

Fig. 2.2.15 Current Land Utilization Status Map (Central Korsimoro *Department*)

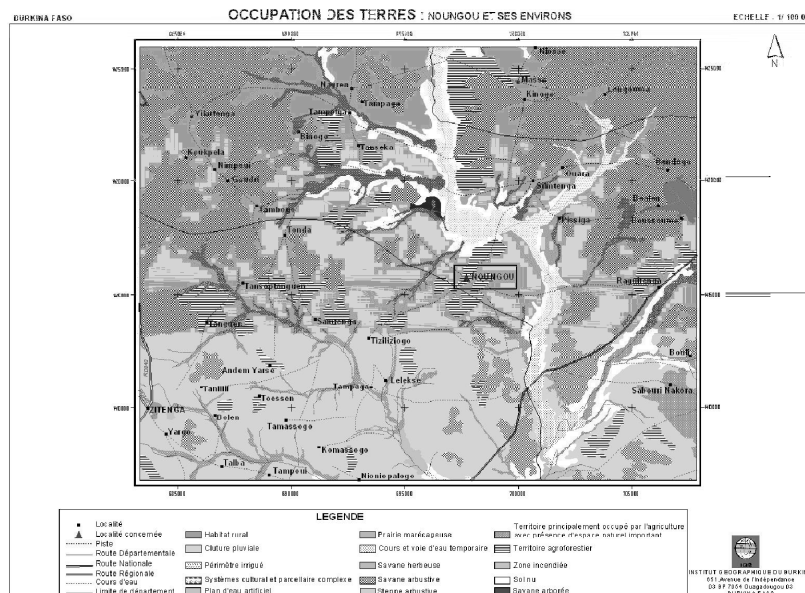
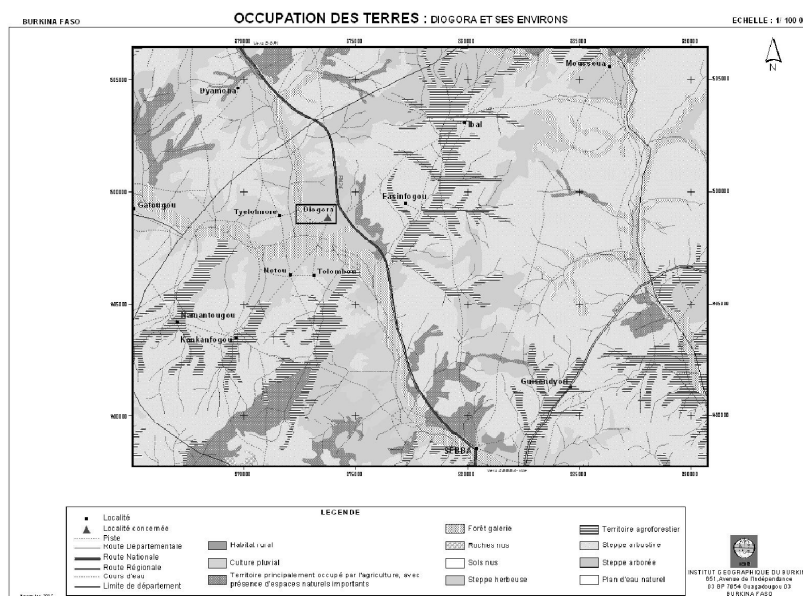


Fig. 2.2.16 Current Land Utilization Status Map (Northwest part of Sebba *Department*)



2.3 Plan of the implementation of the pilot projects

The plan of the implementation of the pilot projects differs between the first phase and the second phase as for the orientations of their establishment (refer to Table 2.3.1).

Table 2.3.1 Orientations for the establishment of the plan of the implementation of the pilot projects of the first phase and the second phase

First phase	Second phase
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The purpose of the implementation of the pilot projects is to verify the effectiveness of the UCADR and not to technically examine measures to alleviate the land degradation. 2) The examination of the system of promotion of the fight against the impoverishment of the soil remains the main objective, and the projects which require an agro-sylvo-pastoral synergy «inter alia» are undertaken as a priority. Projects are partly undertaken starting from the basic plans of development of the villages. 3) Depending on the state of the resources available, they are classified in insufficient resources and in usable resources that can be restored. The priority is to be given to the projects in connection with the insufficient resources requiring a most urgent restoration. 4) With the principle of the promotion of measures to alleviate the land degradation being a support which involves the population as the main actor, give support to the installation and operation of the village organizations (CVGT) 5) Endeavor in ensuring the water resources that are essential to the improvement of the productivity in the field of agriculture, breeding and forestry, and the improvement of the quality of life of the people. 6) Ensure the sustainability of the projects; ask the population to provide not only the labor and material available locally but also a contribution from the village. 7) In order to clarify the roles in the implementation of the projects, it will be necessary to conclude draft-agreements of the pilot projects while clearly defining the roles of the administrations, people and study team. 8) In order to ensure the sustainability of the effects of the projects, it is necessary to take into account the requests of the people while considering the priority sequence of the basic plan of development, etc 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the villages first selected, it is necessary to choose the projects with sustainability as one condition. 2) Concerning the course of the process to of the development of the plan of pilot projects introduced previously in Item 5.1, it is necessary to add 2 new villages for training the members of the UCADR and carrying out the pilot projects 3) In order to make the UCADR more effective, it is necessary to demonstrate that they are able to manage several villages at the same time. That is why, it is necessary to carry out the pilot projects in the Additional New Villages, 2 villages in Year 2004-2005, 4 villages in Year 2005. 4) So that the UCADR be able to implement the projects on their own initiative, it is necessary to know the state of the resources of the area, in particular the quantity of natural resources and to identify numerically the cause of degradation in order to make more convincing the projects planned as measures against this degradation. Carry out a monitoring on the modification of the use of the resources so that the UCADR and the study team be able to recognize together the effectiveness of measures to alleviate the land degradation. 5) Through the implementation of the pilot projects, it is necessary to re-examine the roles of the members of the UCADR determined by themselves, and to clarify the distribution of the roles in the UCADR and its synergy. 6) In order to select the pilot projects of the second year, it is necessary to take care that they can be realized by the administration without calling upon the NGOs.

2.3.1 Selection of the pilot projects

The contents of the pilot projects that are implemented are shown in Table 2.3.2.

Table 2.3.2 Lists of pilot projects

REGIONS	UCADR	Pilot projects Villages	Support for the organizational reinforcement of CVGTs Support for the reinforcement of CVGT	Natural resources management	Agriculture		Breeding	
					Vegetable cultivation	Improvement rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Poultry farming improvement and production of fodder
MIDDLE-NORTH	Guibare	Vousnango	◇		◇		◇	
		Sindri	○			■		
		Watinoma				■		■
	Korsimoro	Noungou	◇		◇		◇	
		Foulla			●			
		Bascoudre-Mossi				■		■
SAHEL	Dori	Selbo	◇	●		◇		
		Goudébo	○					
		Thiounbonga				■		
	Sebba	Diogora	◇			◇	◇	
		Guissindiori					●	
		Helga					■	

REGIONS	UCADR	Pilot projects Villages	Forest resources		Preservation of arable lands		Improvement of the living conditions				
			Management of village seedbeds	Forest resources management	Recovery of the stripped grounds	Stone lines	Bank of cereals	Literacy education	Repair of the roads	Development of the water resources	Improvement of the incomes of the women (craft industry)
MIDDLE-NORTH	Guibare	Vousnango					●		△	△	
		Sindri	●						●	●	●
		Watinoma									■
	Korsimoro	Noungou	●						△	△	●
		Foulla	●								●
		Bascoudre-Mossi									
SAHEL	Dori	Selbo		◇	△	●	△			△	
		Goudébo								●	●
		Thiounbonga									
	Sebba	Diogora	◇	◇		◇		◆		△	
		Guissindiori	●			●		○			
		Helga				■					

Notice 1: △ means that the realization was undertaken in 2003 (Apr.) – 2004 (March).

Notice 2: ◇ means that the realization was undertaken in 2003 (Apr.) – 2004 (March) and in 2004 (Apr.) – 2005 (mars).

Notice 3: ◆ means that the realization was undertaken in 2003 and 2004, and is taken into

account in 2005 (Apr.) – 2006 (March).

Notice 4: ● means that the realization was undertaken in 2004.

Notice 5: ○ means that the realization was undertaken in 2004, and in 2005 or taken into account in 2005.

Notice 6: ■ means that the realization was undertaken in 2005, or is taken into account in 2005.

We present the reasons of the selection of the pilot projects in the document of Appendix 5.

2.3.2 Contribution of the people

So that the population be more involved in the projects, and experience, a feeling of property compared to the infrastructures built with these, and so that the effects of the projects be sustainable thanks to funds for the maintenance and management of the projects, we decided to request them a contribution, in addition to labor and material to be available on the spot on a purely free basis.

However, we decided that these contributions would be used as the funds of the projects of the CVGT, and be also used for the maintenance and management of the equipment. The rate of the village contributions is shown in Table 2.3.3.

Table 2.3.3 Rate of the village contributions

Projects	Rate of contribution
Projects contributing to the reinforcement of the capacities of the population (training, etc.)	No contribution from the population
Projects with a public character requiring work to be done by specialized companies (well, tracks, etc.)	Simple supply of labor from the population
Projects contributing directly to the income of each producing family	50% for the consumable material such as seeds and manure 3% for the sustainable consumer goods such as the farm equipment 100% for the animals to be fattened, etc.
Materials of joint use	3%
Installation of the equipment of the water resources such as the construction or the repair of well	In addition to the supply of the simple labor of the people, 100 000 FCFA per equipment
Construction of buildings (conference room, banks of cereals, etc.)	In addition to the simple labor of the people, free supply of material which can be manufactured by the population with local materials such as dried brick or material that can be obtained on the spot.

2.3.3 Making of draft-agreement of the projects

Draft-agreements of the pilot projects were concluded so that the CVGT from each Pilot village, the UCADR and the study team confirm in writing the responsibility of each party in the pilot projects selected through mutual agreement. The main contents of the agreement are shown in Table 2.3.4. An example of agreement is given in the handbook for operation.

Table 2.3.4 Main contents of the agreement of the pilot projects

Designation	Contents	Remarks
Objectives of the agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the CVGT autonomous in the implementation of the pilot projects To clarify the responsibility in the Study for the CVGT, the UCADR and the study team 	
Contribution of the CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning the implementation of the pilot projects, indicate clearly the funds to which the CVGT must contribute, the contents of the supply of materials and the labor 	Classification by village in another table
Contribution of the study team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the implementation of the pilot projects, indicate the contents of the contribution of the study team 	
Method of use of the contribution of the CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution of the CVGT will be returned in the presence of the UCADR into the funds of the management of the CVGT 	
Duty of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate the technical support for the CVGT and its actions 	
Maintenance and management of the equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CVGT has the responsibility to maintain and manage the equipment built within the framework of the pilot projects. 	
Period of validity of the agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the conclusion of the agreement until the end of the realization 	

2.3.4 Plan of the implementation of the pilot projects

We present the plan of the implementation of the pilot projects in the document of Appendix 5.

2.4 Results of the pilot projects

During the pilot projects of the first phase, it has been retained that it was necessary to carry out actions of support by having as the core of the framework-structures made up of the agricultural agents of agriculture, breeding and environment as a system of administrative service of the rural area.

These framework-structures are called UCADR, and in order to verify their effectiveness, they undertook as main actors the pilot projects of the second phase of the Study. In the UCADR, what the agricultural agents can only carry out remains

the support and technical framing, but we checked among others whether the agricultural agents could also carry out only a support and a framing concerning the diagnosis of the situation in the villages and the analysis of their resources, the establishment of a plan of village development, the support for the installation and the operation of the CVGT, etc.

During the first year of the second phase of the Study, these various points were tested in the new villages that were selected as supplement. The diagnosis of the situation in a village can be undertaken by the agricultural agents themselves; and one could verify that there were UCADRs able to prepare a plan of development which takes into account the existing resources while acting in concert with the people. However, there are also fields where the UCADR, taking measures to cover the insufficient resources, did not manage to obtain the expected results. In these fields, it is necessary to look further into the comprehension of the results and the process of a study of quantitative estimate of the resources through the meetings of the UCADR. Moreover, concerning the facilitation for the reinforcement of the capacities of the people, it is necessary to make an «on-the-job» training through the activities undertaken in common with the NGOs.

In addition, in order to ensure the rural development in the departments or communes, it is necessary that the UCADR support and supervise several villages at the same time. That is why the pilot projects were undertaken in the Additional New Villages. Moreover, they performed the follow-up of the projects that were already undertaken and thus their sustainability could be ensured.

In this chapter, we will deal about the recapitulation of the results of the follow-up of various pilot projects undertaken in 2004 and 2005.

Moreover, we will make a synthesis of the assets of the pilot projects of various fields by classifying them by first selected villages, new villages and Additional New Villages, while taking the 2 following points into account.

- 1) How have the 5 resources of each village evolved with the implementation of the pilot projects, in consideration of the plan of basic development of each village?
- 2) How were the roles and synergy within the UCADR clarified through the implementation of the pilot projects and how the UCADR has evolved?

2.4.1 Situation of the pilot projects undertaken before 2004 and in 2004

The overview of the pilot projects undertaken before 2004 and into 2004 is shown in Table 2.4.1. Moreover, the summary table of the follow-up (monitoring) of the pilot projects is found in Appendix 5.

Are the undertaken pilot projects managed in a sustainable way?

(1) The projects that can be managed in a sustainable way are as follows:

Organization and reinforcement of the CVGT, improvement rainy season growth, sheep fattening, literacy education, repair of the roads, installation of the wells, installation of the stone lines, forest resources management.

(2) One can quote the following activities as projects that have problems to be solved:

- 1) Vegetable cultivation; in some villages, the relationship between the quantity of the water resources and the surface of the fields is not balanced.
- 2) Bank of cereal; due to dryness, since the stock taken into account initially could not be collected in accordance with the plan, the management could not be stabilized.
- 3) Activities generating the incomes of women; the quality of the manufactured soap is poor, the nutritional block for the cattle is not popularized in the zone, and outlets must be located.

Table 2.4.1 General situation of the monitoring the pilot projects

Field	General situation
Support for organizational reinforcement of the CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the 4 villages of the first phase, the village of Selbo is the one where there remain some concerns relating to the activities of the sub-commissions, but in the 3 remaining villages, the general assemblies of the CVGT as well as the activities of the sub-commissions are gradually put into emphasis. • The 2 additional villages introduced in the second phase are not yet autonomous. It is necessary to improve the establishment of the book of the accounts as well as the capacities for the writings through the Literacy education. • The activities of the CVGT of the Additional New Villages in Middle-North, in particular, are put into emphasis, for the speech and behavior of the notes during the meetings of the UCADR, and there is even a representative who can play a part of supervising for the members representing the CVGT. • As for the reinforcement of the management of the cereal bank in the village of Vousnango, the CVGT addressed a request for support for the PAM. • In Nougou, the CVGT carries out the adjustment of a drilling through the PDL/S; this year, it addressed requests for support to the other financial backers, and carries out the manufacture of pits dunghills and the introduction of the plow. • In Diogora, in 2005, 20 ha of stripped grounds were recovered with the assistance of FAO. • In Selbo, last year, the distribution of the roles within the CVGT was not held as it had been decided, which constitutes a problem, but that was solved during the general assembly. • Selbo and Diogora are pioneer villages for the implementation of the projects, and their CVGT could even succeeded to involve itself in the installation of Stone lines and improvement of the rain cultures in nearby villages (Ibbal, Bafele) according to the principle of “peasant-to-peasant”.
Extension of the agricultural techniques	
Vegetable cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the village of Foulla which has undertaken truck farming in 2004, the discussions took place already in the CVGT for the choice of the varieties to cultivate, the delimitation of the market-gardening perimeter and the use of system of irrigation for starting of the market-gardening activities of 2005 (at the end of the rain season). A detailed report of this situation was submitted to the UCADR of Korsimoro, and concerning the problems, the members of the UCADR bring their councils and supervising. • In Vousnango, with the problem of lack of resources in water that is not being solved, the cultivation of a surface of 0.5 ha is impossible; the activities continue while the surface is decreased approximately in half. In Nougou, as it is difficult to cover 1.0 ha of fields of truck farming with only one well, the villagers chose to cultivate water melons at the beginning of the dry season, and in January, cabbages, tomatoes, sweet peppers, etc. on less surface. In addition, the villagers of Nougou also show a will for the rice development by using the hollows.

Improvement rainy season growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last year, the villages of Selbo and Diogora have both suffered important damage due to the locusts, and in order to ensure the seeds, they receive a partial help of the financial backers and they continue their activities. They also proceed with the production of manure in the dunghill pits that were built last year. • The attainments of the introduction of the improved seeds of Niébé and Millet of the village of Selbo were recognized in the surrounding villages, and the improvement of the rain cultures could be achieved in the village of Bafele. This activity begins to be diffused.
Sheep fattening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Vousnango, the CVGT has programmed to undertake Sheep fattening with the support of the agent of the breeding and with the funds of the population. Forty heads of sheep were bought. During the development of the program of the realization, the CVGT has cancelled the training that was deemed useless because the villagers controlled already the fattening, and has considered the acquisition of the type of additional fodder easy to get; the effects of the reinforcement of the capacities could thus be checked. • In Diogora, some wished to undertake fattening bovine because the Sheep fattening brings less profit, and this item was discussed in the UCADR. The agent of popularization of the breeding and the NGOs expressed the opinion according to which fattening bovine brings perhaps more profit, but (1) the funds must be important and this would limit the number of participants; (2) Sheep fattening is also of good rate provided that the periods of acquisition of the animals to be fattened and their sale be favorable, (3) if we consider the fact that it is a question of supporting the activities of the women, Sheep fattening is more suitable; it was agreed to continue Sheep fattening. • One could observe that the UCADR could examine the problems on their own initiative.
Natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rules of use for a common pastoral area of 500 km² were laid down for 13 villages in the vicinity of Selbo (including 2 added villages for the monitoring). The members of the UCADR marked the limits with white paint. • Up to that point, one could find fields of gombo established in an anarchistic manner in the pastoral area, and there were continuously conflicts between farmers and pastors. According to the interviews with the inhabitants of Selbo, there is no more grubbing of new grounds nor extension of the existing fields in the pastoral area, and even the villagers of the neighboring villages comply with the rules. • The members of the UCADR carry out this activity in synergy.
Forest resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final objective as results of this realization is to see whether the activities can be undertaken and continued in an autonomous way by the people. On the initiative of the environment sub-commission, the actions of afforestation and monitoring of the zones protected with the support from the forest agent and the collective work from the villagers could be taken. In 2005, 6850 seedlings of trees were transplanted by the villagers (with the assistance of the forest agent) in 7 villages (out of 12). • In the villages which delimited the protected areas of vegetation (places where the density of the trees is high), the members of the environment sub-commission perform regular rounds. According to the investigation made with the population, the cuts and grubblings disappeared in the protected area, and one could observe a certain

	<p>taking of initiative as to make known this initiative to the villagers who are astonished by the restoration of the vegetation as well as to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages.</p>
Conservation of the grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the villages of Guissindiori, Diogora and Selbo in the Sahel, training was held on the vegetalisation of the Stone lines with andropogone (<i>Adropogon gayanus</i>) on the initiative of the UCADR. It could be thus possible to fix the Stone lines, to produce andropogone (the stems are used to braid plaits), and to allow the re-use of the stones which are installed on other sites; one could evaluate this action as the initiative of the UCADR. • In Diogora, the villagers control this realization through 2 interventions, and one could estimate that they reached a level which enables them to make a technical transfer to the villages of the neighborhoods.
Improvement of the living conditions	
Bank of cereals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village of Selbo At the end of last year, it was judged that the management organization of the cereal bank was not correct and the UCADR insisted on this point with the chairman of the CVGT. Then, one of the problems which related to the management of the key by the chairman of the CVGT, was solved by entrusting this key this year to the young people of the village. An autonomous management is possible; however, the dryness and damage caused by the locusts last year left many traces, and the operation becomes normal as from this year. • Village of Vousnango In April 2005, the stock concerns one ton approximately. The population intended to direct a food request for supply to the PAM (World Food Program). The documents of request were prepared with the assistance of the members of the UCADR.
Literacy education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the candidates who passed the examination of Level 2 in 2004 (13 persons for the village of Diogora and 10 persons for the village of Guissindiori, on the whole 23 persons) followed a training to become alphabetizers. After the training, 17 persons out of 23 made passed the examination of alphabetizers of the DEPEBA. This figure gives us a hope for the autonomous and sustainable development of the Literacy education in the villages. • The pupils having passed Level 2 become alphabetizers of Level 1 and the possibility that the Literacy education becomes cyclic is larger.
Repair of tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The repair of tracks was undertaken until then in 3 villages of Middle-North. These ways are used as vital access roads for these villages. • This year, on the level of the built foundation rafts of rivers, we registered a level of rising of 150 cm compared to the floor of the road, which prevented the access during several days, but the maintenance of these works proceeded according to the rules of management and they allow a passage.
Development of the water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Years 2004-2005, 4 drillings were repaired (installations of pumps) and 2 wells with large diameter were built. Drillings contribute to ensure drinking water to the people. • During the risings, muddy water penetrated into one of the wells

	with large diameter while passing over the edges, so that it is not usable at this moment. So that it can be used, it will be necessary to pump muddy water at a suitable period, and the examination of quality of water will be covered through contributions (100.000 FCFA).
Improvement of the female activities generating incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerning the trainings which took place in 4 villages in 2004-2005, the monitoring undertaken on the spot in August 2005 stressed that the incomes obtained from the activities of production after the training are managed in block in each village. Indeed, the women preserve and contribute to the total amount of their sale, without individual income, to develop their next activities. • The women told to the UCADR that they managed to hold themselves a book of accounts, but the agricultural agents make a follow-up, and the people are not yet able to hold accountancy or to manage the money.

2.4.2 New projects undertaken in 2005

The results of the pilot projects undertaken in 2005 are shown in Table 2.4.2. In addition, the results of the follow-up of each pilot achievement are presented in Appendix 5.

If we make a summary of the projects undertaken according to 4 topics in 2005, we can say that:

<p>1. Are the agent of popularization able to carry out the pilot projects directly? Projects such as the improvement rainy season growth, the poultry farming, sheep fattening, and the production and conservation of fodder plants can be undertaken by the agents in their establishment of the plan, trainings and management of the projects. Concerning the production and conservation of fodder plants, a visit of the advanced sites was planned and undertaken by an agent of popularization and the construction of the haylofts was implemented thanks to the effort of the population.</p> <p>2. Are the extension agents able to carry out the projects outside their field? In the UCADR of Guibaré and that of Korsimoro, the Heads of SDECV were responsible for the management and monitoring of the income-generating activities for women, which shows that they are able to carry out projects in fields other than theirs. In the case of literacy education, the fact of having agents being able to express themselves in the local language for the activities should be one of measures for the implementation of the plan and monitoring by the agents. However, concerning the support for the reinforcement of the organization of the CVGT, it is more effective to ask a support from the NGOs/associations which do not lack experience as organizers in the field.</p> <p>3. Are the UCADR able to carry out the projects with a support of another project? We could not collaborate during the Study with the DANIDA Project through which we had initially taken into account to ask for a support because it was in transitional period for a project of support from another framework. However, on the basis of the example of the villages of Nougou which, through a supervision of the UCADR of Korsimoro and a financial support of the PDL/S, had</p>
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arranged the drilling, or that of the UCADR of Sebba, which had completed the work of recovery of the glaciis lands, or also that of the UCADR of Dori which led the village of Goudébo towards the Campaign against Stranding of the Basin of Niger (PLCE) and undertook a realization within this framework of the Program, we can say that the request for support from the financial backers and the implementation of the projects can be implemented by the UCADR.

4. Are the UCADR able to establish the plan of projects in the neighboring villages and to give a support to them?

The example of the improvement rainy season growth of the Bafére village and the installation of the stone lines in the Ibbal village show that the support according to the principle of “farmer-to-farmer” is possible.

The members of UCADR are able to carry out, even in the case of projects outside their field such as income-generating activities for women, the quantitative study of the resources, preparation of plans, monitoring and contribution of support for the procurement of material.

Table 2.4.2 Recapitulation of the results of the pilot projects undertaken in 2005

Problems to be solved	Pilot projects	Villages object of the projects	Results of projects	Particular points to be noted regarding the roles in the UCADR
1. Are the extension agents able to carry out the pilot projects directly?	Improvement rainy season growth	Sindri Watinoma Bascaudré-Mossi Thinoubonga Guissindiori Helga	For the starting of the activities, the extension agents have established the program of the projects and trainings, became formative and have trained the participants in the activities on the farming techniques. The extension agents have supervised the contribution of maintenance manure, plant health treatment, etc. in August. The trainings on harvest and the conservation were undertaken by the extension agents in October. The supervision on the realization of the manure pits was brought in September and October. Blocks for the realization of the manure pits were manufactured by the population.	The preparation of plans of the projects and the trainings by the ZAT Head or the Chief UAT is possible. For the UCADR of Guibaré, since the ZAT Head did not have much experience, the training of the people was undertaken with a support of the provincial direction of agriculture, but concerning the UCADR of Korsimoro, Dori and Sebba, the trainings were undertaken only by the ZAT Head. For the material that is not available in the department of Guibaré, the SAC/MR Head, is supplied in Kaya; there are thus projects undertaken in synergy within the UCADR.

	Improvement of the poultry farming	Watinoma	<p>The CVGT and ZATE Head worked out the program of the realization, 10 participants introduce 10 cocks of an improved species (Hissex race) and they improved the poultry farming. According to the plan of breeding, the hens are local species at the rate of 5 per producer. The ZATE Head proceeded with the selection of the species and that of the material in Ouagadougou, and he makes a preliminary investigation in the spot of their acquisition. The training and visit of the advanced site in Koulniere were undertaken in the middle of August. The participants proceeded in August with the installation of the hen houses and their disinfection, and at the end of the month, chickens were introduced. The rules of management were laid down in November with a supervision of the ZATE Head.</p> <p>At the end of November, 160 chicks were born and were raised without incident through the care of the villagers. The plan provided for a marketing of 100 chickens per producer, and per annum, as poultry for consumption. The amount of 1500 FCFA is provided as selling price, for an improved chicken, whereas the price varies normally between 800 and 1200 FCFA for a local chicken.</p>	<p>All the process such as the establishment of the plan of the realization, purchase of the material, training, establishment of the rules, monitoring were undertaken by the ZATE Head and the report management was delivered. We did not see the result of the sale yet, but we could verify that the implementation and management of the activity can be ensured only by the ZATE Head. The ZATE Head went to Ouagadougou and bought the material and chickens. It is a task to be achieved in the future for the procurement of the material and chickens by the population itself.</p>
	Production and conservation of fodder plants	Bascaudré-Mossi	<p>The CVGT and the PV Head worked out the program of the realization, 10 participants produced fodder grass (at the same time as the food «niébé»), and 20 others dealt with the production of hay. The agent of popularization in breeding undertook the training in July, and the participants undertook the production of fodder and the cut of natural pastures for the hay with supervision – followed by the agent.</p> <p>In November, the training/visit of the advanced site to study the haylofts was undertaken according to the plan of the PV Head, and thereafter, the people started to build 2 haylofts. The villagers of Nougou, Foulla, Ouidin and Tinsin took also part in the said visit; for a total of 20 people. The visited sites are the</p>	<p>Concerning the material which cannot be obtained in the department of Korsimoro, the SAC/MR Head, is supplied in Kaya and transports it; there are thus projects led in synergy within the UCADR, such as the joint use of the pulverizer for the disinfestations in the activities of improvement rainy season growth.</p> <p>Due of lack of time, the construction of the haylofts were not undertaken, but thanks to the proposal and initiative of the PV Head, the visit of the advanced site was</p>

			villages of Bissignin and Koroko.	realized and we could observe the attitude of autonomy of the people which made efforts to undertake by themselves the construction.
	Sheep fattening	Helga	<p>The CVGT and the PV Head have work out the program of the realization, which is examined by the UCADR, and the fattening is in the phase of implementation with 15 participants and 30 animals to be fattened. The training on the preparation of fodder, the accompaniment for the introduction of the animals to be fattened, the vaccination, the training on hygiene and the management of the cattle are undertaken by the agent of popularization in accordance with the program. Concerning the expenses of purchase of 600.000 FCFA of animals, 3% must be paid as the preliminary contribution according to the principle of the realization. Currently, at the end of November, 12.000 FCFA were paid. Among the 30 introduced animals, 2 of them died of disease because the producers did not inform sooner the PV Head.</p>	<p>On the initiative of the PV Head, it is possible to carry out the establishment of the plan of the achievement, that of the rules of management, the trainings and the management of the achievement.</p> <p>At the beginning, the management of the funds within the UCADR brought some problem, but it was decided thereafter that with supervision and under the responsibility of the Prefect, the management of the funds of the activity would be entrusted to the ZATE Head.</p>

<p>2. Are the extension agents able to cover the activities outside their field?</p>	<p>Follow-up of the support for the operation of the CVGT</p>	<p>Sindri Goudébo</p>	<p>The UCADR have worked out a program of follow-up on the basis of discussion with the CVGT. Currently in each village, there are trainings on the accounting entries and their keeping, on the reinforcement of the operation of the sub-commissions. In the village of Sindri, the CVGT which seeks to self-develop and prepare the post-study period, plans and carries out a training on knowledge necessary to requests for support with other financial backers, and on the development of a plan. Thanks to the training of accountancy and in reinforcement of the operation of the sub-commissions, the villagers are now able to undertake activities in an autonomous manner. In the village of Goudébo, due to the absence of support for the organization of the CVGT, and a weak rate of literacy education, the CVGT is not yet autonomous. It is urgent to improve the rate of literacy education which constitutes an important condition with the good development of the activities.</p>	<p>Within the framework of discussions within the UCADR, the drive of the CVGTs bearing on the requests for support near the financial backers of their initiative was undertaken in order to optimize the operation of the CVGT, and that is appreciable. In the village of Goudébo, since the rate of literacy education as well as the solidarity of the villagers is weak, the program of literacy education is undertaken with the support of an NGO which is the adviser of UCADR. In our Study, the programs of literacy education were not undertaken, for lack of time. In the villages whose rate of literacy education is low, it has been proved that the installation of a program of literacy education in the beginning of process is effective, as shown by the case of the village of Diogora.</p>
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	Improvement of income-generating activities for women	Watinoma Niangouela	<p>The SDECV Head carries out the study on the resources and works out the plan in dialog with the villagers, the UCADR examines the terms of reference, chooses the NGO/association in charge of the service, and the SDECV Head undertakes the monitoring; the roles of all for the implementation of the activities are distributed as follows :</p> <p>30 women of the village of Watinoma (3 groups of 10 people) and 12 of the village of Niangouela took part in the training on the clothes industry of the «sombala» and in the practice realized by the association. Thereafter, the women made the «sombala» on their own, 3 times in the village of Watinoma, and 2 times in the village of Niangouela. The participating women acquired the modern techniques of the clothes industry of the «sombala». Until now, the manufactured «sombala» was intended only for the internal consumption of the village. From now on, a partial sale would be performed at the market of Yilou, and new outlets would appear. We also could note that an equal number of women, who do not take part in the training, manufacture «sombala» now.</p>	<p>The person in charge was the forest agent who led the study on the resources, acted in concert with the sub-commissions of the CVGT and established a program of realization. The UCADR wrote the terms of reference and chose the NGO in charge of the service. In this process, the UCADR selected through the meetings, an association based at Kaya, able to transfer the modern techniques from manufacture of «sombala», and with the awarding, it became providing party. Since the follow-up of SDECV Head is effective, the activities of the women were reported regularly to the UCADR and the study team. To require the technical support of the NGO and thus to clearly distribute roles within the UCADR in the implementation of the realization would be more effective.</p>
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	Training of the literacy teachers	Diogora Guissindiori	The members of the UCADR collected information with the DPEBA and the villagers, and they worked out an implementation plan for the activities. On this basis, they selected and signed a contract with a NGO. The agent became the intermediary between the NGO and the people and examined the program. The NGO makes the preparations for the training. We were initially worried that the number of candidates would decrease because of the season of the agricultural work and the distance from the village. But finally, the most of those who achieved Level 2 wished to take part in the training. A number of 23 people on the whole coming from 2 villages took part in the training. After the training, they passed on to the examination of qualification of literacy teacher undertaken by the DEPEBA and 17 of them were declared literacy teachers.	The Chief UAT who speaks «fulfuldé» was selected as the person in charge within the UCADR for the establishment of the plan and follow-up. The members of the UCADR including the people understood the importance of the literacy education which brings success to the implementation of the projects, and the activity was deemed the best realization in the seminar of diffusion towards the surrounding villages organized in the village of Diogora.
3. Are the UCADR able to carry out the projects by asking for the support from other financial backers?	Recovery of the glacies lands	Goudébo	The support expected from the DANIDA project was not obtained, because of the modification of the program of the project (DANIDA undertook a PGRN= Project of natural stock management, made up of 4 shutters under the name of PADAB project, but this project will be supported from now only by Denmark, and it will start again in the form of a multi-co-operation engaging other financial backers.)	The UCADR required a support from the DANIDA, which could not be granted.
	Installation of the stone lines	Helga	Idem	Idem

4. Are the UCADR able to establish the plan of the projects and to give a support to the surrounding villages?	Improvement of the income-generating activities for women	Ouidin Tansin	<p>After the studies on the resources and the investigation regarding the wishes of the people undertaken by the extension agents, a preliminary draft of program for the transformation of rice, millet and groundnut in cake or beer, and the sale of the transformed products with an appreciation thus added, was elaborated with the UCADR in which the representatives of the villagers are participating. The UCADR was responsible for the acquisition of the material and the training through technical transfer in the village according to the principle "farmer-to-farmer" was undertaken.</p> <p>In the village of Ouiden, an additional training on the book of accounts was held following the discussions with the UCADR, for a greater autonomy of the women in the future.</p>	The SDECV Head was in charge of the study of the resources, the establishment of the plan in dialog with the people, and undertook the realization. The training of accountancy was undertaken by a person outside the UCADR. The possibility by the UCADR of establishing the plan of realization, the supply of the material, the monitoring in the implementation of the realization was proven.
	Improvement rainy season growth	Bafele	<p>The introduction of the improved seeds of the millet and niébé and the activities of improvement rainy season growth aiming at optimizing harvest with a realization of the manure pits in the village of Selbo have motivated the population of the neighboring village of Bafele. The establishment of the plan and the preparation of the material were undertaken by the Chief UAT of the UCADR. The manure pits were executed with the support of the people of the village of Selbo.</p>	The possibility of carrying out the realization that UCADR would take care of the study of the resources, establishment of the plan, supply of the material and follow-up with a technical support brought by the population of the advanced site.

	Installation of the stone lines	Ibbal	<p>The villagers of Diogora gave a technical support to the villagers of Ibbal for the installation of stone lines according to a technical transfer of «farmer-to-farmer». The extension agents sensitize the inhabitants of the village of Ibbal, organize the availability of the truck, and ensure the technical supervision of the villagers of Diogora, as well as a support for the establishment of rules of management of the material.</p> <p>Regarding this as a technical training for the clothes industry of the stone lines, the study team brings a support for hiring a truck for one day (costs of fuel and driver included) and for the material necessary to the work of labor.</p> <p>A contribution of 3% of the expenses of the material was paid to the CVGT. The village of Ibbal decided with the agricultural sub-commission to widen stone lines thanks to this contribution, from next year.</p>	<p>The ZAT Head gave his support for the establishment of the rules of use, a convention on the financial contribution for the realization of the cords stony, and drawn up the final report.</p> <p>Here is what has been ascertained; the installation of the stone lines is possible, if we manage to find the trucks to transport stones and other materials, through the supervision of the agents and a support of the people of the advanced sites without requiring the high service of a NGO.</p>
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2.4.3 Evolution of the 5 resources

We tried to analyze in a qualitative manner how the 5 resources evolved through the implementation of the pilot projects. We present also the evolution of the resources for the first selected villages, the new villages and the Additional New Villages.

(1) First selected villages

Concerning the Middle-North region, in order to improve the financial resources and the incomes of the women, a realization of craft industry and manufacture of soap, including a training course of management of the funds, were implemented in the village of Nougou. However, concerning the establishment of micro-credits initially proposed by the study team, it was judged that the relatively low cohesion of the Mossi society did not support the organization of activities on the level of the whole village and, consequently, the efforts were rather concentrated on the management of the funds in activities such as the sheep fattening and on the reinforcement of the support for the sub-commissions of the CVGT.

In addition, in the village of Vousnango, the support for the creation of cereal banks is undertaken as a measure for improvement of the material resources. In the Middle-North, the villagers are quite conscious of the rarefaction of the vegetation and the impoverishment of the soil and they understand that this involves the reduction of the arable lands, of the volume of harvests and the water resources.

However, the related fight was undertaken through external supports, involving a strong dependence, and the real situation is such that the actions do not continue after the end of the support. Therefore, the improvement of human resources plays an important part in the improvement of the natural resources. For the Middle-North region, it is estimated that the reinforcement of the financial and human resources will contribute in an effective manner in the improvement of the state of the natural resources.

In addition, with regard to the Sahel region, to the important degradation of the natural resources the insufficiency of human, material and financial resources is added. The villagers are aware that the reduction in harvests and the abandonment of the cultivable grounds cause the fall of fertility of the grounds and that the insufficiency of the rains involves the progressive disappearance of the trees and the progression of desertification. Moreover, for the social resources, the disparity of the ethnics groups composing the villages, the relatively recent character of the villages in which the tribes of stockbreeders were settled and the dissension that exists sometimes between the delegates (RAV) designated by the Administration and the traditional authorities of the villages (Débéré Naba) are at the source of complicated problems.

From the point of view of the natural resources, the type of production is, certainly, especially pastoral but certain projects relating to the rain cultures such as the introduction of improved seeds and the organic manure increasing the volume of harvests, the installation of stony cords for the recovery of the glacies or the reflection on the use of the pastures are undertaken because they easily allow to improve the life of the villagers. In addition, the reinforcement of the organization of the CVGT and the development of rules of use of the resources are undertaken for the improvement of the social and human resources.

Concerning the Sahel region, it is difficult to improve the natural resources without the minimum of basic infrastructures essential to the stability of life of the villagers

The pilot projects were undertaken for the improvement of each resource taking into account the rural plans of development and the priority sequence of the villagers. Tables 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 show the evolution of the resources thanks to the projects in each village of the areas of the Middle-North and the Sahel:

Table 2.4.3 Evolutions of the resources of the first villages of the area of the Middle-North

Villages	Five resources	Pilot projects undertaken	Evolutions of the situation
Vousnan go	Natural Resources	Vegetable cultivation Sheep fattening	Since the vegetable cultivation depends on the water resources of a well, the ZAT Head provides supervision on the means for saving them. Since these resources do not allow to cultivate a field of a surface of 0.5 ha; the surface was reduced by half. Attempts to better rationalize the use of the natural pastures.
	Social Resources	Support for operation of CVGT	The participation of the women was always insufficient. Until now, there was a tendency to depend on the assistance of the financial backers, but the exhortations to be dealt with gave birth to the spirit of initiative among villagers.
	Human Resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	After an organization of the training courses of accountancy to mitigate the deficiencies of the members of the CVGT concerning the financial management, we noted the reinforcement of the capacity of 7 members of the CVGT.
	Material Resources	Bank of cereals Installation of roads	A store was built with the aim at ensuring the food safety. Because of dryness in 2004, the starting stock was only 2.5% compared to the forecasts. In 2005, the operation was launched and the request for support at PAM was formulated with the support of the UCADR. The foundation raft installed to connect the districts within the framework of the installation of the roads began operating in the daily life of the population, which uses it for the transport of inputs and agricultural, pastoral and forestry productions. According to an investigation undertaken with the population, 55% of the people answered that their incomes from drawer of the sale of the productions increased.
	Financial Resources	Sheep fattening	Since the sale of the animals after fattening having produced a benefit of some 10%, it was possible to increase the resources necessary to the following stage and to begin the management of a treasury. The realization started with 10 people and 30 animals increased; it now engages 20 people and 60 animals.
Noun-gou	Natural Resources	Sheep fattening Vegetable cultivation Operation of residents' nursery	As the reflection of the high level of awareness of the villagers, there were 34 persons to take part in a training provided initially for 20 people. It was about training on the natural stock management and the organization of the grounds undertaken within the framework of the ovine activity of fattening. They also undertook the production of niébé to forage. The lack of resources water for the vegetable cultivation led the villagers to modify their choice towards a variety which does not require much water, namely water melons. The forest stock management was ensured within the framework of the support for operation for the CVGT. Two (2) trainings (technique of production of the seedlings, technique of conservation for natural regeneration) were undertaken, 30 people took part in it and undertook the production of seedlings and forestation.
	Social resources	Support for operation of the CVGT	From approximately 200 people who took part in the village general assemblies, more than 30% were women. The level of awareness of the villagers with respect to the development is extremely high. They reached the stage where they seek by themselves the supports for the activities such as those of the rural development plans.
	Human Resources	Support for operation of the CVGT	The villagers asked for trainings in management/maintenance of the infrastructures, management of the funds and in forest stock management which are all in the phase of implementation. The office of the CVGT formulated a request to an NGO and began a program of literacy education.

	Material resources	Installation of roads	The effects concerning the transport towards the village of the materials and the materials for agriculture, the breeding, and forestry, as well as the sale of the productions, started to be real. According to an investigation undertaken with the population, 95% of the people who answered have noted an increase in income in productions. However, the cut of the trees which induces an additional exhaustion of the forest resources is more intense than before, and a recycling concerning forest stock management is implemented.
	Financial resources	Vegetable cultivation Sheep fattening Income-generating activities for women	The purchase of tomatoes by people external to the village brought benefits. We observe an increase in the surface of the cultivated fields from 0.5 to 1.0 ha. But due to the poor resources in water, the choice of variety was made on water melon. A number of 30 people (there were only 10 of them at the first phase) bought 60 sheep for fattening. Trainings for the clothes industry of the «sombala» and the soap are undertaken with 17 women.

Table 2.4.4 Evolutions of the resources of the first villages of the Sahel region

Villages	Five resources	Pilot projects undertaken	Evolutions of the situation
Selbo	Natural resources	Improvement rainy season growth Forest stock management Installation of the stone lines Natural stock management	The importance of the organic manure to enrich the grounds is the subject of sensitizing and the preparations are proceeding. It was decided to lay down the rules to delimit the areas of protection of the forest resources. Moreover, the villagers planted by themselves 2000 trees. When the villagers realized that the activities of recovery of the glacia undertaken in 2003 had brought a regeneration of the vegetation, they became aware of the importance of the natural stock management, which justified for them the installation of the stony cords and the other activities of natural stock management. Plans to increase the food production which combine the installation of the stony cords with the organic spreading of manure and the use of the improved seeds are established. The pastures are used jointly with several neighboring villages. With the need for rules of use of these pastures, various participants of 13 villages were contacted, and a convention on the natural stock management was signed. The main activities are the identification of the pastoral areas, their management, the prohibition of cuts of wood and the forestation, etc.
	Social resources	Support for operation of the CVGT Forest stock management	There are disorders in the operation, due partly to the fact that the president of the CVGVT is also the delegate. The general assembly of the CVGT brought together 200 persons. The CVGT is now able to decide the daily agenda without external support. Efforts are made to clarify the role of the sub-commission for "environment" and to develop the spirit of initiative among the villagers. The main activities are the forestation, the prohibition of abusive cuts, the prohibition of stubble-burning, etc. In 2004, 1000 seedlings were planted for completing the forestation of Year 2003.
	Material resources	Bank of cereals	The person in charge of the sub-commission changed and the operation of the bank is launched. In 2004, due to damage caused by dryness and attacks of the grasshoppers, the stock was lower than the forecasts. For Year 2005, it was decided to assign a contribution of 17 kg per family.
	Human resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	Training in the literacy education and management of the funds, including the items in connection with the cereal bank.
Diogora	Natural resources	Improvement rainy season growth Forest stock management Installation of the stone lines	The importance of the organic manure to enrich the grounds is the subject of sensitizing and the preparations proceed. It was decided to set up a protected area and to lay down rules of protection of the forest resources. However, the population does not manage yet to comply with these rules, and a sensitizing by the sub-commission "environment", etc. is necessary. The villagers noted that the projects undertaken in 2003 allowed an improvement of the production of millet. The will to recycle themselves in simplified technique of measure of level lines and to improve the techniques of installation has been observed, and that is implemented through the extension of the arranged surface (from 2 to 5 hectares).
	Social Resources	Support for operation CVGT Forest stock management	The sub-commissions meet among them once a month and discussions are made from now on only among villagers, without any external help to influence them. There were previously cases where the user of a ground has suddenly withdrawn the right of use to the new user. In order to improve this situation, the Administration must play a part in supervising so as to avoid the interethnic frictions. A close relationship must also exist with the forest agents, etc.

	Human Resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT Literacy education	The villagers met themselves in general assembly once every three months, and the sub-commissions once per month. Ten (10) villagers who were taught reading and writing are able to register the figures in the cash books. Of the 48 pupils having followed the courses of «AI» during the first phase, twenty persons were successful in the examination. These 20 students follow the courses of Level 2FCB and thirteen were successful in the examination. To become literacy teachers in AI, these 13 people took part in the training, and 10 of them were successful in the examination.
	Material Resources	Well Conference room	The well with a large diameter started to be used for the production of seedlings and the watering of the animals. The conference room is used as centers for the literacy education, for the general assemblies of the CVGT, the meetings of the sub-commissions, and it began to contribute largely to the development of the social resources and human resources.
	Financial Resources	Sheep fattening	Thirty (30) sheep were fattened in a spontaneous activity financed with the money from the contributions of Phase 1.

(2) New villages

Concerning the new villages, the projects started to be implemented starting from the end of 2004, and the CVGT were installed in these two villages in December 2004. Immediately after the installation of the CVGT, the general assemblies were held, the state of the resources available was checked with a study of the resources of the area, and the projects were implemented as from January 2004. The evolution of the resources situation is shown in Table 2.4.5.

For the village of Sindri in the Middle North region, the activities of the CVGT stagnated, but thanks to the support of the UCADR, in just one year, the various sub-committees managed to operate actively. The enriching trainings on management by accountancy and the one of the organization undertaken with the support of a NGO within the framework of the Study are at the origin of this transformation, but we must also note that the program of literacy education implemented before Year 2004 on the initiative of the CVGT with a support of a Swiss financial backer contributed also much in that case.

As for the village of Goudébo, in the Sahel, we expect that the organizational reinforcement would take some time, because the CVGT was not installed yet and the rate of literacy education was insufficient. Within the framework of our Study, the programs of literacy education were not undertaken due to lack of time. That is why we can observe a certain delay in the development of human and social resources. With the supervision of the UCADR, a program of literacy education was started, and we can hope for a suitable development of these resources in the future.

For the two villages, the effect on material resources of the projects such as the wells or the tracks remains considerable, but for other projects, as they were undertaken

at the end of 2004, we cannot notice any significant evolution of the resources.

Table 2.4.5 Evolutions of the resources of the new villages

Villages	Five resources	Pilot projects undertaken	Evolutions of the situation
Sindri	Natural resources	Operation of residents' nursery	Following a sensitizing using night video projection and a training which proceeded twice, the villagers became aware of the importance of the protection of the forest resources and they decided the 4 following measures spontaneously: 1) Prohibition to cut virgin tree for 3 years 2) Do not extend the surface of the grounds cultivated for 3 years. 3) Production of seedlings and plantation of 1000 trees in 5 years. 4) Popularization of the use of the improved ovens to be extended all over the area within a deadline of 3 years
	Social resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	The CVGT which had been «sclerosed» starts again with the implementation of the pilot projects. The fact that the participation of the women in the meetings amounts only to fifth of that of the men and that there is only 17% of women among the members of the CVGT give to us some reflection. For 2004, the keeping of the accounts books was not yet satisfactory, but after re-training in 2005, 4 persons, members of the sub-commission, managed to affect correctly the entries in the book.
	Human resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	The members of the CVGT do not have sufficient capacities to manage the funds. A consideration has been taken to cure this deficiency through the organization of trainings in accountancy. The CVGT supervised by the UCADR engaged in research of financial backers for the implementation of programs of literacy education.
	Material resources	Well with large diameter Repair, installation of roads	The access to the water resource improved. The access during the rain season is ensured. The parts of the installation of the foundation raft which had run out during strong rains in 2005 were repaired by the sub-commission for the improvement of the life frame.
	Financial resources	Income-generating activities for women	Thirty (30) women undertook the manufacture of soap but because of the weakness of the supported association, due to the insufficiency of inputs and the one of the supervision of the UCADR, the activity did not reached yet its cruising speed.

Goudébo	Social resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	The CVGT was created in December 2004. Joining together all the districts into only one organization remains a new experiment.
	Human resources	Support for the operation of the CVGT	The organization is practically completed and trainings in accountancy and drafting of the minutes of meetings will be given.
	Material resources	Well with large diameter Repair of wells	A well was built in a district where there was none, and the work which consists in going to draw water very far was reduced. Four (4) wells which had to be repaired each year were restored, thus removing the problems of provisioning of drinking water and the watering of the animals.
	Financial resources	Income-generating activities for women	Manufacture of soap and nutritional blocks for the animals. The nutritional blocks are confronted with a problem of market, and it will be necessary to think of a strategy of marketing.

(3) Additional New villages

The projects were undertaken in two villages in 2004 and 4 villages in 2005. In the Additional New Villages where the CVGTs are functional, the choice of projects was related to those for which we can hope to achieve results, in spite of a weak support and which are used as window-display.

Table 2.4.6 Modifications in the resources of the Additional New Villages (projects implemented in 2004)

Villages	Five resources	Pilot projects undertaken	Evolutions of the situation
Foulla	Natural resources	Operation of residents' nursery	The participants in the training, amounting to 60 persons, came primarily from the environment sub-commission. The villagers understand that the degradation of the resources results from the cutting of the trees, the setting in culture of new fields and the bush fires, etc. During the training, the explanations of model farmers of the village had some impact, but to the question of knowing who wanted to proceed with the production of seedlings, only 10% of the participants answered positively. The problem remains to know whether the forest agents will be able to motivate the villagers and to supervise them when this concerns the production of seedlings and plantations.
	Material resources	Vegetable cultivation	On the suggestion of the ZAT Head, it was decided to increase the number of women participating in the vegetable cultivation. One action of production of garlic and potatoes using the water of one preexisting dam was tested.
	Financial resources	Sale of vegetables Income-generating activities for women	The stage of the sale of the production is not reached yet. The 31 participating women were divided in three groups for the implementation of the three activities, namely: production of soap, soubala and dyeing. The rate of participation is good. The problems are, for the soap, the difficulty of getting the raw materials, for Soubala the concepts of hygiene in producing, and for the dyeing, the difficulty of finding outlets in the market.
Guissindiori	Natural resources	Installation of the stone lines	In order to recover the soils that became glacia under the effect of erosion and abandoned, measures such as installation of the stone lines and ligneous and herbaceous plants in bands were taken.
		Operation of residents' nursery	The villagers are conscious that the reduction of the surface of the forests of the village will cause the exhaustion of the resources such as wood of heating and sheets of Baobab tree used for the kitchen, but there is no regulation to protect these resources. Anxious of this situation, the 30 villagers participated in the training of conservation of the forests.

	Social resources	(Reinforcement of the organization)	The literacy education, which was proposed as means for reinforcing the CVGT, gives good results, and the activities of the sub-committees of agriculture, breeding and environment are also becoming dynamic.
	Human resources	Literacy education	Twelve (12) participants out of 22 passed Level 1, and 10 participants out of 15, Level 2. This project is also implemented within the framework of the reinforcement of the organization of the CVGT and the success of 10 participants in the examinations of Level 2 will encourage the CVGT. Moreover, the high rate of success of women will contribute to reinforce their capacity of expression in the village. Ten (10) persons took part in the training to become literacy teachers and 7 of them were successful in the examination of qualification of trainers passed after the training.
	Financial resources	Sheep fattening	The experience gained in Diogora was exploited and the fattening of 30 sheep started with 15 participants. Until June 2005, 27 animals were sold, and 800,000 FCFA of contribution were paid by the participants in the fund of the CVGT.

2.4.4 Distribution of the roles in the UCADR

In order to proceed with the implementation of the pilot projects in 2004, the UCADR determined the roles of their members; the ZAT Head, ZATE Head, SDECV Head, NGO/associations, and people. Table 2.4.7 presents the summary of the results of the monitoring of the distribution of the roles in the UCADR.

In 2005, we undertook the projects aiming among others at controlling whether the members of the UCADR were able to only carry out the projects all of them without external support. Here is a summary which shows how the UCADR evolved since the beginning of the Study through the implementation of the projects.

<p>1. Could the members of the UCADR manage the projects undertaken until 2004 with the imagined distribution of the roles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles of the extension agents, etc. related to the following fields: preparation of plans, coordination of the activities, monitoring/evaluation and technical advice. The agents became able to establish the plan, coordinate the activities, select the NGO, handle the monitoring/evaluation and the technical advice in their field. However, the agents are not yet capable to carry out the establishment of the terms of reference to require a service with the NGO/associations, or the evaluation. • Until 2003, in the Sahel, we observed a confrontation of opinions in the distribution of the roles between the NGOs and the extension agents; some said that the NGOs were inferior with respect to the agents from the technical point of view, others said that the agents are handicapped owing to the fact that they do not speak fulfuldé. However, since 2004, the positioning of the UCADR is understood, and the system of work in synergy between the NGOs and the agents has been established. In 2005, some NGOs were placed in the UCADR of the Sahel as advisers, and the projects were managed in synergy.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the preparation of plan of the implementation of the projects of Years 2004-2005, the relevant advices brought by the SAC/MR Heads and the Provincial Directors of agriculture have proven the suitability of the assumption which justifies the distribution of the roles in the operation of the UCADRs. • Concerning the improvement rainy season growth, several activities such as the organic production of manure, the installation of the stone lines and the introduction of improved seeds were undertaken (Sahel). • The convention on the natural resources is essential for the sustainable management of grounds of common use (Sahel). • The micro-credit presents a difficult anchoring in the rural society of Burkina Faso. Consequently, it is better to consider the reinforcement of management of accountancy of the sub-committees and the access to the popular fund (Middle North). • Concerning the projects which originate from the agro-sylvo-pastoral fields such as the support for the CVGT, the improvement of incomes of women, the literacy education, it is effective to ensure the monitoring and management under the relevant guidance of the prefects.
<p>2. How can we synthesize the roles of the members of the UCADR in the implementation of the pilot projects of 2005?</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The projects which can be managed only by the extension agents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement rainy season growth in the agro-sylvo-pastoral fields, sheep fattening, improvement of the poultry production, improvement of fodder production, forest resources management, operation of residents' nursery, installation of the stone lines. 2) The projects which can be undertaken more effectively with the support of the NGOs/associations; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and operation of the CVGT, natural resources management, restoration of bare lands, cereal banks, literacy education, income-generating activities for women 3) The projects which must be undertaken by the specialized companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of wells, repair of the roads, conference room

Table 2.4.7 Distribution of the roles decided by the UCADR and results of monitoring (projects carried out before Year 2004)

Pilot projects	Distribution of the roles between the members of the UCADR			Results of the Monitoring (monitoring) on the distribution of the roles
	Agents of popularization etc	NGO associations	Populations	
Support for the operation of the CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Coordination of the actions • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the operation of the activities of the CVGT • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of the CVGT • Activities in the sub-committees of the CVGT • Management of the contributions 	<p>Guibaré</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the village of Sindri, the UAT Head was responsible for the plan of support to the CVGT, the coordination of the activities and the Monitoring/evaluation, and he was responsible for the coordination with the NGO. • The UCADR proposed to seek financial backers in order to undertake works such as the construction of residences for the teachers and the installation of a “bouli” in the village of Vousnango. • The people of Vousnango did not manage to leave their spirit of dependence, and 3 years were necessary so that they could understand their role. • The participation of the associations anchored in the local society does not involve a conflict between the administrative services and the people in the activities of the UCADR. <p>Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We chose a system of support for the CVGT in which the activity is not led by only one person, but by all the members of the UCADR. • The UCADR has supervised the requests for the installation of the “bouli” and well/drillings at the PDL/S and the PNGT 2. Installation of well/drilling to be undertaken by the PDL/S • We witnessed the change of the Prefect and the SDECV Head who represented an important core of the UCADR, but the ZAT Head and the ZATE Head made provisions in order to ensure the correct operation of the UCADR. <p>Dori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The yearly plan of activities of each member of the UCADR was elaborate. However, the members of the UCADR did not succeed in carrying out their main activities during a certain period of time because, and among other reasons, the Prefect, the SDECV Head and the Provincial Director have changed. • Since the department of Dori includes more than 70 villages, the coordination of the monitoring and the activities of the extension agents, etc. were not sufficiently well organized. • As the extension agents, etc. do not always speak the local language (fulfuldé), the UCADR asked a supervision of an NGO qualified in local language for the support to the CVGT and it was responsible for the coordination of the activities, and the monitoring/evaluation.

				<p>Sebba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the beginning, the technical level of the extension agents, etc. had been deemed higher than that of the NGO ; however, perhaps due to the main role of the NGO in the support to the CVGTs, it ended by not being understood, and the dissatisfactions have ceased for the distribution of the functions. • Thanks to the well deployed supervision of the Prefect, the extension agents, etc. undertook the activities in accordance with the distribution of the roles. • With the well deployed facilitation of the NGO and the support for the organization of the CVGT taking advantage of weekend and the evening having taken effects, the village which did not possess a CVGT has made fast progress.
Improvement rainy season growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Support for the introduction of the improved seeds • Support for the production of manure • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision for the amendment of the rules of the sub-committee for agriculture • Trainings, supervision of the cultures • Introduction and distribution of inputs. • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture with improved seeds • Production of manure • Collection and management of the contributions • Participation in the trainings • Revision of the Rules of Management 	<p>Sebba, Dori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks to the energetic supervision of the Chief SAC/MR, the works became extensive and acquired a sustainable character. • For the activities undertaken until 2003, the NGOs sometimes requested a supervision of the agent of popularization, and the lack of technical capacities of the NGOs was quoted within the UCADR. • Since the extension agents started to bring their support in accordance with the distribution of the roles, the conflict between the NGOs and the extension agents disappeared.
Truck farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Technical Support with the techniques of truck farming • Technical Support with the installation of kitchen gardens and the irrigation • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive for the amendment of the rules of the sub-committee for agriculture • rainings, supervision of the cultures • ntroduction and distribution of inputs. • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetable cultivation • Collection and management of the contributions • Participation in the trainings • Revision of the Rules of Management 	<p>Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In substituting the support by the associations to the one that provided the NGOs, this support took a form that is closer to the localities. • The support of the NGOs brought until 2003 being deemed insufficient by the extension agents as for the farming technique, and from Year 2004, the supervision of the extension agents concerning the technique took place more often. Thanks to this measure, the conflict between the NGOs and the extension agents disappeared.

Sheep fattening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Vaccination, training with the zoo-sanitary techniques • Advices and supervision of the trainings • Presence during the introduction of the animals • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and training with management of the animals and production plants of fodder • Purchase of the animals • Introduction of inputs and material • Supervision of the revision of the rules of management • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fattening and sale of the animals • Presence at the time of the purchase of the cattle of fattening • Collection and management of the contributions • Establishment of the rules of management 	<p>Guibaré</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Provincial Director is in charge of the role of the ZATE Head during the absence of the latter. <p>Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of plans of activities mainly by the PV Head. Realization of trainings thanks to the combined efforts of the Provincial Director of the animal resources and the PV Head. • We could notice that a synergy between the NGO and the PV Head is not operational when the realization is undertaken for the busy period of the PV Head such as that of vaccination. <p>Sebba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of supervision by the UCADR, the breeding sub-committee of the CVGT began the sheep fattening on its own initiative. • The need for the support of the NGOs was questioned by the ZATE Head
Forest resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Search for contributions to the support • Training with the forest management techniques • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of the revision of the rules of management • Activity reports to the UCADR • Activities of support for the forest agent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the trainings • Collection and management of the contributions • Establishment of rules of management 	<p>Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks to the relation of trust established between the forest agents and the villagers, the latter could be involved as main actors in the forest resources management <p>Dori, Sebba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among other reasons due of the assignment changes and the problem of language, a relation of trust has not been established yet with the people.

Installation of the stone lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support with the completion of the works • Organization of trainings • Support with the revision of the rules of management • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of the stone lines • Participation in the trainings • Collection and management of the contributions • Establishment of rules of management 	<p>Sebba, Dori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The careful supervision by the UAT Head achieved results, and the people are increasingly dynamic. • Under the impulse mainly from the SAC/MR Head, similar actions could take place in several other villages of the UCADR. • As the support of the UAT Head has been required for a technical training, the capacity of technical matter of the extension agents was deemed by some persons to be superior the one of the NGOs.
Cereals banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of the plans • Monitoring • Evaluation • Activities of sensitizing of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training with management • Training with the technique of construction • Supply of the materials and building materials • Support with the development of the rules of management • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution in labor to construction • Management • Participation in the trainings • Collection and management of the contributions • Establishment of rules of management 	<p>Guibaré</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UCADR undertook the training with management and operation and even contributed to the development of the rules of management • The role of the villagers was largely reinforced through the contribution in labor and starting stock. <p>Dori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions and roles of the CVGT have not improved in 2004. • At the end of 2004, the key of the cereal bank was given to the sub-committee, and the operation were launched. • he activities of the sensitizing of the people were not sufficient due, among others, to the problem of language at the NGO, which was a provider at the beginning of the realization. Moreover, the support for the sensitizing of UCADR stagnated, due partly to the problem of language,
Literacy education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development plans • Total Coordination of the actions • Monitoring • Evaluation • Supervision, implementation of the examinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of the program of literacy education • Selection of the participants • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the phases of literacy education • Participation in the examinations 	<p>Sebba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In only two sessions of literacy education, the listeners learned how to affect entries in the accounts books. This fact shows the effectiveness of the training given by the NGO and the collaboration by the UCADR • Thanks to the technical exchange meetings between the UCADR, the other UCADR gradually became aware of the importance of the literacy education

<p>Women activities generating incomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development plans • Total coordination of the actions • Monitoring • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of technical trainings • Training with the management of the funds • Activity reports to the UCADR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the trainings • Manufacture of soap, etc. • Management • Collection and management of the contributions • Establishment of the rules of management 	<p>Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks to the supervision exempted by the women who took part in the trainings with those who did not profit from it, the activities started to diffuse and took a sustainable character. • On the instructions of the Prefect (<i>Prefet</i>), the ZATE Head was in charge of the coordination of the actions, monitoring and evaluation, though this is found beyond his specific field. • The supervision of the UCADR was effective and allowed a better comprehension with the population and it was more important to manage the funds on the level of the sub-committee than to call upon the micro-credit. • The experiment of the first villages as for the completion of the work was profitable for the new villages through the UCADR.
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Chapter 3 Evaluation

3.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the projects

3.1.1 Orientation and Plan for the evaluation/monitoring of the projects and the M/P

(1) Basic orientation of the monitoring /evaluation of the M/P

The monitoring and the evaluation of the M/P have as a main objective to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P.

The monitoring and the evaluation of the M/P are divided into two parts:

- 1) The monitoring and the evaluation of the results (output)
- 2) The monitoring and the evaluation of the effective results (outcome)

The elements chosen for the monitoring and the evaluation of the results (output) are as follows: participation in the ordinary meetings and trainings, management of the ordinary meetings, level of comprehension and appropriation of the contents of the trainings, attitude of the participants in the pilot activities, etc. The evaluation on the participation is made according to the presence rate, the rate of appropriation revealed by the investigations and oral interviews. With regard to the evaluation of the attitude within the activities, the Study mission will remain the one which will give notes starting from the elements that have been observed.

The monitoring and the evaluation of the effective results (outcome) are undertaken using investigations which propose the system of notation of evaluation with five levels, namely from 1 to 5, and which were undertaken by the UCADR, with the indicators of investigation - activity, contents, effects, capacity of the members, etc. –varying according to the Program.

Table 3.1.1 Items of the follow-up (monitoring) and the evaluation of the M/P

(System adjustment program)		Results (outputs)	Effective results (outcome)
1.1	To organize the workshops to promote the synergy	Presence rate and situation of the participants [Register of presence, listening to meetings]	Improvement of the support system for the people [Interviews and self-evaluations of the people, the extension agents, NGOs and the prefects]
1.2	To organize the meetings of the Units of Coordination of the Actions of rural Development (UCADR)	Presence rate, Situation of the participants [Lists of participants, observation of the meetings]	
1.3	To organize the meetings of exchanges between the UCADRs	Presence rate, Situation of the participants , Situation of project execution [Minutes of the meetings, observation of the meetings, Study mission]	
1.4	To make the follow-up-evaluation of the	Presence rate, Situation of the participants , Situation of project execution	

	pilot projects	[Lists of participants, observation of the meetings, Study mission]	
(Capacity reinforcement program)		Results (outputs)	Effective results (outcome)
2.1	To organize the technical exchange meetings	Presence rate, degree of acquisition, degree of comprehension of the local needs [register of the participants, investigations]	Improvement of the support system for the people [Interviews and self-evaluations of the people, the extension agents, NGOs and the prefects]
2.2	To lead the trainings to the participative development tools	Presence rate, degree of acquisition [register of the participants, investigations, reports of the NGOs]	
(Support tool establishment program)		Results (outputs)	Effective results (outcome)
3.1	To test the provisional version of the operation manual, and to work out the revised version	Results of the examination of the provisional versions, revised versions [Report of the extension agents and NGOs]	Use condition in the daily activities of extension [Interviews of the extension agents and NGOs]
3.2	To examine the provisional version of technical supports and to work out the revised version.	Results of the examination of the provisional versions, revised versions [Reports of the extension agents and NGOs]	

NB: The figures in Table correspond with the numbers of the Table PDM (activities). The means of data acquisition on the indicators are indicated between brackets ([])

The orientation and plan of the evaluation of each activity will be indicated further; the output evaluation at Heading 4-2, and the outcome evaluation at Heading 4-3.

(2) Orientations and Plan of the output evaluation

1) System adjustment program

The output evaluation of the System adjustment program is undertaken using the various indicators – participation in regular meetings, management of meetings, attitude of the participants during the meetings, etc.

The participation is evaluated by the presence rate of the members, except for the members of the Study mission. Concerning the CVGTs and NGOs, only one representative is counted for the same organization, when there are several participants. With regard to the NGOs/Associations, if assignments of services took place, for example, the organizations or assignees are deemed new members.

The meetings of exchanges between the UCADRs will be evaluated according to the level of presence and appropriation. The evaluation of the level of presence is made using the rate of participation, and the level of appropriation will be evaluated according to the results of the investigations undertaken with the members of the UCADRs, and also by the members of the Study mission who, while attending the meetings, observed some participants in these meetings, in order to give notes of

evaluation on the level of comprehension, on their activity, and also on the synergy of the members.

The meetings of the UCADRs are evaluated by the members of the Study mission, according to the indicators of evaluation on the management of the meetings indicated in Tables 3-1-2.

Table 3.1.2 Indicators of evaluation of the activities of the Units of Coordination of the Actions of Rural Development (UCADR)

Indicators	Criteria (Notation of evaluation: 3, 2, 1)
1.Participation of the population	
1) Intervention of the villagers	3: The villagers express themselves freely during the meetings. 2: The villagers express themselves at a minimum. 1: The villagers practically do not have the occasion to express themselves.
2) Taking notes by the villagers	3: The villagers take detailed notes on the meetings. 2: The villagers take notes of the most important points of the meetings. 1: The villagers do not take notes of the meetings.
2.Synergies	
1) Intersector synergy	Concerning the planning and execution of the activities: 3: Active synergy between the extension agents of the various sectors 2: Efforts are made to ensure a minimum of synergy. 1: Priority is given to the planning and the execution of the activities of each sector, and synergy is left aside.
2) Synergy with the NGOs	3: The distribution of the roles between the agents and NGOs is well defined, and they collaborate among them. 2: The distribution of the minimum roles necessary is ensured for the pilot projects. 1: No consideration given to synergy
3.Examination of the technical and administrative aspects	3: This examination is undertaken from the point of view of a technical and administrative analysis suitable for the specialty of each agent of extension. 2: For the examination of the technical aspects, we rely entirely on the NGOs, and the one of the administrative aspects is also insufficient. 1: No technical and administrative examination is undertaken.
4.Taking in account of the people	3: The contents of the activities give the priority to the practical advantages and beneficial effects for the people. 2: The contents of the activities take account of the practical advantages and beneficial effects for the people. 1: The situation of the people is not taken into account.
5.Holding the meetings	3: A care is taken so that all the participants can express themselves freely and equitably. 2: The chairman of the meeting asks the participants to express themselves, if need be. 1: The number of interventions varies notably according to the position of the people.

2) Capacity reinforcement program of the members

The evaluation of the technical exchange meetings is made starting from the evaluation of each heading, such as the state of participation, level of presence, and level of appropriation, as revealed by the investigations undertaken with the

participating members.

Concerning the results of the trainings in the methods of participative development, we will evaluate them using also the result and presence rate of the investigations undertaken with the trainees.

3) Support tool establishment program

For the evaluation of the method of the management of this program, we will try to apply the advanced plan of evaluation conceived from the basic plan in order to evaluate the institutionalization of the UCADR or the diffusion at the neighboring departments.

(3) Orientations of the outcome evaluation

The outcome evaluation of the M/P is undertaken using the investigations undertaken with the members of the UCADR - administrators (Prefects, SAC/MR Head, provincial directors of agriculture), extension agents, NGOs/Associations, representatives of the CVGT.

The investigation of evaluation of the first year raises questions about the level of performance of the members of the UCADRs, extension agents, NGOs/Associations such as that of the CVGTs.

The investigation of evaluation of the second year relates to the capacity reinforcement of the CVGTs and the extension agents due to the activities of the UCADRs. It also requires the members to give notes of evaluation on the management of the activities of the UCADRs.

3.1.2 Result of the evaluation of the M/P

(1) Output evaluation

1) System adjustment program

(a) UCADR

a) Monitoring and evaluation concerning the rate of participation

The rate of participation of Year 2005 per category of members is not very high with the Prefects. This is explained by the change of the Prefects of Guibaré and Dori, and then, by that of Korsimoro in October, which temporarily involved the absenteeism of the Prefects in the meetings of the UCADRs. For the period of change, some posts of Prefects remain vacant, and if there are important activities of the UCADRs for this period, the deceleration of work would occur. Indeed, the process of institutionalization of the UCADRs by the prefecture decree was

somehow delayed. Thus, the prefecture support – that is to send a representative of Prefect for example – seems essential to us.

Mr. Sampana, Provincial Director of the Agriculture, who was charged with the UCADR of Korsimoro, was very busy with his work of provincial director of the agriculture of the province, and, moreover, he was absent during almost a month for a reason of training course, but his representative did not fail to attend the meetings of the UCADRs. Thanks to the minutes of the meetings and also of those of his representative, he endeavored in giving good information during the meetings.

The presence rate of the extension agents is rather high as a whole, but the change of the SDECV Head of Korsimoro in October caused the decrease of the presence rate of the agents (some posts of the agents remained vacant for a certain period of time). In addition, some agents were absent during the summer holidays from August till September. For the period of holidays, some UCADRs delayed in presenting the reports required by the Study mission on the evaluation of NGOs/Associations and on the activities of the CVGTs, etc.

To move to the stage of the realization of the projects, it is thus necessary to consider certain elements according to each case – natural condition (temperature, rains), periods of holidays, period of Ramadan with the Muslims– in order to conceive the plan of distribution of work.

The presence rate of the CVGTs varies considerably according to the UCADR and the village

The rate of participation to the UCADR of Sebba is particularly high compared to other villages. This can be explained by the fact that the CVGTs of Sebba were seriously involved in continuing with the sheep fattening and that they wanted to consult the members of the UCADR concerning the perception of the contributions. If there was in 2005 the follow-up of operations of training of the teachers in the literacy education in these villages, and since the members of the Study mission contributed in transporting the participants of the villages so that they can attend the meetings, one can say that this effort allows increasing their rate of participation. Concerning the other UCADRs, the rate of participation of the CVGTs is not very high due to problems of access, in addition to the fact that they were not invited to some meetings according to the topic.

The realization of some works in 2005 largely influenced the rate of participation; in new villages, new additional villages and surrounding villages, the rate of participation increased sufficiently, whereas no member of the UCADR of Guibaré and Sebba assisted in it during monitoring. The CVGT of the village of Nianguouela in Guibaré was attending the extraordinary meetings. It had to also make exchanges of information with the other villages and, at the time of the activities, the extension agents went there to discuss with the residents. The members of the village of Ibbal could not attend the meetings, because access was very limited during the rain season. There was no activity in this village during the rainy season, because the activities included the installation of stone lines. For the period of rest, after the harvest of cereals, the Prefect of Sebba, accompanied by the members of the UCADR, went in this village to discuss with the CVGT.

We present the rate of participation of the members for Year 2005 in Table 3.1.3.

Table 3.1.3 Rate of participation of the members for Year 2005 (in %)

Constitutive members	Guibaré	Korsimoro	Dori	Sebba	Average
SAC/MR Head.	71	71	86	86	79
Director DPAHRH	57	100	57	100	79
Prefect	57	29	57	71	54
ZAT Head	100	100	86	71	89
UAT Head	100	-	100	86	95
ZATE/PV Head	57	86	100	100	86
SDECV Head	71	57	86	100	79
NGOs, associations	100	-	50	100	83
Adviser UCADR . Sahel	-	-	60	40	65
Idem	-	-	80	80	
CVGT first villages	29	29	43	100	50
CVGT new villages	71	-	43	-	57
CVGT new additional villages	57	43	57	86	61
Idem	-	86	-	71	
CVGT of the villages of diffusion	0	57	71	0	32
Idem	-	71	-	-	

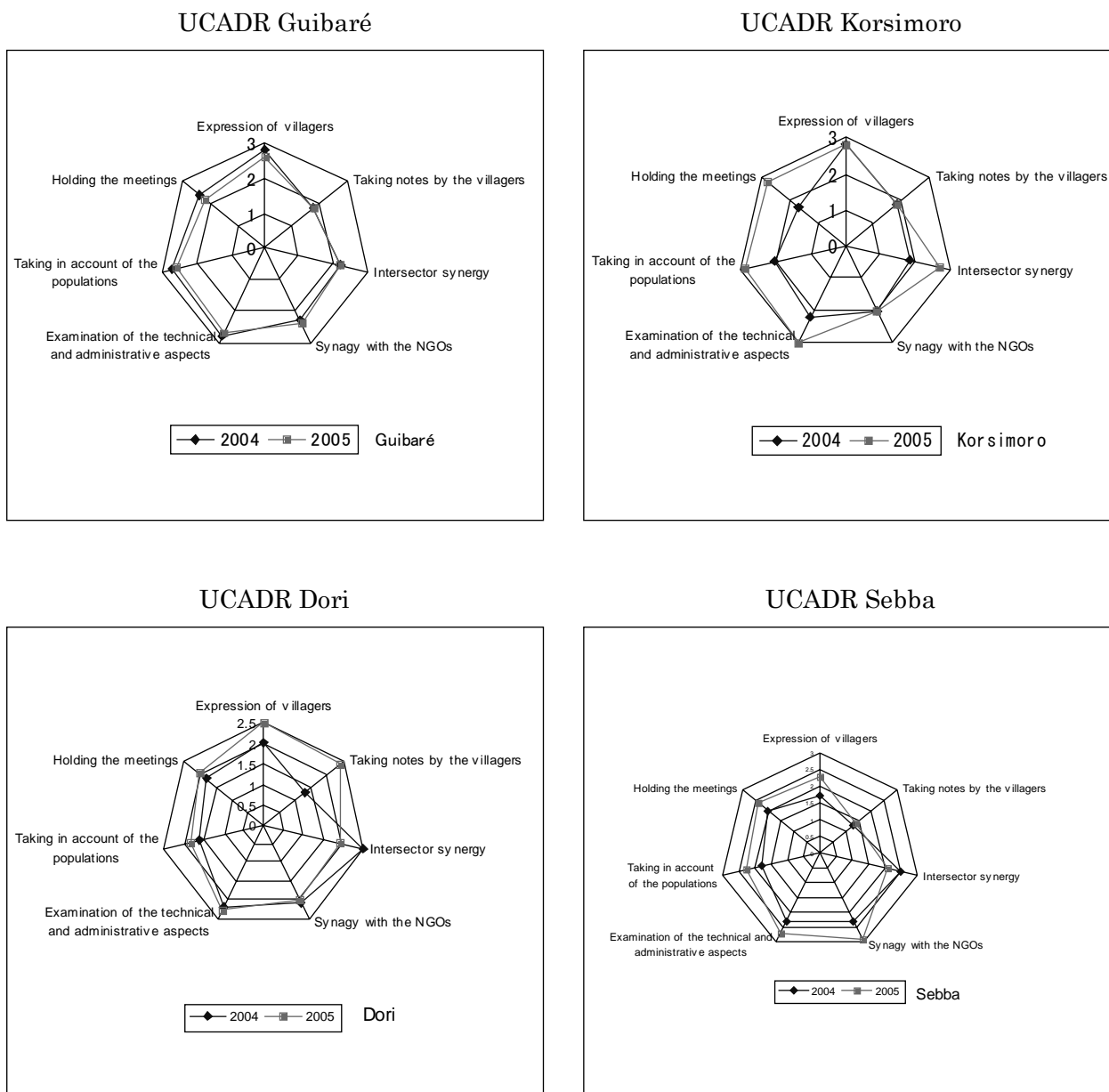
b) Monitoring and Evaluation on the management of the meetings

Within the framework of the evaluation of the System adjustment program, we undertook monitoring on the management of the meetings. The results per UCADR are indicated in Figure 3-1-1.

Indeed, they are not the same members of the Mission who attended the meetings of

the UCADRs, because the period of the Study mission varies from one period to another, and various topics of discussion are processed in each meeting. It is thus difficult for us to make a comparison among the UCADRs, but it is always possible to notice some characteristic tendency with each UCADR.

Figure 3.1.1 Results of the monitoring on the management of the meetings



1) The UCADR of Guibaré

There was little change between 2004 and 2005 for the UCADR of Guibaré. Its secretary, the ZAT Head, joined the UCADR recently, because of change during Year 2005, and he could not encourage the solidarity with the extension agents because

of his young age. Likewise, in 2004, the evaluation is good concerning the technical performance and consideration of the people; the extension agents in this department took part directly in the pilot activities, such as the culture of niébé and the breeding of hens for meat. On the other hand, the evaluation on the intersector synergy of the agents, synergy with the NGOs and the management of the meetings is not very good.

2) The UCADR of Korsimoro

In this UCADR which gathers villages with performing CVGTs, the frequency of speech by the villagers is rather high, but the evaluation on taking notes is not very good. The preliminary explanation of the contents of the meetings by the extension agents to the members of the CVGTs is undoubtedly one of the reasons of the problems. The method which consists in leaving to the extension agents the initiative of the activities on the ground was proposed in 2004 by this UCADR, but we dissuaded it by leading the agents to focus themselves on monitoring and supervision, their main task being centered on the execution of the services of the NGOs/Associations. Indeed, within the framework of our activities of study in 2005, we examined the possibility to entrust our services to the extension agents, and we let the UCADR carry out the operations. That is the reason why the extension agents became so active in 2005 compared to Year 2004; in addition, the evaluation is very good on intersector synergy, the technical and administrative examination, and on the consideration by the people.

With regard to the NGOs/Associations, the evaluation remains the same in 2005; none of the NGOs/Associations took part in the operations in this department.

3) The UCADR of Dori

Compared with Year 2004, the evaluation of the UCADR of Dori of Year 2005 is better concerning the speech and taking notes of the villagers. If more than one CVGT took part in the meetings following the increase in the number of the selected villages and if the members of the CVGTs were solicited to subject reports of their activities and to prepare their discussion beforehand, all that exerted a positive influence on the results of the evaluation in this department. However, in another direction, the evaluation dropped on intersector synergy. Indeed, we chose in 2005 some extension agents to carry out the activities of support (support in organization of the CVGTs), which involved the concentration in work on those who had a good command of the local language, and at the beginning other agents did not know yet

the system of support between the agents to be able to help them. All that affected negatively on the evaluation of this UCADR.

4) The UCADR of Sebba

In the case of this UCADR also, we entrusted the extension agents with carrying out by themselves our operations; which made the agents more active, and the evaluation, as a whole, improved. As for the evaluation on taking notes, it was as bad as in 2004, because of the illiteracy of the people of this department. In addition, in order to reinforce the intersector synergy, we chose some agents to entrust the realization of the activities, with the aim of informing the members of the CVGTs and of training the teachers. However, only the agents who had a good command of the local language could ensure a suitable work, and the system of support by the other agents did not function appropriately. This can explain the reason of a light decrease in evaluation of this UCADR for Year 2005.

c) Evaluation of the autonomy of the activities

In 2004, we tried to reinforce the capacity of the administrators, the extension agents and the NGOs, while having each UCADR carry out a series of trainings of support for the people – namely, choice of the villages, drafting of the contracts of service intended for the NGOs, choice of the NGOs, support for the creation and reinforcement of the CVGTs, establishment of a basic plan of development, selection of the activities, control of the activities and monitoring, etc.

So that each UCADR be able to achieve certain autonomy in the activities, it is essential to carry out by itself a series of operations. We thus chose the method to form autonomous UCADRs, by having them analyze whatever they are able of and whatever they are not able of, and at the same time, by encouraging them to make efforts in order to improve their performance during the remaining period of the activities of research of Year 2005.

By considering the results of evaluation in 2004 within the framework of the reinforcement of the activities of the UCADRs, we worked in particular on the following subjects:

- 1) Reinforcement and examination of the capacity of the UCADR
- 2) Awakening of the UCADR on the analysis of the result of investigation of the quantity of the natural resources

3) Examination of the concrete measures for the installation of real operations after the investigation

The results of Year 2004 are compared with those of Year 2005 in Table 3.1.4.

1) The UCADR of Guibaré

This UCADR learned how to carry out by itself certain operations without much difficulty, such as choosing the villages, inquiring into their current situation, deciding the plan of the achievements, managing the achievements, organizing trainings in the surrounding villages, etc.

With regard to the evaluation of the monitoring and development of the action plan, the result is not satisfying due, in particular, to the extension agents who lack experience. In addition, these agents were not enough qualified for the drafting of the handbook.

The change of the key-man, the ZAT Head, and the unfavorable material condition to require advices from the advisers (distance to the prefecture office or regional department, absence of telephone, etc.), all that has contributed to the decrease of the marks of evaluation.

On the other hand, the fact that this UCADR is located relatively near the dwellings of the extension agents has promoted a good relationship with the village people, thus facilitating their operations.

2) The UCADR of Korsimoro

This Unit worked actively to choose the villages, to decide the action plan, to manage the activities, to organize the trainings in the surrounding villages, achieving thus a good result of evaluation.

Concerning the diffusion towards other departments, this UCADR succeeded, through two extension agents, to effectively work to prepare the texts and to give speeches, which gave it the satisfying result of evaluation.

In this Unit where the post of the UAT Head is vacant, three extension agents only took care practically of the management of the whole of the Unit, and the high competence of two of these agents who dealt with our pilot projects at the beginning of our activities of study contributed to achieve a good result of evaluation.

3) The UCADR of Dori

This Unit operates well today concerning the choice of villages, the investigation on the current situation of the villages, and also the management of the pilot projects.

Concerning the support of the CVGTs, we were depending excessively at beginning on the agents on extension who were on the spot, which posed some problems to us ; for example, for the decision of the contents of support program. The area of Dori includes many villages, and the prefecture office of each village and regional department are found in Dori. As a result, the ZAT Head and the SDECV Head of Dori, who were very busy due to their own function, could not devote themselves fully to the activities of the UCADR, which gave a bad impression with the evaluation on the program of support.

Two villages in this area were retained for the realization of the project of fight against the stranding in the basin of the river Niger and the operations will start soon in these villages. The extension agents specialized in each field, just as the provincial director, will take part in this program, and that leaves us with the hope of a sustainable continuity of the UCADR, but we can be worried, on the other side, with the weakening of this UCADR.

4) The UCADR of Sebba

This Unit undertook without difficulty the activities such as choosing the villages, inquiring into the current situation of each village, deciding the action plan, carrying out and managing the actions, organizing seminars in the neighboring villages, etc. By letting the extension agents carry out themselves our activities, we could develop their autonomy, and they became more active. In addition, they did not have difficulties in the management of the budget of the activities.

We noticed that some subjects – dealing with the pilot projects by the people or decision-making process of the rules of forest resources management - had not been sufficiently understood by the agents, but the advices of the advisers functioned well for the improvement of the situation.

In addition, the Prefect showed himself rather active, by taking the initiative of the institutionalization of the UCADR and the one of research of partners - donators.

In connection with the diffusion of information in nearby departments, we observed cases where certain participants in the seminars knew better the PRA method. We also succeeded in having them understand perfectly the role and function of the UCADR.

Table 3.1.4 Evaluation of UCADR based on the execution of pilot projects

Name of UCADR		Guibare		Korsimoro		Dori		Sebba	
		April 2004-March 2005	April 2005-March 2006	April 2004-March 2005	April 2005-March 2006	April 2004-March 2005	April 2005-March 2006	April 2004-March 2005	April 2005-March 2006
Works	Selection of villages	○	-	○	-	△	-	-	-
	New village	○ Through its own initiative, the addition of selection criteria such as the number of inhabitants (to organize CVGT within a short time period), drawing up of a list of villages in the department.	-	○ Addition of criteria such as the distance from the first village, access during winter, etc., drawing up of a list of villages in the department.	-	△ After selection, it was clear that there was interlapping with another project and that the support of the study mission was necessary to resolve the problem	-	-	-
	New supplementary villages	○ Exchange of information from extension agents, and selection by applying criteria to the list drawn up for the new village.	-	○ Selection by applying criteria to the list drawn up for the new village, considering priority criteria.	-	△ Based on the list used to select the new village, the village selected at the beginning is not definitively selected and the study mission asked for more time for study.	-	○ Application of criteria to the list of villages in the department, and selection based on the following criteria: access in the winter, the cohesion of the village and the existence of a CVGT.	-
	Neighboring villages for dissemination	-	○ Choice of a neighboring village which can integrate income generating activities for women in the new supplementary village.	-	○ Technical transfer will be provided within the village for income generating activities for women.	-	○ Choice of a village where farmer to farmer technical transfer is possible to improve rain-fed cultivation.	-	○ Choice of a village where farmer to farmer technical transfer is possible for stone lines.
	Studies on the condition of villages and CVGT	-	○ Popularization agents have gathered and interviewed the villagers as a team.	-	○ Same for Guibare	-	○ Same for Guibare	-	○ Same for Guibare
	• Selection of pilot projects • Establishment of project plans	△ Importance given to the basic development plan, priority for interests of the population (construction of buildings, etc.).	○ Cowpeas crops, improvement of poultry farming and income generating activities for women selected on the basis of the overall needs of villagers. Establishment of an incentive plan which includes training and advanced visits to the site, to assure the continuity of the activity by setting big contributions based on the profitable yield of cowpeas crops.	△ UCADR gave high importance to the basic development plan, but pushed study on economies to the point of establishing a project implementation device without any external support and which does not include the role of extension agents in UCADR.	○ Selection of the cowpeas crop, fodder plants, the cutting and conservation of hay and income-generating women's activities, based on the needs of the population and technical extension. Establishment of a concrete program with training.	△ The evaluation of the need to continue sub-projects was noted ○. the fact that the SAC/MR Head encouraged manure pits and stone lines to improve rain-fed crops was also noted ○. However, a proposal was made without arriving at a consensus on the necessity of a bouli? or the preparation of pasture lands.	○ Selection of the cowpeas crop and protection for manure through manure pits, considering the needs of the population and technical extension. Establishment of a concrete program with training. In the beginning, the villagers' contributions portion remains theoretical.	△ The evaluation of the need to continue sub-projects was noted ○. Acceptance without question of the proposals of the study mission.	○ The same applies to UCADR in Dori. The decision to improve rain-fed crop cultivation and rich pasture lands, based on the needs of the population. Establishment of a program which includes training. In the beginning, the villagers' contributions portion remains theoretical. Selection of stone lines for the farmer to farmer technical transfer carried out by the first villages selected. Decision to provide literacy training to assure continued literacy.
	Organization of CVGT, establishment of the basic development plan	○	○	-	-	○	△	-	-

		The PRA study on resources was well-conducted under the direction of the service provider; the basic development plan drawn up on this basis was presented to the high commissioner. There was a non-functional CVGT but the heads were replaced through a new election, without posing big problems.	Examination of the organizational support to CVGT based on the CVGT objectives and experience acquired in the villages selected at the beginning.	-	-	The election of the CVGT heads risked being influenced by the representative, but the service provider and the UCADR members provided explanations and the population understood them. There are few women in the CVGT office and improvements must be made on this point. The basic development plan was established using the PRA study on resources, and presented to the services concerned.	There was confusion in the beginning between the need to support the organization and the CVGT operation and the project needs. The support of the study mission and the NGO was necessary.	-	-
Approval of the basic development plan	First villages, new villages	-	×	-	×	-	×	-	×
		-	Need to renew the plan for the first village. For the new villages, the date to establish the CPAT organization expenses was not set, and therefore abandoned.	-	Need to renew the plan for the first village. However, since no NGO support was necessary, this was abandoned.	-	The same for Guibare.	-	The same for Korsimoro.
Follow-up of support for CVGT	First villages, new supplementary villages, neighboring villages for dissemination	-	⊙	-	⊙	-	○	-	○
		-	Popularization agents have sufficient contacts with CVGT during their routine activities.	-	Popularization agents have sufficient contacts with CVGT during their routine activities.	-	Appointment of an agent to follow up the CVGT. He conducted periodical follow-ups and served as the middleman for support to the villagers. This initiative was started based on the recommendations of the UCADR adviser.	-	The same for Dori.
Proposal, plans, negotiations for projects	For the study mission	○	○	△	○	△	△	△	△
		The needs of the population (rectification of disparities in equipment as compared to neighboring villages) were presented for all fields, but explanations concerning the justifications for these demands were insufficient. An O note is due since means were found to bridge the gap between UCADR and the villagers through the organization of a UCADR meeting in the village.	Technical explanations on the draft program of activities and examination of the budget. For indemnities for the provincial department trainer, it took some time to reach an agreement on the amount proposed by the study mission. Explanations provided by the UCADR members to an external person were insufficient.	Obtaining work and financing for the activities of extension agents were given priority over all other plans.	The same for Guibare. A proposal for supplementary cutting activities to cut and conserve hay was a dynamic initiative. These activities were considered during the advanced visit to a site but were not stipulated in the schedule of projects at the beginning.	The work was rapidly discussed under the direction of state service officers. However, there were doubts regarding knowledge of the condition of villages by the extension agents.	UCADR thinks that the study mission should decide on the proportion of the villagers' contributions, but its position was not discussed with CVGT for the implementation of projects.	The provincial department and extension agents have little financing for the cost of activities and are expecting much from the investor. High tendency to let the study mission decide.	The same for Dori
	Request for projects from other investors	○	-	○	○	-	⊙	-	○

		UCADR contacted other investors, NGOs, etc. to ask for the building of a house for the trainers.	-	Request for the building of a pond and deep wells/drillings from other investors, and partial implementation. The CVGT Chairman also asked an NGO for support in livestock breeding.	Request for support from PAM, with a presentation of the study mission. The Burkina party will subsequently take charge.		The project on measures to control silting in the Niger basin was started and the first village and the new village were covered.		An NGO which provided support to the people's banks and the area was invited to a UCADR meeting and presented its system to CVGT.
Service contracts for pilot projects	Establishment of the terms of reference	△	△	△	-	△	-	△	-
		Up to the present, since the terms of reference were provided only a few times, the evaluation took time and it was difficult to conclude if they were drawn up in an autonomous manner. There was huge interest during the execution period on the distribution of roles between the extension agents, the NGOs/associations and the population.	Income-generating activities for women were outside the field of competence of the agents. Furthermore, the provincial director heading them for the drawing up of TDR was on vacation. Since the agents were not sufficiently advised, the activities stagnated.	Up to the present, since the terms of reference were provided only a few times, the evaluation took time and it was difficult to conclude if they were drawn up in an autonomous manner. There was huge interest during the execution period and the distribution of roles between the extension agents, the NGOs/associations and the population. The provincial director and CVGT did not understand the importance of the villagers' contributions.	-	Up to the present, since the terms of reference were provided only a few times, the evaluation took time and it was difficult to conclude if they were drawn up in an autonomous manner. There was huge interest during the execution period and the distribution of roles between the extension agents, the NGOs/associations and the population. During the establishment of the terms of reference, we did not observe any attempt to ask for the opinion of the villagers.	-		-
	Choice of service providers	○	⊙	○	-	△	-	△	-
		Examination of the UCADR initiative regarding the criteria for selecting associations, and additional criteria such as a fixed address, the holding of equipment and funds required to implement the projects.	A list of NGOs and associations working in the region was drawn up, including the NGOs with mastery of a specific technique (manufacture of soubala). Three were selected through a process of elimination.	Proposal to use the associations. However, CVGT asked for the NGO who paid the lunch expenses during training at the first phase, showing an attitude of dependence.		A management attitude was observed among the state service officers, particularly based on their proposal from the start to limit candidacies to an organization.	-	On the matter of criteria for the choice of NGOs/associations, the technical capacity and having an office in the area were presented. For other criteria however, the decision was left to the study mission, and we did not get the impression that they acted autonomously. Non-satisfaction was expressed based on the fact that UCADR did not have the competence for the final selection.	-
Execution and management of projects	○	⊙	△	⊙	△	⊙	△	⊙	

	The people, the NGOs/associations and extension agents generally share information on the execution of projects. Constructive ideas were presented to resolve the problems.	For cowpeas crops and poultry farming, the agent in charge were in contact with the provincial departments concerned and have planned and conducted training programs. Furthermore, the agents in charge of poultry farming scheduled and conducted an advanced visit to the site, organized with the site manager, including the vehicles. He also managed the funds. For women's income-generating activities, the SDECV head who is in charge, also assured the monitoring and management of the project.	The distribution of roles among the extension agents was clarified, but there were cases in which the extension agents were unable to efficiently respond to changes in the program. Others were too busy with other tasks to carry out the activities indicated in the distribution of roles.	For cowpeas crops, fodder plants, the cutting and conservation of hay, the persons in charge were in contact with the provincial departments concerned. Classroom training with demonstrations were scheduled and conducted. Furthermore, the person in charge of the cutting and conservation of hay scheduled and conducted an advanced visit to the site, organized with the site manager, with the vehicles required. For women's income-generating activities, the SDECV head in charge of another site near this village was given the task to assure more efficiency, and assured the monitoring and management of the project.	UCADR meetings centered on activity reports of the NGOs/associations. We cannot conclude if information-sharing and relations between the extension agents and the NGOs/associations have been sufficiently studied. In addition to his own functions, the CVGT Chairman also assumes the functions of a sub-committee, which presents problems for the management of the project.	The cultivation of cowpeas crop, the building of manure pits and the making of manure were integrated into the framework of improvement rainy season growth. These projects were carried out with training.	The distribution of roles for the extension agents is not concrete enough. However, the UAT Head collaborated in the building of stone lines and a higher number of these then planned were built. On each occasion, a request was made.	The same applies to Dori for the same year. For sheep fattening and stone lines, the person in charge assured the transport of equipment and financial management.
Monitoring and evaluation of projects carried out	○	△	○	○	○	○	△	○
	A proposal was drawn up regarding indicators for the evaluation of pilot projects with emphasis on the monitoring of activities. The study mission asked for the addition of impact indicators.	Drawing up the criteria and indicators for the evaluation of the NGOs/associations carried out in the preceding year 2004 required much work. This was mainly because some agents were on vacation and there was no leadership for the evaluation work. The analysis and conclusions based on the evaluation results were also very briefly drawn up.	Evaluation indicators for pilot projects were drawn up with the study mission staff. Emphasis was placed on the impact of the projects.	The evaluation indicators and criteria were efficiently drawn up and tables were designed for the evaluation survey with good comprehension of the evaluation objectives. In particular they also asked for reasons. However, the analysis of the survey results and final conclusions were insufficient.	Even if the drawing up deadlines were slightly exceeded, the indicators were established autonomously.	Results from the different evaluators were encoded into the computer, accompanied by a simple conclusion. However, evaluation details were not mentioned.	The evaluation indicators for pilot projects were not concrete enough and we asked that they be reviewed.	Results of the evaluation based on tables were totaled and accompanied with conclusions.
Seminar for dissemination in neighboring villages	-	●	-	●	-	●	-	●
	-	The DPAHRH Director, the Prefect and extension agents divided the tasks and established the seminar schedule, made preparations, sent information to other villages, assured the moderators and gave explanations during the seminar.	-	The same for Guibare, but the preparations and the conducting of the seminar were assigned to the ZAT and PV Heads. Both have shown proof of their capacity.	-	The SAC/MR Head took charge of the preparations and organization of the seminar, in the absence of the Prefect and the ZAT Head who were presently working for the presidential elections. The SAC/MR Head and the CVGT Secretary mainly directed the seminar.	-	UCADR members (provincial director, agents) shared the task under the management of the Prefect. The seminar was well conducted.
Dissemination to other provinces	-	-	-	●	-	○	-	○

	-	-	-	The Prefect and SDECV Head were appointed. The ZAT and PV Heads played a central role with the support of the DPAHRH provincial director and the SAC/MR Head. The two extension agents who participated in the study from the beginning and who had thorough knowledge of the UCADR role prepared the workshop documents themselves. They evidently have sufficient capacity to provide technical transfer to the extension agents of other provinces and departments.	-	Since PNGT II supported CVGT in Soum province, the participants thought that UCADR was an organization in charge of executing projects and did not understand its function, which is to provide synergy between the agriculture, livestock breeding and environmental state services.	-	The ZAT Head conducted the workshop with the help of the Prefect, the DPAHRH provincial director and the SAC/MR Head. Due to lack of time, we do not know if UCADR had sufficiently studied the documents and the workshop program.
Institutionalization of UCADR	-	○	-	○	-	×	-	◎
	-	UCADR was institutionalized through a provincial decree upon receipt of the order to create it.	-	The same for Guibaré	-	At present (December 2005), UCADR is not yet institutionalized.	-	The Prefect has actively started this process. At the provincial level, this was almost abandoned but with the order to create UCADR from the central authorities, it was institutionalized very quickly through a provincial decree.
Establishment of the action program	-	△	-	○		○		○
	-	The content is not sufficiently concrete since it is limited to figures on the number of meetings and monitoring carried out.	-	This program is not limited to pilot projects but contains all the activities in the area under the responsibility of the extension agents and applies to all. It must be based on a one-year short term program.		The program mainly covers the continuation of pilot projects after the study. Two of these will be covered by a project to counteract silting of the Niger basin and may be continued. However, there is risk that the UCADR activities will be absorbed by this project.		The program mainly covers the continuation of pilot projects after the study. There are few investors in this region and the implementation of the program will depend on the possibility of obtaining the support of an investor.
Legend	◎:Execution was possible without the support of the study mission. ○:Some support from the study mission was needed but UCADR played the principal role. △:Significant support from the study mission was needed and it was difficult to say if UCADR played the principal role, but the work was carried out. ×:In spite of the support of the study mission, the work was not carried out. -:No point to evaluate.							

(b) Workshops to promote collaboration

The activities of workshop to promote collaboration were evaluated based on the attendance rate of members to regular meetings, as well as observations of the participants by the study mission members who were in the meetings.

a) Attendance rate

Under these activities - phase 2, we organized four workshops to promote collaboration. The attendance rate at each meeting is indicated in Table 3-1-5.

Table 3.1.5 Workshop to promote collaboration: Attendance rate

Regions	Apr. 2004~March 05 First workshop	Apr. 2004~March 05 2 nd workshop	Apr. 2005~March 06 3 rd workshop	Apr. 2005~March 06 4 th workshop (joint)
Middle North	83%	90%	95%	80%
Sahel	95%	95%	96%	92%

Since phase 2, we asked the different provincial directors for agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources of provinces which do not benefit from the mission projects, to attend the workshops to promote collaboration. Furthermore, the prefects of these departments have started to attend these workshops since January 25 when they became UCADR chairmen of each department.

In workshops to promote the collaboration of each region, the attendance rate of the regional directors for agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources was 75 – 100 %, which shows the high interest of each Director for these workshops. However, the attendance rate of the prefects varied between 33 and 100 %.

In the Middle North region, the attendance rate in the first workshop to promote collaboration was a bit low at 83 %. Two provincial directors for the environment and one forestry extension agent were absent, leaving only one participant in the field of forestry. This is because other meetings concerning forestry were held on the same day. Likewise, the attendance rate decreased in the fourth workshop meeting because the governor of every Middle North region gathered the prefects of each department and the NGOs for a meeting on regionalization on the same day.

In the Sahel region workshops, the attendance rate of the regional Directors for agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources was not very high, but the provincial directors for agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources of Seno replaced them to attend the workshops to assure the transmission of information.

b) Meetings

We placed the workshops as starting committees at the regional level. The study mission tried to equalize the level of knowledge of the participants by explaining the principle for the activities of each year and by asking them to submit reports on the present situation of our activities. Our study activities were summarized in 2005. We also analyzed the evaluation results of the third party and asked the departments of agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources to explain their pilot projects, while asking for an exchange of opinions between the participants. It is difficult to give the results in figures but we observed some improvement in the knowledge of the members at the regional, departmental and protectoral levels. Communications between the officers and local members also improved.

(c) Exchange meetings between the UCADR

During the pilot projects, phase 2, we organized four exchange meetings between the UCADR, with the attendance rate indicated in Table 3-1-6.

Table 3.1.6 Exchange meetings between the UCADR : attendance rate

Regions	Apr. 2004~March 05	Apr. 2004~March 05	Apr. 2005~March 06	Apr. 2005~March 06
	1 st meeting	2 nd meeting	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting (joint)
Middle North	83%	71%	100%	69%
Sahel	100%	100%	82%	100%

Like the workshops to promote collaboration, the evaluation of exchange meetings between the UCADR was carried out based on the attendance rate in regular meetings and observation of the participants by the mission members.

a) Attendance rate

A comparison by region shows that the attendance rate of the Sahel region is higher than the other region. In the other region, the absence of the provincial director for agriculture and the Prefect in 2004 gave a poor attendance rate. The poor result in the fourth meeting of 2005 and for the workshop to promote collaboration is explained by the regionalization meeting which took place the same day.

b) Content of meetings

The subjects discussed in the meetings of 2004 were the drawing up of reports for

each UCADR and the analysis of problems in UCADR activities. The agenda for 2005 was: drawing up of reports on the results of quantitative studies of natural resources, the fiscal year for the use of these results, the examination of the manual for the establishment of UCADR and the plan for rural development activities, the drawing up of an action plan and reports on this plan after the end of the Mission study, etc. A discussion of all these subjects has motivated UCADR to consider the problems in a more concrete manner, and encouraged exchanges of opinions between the UCADR.

2) Program to reinforce capacities

(a) Technical exchange meeting

Activities of technical exchange meetings were evaluated based on the participation rate indicated by the list of participants and based on the survey results regarding the appropriateness level of the participants.

a) Rate of participation

The rate of participation of the two regions in technical exchange meetings is 100% (when some members were sick, the participation rate was 90 %). This shows the willingness of the extension agents to participate. In the Sahel region, regional authorities and the departmental offices concerned also participated, which shows the increasing interest of the people towards these meetings.

b) Appropriateness level

The appropriateness level of the participants is 60%, which appears to be insufficient. However, the level was improved as compared to 2003 (45 %) and 2004 (55 %), (See enclosed Appendix 4 ; Summary Table for Monitoring)

(b) Training on methods to develop participation

The evaluation of training sessions on methods to develop participation was conducted in 2004 based on the participation rate and the survey conducted on participants concerning the appropriate level. In 2005, the evaluation of meetings and the results of operations was carried out using the various evaluation methods indicated in Table 4.5.3, Section 4.5.2 (2). In the summary table for monitoring, we will give more details but at present, we will just give a broad summary of the evaluation results for operations.

a) Training in 2004

[1] Participation rate

In spite of the extended period of 4 to 5 days of training, the participation rate was 100 % in the two regions, which shows the interest shown by the extension agents.

[2] Appropriateness level of training

To show the efficiency of training on methods to develop participation, 100% of the participants considered these training programs as useful. Furthermore, 93 % think that they can use these methods to develop participation for their own work, which proves the unquestionable appropriateness of the methods with extension agents, as well as their conviction that the OJT training programs are useful for their operations.

b) Implementation of methods to develop participation for 2005

[1] Monitoring in the field

From July to November 2005, members of the Mission used these occasions to attend meetings in order to monitor the communication among extension agents and the people. The monitoring results of the Mission members revealed that if non-verbal communication works, the verbal transmission of knowledge and the gathering of verbal information are even better. We noted the effectiveness of non-verbal methods for monitoring the communication conditions.

[2] Appropriateness of knowledge, technical competence and a positive attitude

Through the self-evaluation survey conducted with extension agents, we tried to find out how these agents obtained their knowledge and technical competence through our training programs. We noted that most of their knowledge and technical competence concerning operation methods were acquired during these training programs.

Table 3.1.7 Proportion acquired during training

Tools and methods		Semi-structured interviews ¹	
Knowledge, competence, capacities, etc.	Acquired during training	Knowledge, competence, capacities, etc.	Acquired during training
Schedule of activities	77%	Theory of semi-structured interviews	54%
Outline of problems / relations	77%	Setting up an interview (methods)	54%
Transect	77%	Aspects to be taken into account (gender)	62%
		Aspects to be taken into account (respecting other differences)	54%
		Encourage the persons to speak up (methods)	54%

3) Program to develop support tools

(a) Operation manuals

We presented the Ministry of Administration and Decentralization with our plan to establish the UCADR according to the operations plan (draft). This plan was drawn up based on the provisional version of the management manual. It was approved following the ministerial authorization to establish UCADR in the Middle North and Sahel regions. Next, a protectoral decree was issued for the official recognition of three UCADR in Sebba, Guibare and Korsimoro.

As indicated in Section 1.3.3(1), our operation manual was drawn up for the future holding of communal elections in March 2006. For this purpose, we gathered the opinions of all the UCADR members concerned, to avoid going against decentralization.

(b) Technical manuals for the staff

One of the objectives of our 2005 study activities was to develop the autonomy of extension agents in pilot projects. We therefore allowed the agents to carry out the activities themselves by establishing technical extension manuals. To increase the income of women, the provisional version of the manuals has not yet been prepared. We therefore collected manuals drawn up by NGOs/associations. We also asked the UCADR members concerned either to give their opinion on the insufficiency of provisional versions, their insufficient number and content or to revise these provisional versions. We considered all these elements to draw up the new more advanced version of technical manuals.

¹ Semi-structured interviews are based on participation and are not conventional interviews where the questions are set in advance. They give importance to the reactions of the people and are conducted by changing the questions and the structure of the interview, as necessary.

- (2) Outcome evaluation
 - 1) Program to develop the system
 - (a) Survey for the 2004 evaluation

To know the evaluation of the results of operations under the system development program and the evaluation of the M/P (draft), we conducted a survey in February 2005 for the results of the first year.

This survey was conducted with UCADR members, Administrators (Prefects, SAC/MR Heads, Directors of agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources), extension agents, Heads of NGOs/associations, CVGT staff.

The number of survey files collected is indicated in Table 3-1-8.

Table 3.1.8 Number of survey files collected

UCADR	State services staff	Popularization agents	Heads of NGOs/associations	CVGT members	Total	Villages covered by the projects (CVGT)
Guibare	(1)2	4	2	4	(1)12	Vousnango, Sindri
Korsimoro	2	3	4	2	11	Noungou
Dori	1	4	4	4	13	Selbo, Goudebo
Sebba	(1)3	4	4	2	(1)13	Diogora
Total	(2)8	15	14	12	(2)49	

NB : The SAC/MR Heads each attended the two UCADR meetings and replied twice to the surveys, but we only considered one of the replies as valid and placed the replies considered as invalid in parentheses. For CVGT we questioned the Chairmen and Secretaries (if the secretary was absent, a sub-committee Chairman was interviewed)

The survey proposed the evaluation at five levels. The calculation of notes was conducted according to UCADR.

In addition, in order to analyze the evaluation notes, we selected the notation system with five levels of 1 to 5, with the best note as 5. We also divided the members according to their category in order to analyze the evaluation per category of members.

Table 3-1-9 gives the survey indicators and the evaluation criteria.

Table 3.1.9 Indicators and criteria for giving notes in the evaluation survey

Category	1st rank	2nd rank	3rd rank	4th rank	5th rank
UCADR Meetings					
1) Frequency of oral participation	A. 4 times or more	B. 3 times	C. 2 times	D.1 once	F.zero
2) Improvement of dialogues among villagers through UCADR activities	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
3) Degree in which the villagers' ideas were included in the UCADR activities	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
4) Degree of dialogue based on equality among the UCADR members	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
5) Degree of compensation for insufficiency among UCADR members	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
6) Degree of implementation of the projects desired by the people	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
7) Degree of expectations regarding the dissemination of projects towards neighboring villages	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
8) Maximum number of villages which UCADR can manage	A. 5villages or more	B. 4 villages	C. 3 villages	D.2 villages	F.1village
9) Degree of participation / spirit of cooperation among members (states service staff)	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
10) Capacities of members (states service staff) for planning, conception and management	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
11) Degree of participation/ spirit of cooperation among members (extension agents)	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
12) Capacities of members (extension agents) for planning, conception and management	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
13) Technical capacities of members (extension agents)	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
14) Degree of participation/ spirit of cooperation of members (NGOs/associations)	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
15) Capacities of members (NGOs/associations) for planning, conception and management	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
16) Technical capacities of members (NGOs/associations)	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
17) Degree of participation/spirit of cooperation of (CVGT) members	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less
18) Capacities of CVGT) members for planning, conception and management	A. 90% or more	B. 70~89	C. 50~69	D.30~49	F.29% or less

a) Level of dynamism

The frequency of oral participation by the Guibare UCADR members is high, which shows the dynamism of the participants during meetings. In the Dori and Sebba CVGT in the Sahel region, the frequency of oral participation is relatively less. Meetings in this region are held with the help of interpreters who translate the local language into French, which clearly explains the poor result of the evaluation.

b) Dialogue among villagers

For dialogue among villagers, with the exception of Dori, the CVGT estimates that the UCADR activities provided villagers with more opportunities to communicate with each other. In some CVGT, members such as the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary hold the same functions in the Commission, as in the Selbo village of the Dori UCADR. This has undoubtedly caused bad effects on the CVGT activities.

c) Equality in dialogues among UCADR members

On this subject, in the two Sahel UCADR, the SAC/MR Head and the extension agent gave relatively good notes, but the CVGT evaluation was not very high.

In the Sahel region, French is used during the meetings but in the Dori and Sebba UCADR, the Dori CVGT Secretary and the extension agent in Sebba assumed the role of interpreter for the Chairman during the meeting. Consequently, the evaluation varies depending on whether or not the content of the meetings were understood without the presence of an interpreter.

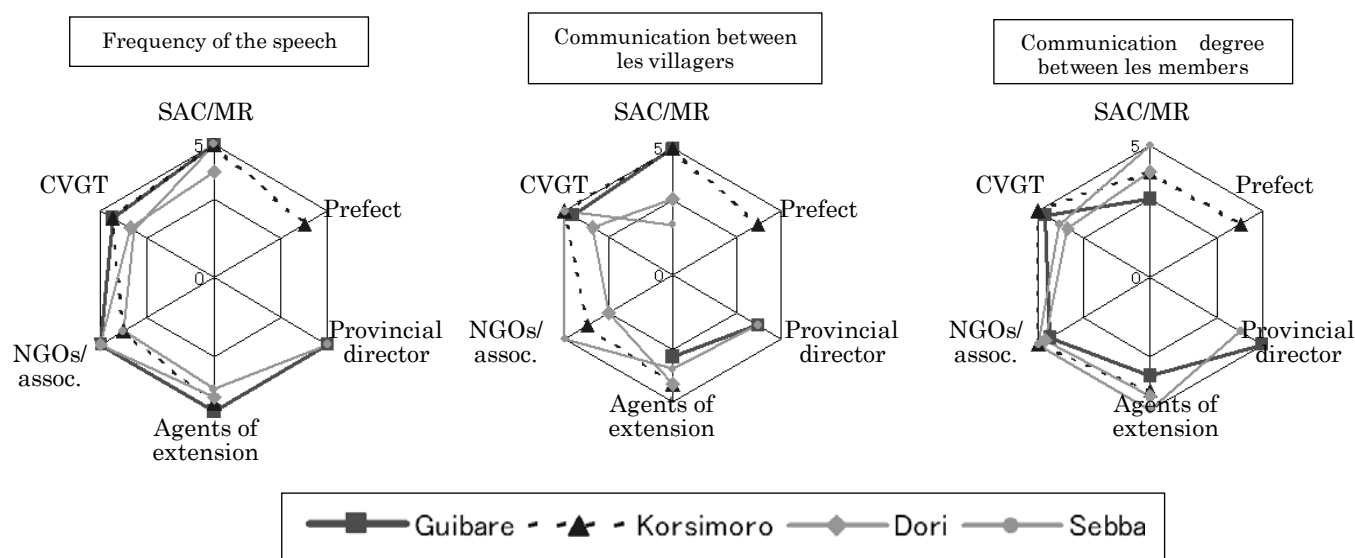


Figure 3.1.2 Results of the evaluation survey (UCADR, 1)

d) Expectations for the dissemination of activities to neighboring villages
The Korsimoro UCADR evaluation is clearly much higher on this subject.

In 2004, the UCADR Chairman and the ZAT Head personally asked potential donors to carry out the livestock breeding project or the drilling of the wells. The CVGT

Chairman also asked other NGOs to provide support for the breeding of domestic animals. All this contributed to a better evaluation result on expectations for the dissemination of activities to neighboring villages.

e) **Technical capacity of extension agents**

The evaluation was good for the overall capacity of extension agents. However, the SAC/MR Head gave poor notes to the Dori UCADR extension agents.

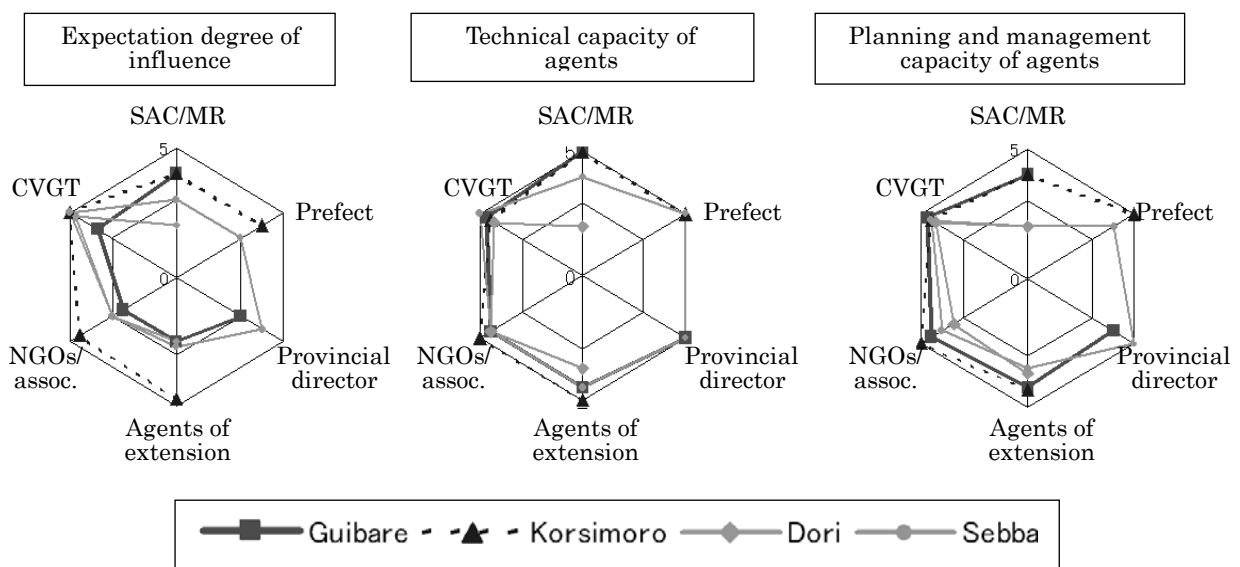
The Dori UCADR evaluation was not very high. In other UCADR however, the agents are confident of their technical capacity in all fields – agriculture, livestock breeding, forest management. They also gave very high notes for this subject.

In all the UCADR, the CVGT and NGOs/Associations appreciated the high technical competence of the extension agents.

f) **Capacity of extension agents for the conception and management of activities**

In replying to questions concerning the capacity of the extension agents in the conception and management of activities, the CVGT of Sahel gave very good notes, while the NGOs/Associations gave lower notes. On this subject, we will explain this difference in the evaluation between these two organizations in Section (h).

Figure 3.1.3 Results of the evaluation survey (UCADR 2-)



g) Technical capacity of NGOs /Associations

Compared to the technical competence of extension agents, the competence of NGOs /Associations is generally less appreciated. The Korsimoro and Sebba UCADR extension agents and the SAC/MR Heads did not give good notes for the technical competence of NGOs /Associations.

During discussions on the choice of activities in selected villages, the extension agents of these two UCADR indicated that they wanted to conduct the activity themselves. In a way, this shows the evaluation level which they gave to the technical competence of NGOs.

The evaluation of CVGT and NGOs by themselves does not considerably differ from the evaluation of extension agents.

h) Competence of NGOs/Associations for the conception and management of activities

As a whole, the NGOs/Associations in these regions gave themselves relatively high notes.

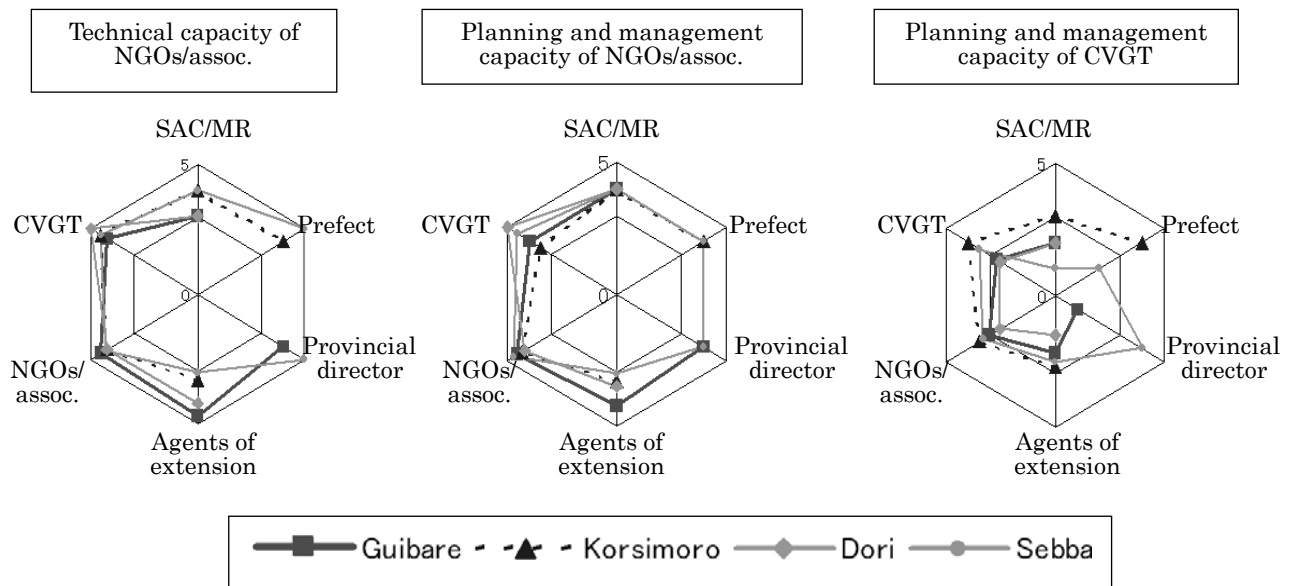
In the two UCADR of Middle North, the overall evaluation was not very good but the difference in evaluation between CVGT and the extension agents is not very much. On the other hand, two Sahel UCADR gave a good evaluation for CVGT, while the latter gave lower notes to the extension agents. If we consider the results given in Paragraph (f), these difference in evaluation clearly shows the rivalry between the extension agents and the NGOs/Associations.

i) Competence of CVGT for the conception and management of activities

Compared to the evaluation of extension agents and NGOs/Associations, the evaluation of competence at the CVGT level is not very high. This leads us to think that the CVGTs are not completely capable of conceiving and managing the activities themselves.

Only the Korsimoro UCADR received relatively good notes, due to its own initiatives such as approaching the NGOs for the implementation of the project. This was appreciated even within the UCADR.

Figure 3.1.4 Results of the evaluation survey (UCADR 3-)



(b) Survey on the 2005 evaluation

In November 2005, we conducted a survey on the 2005 evaluation. We analyzed the result of this survey conducted among UCADR members to provide an over all evaluation of the result of the 2005 activities. Our purpose was to know if each UCADR reached its objective for activities, and if each of these were able to assure the management of the activities.

In 2004, the persons surveyed were members of the UCADR meetings, administrators (Prefect, SAC/MR Head, provincial director of agriculture), extension agents, Heads of NGOs/Associations (including UCADR advisers), CVGT members (2 for each village). The number of files recovered from the survey on the evaluation of the results of 2005 activities is indicated in Table 3.1.10.

Table 3.1.10 Number of survey files collected

UCADR	State service officials	Popularization agents	NGO/associations Heads	CVGT Members	Total	Villages covered by projects (CVGT)
Guibare	4	4	1	8	17	Vousnango, Sindri Watinoma Niangouela
Korsimoro	4	3	0	10	17	Noungou Foulla Bascoudre-Mossi Weden Tansin
Dori	4	4	2	8	18	Selbo, Guodebo Thiombonga Bafele
Sebba	4	4	2	8	18	Diogora Guissindiori Helga Ibbal
Total	16	15	5	34	70	

NB : The SAC/MR Head present in the two UCADR meetings replied to the survey for each UCADR. For CVGT, we interviewed persons who attended all the meetings such as chairmen and secretaries.

We prepared two lists of questions, each based on the different categories of members – one for CVGT and the other for the rest of the members. For the evaluation statistics, we selected the notation system with five levels from 1 to 5, with 5 as the best note. We also analyzed the evaluation of results by UCADR. Questions posed to members are indicated in Table 3.1.11.

Table 3.1.11 Questions posed to members

Survey to evaluate UCADR activities

Name of village: _____ Signature: _____

Position: _____

First and last names: _____

Please mark one of the 5 reply boxes

		Replies				
		++	+	±	-	--
Regarding change since the CVGT members have participated in UCADR activities	Do the people now discuss village affairs more often among each other?					
	Do the people now consult administrative organizations more often regarding their wishes or problems of the village?					
	Are certain wishes of the population actually carried out or are some village problems effectively resolved?					
	Does information on other villages or from administrative organizations reach you more rapidly and more precisely?					
	Are inhabitants of surrounding villages now interested in the activities of your village?					

Survey to evaluate UCADR activities

Questionnaire for government employees, extension agents, NGOs, etc.

Service/Position: _____

First and last names _____

Please mark one of the 5 reply boxes

		Replies				
		++	+	±	-	--
For changes since your participation in UCADR activities	Are you now more often consulted by the population regarding their wishes or village problems?					
	Do the people now consult administrative organizations more often regarding their wishes or problems of the village?					
	When holding discussions with the population, do you now respect their position or situation more than before?					
	Do you now have more chances to discuss the development of the village with extension agents?					
	Are the extension agents now interested in activities not within their field?					
	Do extension agents now conduct activities in collaboration with agents in other fields?					
	Do you now have more opportunities than before to discuss activities conducted in the village with the NGOs/associations in charge?					
	Are you now conducting activities in the village in collaboration with the NGOs/associations in charge?					
Regarding the plan of activities for 2005	Do you think that the activity plans of the extension agents were effectively accomplished?					
	Did you effectively accomplish your activity plan? (Replies reserved to extension agents)					

Regarding all the pilot projects	Is UCADR now capable of carrying out the tasks indicated on the right, on its own initiative?	Selection of village (establishment of criteria, drawing up of a list, selection)					
		Identification of the village condition/study of resources					
		Support to the organization and the operations of CVGT					
		Selection of pilot projects, drawing up of the project plan					
		Proposal for the project plan and agreements (with investors and the study mission)					
		Drawing up of the terms of reference for the service contract					
		Selection of the service provider					
		Operation and management of projects (raising of awareness, training, management of the process, management of funds)					
		Monitoring – evaluation					
Regarding the follow up at the end of the study	Do you think that at the end of the study, you will be able to collect funds by yourself from investors and take charge of the rural development of the commune?						

a) Influences on CVGT

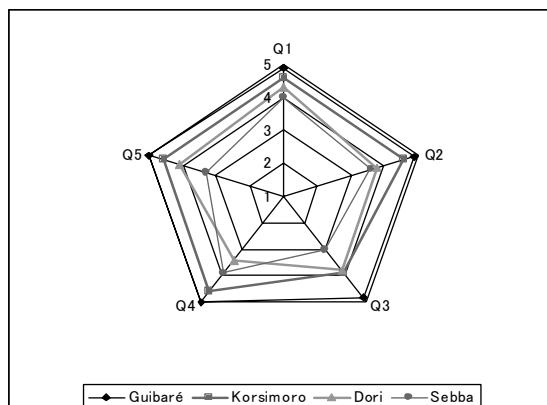
All UCADR gave positive responses concerning CVGT. However, the Sebba UCADR gave a note of « 3 » / 5 to question 3, «implementation of desired operations/resolution of problems». For this question, the reply of Diogora village, one of the first villages selected where we conducted various

support activities led us to think that the CVGT did not respond well to the demands of the inhabitants, or the resolution of problems.

Furthermore, if we analyze the responses of each village in Korsimoro, one of the neighboring villages, Tansin gave a note of 2 on this subject. We can therefore conclude that the notes given by the members interviewed (CVGT Chairman and Treasurer) do not perfectly correspond to the evaluation of the result of the overall operations of this selected village.

If we make a village by village comparison, the evaluation of the Guibare UCADR is higher. This is followed up Korsimoro, Dori, Sebba . In addition, the evaluation of Sahel on the CVGT influence is less than that of Middle North.

Figure 3.1.5 Results of survey (CVGT)

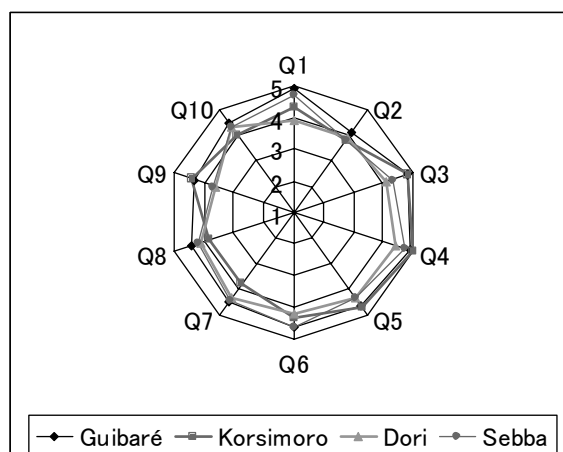


b) Evaluation of Managers of support operations for the population

The survey results show a positive evaluation from those in charge of conducting support activities for the population, in several fields (Q1 : The consultation counters open to people, Q3 : Contacts with the people, Q4 : Dialogue among extension agents, Q5-Q6 : Interests and activities beyond their field, etc).

For the evaluation of Q7-Q8 Synergy with the NGOs/Associations and Korsimoro

Figure 3.1.6 Survey results (outside CVGT) Part-1



who were not informed of operations required for synergy with NGOs/Associations, was relatively poor.

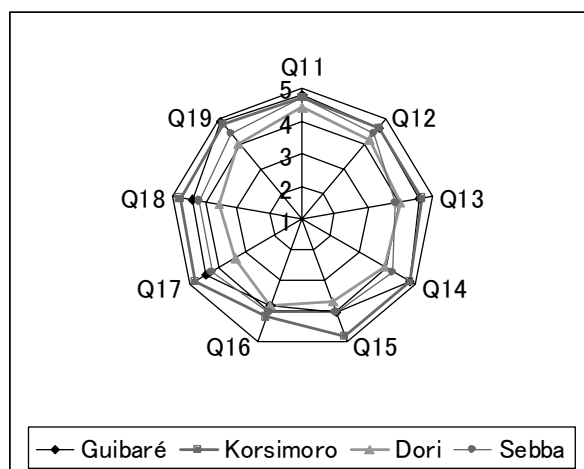
For his evaluation of activities (Q.10), the Korsimoro SDECV Head who was newly appointed, gave relatively low notes. The same applies to extension agents who were in charge of the ongoing activities during the survey.

c) Implementation of activities

The difference of opinions among the UCADR is relatively clear on the subject of autonomy for conducting activities. The Korsimoro UCADR notes are good as a whole, except for notes on the drawing up of manuals (Q15) which are relatively low.

On the other hand, the Dori UCADR evaluation is not very good regarding the proposal of activity projects (Q15), the selection of service providers (Q17), the implementation and management of pilot projects (Q18).

Figure 3.1.7 Survey results (outside CVGT) Part-2

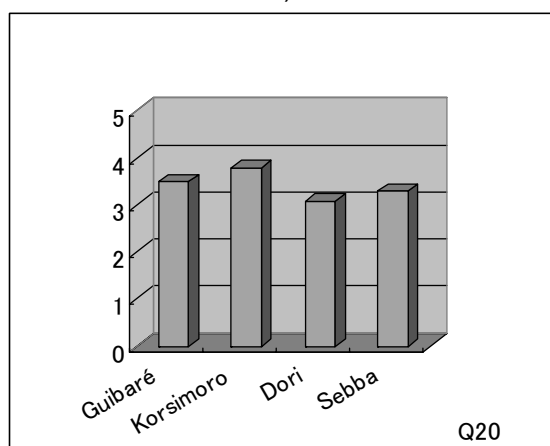


d) Possibility of development at the end of our study activities

For question 20, «At the end of our study activities, do you think that you will be capable of finding investors yourself in order to continue the rural development operations », the Korsimoro UCADR who previously gave good notes for questions 11 to 19, was very confident of its relatively high evaluation.

On the other hand, the Dori UCADR made a low evaluation of this subject.

Figure 3.1.8 Survey results (outside CVGT) Part-3



(c) Third party evaluation

a) Objectives

We will consider the opinions of the third party advisers in order to evaluate:

- 1) The reinforcement level of the capacity of administrators, extension agents and inhabitants, through activities.
- 2) The efficiency of the elements of each item in the M/P: UCADR development plan and rural development, program to reinforce the capacities of members (training on methods to develop participation and technical exchange meetings), program to develop support manuals, etc.

By considering the opinions of the third party outside those of members covered by the mission or UCADR, we may be able to draw useful lessons to maintain our impartiality on the matter, and also to assume our responsibility towards the public.

b) Objectives of the survey

Division	UCADR	Persons covered except UCADR members
	4 UCADR (all UCADR and members)	
Middle North region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guibare UCADR in Bam province ▪ Korsimoro UCADR in Sanmatenga province 	Within the framework of the system development program, the regional Director for agriculture, the provincial director, the Director for animal resources and the environment, have also participated in the activities and were also invited to reply to the oral survey.
Sahel Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dori UCADR in Seno province ▪ Sebba UCADR in Yagha province 	

c) Results of the evaluation

In the following table, we presented the summary of the evaluation results of advisers, by classifying them into three categories: main evaluation elements, observed problems, advice.

Main evaluation elements

<p>Pertinence of the master program Adequate program for the Burkina Faso national policy. The purpose of the activities conducted was to reduce poverty and to rehabilitate the environment in the country.</p> <p>Efficiency of the master program The objective of the study activities was to promote measures against desertification and to reinforce the capacity of members. The participation in the program conducted was well adapted to the principle of the study activities.</p>
--

However, the scope of activities was quite limited

Profitability of the master program

In the absence of detailed data concerning the cost of activities, a precise analysis was not possible. The analysis must therefore concretely break down the cost for research and the cost earmarked for infrastructures.

Impact of the master program

Based on the first village where we conducted our study activities, some neighboring villages have started their own activities.

Perspectives for autonomous development

In all parts of the country, more and more villagers are aware of their responsibility in village development activities.

Workshops to promote collaboration

Workshops to promote collaboration have established serious discussions among the members of two different regions.

UCADR

UCADR has established a means to bring the CVGT and administrators together.

The CVGT were very active and their devotion to work implanted the sense of responsibility for the people.

The people were also proud of being able to assume responsibility in the development project of their own village.

The organization of regular meetings was the key to the implementation of projects.

Technical exchange meetings

Administrators and NGOs attended seminars on various technical subjects.

This constituted the base for the dissemination of technical knowledge to the villagers.

Technical transfer to people

The training and supervision of the people has awakened their awareness as inhabitants of the village and has led to the promotion of the movement for the sustainable development of the villages. It is certain that some people learned new things which enormously facilitated the implementation of the scheduled projects.

Support tools

Reinforcing technical capacity through technical manuals has largely contributed to improving the work quality of each member and the results of activities

Insufficient results

Condition for the implementation of surveys

(Absence of a counterpart)

The absence of a counterpart to serve as an intermediary with administrators for the implementation of projects

(Communication problems)

Communication was sometimes difficult between the mission members and

local administrators.

The annual program was not clearly indicated.

Members of the mission are not the same.

(Difference between study activities and the implementation of projects)

The classification for the priority of development projects with the people was not always taken into account by the mission.

The people do not have an official basic development program

Insufficient budget to start CVGT activities.

Insufficient capacity of service providers and insufficient budget for activities

Slow administrative procedures which have undermined the implementation of projects

For cooperation between the administrators and NGOs, budget problems were more important than the problems regarding the pertinence or effectiveness of activities.

UCADR

(Composition)

Absence of the provincial director for animal resources and the provincial director for the environment and living conditions.

Change of administrators

(Position)

The UCADR position was fully defined after the regionalization of the country

(Management)

Concerns regarding poor monitoring after the departure of the service providers.

Insufficient salary and transport expenses for the extension agents.

Technical exchange meetings

During the technical exchange meetings, the duration of conferences on each technical subject was not long enough.

Advisers

System to implement activities

Assign a counterpart in each region

Establish an efficient communication system to implement projects

UCADR

Institutionalize and legalize UCADR

Extend the UCADR system to provide more visible results

Assure the participation of regional personnel specialized in the technical field

Assure the participation of the technical section of the administration in infrastructure development projects

A more stringent selection of service providers

Improve equipment for the members and provide higher salaries to better adapt to the present situation in the country.

Decide on an official basic development program

Take special measures to increase women's income

Repeat the participatory method

Reinforce capacity

Organize effective training for better negotiations with the people and to improve their self-sufficiency

(3) General evaluation

Table 3.2.12 summarizes the output verification, the evaluation of results, external evaluation and the verification study, the remaining problems to be settled and/or improvements provided.

Output checks concentrated on the following points: Were all the study activities conducted as planned? What were the results? Did the outcome evaluation cover changes through each study activity on inhabitants and the administration supporting the inhabitants? Since the evaluation of results was conducted in the form of a survey of the UCADR members, including the inhabitants, it is a form of self-evaluation.

Furthermore, the addition of an external evaluation assured impartiality to avoid the partial evaluation of the study mission and the persons concerned.

Articles mentioning “problems” and “some problems remain” in the column of results in the table are articles which must be improved in the future, but which are judged as successful. Opinions on this subject are included in the operation manual (applied version).

As a whole, activities included in the verification study were successful but assurance of sustainability after the end of the study posed a problem because of the absence of a donor or lack of funds.

The outcome evaluation through a survey (possibilities of development after the end of the study) also showed that these problems remain and that the persons concerned in the Burkina party are very much aware of this.

As indicated in Chapter 3 of the M/P, the continuation of UCADR activities, the continuation of projects in the villages and the demand for new projects are indicated in the action program established by UCADR. In spite of the problem of the absence of a donor or lack of funds, the UCADR activities will be continued by limiting expenses. Potential donors must be found for financing.

Table 3.1.12 Results of the overall evaluation and problems to be settled

Category	Article	Results	Evaluation	Problems to be settled / improvements
System development program				
Workshop to promote collaboration	Output monitoring			
	Rate of participation	Problems	Dates coincided with other meetings and the rate of participation was low.	Find a replacement in case of absence, etc. to assure that information is gathered
	Situation of the meeting	No problem	The persons concerned have a high level of awareness at the regional level, the province, and department. Mutual comprehension of intentions is possible from the center to the sites.	
	External evaluation			
		Positive evaluation	The workshop to promote shared collaboration served as a place of discussions for participants in the two regions.	
	Checking of the verification study			
	1) The workshop to promote collaboration correctly communicated the orientation for conducting the study and the results of the study to the participants. Nevertheless, can the persons concerned in UCADR reach an agreement?	Verified	Functions as a study group for the expression of its opinions to the central management committee.	
Coordination unit for rural development activities (UCADR)	Output monitoring			
	Rate of participation	Problems	According to the members, the participation rate is slightly low. However, it was verified that the respective participants attended UCADR meetings.	Succession without problems during the regular changes in human resources Participation through a replacement in case a member is absent

	Management of meetings	Problems	According to UCADR, collaboration among different fields was sometimes disorderly. However, the awareness of the inhabitants had increased and the technical/administrative study was started.	Ideas required to promote the spontaneous participation of CVGT. It is indispensable to introduce the local language in the meetings in order to promote the participation of the inhabitants.
	Autonomy in the execution of projects	Some problems remain	An increase in initiative was seen in all UCADR. However, the establishment of TOR for the commissioning contract and the evaluation of the follow-up by UCADR took much time.	The support of the SAC/MR Head and the provincial director for agriculture was necessary to establish the TOR for the commissioning contract with a NGO, etc.
Outcome evaluation				
	Changes in CVGT	Problems	By participating in UCADR activities, the dialogue between the inhabitants increased. Many people have the impression that they now have many occasions to consult with administrative bodies. However, in some villages initially selected, the wishes of the inhabitants were not carried out and problems were not resolved.	The awareness of their own efforts by the inhabitants must be reinforced.
	Changes in the party supporting the inhabitants	No problem	With UCADR activities, requests for advice by the inhabitants have increased. Many responses indicate that big improvements occurred such as the reception provided by the inhabitants, mutual discussion between the extension agents, interest in fields outside their specialty, etc.	
	Execution of pilot projects	Problems	Differences appeared among the UCADR. The response rate was generally high in the Korsimoro UCADR. However, it was low for the Dori UCADR.	For weak-point activities, the instructions and support of the provincial director for agriculture and the SAC/MR Head through training at the site, are necessary.

	Possibilities for development after the end of the study	Some problems remain	Many people do not know how to respond to funds granted to the UCADR itself and the feasibility of using them for village development.	Follow-up of requests for funds from donors
External evaluation				
		Positive evaluation	Creation of a liaison place between CVGT and the Administration. CVGT activities contribute to giving responsibilities to inhabitants	
		Negative evaluation	Non-participation of provincial directors for animal resources and provincial directors for the environment and the standard of living Change of state service agents (positioning) Imprecise image of the UCADR position after decentralization (management) Follow-up after the departure of appointed persons. Insufficient travel allowances and remuneration for extension agents	Systematizing of UCADR Increased number of state service agents and technicians (provincial directors) Increased number of state service agents in relation to the infrastructure Stricter selection of companies Improvement of conditions for travel expenses and the remuneration of participants Establishment of an official development action plan
Checking during the verification study				
	1) To become the contact for the support of inhabitants?	Verified	Results of the training on the method to develop participation are slowly appearing; the extension agent has become the contact person for the support of the inhabitants from the execution of projects through training at the site.	
	2) Can the problem of the insufficient collaboration of extension agents be resolved?	Problems	Since the extension agents work jointly for projects between fields, the redundancy of equipment may be reduced. To implement projects outside their field of specialization, the extension agents were able to share tasks. However, problems of communication in the local language remain.	Less concentration of tasks for persons speaking the local language The use of a local interpreter is being studied

	3) With the reduction in the number of extension agents, will it be possible to establish a framework where their activities will be completed?	No problem	If a NGO is used to carry out activities outside the specialty of the extension agents, it was possible to provide a person in charge of execution together with the extension agents and to clarify their responsibilities.	
	4) Can mutual communication of objectives between the extension agents and inhabitants be improved?	Some problems remain	Efforts to improve the capacity for explanation in CVGT meetings have improved the oral participation of CVGT. However, efforts are necessary to resolve the communication problem in the local language.	Training in the local language, training on the method to develop participation.
	5) Is management for the execution of projects possible?	Some problems remain	With the increase in the number of villages implementing projects under UCADR, the management capacity for projects through training at the site, was acquired. However, establishing TOR outside the field of specialization, etc. is very difficult.	The support of the provincial director for agriculture and the SAC/MR Head is necessary to establish TOR outside the field of specialization.
	6) Are there effects in the other villages?	No problem	Popularization seminars in neighboring village in order to promote the extension of effects in other villages reached the expected results as proposed in the projects, preparations and management of day meetings.	
	7) Can analysis of the agricultural development strategy adapted to the local situation be established?	Some problems remain	Popularization agents have acquired the capacity to define a village development plan by using results from 5 studies on resources. However, efforts will be necessary from this time since they have practically no experience in the quantitative analysis and evaluation of pressure from the environment.	The regional department, provincial offices, etc. must work together to collect quantitative data, learn tools such as the computer, and techniques.

	8) Can UCADR continuously maintain its activities?	No problem (establishment of the system)	The UCADR Head has appointed departmental directors. This clarifies the management system for each extension agent and has improved the attitude of collaboration of extension agents in UCADR activities. An official system with 3 UCADR was established through a provincial decree.	
		Problems remain (funds for activities)	Each UCADR established an action program after the end of the study but obtaining funds remains an important problem.	Collaboration with donors and assurance of funds for UCADR activities
	9) Can the present UCADR assure effects on other provinces?	Some problems remain	The joint workshop to promote synergy covers 3 provinces where pilot projects have not yet been implemented, was organized with state service agents and extension agents working as instructors. However, this short-duration workshop did not provide complete explanations.	The program and content of explanations from the workshop to reinforce the comprehension of the participants, must be studied.
Exchange meeting between UCADR	Output monitoring			
	Rate of participation	Problems	There were cases where the participation rate of the provincial directors for agriculture and departmental directors was low.	Participation of replacements in case the members are absent
	Situation of meeting	No problem	Efficient for the mutual development between UCADR and to reinforce the initiative concerning the management of UCADR	
	Checking in the verification study			
	1) Can the awareness of extension agents be reinforced in order to resolve problems?	Verified	By raising the awareness of problems by presenting the different fields to the extension agents, it was possible for them to understand the problems beyond their field, and to resolve them. This has increased their responsibilities.	
Program to improve competencies				

Technical exchange meeting	Output monitoring			
	Rate of participation	No problem	Practically 100% participation	
	Degree of comprehension	Some problems remain	The degree of comprehension of the participants is still low, but it is slowly improving.	There must be a clear connection between theory and practice, such as the repercussion of local needs on the conference subject.
	External evaluation			
		Positive evaluation	State service agents who followed the course are at the local level and constitute the base for technical transfer to the inhabitants.	
		Negative evaluation	The conference time per subject was short.	Study of the program
	Checking in the verification study			
	1) Can the insufficient technical capacities of extension agents be improved?	Some problems remain	We contributed in improving the insufficient technical capacities of the extension agents. However, since the technical scope of the agro-forestry-pastoral field is wide, technical exchange meetings must take place continuously.	Obtaining the required overhead expenses
Training in methods to develop participation	Output monitoring			
	Rate of participation	No problem	Participation at 100%	
	Degree of comprehension	No problem	Most of the participants affirmatively responded to assure the effectiveness and possibilities of using methods to develop participation. Furthermore, a high percentage acquired tools such as knowledge and competence through training.	
	Checking in the verification study			
	1) By providing training per region, is it possible to provide practical training adapted to the local situation and human resources?	Verified	It was possible to stimulate the extension agents participating in training programs. Knowledge acquired through training at the site was used in UCADR meetings and in ordinary activities.	

	2) Can the extension agents who learned techniques use them practically in local activities?	Some problems remain	There are big individual differences, including the content of the training program for the acquisition of techniques and activities on the spot. The method and conception of the interview during training and the change in attitudes were studied on the spot.	Participation in several training programs is necessary to actually use the results.
	3) Has major communication between extension agents and the inhabitants improved?	Verified	Most of the inhabitants acknowledged that the communication capacities of the extension agents have improved.	
	4) Have the acquisition by individuals of participatory methods and their basic concept led to a change in the administrative management, the reinforcement of capacities for village development, such as UCADR?	Some problems remain	More than two years were needed to shift support for activities by the administrative management to the initiative of the inhabitants. When the extension agents go to the villages in a group for activities, it is easy for them to use knowledge from the training in methods to develop participation	It will be good if the UCADR extension agents can have continuous training and work in a group in the villages.

Program to develop support tools

Operation manual	Checking in the verification study			
	1) Can it be applied as a manual for the execution of projects?	Some problems remain	It was checked if the verification study was conducted according to the operation manual and if it is applicable to actual projects. However, several points needed improvement.	Necessity of corrections and additions (points to be taken into account) for the execution of projects
	2) Will this go towards decentralization ?	Some problems remain	There is no problem for the UCADR position as an organization in charge of the rural development. However, many expressed the opinion that the composition of the UCADR and the excessive number of levels after passage to the commune, must be considered.	Need for a description (members etc.) for flexible application

Technical supports	External evaluation		
		Positive evaluation	Reinforce a series of techniques by using technical supports which largely contribute to the activities of all the participants and to improve the quality of the projects.
	Checking in the verification study		
	1) Is it possible to supplement the insufficient ordinary teaching materials?	Verified	Technical supports (basic version) were tested through pilot projects. A survey was conducted with the persons concerned. The applied version was established based on these opinions.

3.2 Monitoring and evaluation of pilot projects

3.2.1. Monitoring method / principle and plan for evaluation

(1) Monitoring method

Monitoring was conducted with the following methods indicated in the summary monitoring table (document – appendix 5).

- 1) For activities in 2003 and follow up activities for 2004, we conducted monitoring on their influence. We divided monitoring for activities in new villages into two parts: monitoring of activities and monitoring of their influence.
- 2) For the monitoring of activities, we first looked for information on the conditions for the implementation of activities – use of tools and personnel assigned according to the program of activities in each field, choice of the opportune time, method applied for implementation, etc. – we also examined the operational process based on data on the results of CVGT activities.
- 3) For monitoring their influence, we analyzed and examined the influence of our study activities based on data gathered during the activities through surveys, the reports of extension agents and NGOs, and by monitoring the pilot projects.

In table 3-2-1, we showed the points observed during monitoring, as well as methods for the evaluation of operations.

Table 3.2.1 Relation between the monitoring of pilot projects and evaluation

(Pilot projects)		Outputs		Outcomes
		Process (of execution)	Impact (results, acquisitions)	
4.1	Monitoring of pilot project in the Vousnango, NOUNGOU, Selbo, and Diogora villages	Situation of participation of the people Situation of the introduction of management rules, etc. Situation of the collection of contributions [Results of CVGT activities]	First objective: Situation of use, impact of activities on the people. 1) Survey on the development of awareness among the people : [Survey A]	1) Survey on the development of awareness of the people : [Survey B] 2) Study team: Monitoring of implementations and their management by the people as the principal participants. [Reports on UCADR activities, etc.]
4.2	Selection of a new village per region in Sahel and in Middle North, and execution of pilot projects	Situation of participation of the people Situation of the introduction of management rules, etc. Situation of the collection of contributions [Results of CVGT activities]	2) Study mission : [minutes of meetings, etc.] 3) External evaluation: [Evaluation report]	
4.3	Monitoring – evaluation of pilot projects	Situation of implementation [Study mission]	Idem	Idem

Remark: The figures correspond to the activity number in the PDM master table. Means to collect data and indicators are placed in brackets ([])

(2) Evaluation methods

General evaluation is carried out based on the evaluation of activities and the results of activities. We will first specify the principle of evaluation, and then indicate the subjects of evaluation in Table 3.2.2.

1) Output evaluation

We evaluated operations according to the items selected in each field. We also conducted a survey indicated in appendix 8 on the development of awareness of the people. Statistics of this survey are given in Table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 Details of the survey on the development of the awareness of people (Surveys A and B for the people)

UCADR	Villages	Survey A		Survey B		Total	
		Distribution	Gathered responses	Distribution	Gathered responses	Distribution	Gathered responses
Dori	Selbo	89	89	108	108	197	197
	Goudebo	96	96	0	0	96	96
Sebba	Diogora	107	102	139	134	246	236
	Guissindiori	95	95	0	0	95	95
Guibare	Vousnango	67	67	87	87	154	154
	Sindri	106	106	0	0	106	106
Korsimoro	Noungou	99	99	79	79	178	178
	Foulla	91	91	0	0	91	91
Total		750	745	413	408	1,163	1,153
Rate of responses gathered		99.3%		98.8%		99.1%	

In order to proceed with this survey, we first distributed the survey files through the village people, and then they orally replied to our questions. This survey consists of two parts: one part is the questionnaire with the choice of responses, and the other part will be filled up with proposals to problems raised by the people during the survey.

2) Our main objective is to assure the autonomy of each Unit in the management of the pilot projects. We let the choice to each UCADR to establish the indicators and criteria for the evaluation of each activity.

2) Outcome evaluation

1) For the activities, we evaluated their content per item in each field. We also conducted a survey of the villagers concerning the increased awareness of the people (see survey on people – B) indicated in appendix 8. This survey on the increased awareness of the people was conducted orally after the distribution of the survey file (survey on people – B). Survey questionnaires regarding the 2003 operations and the follow up of the 2004 operations are divided into five evaluation items (level reached, effectiveness, impact, pertinence, autonomy for development), with a choice of responses.

2) For the general evaluation of projects, we considered the results of the oral surveys on the capacity of CVGT and the CVGT sub-committees to manage projects, including the results of the evaluation of consultants. Our major objective is the continuity of operations and autonomous management by the people.

3.2.2 Result of the evaluation of pilot projects

The result of the evaluation of pilot projects will certainly provide us with lessons for future activities to be conducted after this study. Based on the lessons learned – so as not to repeat the same errors and to develop positive elements -, it will be easier for us to carry out similar operations. The use of this evaluation results will constitute one of the essential elements of our study.

(1) Output evaluation

1) Survey on the increased awareness of the people

We conducted Survey–A with the villages, relative to 14 activities conducted in 36 villagers. By distributing the files to the 750 persons concerned, we gathered 745 replies (99.3% of the files gathered). The statistical result of the survey is indicated in the enclosed appendix-8 among the proposed reply indicators, we selected subjects adequate for our evaluation, by providing each item with notes at three levels: 3 (good), 2 (average), 1 (poor). The statistical result of this evaluation through notation is indicated in Table 3.2.3.

Table 3.2.3 Output evaluation through the survey on the development of awareness of the people

Pilot projects	Support for the establishment and operation of CVGT	Agriculture		Live stock breeding	Forestry resources			Land conservation	Improvement of the standard of living				
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Forest resources management	Management of natural resources	Production of seedlings	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Income-generating activities for women	Repair of roads	Development of water resources
Vousnango	2.54 (1.9)	2.78 (2.1)		2.83 (2.7)					2.23				
Noungou	2.09 (2.2)	2.16 (2.7)		2.83 (2.8)	2.61 (2.7)						2.02		
Selbo	2.55 (2.8)		2.74 (1.7)		2.75	2.41*		2.62 (2.5)					
Diogora	2.27 (2.5)		2.82 (2.0)	2.32 (2.6)	2.81 (2.2)			2.56 (2.6)		1.72			
Sindri	2.03						2.01				2.25	2.14	2.86
Foulla		2.14					2.90				2.35		
Goudebo	2.57										2.37		P 2.27 F 2.58
Guissindiori				2.49			2.44	2.49		2.19			

Note 1 : The upper portion delineated by a bold line covers the first villages, and the lower portion the new villages

and the new supplementary villages.

Note 2 : * signifies the management of natural resources in Selbo and in 12 neighboring villages; P signifies the management of a well with a big diameter, and F signifies the management of drilling (pump).

Based on the output evaluation reported by our survey of the people (A), we can conclude the following:

- 1) As a whole, the evaluation level is above average, with the average evaluation note more than 2.01, with the single exception on literacy.
- 2) Compared with the result of the 2004 survey conducted in the first selected villages, the 2005 survey gave different results concerning evaluation; better notes for some subjects and lower notes for others. With a better evaluation result, we can expect the continuity of activities. In the contrary case however, we had to find reasons regarding the monitoring results in order to provide the people with the necessary instructions to continue operations through UCADR.
- 3) For Vegetable cultivation in Nougou village, the result was not satisfactory based on the expectations of the people, partly due to the high costs imposed by water transport and the very high price of vegetables. This gave a poor evaluation note.
- 4) The poor notes on the literacy of the Diogora villagers is explained by the fact that the majority of CVGT (including the CVGT sub-committees) considered some tasks as impossible, such as keeping accounting books or writing letters of application to other investors, etc. However, we noted some incoherence in the choice of surveys, composed of persons in level 1 – those who followed teacher's training programs or those already qualified as teachers – and level 2 – around ten persons who never got training. The statistical analysis per level shows that the participants are suited at each level; we can therefore conclude that the initial objective concerning literacy was attained. Details of our evaluation analysis are indicated in the general monitoring table.
- 5) The new villages and the new supplementary villages also got good evaluation notes.

In addition, we classified survey comments per activity below.

- 1) Support for the establishment and management of CVGT (shared item in 6 villages)
 - Expected content of instructions to NGOs/Associations: « We obtained information on different subjects such as: the explanation of the purpose for creating CVGT, instructions and advice for the management of natural resources, information on various operations, etc. »
 - Attendance in UCADR meetings:
« Attendance in UCADR meetings was useful to clarify the role assigned to each member, for the provision of a place for discussing problems to be resolved, to acquire the most recent information, etc. »
 - Instructions given by extension agents
« They were useful for the extension of techniques on various operations, and to learn the method for managing tools, etc. »
- 2) Request for technical training on sheep fattening: the most requested training program was on the health of domestic animals, followed by training on the production of animal feed, information on the market, the building of simple fences for animals, and finally, the use of agricultural wastes. Instructions by

UCADR were useful regarding these subjects.

3) Cereal bank (Vousnago village)

- Content of instructions from NGOs/Associations: « We learned the method on various subjects; management of the bank, content of management rules, purchase and sale of agricultural products, etc. »
- Participation in UCADR meetings: «The meetings were useful for the participants as a place of discussion with other members, a place to resolve problems, a place for the exchange of the latest information, etc. »
- Training by extension agents: « We benefited from their training and advice for the best way to manage the bank and to acquire the documents concerned. »

4) Literacy education (subject shared by two villages)

- Content of instructions from NGOs/Associations: « Their initiation to reading and writing regarding daily life and operations in different fields, was useful.
- Participation in UCADR meetings
« Participation in the meetings was useful for better management of CVGT, for the resolution of problems, for the acquisition of the latest information. »
- Instructions from extension agents: « This facilitated the comprehension of information regarding project activities and the comprehension of instructions for the quantitative improvement of work.

5) Support to increase women's income (activities shared by four villages)

- Content of instructions from NGOs/Associations: « We received the necessary instructions to improve the system of organization and the method to manufacture soap and soubala. »
- Participation in UCADR meetings: « Participation in meetings was useful to present activities, to resolve problems and finally, to gather the latest information. »
- Instructions from extension agents: « We were able to obtain advice on how winning contracts and operation activities. »

2) Study mission

The result of the output evaluation by the study mission for 2004 activities is given in Table 3.2.4. The notation method had three levels from 1 to 3, with level 3 as the most performing. This was applied for the evaluation of the study mission according to the monitoring operations indicated in Table 3.2.4.

Table 3.2.4 Output evaluation the study mission

Pilot projects	Support for the establishment and operation of CVGT	Agriculture		Livestock breeding	Forestry resources			Land conservation	Improvement of the standard of living				
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Forest resources management	Management of natural resources	Production of seedlings	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Income-generating activities for women	Repair of the roads	Development of water resources
Villages													
Vousnango	2.30	2.50		2.80				2.10					
Noungou	2.40	2.30		2.80	2.30					2.00			
Selbo	2.30		2.40		2.50	2.30*		2.60					
Diogora	2.30		2.50	2.50	2.20			2.50		2.20			
Sindri	2.30						2.30				2.20	2.10	2.70
Foulla		2.70					2.30				2.30		
Goudebo	2.10									2.10			P 2.20 F 2.50
Guissindiori				2.49			2.00	2.45		2.20			

Note 1 : The upper portion delineated by a bold line covers the first villages, and the lower portion the new villages and the new supplementary villages.

Note 2 : * signifies the management of natural resources in Selbo and in 12 neighboring villages; P signifies the management of a well with a big diameter, and F signifies the management of drilling (pump).

We considered surveys on the people (A) for the 2004 follow-up operations in the first villages selected and for 2004 operations in new villages selected (new villages and new supplementary villages). For the 2005 evaluation of the first selected villages, we used criteria such as the monitoring of projects by UCADR. Since the result is indicated in the summary monitoring tables, we excluded it from our evaluation.

Based on the evaluation of the mission in Table 3.2.4, we can summarize the following:

- 1) The evaluation is above average, with overall notes exceeding 2.00.
- 2) For the establishment and management of CVGT, the notes given are more than 2 in all the villages. This shows the start of operations for these activities. Sections which did not have a satisfactory evaluation result will be considered during the establishment of the action plan of each UCADR after the end of the study mission activities.
- 3) For activities generating profit, either directly (sheep fattening) or indirectly (improvement of cultivation during the rainy season, laying of stone lines, development of water resources indispensable to the people), the level of interest and the evaluation notes were also high.

3) Third party studies

(a) Objectives

1) To evaluate the effectiveness of operations, considering the opinion of third party consultants.

2) To evaluate the reinforcement of the capacity of administrators, extension agents and the people in operations.

3) To obtain useful advice from consultants with different perspectives and highly specialized knowledge based on their own experiences, thus assuring the responsibility of evaluation towards the public.

(b) Methods and objectives of the study

The two third party consultants conducted a statistical analysis of the survey results in the form of interviews with 167 persons concerned (38 UCADR members, 110 beneficiaries of activities such as the Ministry of agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources and their regional departments, 19 provincial directors in the fields of agriculture, livestock breeding and forestry). (See Table 3.2.5 and Table 3.2.6)

Table 3.2.5 Participants covered by the study

Regions	UCADR	Pilot projects	Participants concerned other than UCADR members (19 pers.)
	4 UCADR (Total members:38 pers.)	Execution of pilot projects in 12 villages (110 pers.)	
Middle North	Guibare UCADR, Bam province (9 pers.)	Vousnango (14 pers.) Sindri (12 pers.) Watinoma (4 pers.)	Interviews of MAHRH persons (2 pers.), MAHRH regional directors (2 pers.); provincial directors in the agricultural-forestry-pastoral sectors (15 pers.)
	Korsimoro UCADR, Sanmatenga province (9 pers.)	Noungou (16 pers.) Foulla (6 pers.) Bascaudre-Mossi (4 pers.)	
Sahel	Dori UCADR, Seno province (10 pers.)	Selbo (16 pers.) Goudebo (10 pers.) Thiounbonga (2 pers.)	
	Sebba UCADR, Yagha province (10 pers.)	Diogora (14 pers.) Guissindiori (8 pers.) Helga (4 pers.)	

Note: Villages where the pilot projects were newly conducted from 2005-2006 were not covered by the survey.

4) Items and analysis of the evaluation

Evaluation items indicated in Table 3.2.6 were examined by each UCADR. Evaluation was conducted in 2 parts; evaluation with figures and evaluation with comments. For the entire evaluation, we will classify the essential points of the analysis below. As a whole, the third party evaluation of our activities is relatively good.

- 1) The evaluation with figures consists of three levels of notes (3-very good, 2-average, 1- poor), with the statistical analysis of the notes per item; the best evaluation note was given to the Korsimoro UCADR (2.80), followed by Sebba (2.73), and finally, to Guibare and Dori (tied at 2.67). As a whole, the difference in notes is not significant. If Korsimoro had the best evaluation result, this is mainly due to the fact that three extension agents in this department were not reassigned and constantly participated in our five-year study activities from the beginning.
- 2) For the item on the drawing up of service contracts and the choice of service providers, the notes were not very high. These items require the provision of training and improvement of the situation.
- 3) Comments on surveys covered three subjects, such as the choice of projects. In these items, the questions covered regional resources and the existing systems. The evaluation notes showed that enough attention is given to this subject.

We will now summarize the comments of the third party consultants.

- 1) For projects which do not require big investments such as sheep fattening and vegetable cultivation, their continuity and autonomous development is assured. However, the building of infrastructures will require external support.
- 2) Women who participated in income-generating activities for women were all highly motivated. This led us to conclude that throughout their lives, they will

- be capable of playing an important role for the improvement of women's social condition.
- 3) The UCADR with the role of technically or politically supporting the implementation of operations are located in each department. Their activities are useful to facilitate operations in the villages and to assure support at the departmental and regional levels.
 - 4) To carry out operations, the UCADR system must be institutionalized through the present laws in Burkina Faso – laws on agrarian and agricultural land reform and reorganization, laws on communes, notification of the rural development policy through regionalization – to be included in the structure recommended by the government of the country. The ministry of territorial administration and decentralization has already given a written authorization to the prefects of each department regarding the existence of UCADR, and we expect efforts from the C/P organizations for the institutionalization of UCADR.
 - 5) For the implementation of operations, our study activities extend to several administrative levels – center, province, department, village -, by giving the Ministry of agriculture, hydraulics and fishing resources the role of a C/P organization. We noted that the system capable of promoting synthetic measures against the desertification of the country has already been installed. After having decided on a M/P, it is now time to move to the stage of project implementation, with reference to the content of this Program.

Table 3.2.6 External evaluation of UCADR for pilot projects

UCADR activities (*)	Aspects evaluated	Content of the evaluation by UCADR				Evaluation
		Guibare	Korsimoro	Dori	Sebba	
1) Selection of villages	Comprehension of major guidelines	3	3	3	3	Complete mastery
	Establishment of selection criteria for the selection process	3	3	2	3	Methods for selection
	Methods of selection	3	3	3	3	
2) PRA study	Comprehension of the situation based on the study of local resources	3	3	3	3	Good
	Application of methods to develop participation	3	3	3	3	Good
3) Selection of pilot projects	Consideration of local resources	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Method of discussions with the people	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	
4) Organization of CVGT	Consideration of existing organizations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Agreement at the national level
	Method of discussions with the people	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	
5) Formulation of the basic development plan	Priorities were established through which methods?	PRA	PRA	PRA	PRA	
	Method of discussions with the people	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	
6) Proposal of pilot projects, discussions,	Discussions with the people	3	3	3	3	Good
	Discussions with the study mission	3	3	3	3	Good

negotiations	Request for projects from other investors	2	3	2	2	
7) Service contract for pilot projects	Establishment of the terms of reference	2	2	2	2	Training required
	Selection of the service provider	2	2	2	2	Improvement required
8) Implementation of projects	Including their management	3	3	3	3	Good
9) Technical training	Technical capacities	3	3	3	3	Confirmation of progress in reinforcing capacities
	Actual use of manuals	2	2	2	2	
	Training capacity	3	3	3	3	
10) Monitoring – evaluation of projects		3	3	3	3	Good

(*) UCADR activities are part of one of the pilot projects, support for the establishment of operational CVGT, and correspond to all activities for each project: preparation, execution, technical training and monitoring.

(2) Outcome evaluation of the results of activities

1) Survey on the increased awareness of people

Survey with people (B) concerning 12 projects (a total of 24 villages concerned) was conducted on 413 persons; 408 survey files (98.8 %) were subsequently collected. The statistical result of these surveys are indicated in the appendix (enclosed document – 8). From the statistical results of this table, we selected some items which merit comments. We evaluated each item by giving one of the three notes; 1= good, 2= average, 3 = poor. The result of the statistical analysis is indicated in Table 3.2.7.

Table 3.2.7 Outcome evaluation with the survey on the development of awareness of the population

Pilot projects Villages Purpose of pilot projects	Support for the establishment of CVGT	Agriculture		Lives tock breeding	Forestry resources		Land conservation		Improvement of the standard of living				Average values
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Forest resources management	Operation of residents' nursery	Recovery of bare lands	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Repair of roads	Development of water resources	
Vousnango													
1) Effectiveness	2.83	2.86		2.56							2.64	3.00	2.78
2) Profitability	3.00	3.00		2.40							2.53	3.00	2.79
3) Impact	2.98	2.83		2.43							2.55	2.80	2.72
4) Pertinence	2.91	3.00		2.80							2.00	3.00	2.74
5) Perspective of autonomous development	2.46	2.25		2.53							2.20	2.33	2.35
6) Average	2.84	2.79		2.54							2.38	2.83	2.68
Noungou													
1) Effectiveness	2.95	2.83		2.96							2.88	3.00	2.92
2) Profitability	2.93	2.82		2.68							2.85	3.00	2.86
3) Impact	2.63	2.07		2.00							2.01	2.28	2.20
4) Pertinence	2.87	2.89		2.40							2.53	2.93	2.72
5) Perspective of autonomous development	2.59	2.30		2.33							1.89	3.00	2.42
6) Average	2.79	2.58		2.47							2.43	2.84	2.62
Selbo													
1) Effectiveness	2.95		2.93		2.97		2.88		3.00			2.87	2.93
2) Profitability	3.00		3.00		2.98		2.90		3.00			2.51	2.90
3) Impact	2.79		2.98		2.93		2.64		3.00			2.80	2.86
4) Pertinence	2.84		2.55		2.52		2.94		1.70			2.75	2.55
5) Perspective of autonomous development	2.86		2.97		2.98		2.45		2.98			2.72	2.83
6) Average	2.89		2.89		2.88		2.76		2.74			2.73	2.81
Diogora													
1) Effectiveness	2.84		2.47	2.78	2.31	1.75		2.42		2.96		2.94	2.56
2) Profitability	2.47		2.45	2.48	2.09	1.88		2.17		2.74		2.87	2.40
3) Impact	2.58		2.33	2.55	2.31	1.88		2.30		2.87		2.24	2.38
4) Pertinence	2.87		2.50	2.56	1.51	2.35		2.26		2.78		2.68	2.44
5) Perspective of	2.62		2.25	2.38	2.43	2.04		2.23		2.87		2.30	2.39

autonomous development													
6) Average	2.68		2.40	2.54	2.13	1.98		2.28		2.84		2.61	2.43
Overall average													
1) Effectiveness	2.89	2.85	2.70	2.77	2.64	1.75	2.88	2.42	3.00	2.96	2.76	2.95	2.71
2) Profitability	2.85	2.91	2.73	2.52	2.54	1.88	2.90	2.17	3.00	2.74	2.69	2.85	2.65
3) Impact	2.75	2.45	2.66	2.32	2.62	1.88	2.64	2.30	3.00	2.87	2.28	2.53	2.53
4) Pertinence	2.87	2.95	2.52	2.59	2.02	2.35	2.94	2.26	1.70	2.78	2.27	2.84	2.50
5) Perspective of autonomous development	2.63	2.28	2.61	2.41	2.71	2.04	2.45	2.23	2.98	2.87	2.05	2.59	2.49
6) Average	2.80	2.69	2.64	2.52	2.51	1.98	2.76	2.28	2.74	2.84	2.41	2.75	2.58

The essential points revealed by the evaluation of the results of operations through the survey on the awareness raising of people are as follows:

- 1) The evaluation of 5 subjects regarding the general projects is good (average of 2.41), except the management of the seedbeds.
- 2) Among the four villages benefiting from the projects, the Selbo village obtained the best note, while the Diogora village got the worst notes. This poor evaluation result is due to the program for the production of seedlings under the management of seedbeds by the people. This program did not get sufficient benefits.
At present, the environmental sub-committee is trying to resolve this problem, in compliance with the regulations and through training activities for the people.
- 3) According to the evaluation per project of five items, the average notes given to the support for the establishment of CVGT and the improvement of agricultural production during the rainy season, are higher at 2.89. the lowest note is 1.98, given to Diogora for the management of seedbeds by the people (Explanation in the preceding number).
- 4) Among all the evaluations of projects, the evaluation concerning support for the establishment of CVGT is relatively high, particularly for Selbo which had 2.89. Diogora had the lowest note of 2.68 (or 89 over 100). Its evaluation on effectiveness (use of the PRA method, reinforcement of the capacity of the sub-committee members of each CVGT) is far from good.
- 5) At the end of our study activities, the evaluation notes for five items will certainly go down. To maintain or improve these evaluation notes, particularly those concerning the development of autonomy, the continuous support of UCADR is indispensable.

2) Study mission

The main interest for the evaluation by the study mission covers « The management and continuity of operations by the inhabitants ». Our evaluation method through

notation is explained below, with the evaluation result indicated in Table 3.2.8.

1) The method for the evaluation notes includes six levels (0.5/ 1/ 1.5/ 2/ 2.5/ 3), with 3 as the highest note. Furthermore, we selected the proportional notation system for the status of members, as explained in the following item.

- « 3 » = satisfactory level (3.0 = good, 2.5 = relatively good)
- « 2 » = average level (2.0 = average, 1.5 = below average)
- « 1 » = unsatisfactory level (1.0 = poor, 0.5 = worse)

2) The following will give evaluation notes: Director, Deputy Director, members concerned. Based on activity reports and collective information, they will also give a note per item. The notes of the Director are multiplied by 1.5, those of the Deputy Director by 1.0, and finally, notes from the members concerned are multiplied by 2.0. The final result is calculated by dividing the total points for notes by 4.5.

Table 3.2.8 Outcome evaluation by the study mission

Pilot projects Villages	Support for the establishment of CVGT	Agriculture		Lives tock breed- ing	Forestry resources		Land conserva- tion		Improvement of the standard of living			Average values	
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Forest resources management	Operation of residents' nursery	Recovery of bare lands	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Repair of roads		Development of water resources
Vousnango													
1) Head of mission	3.00	2.25		3.75							3.75	3.00	3.15
2) Deputy head	2.50	3.00		3.00							2.50	2.50	2.70
3) Person in charge	3.00	5.00		5.00							5.00	5.00	4.60
4) Average	1.89	2.28		2.61							2.50	2.33	2.32
Noungou													
1) Head of mission	3.75	3.00		3.75							3.00	3.00	3.30
2) Deputy head	2.50	3.00		3.00							2.50	2.50	2.70
3) Person in charge	4.00	4.00		5.00							5.00	5.00	4.60
4) Average	2.28	2.22		2.61							2.33	2.33	2.35
Selbo													

1) Head of mission	3.00		3.75		3.75		3.00		2.25			3.75	3.25
2) Deputy head	2.50		3.00		3.00		2.50		2.50			2.50	2.67
3) Person in charge	3.00		5.00		5.00		5.00		3.00			5.00	4.33
4) Average	1.89		2.61		2.61		2.33		1.72			2.50	2.28
Diogora													
1) Head of mission	3.75		3.75	3.75	3.00	3.00		3.75		4.50		3.00	3.56
2) Deputy head	2.50		3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50		3.00		3.00		2.50	2.81
3) Person in charge	3.00		5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00		5.00		5.00		4.00	4.50
4) Average	2.05		2.61	2.61	2.44	2.11		2.61		2.78		2.11	2.42
Overall average (*)													
1) Head of mission	3.38	2.63	3.75	3.75	3.38	3.00	3.00	3.75	2.25	4.50	3.38	3.19	3.32
2) Deputy head	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.72
3) Person in charge	3.25	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.51
4) Average	2.03	2.25	2.61	2.61	2.53	2.11	2.33	2.61	1.72	2.78	2.42	2.32	2.34

(*) The overall averages in the last column do not give the same values if added horizontally and vertically.

The summary of the analysis of evaluation results is indicated below.

1) The average overall evaluation note is 2.34, which is a very good evaluation note. This means that « The management and continuity of operations by the people » are effective.
2) Among the four villages benefiting from the projects, the Diogora village obtained the best note (2.42), followed by Nougou (2.35), Vounango (2.32), Selbo (2.28). The average notes of these villages are not very different (the difference is less than 5 points / 100), and the evaluation of these four villages is practically the same as a whole.
3) The most evaluated activities are operations carried out in Diogora; for literacy (2.78), the installation of stone lines (2.61), the sheep fattening (2.61, two other villages have the same note), the improvement rainy season growth ((2.61), another village has the same note).
4) The least evaluated projects with a note above 2.00 are: the cereal bank in Selbo (the lowest note of 1.72), support for the establishment of CVGT (1.89 in two villages). For the cereal bank, the major problems were due to mismanagement: lack of knowledge regarding the contribution of cereals, the absence of a cereal distribution program, and the absence of women in the management committee of the cereal bank, etc. Poor notes were given to the support for the establishment of CVGT, due to

accounting problem and the lack of instructions to the villagers of Vousnango and Selbo. This was due to the very selfish attitude of the CVGT Chairman.

To resolve these problems, UCADR followed up the operations, particularly regarding compliance with regulations and management.

- 5) The evaluation note for the management of seedbeds by the Diogora inhabitants is poor (2.11). This is because the villagers do not have the water required to raise seedlings due to the technical breakdown of their wells. This resulted in mediocre production and profits from raising seedlings. At present, the environmental sub-committee, based on instructions given by UCADR, took charge of resolving the problem by applying measures in compliance with regulations and training activities for the people.

3.2.3. Evaluation of NGOs /Associations

- (1) Evaluation by the study mission

- 1) Evaluation method

The study mission gave evaluation notes to NGOs / Associations who participated in the 2004 operations. We divided our evaluation into two parts – evaluation of operations and evaluation of operational results. We gave evaluation notes according to the indicators given in Table 3.2.9.

Table 3.2.9 Evaluation of indicators for NGOs and associations

(Evaluation of the process)

Items	Giving of points	Description
1) Preparation of the offer	3 points 2 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offer was drawn up in accordance with the terms of reference presented by UCADR. • The offer more or less complies with the terms of reference. • Comprehension of the terms of reference is insufficient and there are many errors.
2) Establishment of the program of activities	3 2 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pertinent plan of activities is drawn up in accordance with the terms of reference • The plan of activities mainly complies with the terms of reference, but does not conform in some parts. • The plan of activities does not respect the terms of reference.
3) Results of activities (Results with respect to the plan)	3 2 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities were carried out in compliance with the plan of activities. • A part does not respect the plan of activities. • The activities do not respect the plan. (Delay in work, etc.)

4) Means of collaborating with UCADR activities	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities were conducted through sufficient communications with the UCADR members concerned (extension agents, staff) and by collaborating with them. In UCADR meetings, they acted as UCADR members. Synergy was not sufficient and sometimes there was lack of communication with the agents. Furthermore, the NGO/association did not consider itself as a UCADR member. There was no synergy and only their status as a service provider was important.
	2	
	1	
5) Drawing up of reports (monthly, intermediate)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports were presented according to the plan and the content was pertinent Reports presented are pertinent as a whole but are not suitable in parts. Reports were not presented according to the plan and the content was not suitable either.
	2	
	1	
6) Final report	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final report was well written according to the content of the terms of reference. A part was inadequate but as a whole, the content complies with the terms of reference. Some descriptions do not comply with the terms of reference and this is not a correct report.
	2	
	1	
Sub-total (I)		

(Evaluation of effects)

Items	Giving of points	Description
7) Situation of villagers' activities	3 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people who received support continuously conducted the activities. The people who received support continued activities as a whole Activities of people who did not receive support have stagnated.
	2	
	1	
Sub-total (II)		
TOTAL I+II		

2) Results of the evaluation

During activities in phase 2, we asked for the use of Associations in order to reduce the implementation costs, but we questioned why the performance of operations was reduced. In spite of this however, the evaluation results indicated in Table 3.2.10 show the effectiveness of using the Associations. In this table, if we compare the NGO notes with those of the associations, there is no big difference. Some associations even had a better evaluation as compared to the NGOs who conducted operations in the same field.

Furthermore, we noticed that there was one Association and one NGO who each had poor notes. There are organizations – as these associations which had activities only in the Guibare department – who did not have technicians with enough experience or the necessary tools for drawing up documents and communications. Their poor notes are self-explanatory including much of their effectiveness level in office work,

which did not correspond to the expectations of the mission. This is mainly due to the fact that four evaluation notes out of 6 covered subjects directly related to office work. One of the Sahel NGOs began to participate in our operations since 2004, but it did not have enough experienced personnel to conduct operations. It sent replacements belonging to other organizations by turns to the UCADR meetings. This explains why this NGO was not able to attain the level required by the mission and by UCADR in some subjects or fields.

Table 3.2.10 Evaluation of NGOs and associations by the study mission

Field		Support for the organization of CVGT					Managem ent Resources	Agriculture			Livestock breeding			Forestry resources				
Name of project		Support for the organizati on of CVGT		Support for the organization and operation of CVGT			GRN*	Vegetable cultivation	Improvem ent rainy season growth		Sheep fattening			Forest resources management				
Name of village		Sindri	Goude- bo	Vous- nango	Noun- gou	Selbo	Diogora	Selbo	Foulla	Selbo	Diogora	Vous- nango	Noun- gou	Diogora	Guissin - diori	Noun- gou	Sebo	Diogora
Name of service provider		PER	ADRA	PER	AADS	CRUS	UFC	A2N	AVAD	ADRA	ADRA	PER	Andal & Pinal	CRUS	AGED	ADI/WS	A2N	AGED
NGO or Association		N	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	N	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	N
Evalu ation of the process	(1) Drawing up of the offer	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2
	(2) Drawing up of the program of activities	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
	(3) Results of activities (with respect to the program)	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1
	(4) Synergy in UCADR activities	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
	(5) Drawing up of monthly, intermediate reports	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
	(6) Final report	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
Evalu ation of effects	Situation of activities of the population	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
TOTAL		20	19	18	18	17	19	17	20	18	18	18	18	20	17	15	19	13

(*) GRN: Management of natural resources

Field		Forestry resources		Land conservation			Improvement of the standard of living									
Name of project		Training in the production of seedlings		Installation of stone lines			Cereal banks	Literacy education		Repair of roads	Development of water resources		Support for women's income-generating activities			
Name of village		Sindri	Guissin-diori	Selbo	Diogora	Guissin-diori	Vous-nango	Diogora	Guissin-diori	Sindri	Sindri	Goudebo	Noun-gou	Foulla	Sindri	Goudebo
Name of service provider		AJPEE	AGED	AGED	AGED	AGED	ADRK	Pinal Yagha	Pinal Yagha	BERT	ETC	A2N	AADS	UFED	APFEG	A2N
NGO or Association		N	N	N	N	N	N	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A
Evaluation of the process	(1) Drawing up of the offer	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3
	(2) Drawing up of the program of activities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
	(3) Results of activities (with respect to the program)	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
	(4) Synergy in UCADR activities	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3
	(5) Drawing up of monthly, intermediate reports	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
	(6) Final report	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Evaluation of effects	Situation of activities of the population	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
			13	19	19	18	18	16	16	17	17	19	18	17	9	17

Remark: A: Association; N: NGO; C: construction company

(2) Evaluation by UCADR

1) Purpose of evaluation by UCADR

Outside the evaluation of NGOs / Associations by the study mission, we conducted the evaluation through the UCADR. As indicated below, our purpose was to examine their evaluation method and the pertinence of using the evaluation results.

The observational viewpoint of the study mission regarding the UCADR evaluation of NGOs / Associations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What perspective or what are the criteria of each UCADR evaluation ? • What method was selected to evaluate and gather or classify information? • Is there coherence and logic in their method? • Are the evaluation results used during the following operations?

For this purpose, we asked each UCADR to present us with their own evaluation results, without indicating the evaluation formula or method.

2) Evaluation method by UCADR

The evaluation method proposed by UCADR significantly differs according to each UCADR. Table 3.2.11 shows the methods proposed by each UCADR.

For evaluation methods, the four UCADR were divided into two parts: the Guibare and Korsimoro UCADR selected the same methods for all organizations, while the Dori and Sebba UCADR changed the methods according to the activities and organizations. These two UCADR followed the evaluation methods proposed in our survey conducted several months before, for their project activities.

Table 3.2.11 Comparative table for the evaluation of NGOs and associations with UCADR

	Guibare	Korsimoro	Dori	Sebba
Consistency of evaluation items	Yes	Yes	No(Different items according to the organizations and projects)	No(Different items according to organizations)
Number of items	12	28	2~8	2~19
Consideration or not of the evaluation of people (CVGT, etc.)	Yes(method not mentioned), no mention of the evaluation by other UCADR members (agents)	Yes (preparation of separate evaluation items for the people)	Yes(method not mentioned)	Yes Items identical to those of the agents)
Main evaluation items	Situation of activities (training, demonstrations, supply of equipment, period for activities, help for the establishment of rules) « Do you want to use the same organization? »	Situation of activities (training, demonstrations, monitoring, preparations, manuals, supply of equipment), situation of participation in UCADR, the means of	Items for the evaluation of activities (situation of constructions, trainers in charge of training, etc.)	Situation of activities (crosschecking of points in the evaluation of projects). Number of times, days when the activities were conducted, supply of equipment, collection of

		establishing contact with the population, the UCADR, extension agents and the supply of information		contributions from villagers) and participation in UCADR
Notation of results for each organization	In 2 stages	In 2 or 3 stages according to the items, with details	Notation in % with details	In 3 stages
Evaluation of organizations who received low notes in the study mission evaluation	Aside from items regarding equipment, the evaluation of all other points is high with the mention «good».	Not applicable	Not applicable	Also low evaluation notes (but for other projects)

The Korsimoro UCADR conducted the most comprehensive evaluation. To carry out its evaluation, this UCADR prepared a questionnaire (See enclosed Appendix-6). The viewpoints adopted in this questionnaire often comply with the viewpoints of the mission and subjects treated cover all the activities. Furthermore, before proceeding with the evaluation, this UCADR distributed survey files to each NGO and each association. It used the results of the survey as basic elements to make its evaluation. In order to fill up the evaluation file, 3 extension agents met to examine the pertinence of each observation, based on their own perspective.

Furthermore, the Sebba UCADR evaluation is also poor for the two associations who had very poor general evaluation notes from the study mission, even if there was a difference in the evaluation perspective according to the operation. The Guibare UCADR, outside the item on equipment and materials, gave high evaluation notes to the two associations in question as compared to other organizations. However, the study mission was assigned to redirect it based on the evaluation method. In addition, the ZAT Head also gave instructions to other UCADR members. The result of these measures as indicated in item (3), is subsequently reflected in the choice of organizations.

3) Use of evaluation results by UCADR

The study mission observed how the UCADR use the evaluation results for operations. In this respect, there is a difference in the attitude of each UCADR. Some UCADR consider the evaluation results for the actual management of the UCADR. For example, the Guibare UCADR did not give poor evaluation notes for a certain association, but following instructions of the study mission on the ZAT Head,

it reviewed its evaluation. Consequently, it decided to exclude this association from the list of organizations recommended for pilot projects in 2005.