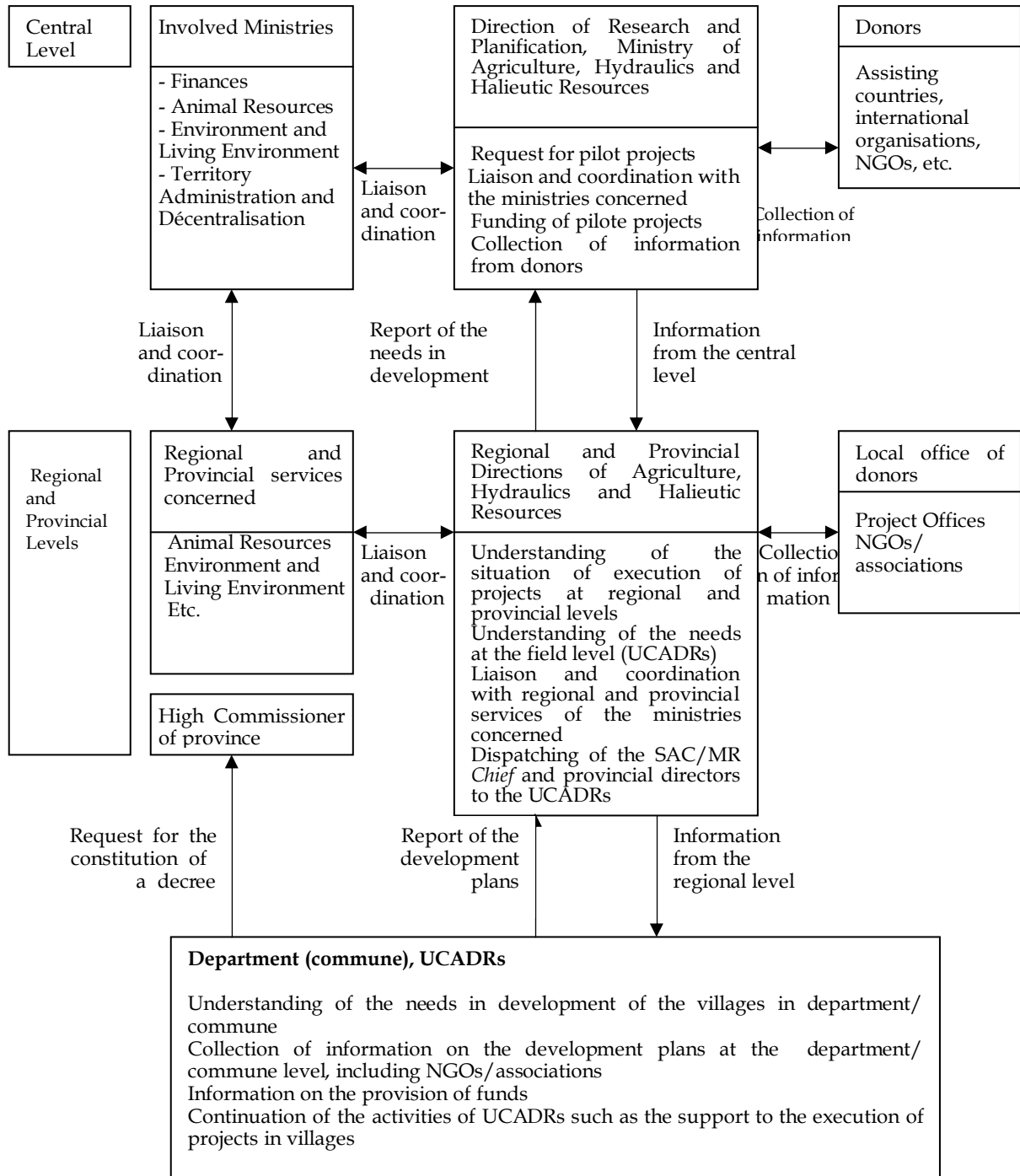
a) Appeal for the effectiveness of the UCADRs

The Burkinabè side will request financial cooperation to organisms executing projects such as the National Terroir management Programme-II (PNGT2), the Local Development Program of Sanmatenga (PDL/S), the Program to Combat against the Sand Deposits in Niger Basin (PLCE /BN), the Program for Sustainable Rural Development (PDRD), the Support Program for the Development of Agriculture in Burkina (PADAB) II, and will explain the main aspects of the establishment of UCADRs. Moreover, appeal will be made to international organisations, notably the FAO, IFAD, WFP, etc. to persuade them of the effectiveness of the UCADRs.

b) Clarification of distribution of roles of the state services, at each level

The distribution of roles in the different services at the central, regional levels and the end level of the UCADR is shown in Figure 3.6.5. This distribution will enable a smooth communication and gathering of information.

Figure 3.6.5 Distribution of Roles between the State Services



c) **financing**

It is necessary to conceive the financing through two approaches which are that of the implementation in collaboration with projects in progress, and that of a new financing.

① **existing projects**

The call to the supply of the funds will be considered near the existing projects in the areas of Sahel and the Middle north or the projects starting in the near future. The projects which one could obtain collaboration as regards financial support are indicated in table 3.3.5.

Table 3.3.5 Projects of which it is possible to ask a financing

Area of the Middle north	Program of Durable Rural Development (PDRD) National Terroir Management Program II (PNGT2) Local Development Program of Sanmatenga (PDL/S) Support Development Program of Agriculture in Burkina Faso (PADAB II)
Area of Sahel	Local Development Program of Oudalan (PDL/LOUDALAN) Program of Fight against the Stranding of the basin of Niger (PLCE /BN) PADAB II Adventist Development and Agency Relief - Funds of local investment (ADRA-FIL)

② **Other funds**

Put aside existing projects quoted above, here organizations of funds auprès for which the requests for financing are possible:

Table 3.3.6 Projects of which it is possible to ask a financing (2)

Structure	Explanation
World Food program (WFP)	By arranging and rehabilitating by the people the arable lands where were carried out the rice and market-gardening cultures in an extensive way, to transform these grounds into more profitable rice plantations and fields with the system of irrigation. And by doing this, the project aims to ensure the stable food safety and to reinforce the incomes in the producers. The project is composed of three points: ① Construction of the infrastructures of small irrigation by the people ② Installation of the arable lands, activities of the cultures carried out by the population ③ Distribution of the food, trainings

Melt for human safety (Trust Fund for Human Security)	Fund into 1999 within the United Nations, this funds aiming to protect from all the varied threats and low registers human life and dignity, and to carry out their rich person potentiality, translated a concept to integrate and reinforce the engagement whose point of view is centered on the men.
United Nations for the Food and Agriculture (Food and Organization Agriculture, FAO)	FAO has programs of support and co-operation. Those have one duration limited to 18 months and their budget cannot exceed 400,000 dollars. They cannot spend funds for the operation of the official services, but the expenditure for the workshops or the trainings is authorized. For example, the government has tubers of a new variety of manioc. If it does not have funds to diffuse it, FAO can within this framework give its support at the expenses of training.

③ Financing by the residents

In the villages object of the pilot projects, the funds generated by the village contributions are managed by the CVGT, and are used for the continuation and the extension of the projects. In the new villages, the financing is difficult, but the UCADR will frame them for the search for financing.

In Sebba, the UCADR invited persons in charge for the ADRA-FIL and Popular Case to make a talk on the use of the funds, etc With a framework of the UCADR, the CVGT will have to seek the means of financing by themselves.

④ Financing by the government of Burkina Faso

The government of Burkina Faso must deal with operating expenses of the UCADR. It is to be provided that it will be difficult for the budget of the year 2006, but, to prevent that the activities of the UCADR do not stagnate, the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources must ensure the funds necessary.

d) Clarification of the status of the UCADR

The UCADR is a structure of support which did not exist front in the system of rural development and fight against the impoverishment of the soil of Burkina Faso. It is thus necessary to give an anchoring to the UCADR as a structure of rural development of Burkina Faso, and to harmonize them with decentralization.

① Institutionalization of the UCADR by decrees of the provincial governors

Following instructions of the Ministry for the Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the UCADR of Yagha, Bam, and Sanmatenga were officially installed through decrees of the High commissions of these provinces. There remains only the UCADR of Séno which must be institutionalized it too.

3.6.6 Second stage

(1) Implementation of the pilot project

1. For the fight against the impoverishment of the soil, it is initially necessary to reinforce the capacities of the actors: the residents, the agents of the official services, NGO etc, which are in load of the rural development. This process requires a little time, but it should be continued stage by stage, through a formation “on the heap” .
2. To diffuse measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil in the close villages, the 6 following points should be carried out concretely:
 - ① To form the agents of ground. departments close as facilitateurs to the rural development.
 - ② To hold of the meetings of exchanges between the UCADR, as spaces for the synergy and exchange of information.
 - ③ To implement a management of the projects concretes based on the use of the operational manuals
 - ④ To carry out the projects by using the Guidance tools and the supports of technical extension .
 - ⑤ To carry out the projects through a transfer of peasant to peasant.
 - ⑥ To permanently seek the reinforcement of the capacities of the extension agents.

The study of the system to alleviate land degradation was undertaken during five years, and, even if it is only punctually, in 4 departments located in 4 provinces of the Middle north and Sahel, of the structures of support to promote the measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil centered on the UCADR were created. Moreover, 4 Chiefs of zone of support techniques (ZAT), 3 Chiefs of units of technical animation (UAT), 4 Chiefs of technical zone of support in breeding (ZATE), 4 Heads of departmental department of the environment and framework of life (SEDCV), 2 Heads of department support-council in the rural world (SAC/MR), 4 provincial Directors of agriculture, and 4 Prefects affected in the 4 departments of the 4 provinces acquired capacities to carry out, manage, and evaluate the projects, through the training “on the heap” during the implementation of *The Pilot Project*, the meeting holding of technical exchanges, implementation of trainings, etc.

Henceforth, It is necessary to diffuse measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil in the provinces and departments close through the implementation to pilot projects centered on the UCADR of these 4 departments of the 4 provinces. It is impossible to extend from only one blow the projects to all the country, nor even with the whole of the

zone of the areas of Center-north and Sahel. That is impossible because the promotion of measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil must be made in a participative way and ensure the sustainability of the actions. For that, it is necessary to seek the reinforcement of the capacities of the agents of the official services, to start with the extension agents, as regards facilitation. Moreover, it is also necessary to seek the reinforcement of the village organizations of the villages which profit from the support. The reinforcement of the capacities of the village organizations by the extension agents takes time. it is thus necessary to seek a progressive extension of the projects, stage by stage.

1) processes of implementation of *The Pilot Project*

The process of implementation of *The Pilot Project* is presented in table 3.6.6

Figure 3.6.6 processes of implementation of *The Pilot Project*

		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Activities UCADR	1. Installation of UCADR (7 departments, 7 UCADR) 2. trainings of the extension agents to the management of the UCADR 3. Program reinforcement of the capacities of the extension agents ① Technical exchange meetings ② trainings Participative Dev. 4. Meetings of exchanges between UCADR 5. Trainings in local language (UCADR of Sahel)				
Implementation of the projects	1. Preliminary study 2. Selection of the villages 3. Study of the villages 4. Support for the organization of CVD/CVGT 5. Sout. operation CVD/CVGT 6. Development of the plans of projects of rural development 7. Decision on the projects 8. Implementation of the projects 9. Evaluation				

2) concrete Procedures of *The Pilot Project*

The Pilot Project will be carried out according to following process:

(a) the installation of the UCADR

Chiefs ZAT, Chiefs ZATE, Chiefs SDECV, etc of the 4 departments in the 4 advanced provinces play the part of facilitators, and, carry out a framing near the extension agents of 7 other departments (on a total of 54) bearing on the implementation, management, the evaluation of the projects. In these 7 departments, 7 UCADR are installation. Each UCADR carries out pilot projects in 5 villages (2 villages without CVD/CVGT and 3 villages with CVD/CVGT). There will be thus 35 villages which will be the subject of pilot projects. The villages are divided into: a) villages not having a CVD/CVGT (including the villages in which a CVD/CVGT was set up but does not function), b) villages in which a CVD/CVGT was set up, and a plan of established village development, and c) villages profiting from a support of other donors and in whom the development is advanced. The UCADR will implement devices of support for the projects adapted to the needs for the villages to these various degrees of development.

(b) Training of the extension agents to the management of the UCADR

For the training of the extension agents to the management of the UCADR, one needs a 10 days training, including the courses in room and the training on the ground.

(c) Establishment of the plan of the projects and implementation of the projects

After the training in room and the training on the ground, the listeners will select villages object of projects and will carry out the whole of the process made up of the study of the resources, the development of a plan of projects, the implementation of the projects, the follow-up-evaluation. The projects will be implemented with an on-the-job training and a framing will be brought by chiefs SAC/MR.

The standard duration for the adjustment of the system and the implementation of the projects by the UCADR is 4 years for the villages without CVD/CVGT and 2 years if the CVD/CVGT is set up.

(d) Implementation of the capabilities reinforcement program

With the starting of *The Pilot Project*, a training will be organized relating in particular to a) participative approach, b) techniques to carry out and manage a rural development integrating the sectors of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, and c) Sensitizing, the organization of the residents. Moreover, the members of the 4 advanced UCADR will become instructors and give an intensive training to the management of the projects, based on the Handbook of Operation written by our study.

In addition, one cannot await a reinforcement of the capacities of the agents of ground of the 7 departments from the point of view of the techniques specialized through the only practice of *The Pilot Project*. For these agents of ground, technical exchange meetings,

trainings etc will be carried out through technician specialists sending in the institutes of research and experimentation etc:

① technical exchange meetings

The technical exchange meetings are organized by inviting speakers of the institutes of research and experimentation such as the INERA or the BUNASOLS, in their requiring to discourse on topics adapted to the needs for the local residents, this to reinforce the capacities of the extension agents and so that they can use this knowledge in technical extension on the ground. These meetings of technical exchanges are organized 1fois per year.

② trainings on participative development

The trainings with the participative methods of development are carried out through a training in one week old room and an on-the-job training in one week the selected village.

(e) Behavior of the “meetings of exchanges between the UCADR” to promote synergy between the UCADR

It is necessary that several UCADR, for a synergy between their respective projects exchange information on a) solutions brought to the encountered problems, b) Cases of successful projects, c) cases of failures, in order to make profitable this information for a better management of the projects. Thus, of the “meetings of exchange between the UCADR (2 times per year) will be regularly organized.

(f) Trainings in local languages

In most of the area of Sahel, one cannot make differently than to learn the fulfulde to communicate with the residents. We launched actions within the framework of the verification study, but we recommend a voluntary training of the local languages by the members of the UCADR.

(g) Implementation of the projects in the villages

The process of implementation of the projects in the villages will conform to the paragraph on the management of the projects in the Handbook of Operation. Projects, as shown in the figure 3.6.6: The process of implementation of *The Pilot Project*, starts with the selection of the villages object of the projects, and finishes with the evaluation of the results of their implementation.

3) Points asking a detailed attention for the implementation of projects

(a) Management of the projects based on the use of the Handbook of Operation

Within the framework of the “study of the system of promotion”, we have, as a guide of implementation of the 3 programs which constitute the M/P, written the “Handbook of Operations”. We integrated into it the lesson drawn from the implementation of the pilot

projects, on the points asking for a detailed attention in the process of implementation, management, and evaluation of *The Pilot Projects*. It is by using this Handbook of Operations that the projects control are realized. If the contents of the Handbook of Operations would be inadequate, it will be revised at the appropriate time.

(b) Use of the extension materials and the supports for technical extension

The Guidance tools are supports that the extension agents or NGO etc use when they give technical explanations to the residents for technical extension. The supports of technical extension are documents intended for the residents which integrate many illustrations in order to be easily included/understood by these residents. It is using these supports that the projects control are carried out. If they should be revised, they will be revised at the appropriate time.

(c) Farmer-to-Farmer style Technical transfer

If the residents do not acquire a certainty as for the effects of the projects, they are not implied in the actions for these projects. They are implied only after having seen their eyes the advanced sites or having heard the peasants of the advanced sites their speech of that of which they made the experiment. The 17 villages of the 4 advanced departments will be taken as advanced sites, and of the actions of transfer of peasant to peasant will be implemented. One will be able to reveal a will to imply oneself a NGO participating villagers by the direct listening of the device of implementation of the projects, the problems of the implementation of the projects, the withdrawn benefit, etc which will be exposed to them by the residents of the 4 advanced departments. One will contribute thus to the diffusion towards the neighbouring villages.

(d) Visits of advanced sites

One will not limit oneself to the villages in which the study intervened, and according to the nature of the projects, one will seek a transfer of peasant to peasant while going in advanced sites. The visits of advanced sites will be paid by the representatives of the sub-commissions of the CVD/CVGT.

4) investments to *The Pilot Project*

One will find the investments of *The Pilot Project* in table 3.6.7. The financing will be ensured by the counterpart funds of the programs KR and KR2, the government of Burkina Faso, and the contributions of the residents. The share ensured by Burkina Faso is envisaged with height of approximately 10% and that of the contributions of the residents from approximately 2%.

The local costs such as charges of personnel for the coordination ensured by the agents of

the official services, the overheads of the offices, etc are not taken into account here.

Table 3.6.7 investments of *The Pilot Project*

		(in Fcfa)		
	Quantity	Middle north	Sahel	Total
Cooperation promotion workshops	2 times the year	3,213,000	4,355,000	7,568,000
Meetings of exchanges between the UCADR	2 times the year	4,229,000	5,626,000	9,825,000
Preliminary studies	1 time by UCADR	1,722,000	2,375,000	4,097,000
trainings with the management of the UCADR	7 UCADR (10 days)	2,176,000	3,067,000	5,243,000
Technical exchange meetings	1 time the year	3,391,000	4,560,000	7,951,000
Participatory type development methods trainings	Training in room + training of ground, 1 week each one	6,959,000	9,578,000	16,537,000
Trainings in local language	10 months	0	10,960,000	10,960,000
Meetings of the UCADR	Ordinary meetings 1 time per month	11,238,000	15,473,000	26,711,000
Support for the residents	Monitoring of the villages	10,872,000	14,496,000	25,368,000
Materials	Audio-visual materials, vehicles, motor bikes	67,152,000	98,028,000	165,180,000
Total adjustment of the system		110,952,000	168,518,000	279,470,000
With CVD/CVGT	2 villages	160,800,000	222,400,000	383,200,000
Without CVD/CVGT	3 villages	107,000,000	151,200,000	258,300,000
Total projects		267,900,000	373,600,000	641,500,000
Total		378,852,000	542,118,000	920,970,000

5) the system of implementation of the projects

A steering committee made up of the various ministries concerned, and whose executive secretariat is ensured by the Management of the Studies and the Planning of the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources is set up at the central level. The office of coordination of *The Pilot Project* is placed at the Regional Management of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources of the Middle north. A secondary office in Sahel. A team of three people including a person in charge is assigned to coordination.

6) Factors obstacles for the implementation of *The Pilot Project*

The principal factor obstacle for the implementation of a pilot project is the financing. The government of Burkina Faso envisages the use of counterpart funds of the programs KR and KR2. In addition, the use of the counterpart funds of the programs KR and KR2 is not limited to the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, and other

structures make plans to use them.

It is thus necessary to consider measurement following:

To re-examine the plan of the total project and to limit the number of villages to 35

To carry out part of the projects at the village level using the funds of other donors

Burkina Faso recognizing the effectiveness of the UCADR must draw up a clean budget which corresponds to approximately 10% of the total budget.

To have the aim of financing by the government of Burkina Faso of 10% of the total amount.

To also take the contributions of the residents in account in the financing. To consider the rate of contributions applied in *The Pilot Projects*.

The Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources registered *The Pilot Project* in n° 1 in the list of priority. The Ministry for the Territorial Administration and Decentralization also shows him a great interest for this project. The fight against the impoverishment of the soil relates to several ministries. It is necessary that the Ministry for Agriculture, of Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, the Ministry for the Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and the Framework Department of the Environment of Life and the Ministry for the Animal Resources begin in synergy in the realization of this pilot project.

3.6.7 The third stage

The third stage, in the continuation of *The Pilot Project*, consists of two 8 years phases each one. In this third stage, the members of the 4 UCADR of the study controls and of the UCADR installation during *The Pilot Project* support the installation of new UCADR.

Moreover, the UCADR installation during *The Pilot Project* continue the projects in the villages during the period of the true project

It will be also necessary to revise the contents of the M/P on the basis of evaluation of the results carried out at the end of *The Pilot Project*.

During the first phase, 5 UCADR in the Middle north and 5 UCADR in Sahel will be installation, then, during the second phase 4 UCADR in the Middle north and 5 UCADR in Sahel.

For the provinces of Sanmatenga and Oudalan of which the degree of priority as regards development proved to be weak, 1 UCADR by province and phase will be installation, and those will carry out the projects by using the organizations of existing residents.

One will find the number of villages targeted per period and type of UCADR in table 3.6.8

Table 3.6.8 Numbers of target villages by period of project

	Pilot project	Project phase 1	Project Phase 2	Total
Area of the Middle north				
New UCADR number	3	5	4	12
A number of continued UCADR	0	3	8	-
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is necessary	6	30	40	76
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is not necessary	9	54	88	151
(the Middle north)				
Area of Sahel				
New UCADR number	4	5	5	14
A number of continued UCADR	0	4	9	-
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is necessary	8	40	41	89
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is not necessary	12	52	106	170
Total				
New UCADR number	7	10	9	26
A number of continued UCADR	0	7	17	-
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is necessary	14	70	81	165
Villages for which a support for the organization of the residents is not necessary	21	106	194	321

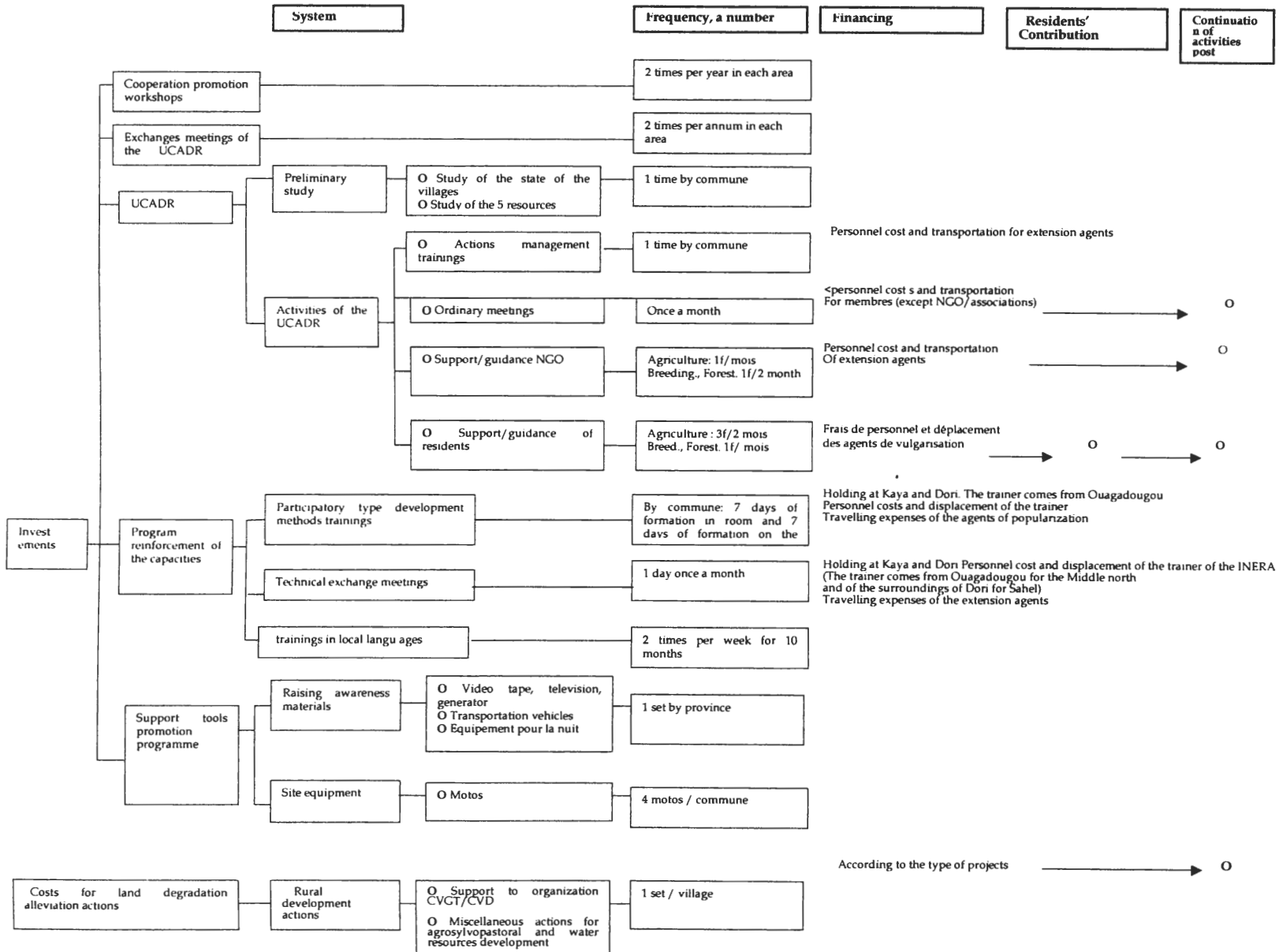
3.7 Needed Investments for the implementation of the master program

3.7.1 Guiding principles of the investments

The estimation of the investments necessary for the implementation of the M/P was made according to guiding principles¹ presented in figure 3.7.1

The funds necessary for these investments are basically released by the government of Burkina Faso, in particular the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources (support by the donors included). The contribution partial of the residents at the expenses of projects of rural development is necessary, but as the rate of these contributions cannot be standardized, us did not calculate these contributions to share.

Figure 3.7.1 Diagram of the investments necessary for the implementation of the master program



3.7.2 Expenses of projects

(1) Results of the estimation

Here results of the estimation with the expenses of adjustment of the system on the one hand and the expenses of realization on the other hand. We gathered the details of the estimation in the document appendix 9. The unit prices used in the estimation are presented in item 3.7.3, and the frequency and the quantities in figure 3.7.1 of the preceding page.

Table 3.7.1 Investments necessary for the implementation of the master program

Unit: thousands of Fcfa

Program directing	Middle north		Sahel		Total	
	Expenses	Villages	Expenses	Villages	Expenses	Villages
Cooperation promotion workshops	43,758		55,240		98,998	
Meetings of exchanges between the UCADR	60,165		62,807		122,972	
Preliminary studies	7,079		8,063		15,142	
trainings with the management of the UCADR	8,807		10,555		19,362	
Cooperation promotion workshops	48,455		64,703		113,158	
trainings with the methods of participative development	27,637		33,804		61,441	
Local trainings in language, interpreters	0		107,480		107,480	
Meetings of the UCADR	158,955		192,044		350,999	
Support for the residents	155,832		181,200		337,032	
Materials	141,228		177,504		318,732	
Total adjustment of the system	651,916		893,400		1,545,316	
With organization of the residents	2,036,800	76	2,474,200	89	4,511,000	165
Without organization of the residents	1,796,900	151	2,142,000	170	3,938,900	321
Fresh total of projects	3,833,700		4,616,200		8,449,900	
TOTAL	4,485,616	227	5,509,600	259	9,995,216	486

3.7.3 Unit costs of estimate etc

Here now unit costs etc used for the estimation

(1) expenses of support for the organization of the CVD/CVGT and expenses of projects of rural development.

The expenses for the support for the organization of the CVD/CVGT differ in an important way according to various conditions, in particular the extent of the villages, the number of existing organizations, their degree of maturity, the rate of elimination of illiteracy of population etc the expenses of projects of rural development them also differ largely according to the type of realization, the contents of the realization, and conditions' of the target village. We estimated them in the following table according to results' of the implementation of the pilot projects:

Heading	Estimated expenses (Fcfa)	Remarks
Support for the organization of the CVD/CVGT (1st year)	5,800,000	The preparation of plans of projects of rural development includes
Support for the organization of the CVD/CVGT (2nd year)	4,000,000	
Total	9,800,000	

Heading	Estimated expenses (Fcfa)		Justification
	Middle north	Sahel	
Improvement of the rain cultures	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Improvement of the truck farming	2,500,000	-	Community site of 0,5 ha
Fattening ovine	3,200,000	3,200,000	30 animals
Techniques of forest stock management	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Pose stony cords	-	2,200,000	
Recovery of glacis	-	1,300,000	2 ha
Support for the installation and the operation of cereal banks	1,800,000	1,800,000	Warehouse of 40m ² . Support for the management of the funds Calculation on the basis of cereal Bank for a village on two
Conference room	2,300,000	2,300,000	Calculation on the basis of conference Room for a village on two
Well with large diameter	4,900,000	4,900,000	Diameter 180 cm, depth 15 meters
Total	26,800,000	27,800,000	

For the villages in which one does not exert a support for the organization of the residents, one will calculate the expenses of projects by multiplying the tariffs above by 0,7 (70%).

Unit prices for the estimation of the personnel costs

Heading	Price (Fcfa/jour)	Remarks
Extension agents, frameworks of the official services	5,000	
Extension agents (framing of the residents)	2,500	On the basis of work a four hours (1/2 day)
Trainers of methods of participative development	50,000	On costs
Agents of the INERA	50,000	On costs
NGO/associations	50,000	On costs
Cost of accommodation	4,000	On costs

Unit prices for the materials

Heading	Unit price (Fcfa)	Remarks
Pick up	24,00,000	TOYOTA HI-LUX
Motor bike	1,350,000	100cc
Television	300,000	21 inches
Video tape recorder	200,000	VHS Multi-system
Electric generator	952,000	2.2 kw
Campbeds	19,000	
Mosquito net	4,500	

Unit prices for the estimation of the travelling expenses

Heading	unit price	Remarks
Vehicles	90 Fcfa/km	
Motor bikes	60 Fcfa/km	
Hiring of minibus	125,000 Fcfa/jour	Fuel expenses included

3.8 Evaluation of the projects

3.8.1 View Points for Evaluation

As indicated higher, we lay the stress in the M/P on the training of the UCADR which must be used as force of propulsion for the promotion of a sustainable rural development of the communes, and on the training of the organizations of residents which are in load of the development of the villages. The projects implemented within the framework of the M/P are positioned as “practical exercises” of on-the-job training of the organizations of the residents.

The evaluation of the projects of the M/P will concentrate its vision on two important points of the M/P which are:

- ① Establishment of the system of support for the promotion of the development of the villages of the commune
- ② The carrying out of the measures of fight against the turning into a desert (measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil) (the training of the organizations of the residents includes)

① Establishment of the system of support

The M/P, in accordance with the current movement of decentralization in progress in Burkina Faso, aims so that the UCADR function like structures supporting the local development in the communes. It is not easy to find another alternative to be proposed, but we here will try a comparison with an alternative which would consist in combining the long-term training of the extension agents and a support for the communes by local

consultants.

For the point ②, since the departure, all kinds of donors were implied in the support for the organization of the residents, and the projects of agricultural and rural development, and we here will make the comparison by taking as alternative proposal a project with coordinators and organizers.

Concerning organizations of the residents formed through the projects and the effects of each achievement, it is extremely difficult quantitatively to appreciate the differences in approaches of implementation, and the comparison will be made at the quantitative level.

3.8.2 Comparison relating to the establishment of the system of support

(1) Estimation of the costs

Conditions of the comparison
• Comparison relating to the 5 years period after the implementation of the M/P.
• The alternative as regards reinforcement of the capacities of the extension agents consists in making them follow some two years trainings in institutes of training to Bobo Dioulasso or Ouagadougou, and thus reinforce their capacities in their own fields and their capacities of facilitation.
• the alternative as regards support for the activities of development of the communes consists in supporting them while making take part local consultants in the development of the communes.

For the support for the communes after the end of the project, we made the comparison over one 5 years period after the project. We considered the expenditure necessary for intensive trainings intended for all the extension agents and for the support for the communes by local consultants (stimulating).

For the estimation of the proposal of the M/P we calculated in addition to the expenses of meetings of the UCADR, those of the Cooperation promotion workshops, and the meetings of exchanges between the UCADR. The alternative proposal reaches an amount of approximately 4fois and half that of the proposal of the M/P.

Table 3.8.1 Comparison of the costs related with the establishment of the system of support

(Fcfa)

Heading	Expenditure	Proposal of Master program	Proposal alternative
Support for the communes			
	Expenses of meetings	10,920,000	
	Expenses of training	0	60,320,000
	Personnel costs	0	62,400,000
	Fuel expenses, per diem	16,640,000	0
Total		27,560,000	122,720,000

(2) qualitative Evaluation

Establishment of the system of support		
	Proposal of the master program	Alternative proposal
1. Approach	Approach implementation based on the UCADR	Training of the extension agents and support for the communes by the extension agents
2. Summary description	While training the executives and agents of the official services on the job, we build a system of support for the development of the villages on the level of the communes, and carry out the projects	To reinforce the capacities of the extension agents we carry out an intensive training. In addition, we make take part local consultants in the activities of development of the communes to give a technical support to them.
3. Advantages	Even after the projects, the system of support remains in place and continuous to undertake the development of the villages in the commune. The basic structures official function as a focal point of the support for the residents, which is in conformity with the policy of decentralization of Burkina Faso and form the base of the construction of the future organization of the basic official services.	By implementing the intensive trainings in the existing establishments, one can train experts as regards extension of the specialized fields
4. Weak points	Like the development of the capacities of the executives and extension agents is done by training courses and on-the-job trainings, one needs a little time to form them.	Because of the constraints in term of capacity of reception of the centers of training, it takes time to form all the agents and the costs are high. There are great chances that the listeners go up in rank and do not fix themselves at the level of the communes, and it is to be feared that that does not contribute to the reinforcement of the system on the level of the communes. The quality of the consultants in charge of the support for the communes exerts an important influence on the results. One can envisage reactions of rejection on behalf of the official services if they have to receive the councils of consultants.
5. Estimate of the costs	1.545.316.000 Fcfas	3,965,431,000 Fcfas

Establishment of the system of support		
	Proposal of the master program	Alternative proposal
6. Evaluation	<p>From the point of view of the construction of an organization of the basic official services, the alternative proposal does not fulfill the functions of the approach based on the UCADR. If one considers the relations maintained until now between the official services and the local consultants, one can envisage reactions of rejection on behalf of the official services vis-a-vis a device in which the local consultants advise the communes for their activities of development.</p> <p>Even if have can await a reinforcement of the capacities in facilitation of the extension agents by an intensive drive, it is not guaranteed that that ensures mutual synergy between the extension agents. The results of the verification study show clearly that synergy between the sectors is born from on-the-job training through the activities of the UCADR.</p> <p>Rather than to have an agent of extension which has high capacities which distinguish it from the others, it is a system by which the extension agents which have average capacities deal with the local development in mutual synergy, which will allow a sustainability in the future.</p> <p>On the level of the costs, the expenses of training of the extension agents and the personnel costs of the local consultants are high, and the proposal of the M/P is better.</p>	

3.8.3 Comparison relating to the implementation of the projects

(1) Estimate of the costs

Conditions of the comparison
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alternative proposal consists in installing offices of the project at the provincial level, and that the provincial coordinators direct the implementation of the projects in their provinces. • Of the organizers would be assigned to the level commune and would simultaneously carry out the projects in 4 to 5 villages.

One will find the results of the comparison relating to the costs in table 3.8.2. The expenses of the alternative proposal are approximately 2,5 times higher than those of the M/P, and one can allot the reason of it to the high amount of the personnel costs. The personnel costs at the provincial level occupy an important place in the whole of the personnel costs.

If one carries out projects in a great number of communes of the same province, the load at the provincial level becomes relatively less important, but if, contrary, the number of common targets in the province is relatively low, the expenses at the provincial level represent an important load.

In the traditional approach of project, it is common to limit the number of target provinces to develop the projects inside or of the target provinces. In this approach, the installation of an office at the provincial level does not represent a load, but if the projects are carried out only in part of the communes of the province, the provincial office is not profitable.

Table 3.8.2 Comparison of the costs related with the implementation of the projects

(Fcfa)

Heading	Expenditure	Proposal of program directing	Proposal alternative
Implementation of the projects			02.206,080,000
	Personnel costs		01,536,480,000
	Provincial level		0 669,600,000
	Level communes	221,970,000	
	Expenses of meetings	318,732,000	213,425,000
	Expenses of material	703,173,000	1,070,726,000
	Fuel expenses, per diem		0 475,200,000
	Operating expenses Office	301,441,000	0
	Expenses of trainings	1,545,316,000	3,965,431,000
Total			02,206,080,000

Table 3.8.3 Evaluation relating to the implementation of the actions

Implementation of the projects		
	Proposal of the master program	Alternative proposal
1. Approach	Implementation of the actions by approach UCADR	Implementation of the actions by the approach project
2. Summary description	The UCADR plan the projects of agricultural and rural development, the extension agents support the residents in their fields of specialization, but carry out also projects in the other fields in synergy with of NGO/associations	A coordinator of project is set up at the provincial level, and the coordinators set up common at the level alone ensure the sensitizing of the residents and the projects.
3. Advantages	The UCADR remain as a focal point of the support for the residents after the end of the M/P. As the extension agents directly support the projects in their fields of specialization, the costs are reduced. Synergy between the basic official services is promoted and one can hope that agriculture, the breeding and the forestry act as beam for the rural and agricultural development.	The actions can be implemented profitable of way insofar as the actuated organizers carry out the implementation of the projects in a concentrated way, which makes it possible to reduce the implementation time of these projects. As the focal point of the support is limited to only one organizer, a relation between confidence and the residents is established more easily.
4. Weak points	As the reinforcement of the capacities of the executives and extension agents is carried out on the heap, one needs a little time to form them. There can be projects which the UCADR cannot ensure, like public works of scale or the supply of materials.	The executives and extension agents do nothing but take part in position to direct the implementation of the projects in their fields of specialization, and there is no intersector synergy. After the end of the projects, the actors of the project withdraw all and there does not remain system to undertake the rural development of the commune.

Implementation of the projects		
	Proposal of the master program	Alternative proposal
5. Estimate of the costs	27,560,000 Fcfas	122,720,000 Fcfas
6. Evaluation	<p>If one wants to carry out the development in the target zone in a concentrated way and over a short duration, the approach project has the advantages of the implementation of the projects by personnel having good experience of work in the rural development. However, if the development of the communes in the medium and INGO term and the development of vast zones are considered, the intensive investments of the approach project present an important disadvantage. Indeed, as indicated in the comparison of the costs, the expenses of installation of a provincial office and the personnel costs are relatively high.</p> <p>Moreover, if one places oneself from the point of view of after the implementation for the projects, as the approach project does not have a device of follow-up, it is extremely to fear that the support for the residents does not stop completely. Many projects have until now set up committees and executives of dialog on the levels provincial and departmental, to promote synergy with the official services, but, as the extension agents were not in position to deal with the rural development, and were satisfied to give a technical support in their own fields, that did not allow an intersector synergy and did not contribute to sustainability.</p> <p>As regards costs, approach UCADR is even more economic there, but from the point of view of a development of the communes in the medium and INGO term, without very taking into account this economic aspect, the vision of the sustainability of the support for the residents is enough to give a direction to approach UCADR.</p> <p>However, in consideration of the many projects which are currently in activity, if a project in the targeted zone, or if the intervention of a project is envisaged, it intervenes already is necessary to integrate the UCADR in the system of intervention of this project, and to take into account the implication and the synergy of the extension agents during and after the period of implementation of this project.</p>	

3.8.4 Total evaluation

From the point of view of the establishment of the system of support, if one considers the relations maintained until now between the official services and the local consultants, one can envisage very hostile reactions on behalf of the official services to a device in which the local consultants advise the communes for their activities of development.

The intensive drive of the extension agents poses also problem on the level of the equipment and the cost. It is not in addition guaranteed that synergy between extension agents of the various fields is ensured following the training. Within the framework of the construction of a future organization of the basic official services, it is more realistic and sustainable to train the extension agents on the job while implementing synergy between the agents of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry.

If the projects are carried out in a concentrated way, one will be able to make profitable the advantages traditional modes of project. If one places oneself in a development prospect at length or medium term, or for a development in a vast zone, the approach of the project

type implies in particular important personnel costs for the offices set up at the level of the provinces.

Moreover, the fact that a many projects do not have until now step of device of follow-up after the implementation of the projects has as a result a stagnation of the activities of the residents.

It is thus necessary to build an optimal procedure of the projects by integrating in the approach of the UCADR the advantages of the approach project.

The projects of the past set up committees and executives of dialog on the levels provincial and departmental, to promote synergy with the official services, but, as the extension agents were not in position to deal with the rural development, and were satisfied to give a technical support in their own fields, that did not allow an intersector synergy and did not contribute to sustainability. The reflection on this point leads us to think that the introduction of the UCADR into a system of intervention of the project type not only makes it possible to ensure synergy and sustainability, but also to reduce the expenses of projects through the direct implementation of the projects by the extension agents.

In the project of M/P suggested during the first phase, the objective allotted to the installation of the UCADR was the support for the activities of rural development undertaken by the residents in synergy between the official structures of the agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, and NGO/associations which supplement the capacities and the functions for which these official services are not enough. In the second phase, we carried out the evaluation of the effectiveness of the M/P, and thus could confirm that the support for the development exerted by the UCADR near the residents proceeded almost without problems. In the course of the second phase, the decentralization implemented by the government of Burkina Faso was concretized, and the role of the communes which will be installation or will be renewed in March 2006 is specified.

From now on, like competences as regards activities of development social, economic, cultural, environmental, as of regional planning in their zone deal with the communes, it is not difficult to imagine only the UCADR, which are structures of support for the rural development depend on the communes, in a future close relation, could be repositioned as basic official structures.

The dynamization of the basic official services and the training of the organizations of residents are essential for an autonomous development of Burkina Faso, and they facilitate also a socio-economic approach in the implementation of measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil, which is not limited to the technical aspect of the fight, but also takes into account education, the limitation of the demographic pressure, employment etc

The UCADR have a great role to play in the promotion of integrated measurements of fight against the impoverishment of the soil.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE CONSIDERATION OF THE VERIFICATION STUDY RESULTS IN THE MASTER PROGRAM

Through the implementation of the verification study, we carried out verifications relating to the contents of the M/P and resulting from that we have summarized the points to be taken into account in the M/P . According to that we are aiming that the “M/P will have a higher degree of utility”. One will find the contents of the Verifications carried out by the verification study in volume two (the verification study), and the monitoring contents in appendix document 4.

Here, we will explain the process of the verification study, the positioning of the pilot achievements, then, for each program of the verification study, the Verifications to be carried out, the results of the Verifications, and the points taken into account.

4.1 The verification study process

During the 1st phase of the study, we studied the impeding factors to the combat against land degradation (table 3.2.1) and the five resources of the first selected villages (tables 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 of volume two (the verification study). On this occasion it appeared clearly that there was not framework, a) to support laterally the residents’ actions and b) to present and introduce the results of this support to the surrounding villages. For this reason we proposed the installation of consultation framework for the villages development (current UCADR) at the departmental level. In addition to that, we verified the three programs of the following table and the projects pilot, and suggested the main points of our study in the form of the M/P.

During the 2nd phase of the study, to look further into the effectiveness of these three programs, we increased the number of the villages object to the pilot projects which passed from 4 to 23, and we mainly evaluated the effectiveness of the UCADR. One will find in the table according to the implementation schedule of the 2nd phase of the study during which the M/P was developed.

Table 4.1.1 Implementation schedule of the verification study

	Year 2004-2005						Year 2005-2006											
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
System Promotion program																		
Holding of cooperation promotion workshops		■						■					■					■
Activities of the UCADR		■										■						
Holding of the exchange meetings between the UCADR					■		■							■			■	
Capabilities reinforcement program																		
Holding of the participatory type development methods trainings						■												■
Holding of the technical exchange meetings					■									■				
Support tools development program																		
Verification of the Handbook of Operation (draft version)		■										■						
Verification of the guidance sheets and the technical extension supports(draft versions)		■										■						
Implementation of the verification study																		
First villages (monitoring only in 2005-2006)		■										////						
New villages		■										■						
New additional villages																		
Villages for the diffusion								■					■					
Verifacation of the diffusability																		■

Concerning real utility of the UCADR, the development of the capabilities of the concerned people which is one of the objectives of our study is almost reached, and the evaluation by the interested parties and a third (external evaluation) is favorable. This external evaluation stressed that the objective of our study is the organization of the related parties, and that the success of the activities of a future project is related to the establishment of the organizations which are the UCADR. However, to stabilize the position of the UCADR, it is necessary for them to be clearly rooted in the texts of Burkina Faso.

The Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Decentralization addressed a notice to the governors of the Middle north and the Sahel regions for requesting them to

institutionalize the UCADR, and now three UCADR are officially recognized by decrees of the provincial governors.

Now we will present the pilot projects in the 23 selected villages according to the verification of programs (appendix document 5). Table 4.1.2 presents the target villages of the pilot projects and the starting period of the projects in each village. The pilot projects are carried out in order to check the effectiveness of the M/P by giving to the members of the UCADR opportunities to use the knowledge and the techniques acquired thanks to the system promotion program and the capabilities reinforcement program which are items of the M/P, as well as the support tools (Handbook of Operation and technical supports). The number of villages under control by the UCADR went from one village in 2002-2003 to 4 or 5 villages in 2005-2006, and the members' capabilities of the UCADR to manage several villages have matured.

The villages of table 4.1.2 are part of the villages covered by the extension agents members of the UCADR, but as the agents have also their ordinary work and activities for other financial donors, we understood that the management capabilities by the extension agents within the framework of the UCADR system is limited to 4 or 5 villages.

Table 4.1.2 Target villages of the pilot projects

Region	Canton (UCADR)	Target villages of the pilot projects and starting year			
		1st phase	2nd phase		
		2002-2003	2004-2005	2005-2006	
Middle north	Guibaré	Vousnango	Sindri*	Watinoma	Niangouela
	Korsimoro	Noungou	Foulla	Bascoudre-Mossi	Ouidin, Tansin
Sahel	Dori	Selbo	Goudébo*	Tiounbonga	Bafele
	Sebba	Diogora	Guissindiori	Helga	Ibbal
Category of selection		G1: First villages	*G1-2: New villages G2-1: New additional villages	G2-1: New additional villages	G2-2: Villages of technical diffusion

As shows the line "Category of selection", from the table above, from the viewpoint of evaluation the utility of the UCADR, the selection history and the verifications carried out differ according to categories' of target villages of the pilot projects. Indeed, taking into account sustainability after the end of the study, we moved to actions through which the UCADR were the main related party. The study team supported the autonomous activities of the UCADR with its advices, carried out a common monitoring with the members of the

UCADR, and concentrating in this way its efforts on the capabilities development. It is resulted from this, that the four UCADR perceived the importance of the UCADR, and are now able to act by keeping in mind sustainability. Here are now differences between the categories of villages (for the details, see the beginning of the volume)

Table 4.1.3 categories of selection and unfolding of the selection

Categories of selection	Selection process, points to be evaluated etc
First villages (G1-1) (4 villages selected during the 1st phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection under the control of the study team (villages without CVGT) • Verification: Which framework is necessary as an official support system for supporting the residents? , capabilities reinforcement of the members of the UCADR.
New villages (G1-2) (2 villages selected during the 2nd phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection under the control of the UCADR (villages without CVGT or with a nonfunctional CVGT) • Verification: To make sure of the effectiveness of the UCADR (implementation of diagnoses of the villages, elaboration of the village development plan), capabilities reinforcement of the members of the UCADR.
Additional New villages (G2-1) (6 villages selected during the 2nd phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection under the control of the UCADR (villages with CVGT) • evaluation of the management and the projects implementation by the UCADR in several villages, capabilities reinforcement of the members of the UCADR.
Villages of Diffusion (G2-2) (5 villages selected during the 2nd phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection under the control of the UCADR (villages bordering the villages above, and having a CVGT) • Development of autonomy, reinforcement of the capacities and the operation of the UCADR, evaluateing of the diffusability from peasant to peasant.

Table 4.1.4 summarizes the implementation years of the projects in the target villages of the pilot projects as well as the main objectives of the projects, which were carried out in the whole.

Table 4.1.4 Details of the implementation of the pilot projects, project by project

Pilot projects	Village	Years of implementation	Main objectives
Support for the organisational reinforcement of the CVGT	Vousnango	2003-2004 2004-2005	Installation of the CVGT by the residents, and support, so that they can function in an autonomous and sustainable way. Thanks to that, the residents know their village resources, establish plans by knowing well the development trends of their villages, carry out the projects in a participative way. That makes it possible to contribute to the alleviation of land degradation.
	Sindri	2004-2005 2005-2006	
	Noungou	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Selbo	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Goudébo	2004-2005 2005-2006	
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
Natural resources management	Selbo	2004-2005	To manage vast pastures effectively, and to contribute to the stabilization of the livestock production.

Pilot projects	Village	Years of implementation	Main objectives
Truck farming	Vousnango	2003-2004 2004-2005	To improve the vegetable cultivation production in the villages which consume few vegetables, thus quality of food is improved and to increase the living standard thanks to the incomes generated from the sale of vegetables.
	Noungou	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Pressed	2004-2005	
Improvement of the rainy crops	Sindri	2005-2006	To improve the productivity of the arable lands where lowered under the effect of the land degradation, through the introduction of improved varieties, the production and dressing of organic manure, etc That makes possible to stabilize the food productions and to stabilize/increase the incomes, and through that to stabilize the residents' life.
	Watinoma	2005-2006	
	Bascoudre-Mossi	2005-2006	
	Selbo	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Thiounbonga	2005-2006	
	Bafele	2005-2006	
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
Sheep fattening	Vousnango	2003-2004 2004-2005	By the use of crop waste products, of hay, etc to carry out fattening in taking into account the zoosanitary aspect, to increase the productivity of the sheep meat and to sell the sheep. Thus the obtained incomes are using to promote the living standard, the girls' education, etc
	Noungou	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Guissindiori	2004-2005	
	Helga	2005-2006	
Improvement of the poultry farming production	Watinoma	2005-2006	The fattening is practiced effectively and the incomes are stabilized.
Improvement of the production of the pastures	Bascoudre-Mossi	2005-2006	The incomes are stabilized by the rational use of the pastures.
Management of village tree nurseries	Sindri	2004-2005	To guide the residents so that, within the forest resources conservation framework, the residents can produce the seedlings in a sustainable way and start plantations. That allows a continual use of the forest resources by the residents and a conservation of these resources.
	Noungou	2004-2005	
	Pressed	2004-2005	
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Guissindiori	2004-2005	
Forest stock management	Selbo	2003-2004 2004-2005	In addition to the objectives of the village tree nursery management, to contribute to the conservation of the forest resources while making people grasping the prohibition of the abusive cuts and to acquire the techniques of forest resources management.
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
Recovery work of glacis	Selbo	2003-2004	To restore the vegetation of the degraded lands, and to increase the productivity of the pastures.
Installation of stone lines	Selbo	2004-2005	Through the anti-erosive combat on arable lands, to improve the land fertility, and productivity. It is effective to undertake this activity in relation with the improvement of the rainy crops. That makes it possible to stabilize the food productions and to stabilize/increase the incomes.
	Diogora	2003-2004 2004-2005	
	Guissindiori	2004-2005	
	Helga	2005-2006	
	Ibbal	2005-2006	
Cereal banks	Vousnango	2004-2005	In the villages where cereal supply and

Pilot projects	Village	Years of implementation	Main objectives
	Selbo	2003-2004 2004-2005	demand are unstable, to stabilize them, and thus to contribute to a sustainable stabilization of the residents' life
Elimination of illiteracy	Diogora	2003-2004 2005-2006	A low level of elimination of illiteracy is a factor which prevents the residents from escaping from poverty, and by increase their level of elimination of illiteracy we contribute to the stabilization of their life.
	Guissindiori	2004-2005 2005-2006	
Installation of river crossing structure	Vousnango	2003-2004	In area where it happens that the access becomes impossible during rainy season, to improve this access by carrying out building work of crossing river structure. Thus to ensure of the tracks for the life of the villages.
	Sindri	2004-2005	
	Noungou	2003-2004	
Installation of well/drillings	Vousnango	2003-2004	In the villages which suffer from insufficiency of water, this problem exploits the residents'survival and also animals, and by arranging wells/drillings, we ensure the basic human needs
	Sindri	2004-2005	
	Noungou	2003-2004	
	Selbo	2003-2004	
	Goudébo	2004-2005	
	Diogora	2003-2004	
Female income generating activities	Sindri	2004-2005	The women in rural area are in position of poor social condition, and to release oneself from this situation passes by the improvement of their daily life. For this reason, we are verificationing projects on a small scale related to female promotion, such as the production of soap, dyeings, soumbala, etc That makes possible to increase incomes and the social position of the women, and to improve their living standard.
	Watinoma	2005-2006	
	Niangouela	2005-2006	
	Noungou	2004-2005	
	Foulla	2004-2005	
	Ouidin	2005-2006	
	Taisin	2005-2006	
	Goudébo	2004-2005	

The points to be taken into account in the M/P of the above table are considered in the support tool establishment program, which will be explained belowed, and the monitoring results are in the appendix document 5.

The following paragraphs will summarize the points to be taken into account in the M/P for the 3 programs (system promotion, capabilities reinforcement, support tools promotion):

4.2 The system promotion program

4.2.1 Objectives

This program aims to install a support system by the official departments, it is based on the UCADR which give a direct support to residents at the cantonal level, but comprises also the exchange meetings between the UCADR which are coordination structures at the provincial level, and cooperation promotion workshops (regional-level steering committees) which operate coordination at the regional level.

4.2.2 Verifications to be carried out, results and considered points

(1) Structural organization of the UCADR

1) Verifications to be carried out: Can the UCADR undertake the activities in a sustainable way?

2) Results of the Verifications: Changes in the structural organization in consideration of the need for clarifying the official channels concerning the extension agents who are under control of the three ministries. Changes again in the structural organization of the UCADR to accompany the progress of the decentralization.

3) Considered points: In the structural organization of the UCADR, the chairman, the executive secretary, and the advisers are:

① The Chairman: During the verification study, the chairmanship shifted from the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources to the Prefect. We could had verification that the Prefect is in position to coordinate administratively the extension agents from the fields of agriculture, the stock raising and the forestry, and that the authority he exerts makes him ready to ensure this post of Chairman of the UCADR. According to texts relating to the decentralization the Mayor has competences to carry out the budgets, and considering the opinions delivered by the Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Decentralization, we recommend that the chairmanship of the UCADR should be ensured by the mayors, in preparation for the launching of the new rural communes in March 2006. However, in the Handbook of Operation, we took guard so that it is possible to manage the UCADR in a flexible way, in particular by turning to guidance by the prefects, insofar as that the new mayors will have difficulties for the managing of the UCADR.

② The executive Secretary: This function is provided by *Chief of ZAT*.

③ Advisers: *Chief of SAC/MR* and the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources.

(2) The management of the UCADR

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- Can the UCADR manage the projects implementation?
- Can the UCADR carry out diffusions towards the other villages of the canton?
- Can existing UCADR ensure the diffusion towards the other provinces?

2) Verification results: On the basis of experiment of the verification study which started in the first villages and end at the target villages for verificarioning the diffusability while passing by the new villages, the new additional villages, and the villages with transfer of techniques, the capacities of the UCADR to manage the implementation in several villages

were reinforced.

3) Considered points:

① In the 1st phase, the pilot projects were carried out in four villages, each UCADR managing 1 village. In the target area of the study, the cantons have 18 to 40 villages on average. Seeing the things from the point of view of the projects implementation, it is necessary that the UCADR can manage several villages. During the 2nd phase, we increased the number of the villages up to 17, and verificationed which was the number of villages which a UCADR can treat. We have in result of that, checked that each UCADR could manage some 4 to 5 villages.

② We allot one four years period for the process which starts with the installation of the CVGT, and continues with planning, the projects implementation and ended with the evaluation. During this period, we add 1 village each year, until reaching the number of 4 villages once things are stabilized.

(3) Clarification of the distribution of the roles between the members of the UCADR

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- Can the UCADR solve the lack of synergy between the extension agents?
- Can the UCADR be an additional framework for the activities of the extension agents in the context of reduction of the number of agents?

2)Verification results: The distribution of the roles was clarified through the division of the plans of activities, the selection of persons in charge for the implementation among the extension agents, the use of NGO/associations, etc, but the moves concerning extension were frequent, which posed problems as regards to the transition of relay.

3) Points taken into account:

① Clarification of the distribution of the roles between extension agents at the stage of the preparation of projects plans

- It is necessary to decide which extension agent will be the main person in charge and so that to clarify the responsibilities.
- The projects which are not part of extension agents' field of specialization and projects with which several extension agents are in close link, tend to induce a blur in the responsibilities, and it is particularly necessary to clarify them.
- For the choice of the person in charge, one will take into account the volume of work of the agents in the UCADR, their experiment, the communication with the residents (local language), etc

② Synergy between the extension agents and NGO/associations

- To clarify the distribution of the roles between the extension agents and

NGO/associations project by project, through the terms of reference, etc

- As regards to the selection of NGO/associations, one should not be limited to the economic aspect, but also study capacities (competence of the personnel, experiment of the structure, etc)
- For the obstacles with the communication between extension agents and residents due to the difference in language, in addition to synergy between extension agents, one will call also upon NGO/associations.

③ The way of dealing with the extension agents'vacancy of posts and right transition of relay

- In the case of a vacancy of post of an extension agent or a mission of a long duration, while considering, in bond with the concerned provincial office, measures such as the temporary delegation, one will obtain that the agent submits an exhaustive report/ratio his chief.
- In the case of a change of agent following changes in staff, the transition of relay between the former one and new comer will be made in an exhaustive way, and the other members of the UCADR will exert a particular support so that the new comer understands quickly the activities of the UCADR.
- The documents concerning the technical exchange meetings and the participatory type development method trainings in which the former agent took part will be put in order in such a way that they can be used by the newcomer.

(4) Review of a system adapted to the local natural resources and sociology

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- can the UCADR establish strategies of rural development adapted to the local situations?
- can the UCADR solve the lack of synergy between extension agents?

2) Results of the Verifications: As the conditions are different according to areas, processes adapted to the various areas are necessary, such as for example the use of local language interpreters.

3) Points taken into account:

- ① It was put at light that the performances of the different UCADR between the Middle north and Sahel regions. One can think that the differences as regards to situation of the natural resources and society, in particular the languages and the ethnic groups, have an important impact on the performances.
- ② In the Sahel, one will include in the implementation plans of the projects, the salary of hiring a local language interpreter to accompany the agents. *Chief of SDEC* will not spare any effort for raising awareness of the residents as regards to management and

conservation of natural resources.

(5) The positioning of the UCADR within the institutional framework of Burkina Faso

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- Are the UCADR allow a reinforcement of the extension agents' conscience, for the resolution of problems?
- Can the UCADR carry on their activities in a sustainable way?

2) Results of the Verifications: The institutionalization of the UCADR has progressed with the notice of the Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Decentralization for the recognition of the UCADR and the decrees of recognition taken following this notice within three provinces. So that, after the local elections envisaged in March 2006, institutionalization continues concretely, a follow-up on behalf of the counterpart structure is necessary.

3) Points taken into account:

- ① To guarantee the effectiveness of the M/P, it is necessary to integrate the UCADR within the institutional framework of Burkina Faso.
- ② To identify the institutional positioning of the UCADR through the decrees of the provincial governors, and the competences recognized to the UCADR.

(6) Synergy with the concerned official structures

1) Verifications to be carried out: In a context of reduction in number of the extension agents, can the UCADR be a framework which supplements their activities?

2) Results of the Verifications: It is difficult with the extension agents in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry to deal with projects such as repair of tracks, the development of water resources, which are not part of their field of specialization. For the projects which are not part of the extension agents' field of specialization, it is necessary to collaborate with a person in charge from the concerned official departments.

3) Points taken into account:

- ① The projects such as the repair of tracks or the development of water resources require techniques which are not part of the extension agents' field of specialization, and it is necessary to establish a system by which a collaboration is established with an agent responsible from the concerned official departments, or a specialized technician of a publicly-owned establishment, so that to get profit from a regular framework, since the stage of the project plan up to maintenance after completion of the work.

(7) The management of the meetings of the UCADR and the responsibility as regards to explanations

<p>1) Verifications to be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are the UCADR access door to the support of the residents?• Can the UCADR allow to improve the communication between extension agents and residents?• Are with the cooperation promotion workshops, the implementation trends and the results of the study well transmitted to the participants, is a common conscience gain between the related parties of the UCADR?
<p>2) Results of the Verifications: At the beginning, even if the presidents and secretaries of each CVGT took part to the meetings of the UCADR, their frequency of speech was low, but as they attended the meetings, the communication with the chairman of the UCADR and the other members became more active. The problem of their level of illiteracy remains unsolved, except in some cases.</p>
<p>3) Points taken into account:</p> <p>① It is important as regards to management of the meetings that the CVGT understand the contents of the discussed points and take part in the debates about the measures to be taken. One can make the management of the meetings more effective by reinforcing the capacities of explanations with the CVGT.</p> <p>② According to the agenda, one will be able to give preliminary explanations to the representatives of the CVGT, so that to improve their comprehension over the contents of the debates. People will decide also about the number of the participants according to the contents of the meeting, inviting all the villages in certain cases, and other cases holding a meeting per village.</p>

(8) Projects implementation

<p>1) Verifications to be carried out: Can the UCADR manage the implementation of projects?</p>
<p>2) Results of the Verifications: We made the distinction between the projects for which the direct implementation by the extension agents makes it possible to lower the costs, and those which are not part of their field of specialization. For the elaboration of the terms of reference and the evaluation methods, a guidance by their senior is necessary.</p>
<p>3) Points taken into account:</p> <p>① The direct implementation by the extension agents of projects in their field of specialization makes it possible to lower the costs and to reinforce the autonomous feature of the rural development. However, when the volume of work for these projects</p>

is important, it happens that a support by of NGO/associations is necessary.

② For unsucceeded parts of the terms of reference and the evaluations it is necessary that, *Chief of SAC/MR* and the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources exert a guidance.

(9) Requests to the financial donors

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- Can the UCADR ensure the diffusion to the other villages of the canton?
- Is the Handbook of Operation applicable as a project implementation manual?

2) Results of the Verifications: Through the acquisition of the tools of the MARP and the examination of the 5 resources, the bases making possible to work out a project plan and to make a request to the financial donors are established, but it is necessary to use more the Handbook of Operation.

3) Points taken into account:

① To draw up a convincing project plan, on the basis of good comprehension of the candidate village situation to the project, in particular in terms of volume of the resources, and to make the request to the financial donors. To facilitate the development of this project plan within the framework the UCADR, to show a model in the Handbook of Operation. To integrate contents taking into account the transfer of techniques of peasant to peasant and seminars of diffusion to the surrounding villages.

(10) synergy enters the UCADR

1) Verifications to be carried out:

2) Results of the Verifications:

3) Points taken into account:

① To contribute to the sustainable development of the activities of the UCADR by the holding of exchange meetings between the UCADR with the objective of an exchange of intraining, and a mutual awareness raising between the UCADR of the same province. These meetings are positioned as a space for solving problems and exchange of intraining, in which the members of several UCADR gather and make coordination between the UCADR. It is the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources who ensures coordination as a chairman of the meeting.

4.3 The capabilities reinforcement program

4.3.1 Objective

This program is made of the trainings to make acquire by the extension agents the participatory type development methods in order to reinforce the operation of the UCADR,

and the technical exchange meetings to promote the technical level of the extension agents and to promote synergy with research. It aims at the related parties capabilities reinforcement.

4.3.2 Verifications to be carried out, results and points taken into account

(1) Participatory type development methods

<p>1) Verifications to be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By implementing them area by area, in the areas where the extension agents really carry on their activities, are the practical trainings adapted to the local realities and human resources?• Did the extension agents acquire the techniques and can apply them in their activities in field?• Are these trainings able to improve the communication between the extension agents and the residents?• Is the fact that agents individually acquire the participatory type methods and the philosophy which is at their base allows a change of mentality moving away from official state intervention and a development of the capacities within the structures turned towards the rural development such as the UCADR?
<p>2) Results of the Verifications: These trainings with the participatory type development methods allow the appearance of all kinds of attitudes, but one two years period including on-the-job training is necessary.</p>
<p>3) Points taken into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">① It is effective to hold field practical trainings in the villages where the extension agents work or in the neighboring villages.② The fact of holding these trainings at the cantonal level, which is the level where the extension agents really work, allows really practical trainings adapted to the situation and local human resources.③ To shift from a state-controlled support to activities undertaken mainly by the residents (participatory type development method acquisition) there is need of about two years.④ Rather than individual trainings, it is easier for the extension agents to put at good use knowledge as regards participative methods within the framework of a training where the agents go in group in a village.⑤ The improvement of the communication between the agents and the agents and the residents contributes to the development of the capacities of the UCADR.

(2) technical exchange meetings

1) Verifications to be carried out: Can these meetings compensate the insufficiencies of extension agents' technical level?

2) Results of the Verifications: They can compensate the insufficiencies of technical level of the extension agents. The problems about agriculture, stock-raising and forestry being numerous, meetings should be held systematically, but the reduction of the organization costs raises problem.

3) Points taken into account:

① To take into account the opinion of all the members of the UCADR for the selection of the topics of the technical exchange meetings.

② *Chief of SAC/MR* ensures the preparation, management, and the summary of the meetings.

③ Through the communication of research results at a level close to the field, one contributes to an extension of a more rooted type in the field. (are trainings hold in the regional stations of INERA also effective)

④ To set up two courses according to the difficulty of the topics (general techniques and special techniques)

⑤ People can reduce the organization costs by the use of advanced NGO and videos.

4.4 The support tool establishment program

4.4.1 Objective

This program is made of the support tool establishment program intended for the executives, the agents of the official departments and the residents: The Handbook of Operation which describes the activities management methods of the UCADR, and the guidance books which are used for extension activities to the residents (they are themselves made of guidances sheets and the technical extension supports). It aims to facilitate the implementation of the activities of the UCADR. For this program, the draft versions issued during the 1st phase are verificationed through the verification study, the points to be rectified are elucidated, and taken into account in the revised versions.

4.4.2 Verifications to be carried out, results and points taken into account

(1) The Handbook of Operation (revised version)

1) Verifications to be carried out:

- Is the Handbook of Operation applicable as a manual for project implementation?
- Does the Handbook of Operation follow the course of decentralization?

2) Results of the Verifications: We were able to make sure the utility of Handbook of Operation as a implementation manual of actions for alleviating land degradation, through the verification of the draft version and revised draft version. In the revised version, we paid

attention so that it can answer the progress of decentralization at the level of its use. In addition, materials necessary to extension (means of transport: motor bikes and fuel) the apparatuses (video tape recorder, television, generator) were in a situation of insufficiency.

3) Points taken into account:

① We reflected the results of the verification study concerning all the items of the M/P in the revised version. The establishment guide of the UCADR and the projects implementation process were in accordance with the progress of decentralization. However, even if the texts over the decentralization came into effect, as the details of the decree of application are not yet given, some aspects are still mobile. Thus, we made so as that the use of the manual can be flexible.

② The projects implementation process takes into account the verification results through the pilot projects. We integrated practical examples for the study method of the resources, the points asking for a detailed attention during the preparation of development plans, the residents' contributions, the conclusion of protocols of projects, the establishment of contracts and terms of reference for the project implementation process, the main points of the projects management, etc

(2) Guidance books (revised version)

1) Verifications to be carried out: Can they solve the insufficiencies as regards to extension supports?

2) Results of the Verifications: Through the verification of the draft versions and revised draft versions, we could check that the use of these books makes it possible to mitigate the insufficiencies of the existing manuals as regards alleviation of land degradation.

3) Points taken into account:

① So we make the possible that the issued guidance sheets can be used by nonspecialists in the concerned field.

② In the technical extension supports, for the titles of sketches, etc, we added the translation of morey and fulfulde to French sentences.

CHAPTER FIVE: Recommendations

The purpose of this M/P is to establish a sustainable and integrated promotion system to alleviate desertification due to land degradation. It has been elaborated by evaluating its effectiveness through the verification study. If the M/P is implemented, it will be used as model to combat desertification not only in the study area, but in Burkina and in other Sahel areas. However, to carry out this program easily, there remaining problems should be solved. Now, we will suggest several points requesting a special attention for the actual implementation of the M/P.

(1) The collaboration of the ministries concerned with the promotion of land degradation alleviation

The alleviation of land degradation requires a synergy between the fields of agriculture, stock raising and forest. According to the official system of Burkina Faso, these three fields are divided between the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources, the Ministry for the Animal Resources, and the Ministry of Environment and Living Environment. At the central level, we set up a steering committee made up of the concerned ministries including the three above mentioned ministries, which are thinking about the system of projects implementation. At the regional level also, we use the cooperation promotion workshops to establish a collaboration system between the related ministries. The UCADR are structures which allowing to establish a synergy between the related departments at the cantonal level (and from March 2006 for the communes). There was some discussion about also including in the structural organization of the UCADR, representatives from the Ministry for Basic Education and Literacy, the Ministry of Economy and Development, etc, but for the mobility of the UCADR, it is necessary to take option for limiting their composition at least necessary, and to ask for participation of the other related departments according to the needs.

5.2 The operation of the Rural Development Actions Coordination Units(UCADR)

Within the framework of the study, the Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources were chairmen of the UCADR during the first phase, then the Prefects, who can coordinate the fields of agriculture, the stock raising and forestry, became chairmen during the second phase. In the M/P, we propose *Prefets* as chairs of the UCADR, in order to be in conformity with the progress of decentralization. The launching of the new rural communes is planned for March 2006. However, after establishment of the new communes, time is needed for the town council to function in an autonomous way and to be able to establish rural development plans and to carry them out. Thus, it is necessary for us to think over the operation of the UCADR by keeping our attention on the progress of

decentralization after the starting of the communes. It is necessary to keep in mind the fact that the Prefects will support for a time the activities of the UCADR.

5.3 The institutionalization of the UCADR

Within the framework of the study, the efforts of the Ministry for the Territorial Administration and Decentralization made it possible to institutionalize the UCADR as support structures for alleviation measures of land degradation at the cantonal level (from March 2006 at the communal level). Throughout the study, 3 UCADR were institutionalized by decrees of provincial governors. The Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Decentralization is working out an action program for decentralization and we were told that the said ministry “wants to include the UCADR in this action program”. It is necessary to institutionalize the UCADR through a development at the national level, for example through a joint decree with the Ministries of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources, the Animal Resources, and the Environment and Living Environment.

5.4 Language learning by the agents of Sahel official departments

In Sahel region the Peuhls are the most important ethnic group. The fulfulde language is spoken there. During the study, we observed many cases where ZAT, ZATE, Chief of SDECVs, etc, in their contacts with the residents s, could not communicate in fulfulde. During the study, the UCADR of the Sahel region expressed a voluntary movement to study fulfulde. However, there was a case where, as this study was added to the ordinary work of the agents, those finally had to privilege work with the detriment of the study which did not continue in the duration. It is necessary that the official departments arrange an environment which making possible the agents to study voluntarily the local languages.

5.5 The use of NGO/associations

The official departments took part in the projects in a guiding and control position of the activities of NGOs. The UCADR are spaces in which the official services and NGOs exchange in an equal position. The establishment of these UCADR is without other example in the projects history in Burkina Faso. Through our study we could check that the official NGOs and departments can collaborate. One needs that, in the realization of the projects, the official services and NGO/associations begin in the actions in collaboration, according to the distribution of the roles indicated in the directing program For the projects implementation, there is need for the official departments and NGOs/associations to get themselves involved in actions cooperatively, according to the roles demarcation indicated in the M/P.

NGOs/associations are structures which have predilection fields such as the support for the organization and operation of the CVGT, the support to female income generating activities, etc. It is necessary to plan to use them in these fields. However the use of NGOs/associations for the implementation of projects has high cost. As we could check it during the verification study, except projects such as support to CVGT for which the use of NGOs/associations is judicious, it is more suitable in fact that it is the extension agents to carry out the projects for which, they can ensure by themselves .

5.6 Planning methods and implementation of the projects

In the past the projects plans were established under the control of the central government, in a top-down approach, but in the last years, on the recommendations of international institutions etc, one passed to an ascending approach based on the residents' participation. However, the residents continue to perceive the projects like something which is given. Thus the situation requires changes of perception from the beneficiary residents, and in the same time changes of perception from the governmental agents who are guiding them.

We propose that for the projects the residents' needs have to be studied and analyzed at the regional level, and these projects to be planned and implemented by the regions and residents in a cooperative way.

Moreover, one will add in addition to that, that the promotion and the adjustment of decentralization on the level of the national policies is an urgent task.

5.7 The planning of the agents' movements of the related official departments

Through our study, we continued during 5 years of the study activities with 63 concerned agents (27 agents assigned to the regional level). However, the average duration of presence in post of Chiefs of SAC/MR, the Provincial Directors of Agriculture, the Prefects, Chiefs of SDECV is less than two years (1.8 years), which has been an obstacle to the smooth process of setting up a system promotion, and to the related parties' capabilities reinforcement. For this reason, it is desirable for a good implementation of the master program, that the duration of presence in the same post of the Prefects, Chiefs of ZAT, Chiefs of ZATE, Chiefs of UAT, PV Chiefs, Chiefs of SDECV who form the core of the UCADR, to be at least four years. If we consider four years, it is that the projects implementation process requires four years in case there is no CVGT. It is necessary, when a move of agents cannot be avoided, to ensure a shift period of relay from one to two months.

5.8 Financing

The implementation budget of the projects of the Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulics and

Halieutic Resources is ensured for more than half by external supports, and the ministry has few funds which would enable it to implement projects only by itself. The operation of the UCADR must be ensured by the funds of Burkina Faso. It is necessary that not any effort should be saved for the financing until the starting of the pilot project, and for the financing part which should be ensured by Burkina Faso within the framework of the pilot project.

The UCADR are positioned as structures for supporting communal activities. If with the progress of decentralization, competences and funds are transferred to the local level, the activities of the UCADR will be more effective. Competences as regards to implementation of budget has been assigned to the communes according to the texts on decentralization. Real decentralization consists for the communes to establish and implement their development plan themselves.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and the Halieutic Resources have to make an effort, possibly in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization so that to ensure the financing of the UCADR operation.