

**ANNEXE DOCUMENT 2 Documents on the Approval of the Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADRs)**

**2.1 Documents addressed to the Governor by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (Example of the region of Sahel)**

**2.2 Documents addressed to the Study Team by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation**

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MINISTÈRE  
DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE  
ET DE LA DÉCENTRALISATION

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Direction des Etudes  
et de la Planification

N°2005\_\_\_\_\_/MATD/SG/DEP



BURKINA FASO  
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 15 NOV. 2005

**Le Secrétaire Général**

A

Monsieur le Gouverneur de la  
Région du Sahel

**Objet :** Reconnaissance des Unités de Coordinations  
Des Actions de Développement Rural (UCADR)

L'Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internationale (JICA) a mis en place des Unités de Coordination des Actions de Développement Rural (UCADR) dans les départements de leur zone d'intervention pendant la phase préparatoire de leur projet. En vue de permettre le plein fonctionnement dudit projet, il est impératif que ces structures intervenant dans le domaine d'appui au monde rural puissent avoir une reconnaissance officielle de la part des autorités provinciales.

Aussi je vous invite à instruire les Hauts Commissaires de votre région à prendre les arrêtés portant création, composition et organisation des UCADR.

**P.J. :** - Manuel d'opération du projet  
- Composition type des UCADR

**Kalfara SERE**  
Administrateur Civil

MINISTÈRE  
DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE  
ET DE LA DÉCENTRALISATION

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DES ETUDES  
ET DE LA PLANIFICATION

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N° 2005 \_\_\_\_ MATD/SG/DEP



BURKINA FASO  
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 15 NOV. 2005

Le Secrétaire Général

Au

Chef de mission de l'Etude du système de  
promotion de la lutte contre la dégradation  
des sols au Burkina Faso

- OUAGADOUGOU -

**Objet :** Positionnement des Unités  
de Coordination des Actions  
de Développement Rural (UCADR)  
dans le plan d'action pour le  
renforcement des communes.

Monsieur le chef de mission de l'étude JICA,

Le Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation est rentré dans une phase active de son processus de décentralisation à travers la communalisation intégrale. En effet, 302 communes rurales verront le jour à l'issue des élections municipales de février 2006.

En vue de l'accompagnement du processus, le ministère marque son accord de principe quant à la prise en compte des Unités de Coordination des Actions de Développement Rural (UCADR) dans notre plan d'action pour le renforcement des capacités des nouvelles communes rurales.

Pour atteindre cet objectif, les UCADR seront intégrées dans les cadres de coordination et d'appui technique au niveau des communes rurales et à ce titre ces unités devront participer à l'élaboration et à l'animation des plans de développement communaux.

Tout en espérant que les UCADR contribueront au renforcement des capacités des collectivités territoriales, je tiens à vous rassurer de notre parfaite collaboration.

**Kalfara SERE**  
Le Secrétaire  
Général

## 2.3 Documents on the Approval of the Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADRs) (Example of the Province of Yagha)

MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION  
TERRITORIALE ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION

BURKINA FASO  
Unité- Progrès- Justice

REGION DU SAHEL

PROVINCE DU YAGHA

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DE SEBBA

ARRETE N°2005-066/MATD/RSHL/PYGH HC/SBB  
PORTANT CREATION, COMPOSITION ET ATTRIBUTIONS  
D'UNE UNITE DE COORDINATION DES ACTIVITES DE  
DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (UCADR)

### LE HAUT-COMMISSAIRE

- ↳ Vu la constitution ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°2002-204/PRES du 06 juin 2002, portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°2005-464/PRES/PM/ du 05 septembre 2005, portant remaniement du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso ;
- ↳ Vu l'ordonnance N°84-055/CNR/PRES du 15 août 1984, portant découpage du territoire National en trente (30) provinces et deux cent cinquante (250) départements et son additif N°085-046/CNR/PRES du 29 août 1985, portant création de cinquante (50) départements ;
- ↳ Vu la loi N°09/96/ADP du 24 avril 1996, portant création et dénomination de quinze (15) Provinces ;
- ↳ Vu la loi N°10/96/ADP du 24 avril 1996, portant modification de limites de Provinces ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°96-152/PRES/PM/MATS du 17 mai 1996, portant création de Vingt deux (22) Départements ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°2002-484/PRES/PM/MATD du 08 novembre 2002, portant Organisation du Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°2004-562/PRES/PM/MATD du 14 décembre 2004, portant nomination de Hauts-Commissaires de Provinces ;
- ↳ Vu le Décret N°2005-045/PRES/PM/MATD du 03 février 2005, portant attributions du Gouverneur de Région, du Haut-Commissaire de Province, du Préfet de Département ;

## A R R E T E

### CHAPITRE I : CREATION

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>** : Il est mis en place dans le Département de Sebba une Unité de Coordination des Activités de Développement Rural en abrégé UCADR.

### CHAPITRE II : COMPOSITION

**Article 02** : l'Unité de Coordination des Activités de Développement Rural de Sebba se compose ainsi qu'il suit :

**PRESIDENT** : le Préfet du Département de Sebba

**SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF** : le chef de la Zone d'Appui Technique de Sebba

**CONSEILLERS TECHNIQUES** :- le Directeur Provincial de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques (DPAHRH) du Yagha ;  
- le chef de Section Appui Conseil au Monde Rural (SAC/MR) de la Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques du Sahel.

### MEMBRES :

- le Chef de l'Unité d'Appui Technique de Sebba ;
- le Chef de la Zone d'Appui Technique d'Elevage (ZATE) de Sebba ;
- le Chef du Service Départemental de l'Environnement et du Cadre de vie (SDECV) de Sebba ;
- 02 membres des CVGT des villages abritant des réalisations ;
- Les ONG/ Associations chargées de la réalisation des activités dans les villages.

### CHAPITRE III : ATTRIBUTIONS


**Article 03** : l'UCADR a pour mission d'apporter un soutien technique aux collectivités territoriales ainsi qu'aux organisations villageoises pour la mise en œuvre des actions de développement rural.

**Article 04** : Le présent arrêté qui prend effet à partir de sa date de signature sera enregistré et publié partout où besoin sera.

**Ampliations :**

- GVN/SAHEL
- PREFECTURE/SBB
- D.R.A.H.R.H
- D.P.A.H.R.H
- SERVICES CONCERNES
- JICA
- INTERESSES
- CHRONO/ARCHIVES

07 JUIN 2005  
Sebba, le .....



**Moumouni TRAORE**  
*Professeur Certifié*

**ANNEX DOCUMENT N° 3 Project Design Matrix No. 4 (End of the second year of our Phase-2 Study)**

**Project Name:** Study on the System to Alleviate the Land Degradation, Second Phase Period: July 2004 to December 2005

**Target Area :** 7 provinces in the regions concerned by the Study (23 villages in the regions of Centre Nord and Sahel) populations)

**Target Groups :** Agents of the state services, extension agents in agriculture, stock-raising, and forestry (direct beneficiaries) (Final beneficiaries: Elaborated in: December 2005)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions		
<p><b>Overall Goal :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government of Burkina elaborates an action programmed based on the M/P, and the measures to alleviate land degradation are promoted in an autonomous way.</li> <li>The development of the system to alleviate land degradation is promoted by the Government of Burkina Faso based on the Master Programme.</li> <li>The villagers' livelihood improves owing to the promotion of measures to alleviate land degradation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of villages in the Study Area involved in projects to combat soil degradation reaches 351 by 2037.</li> <li>Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADR) are set up in 54 départements in the 7 provinces, and above mentioned projects are executed.</li> <li>Incomes from agriculture of the villagers involved in the projects to combat soil degradation increase sustainably of 20% by 2005.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documents on the management of project execution</li> <li>Documents on the management of project execution</li> <li>Various reports, governmental statistics</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The economic situation does not deteriorate.</li> <li>The national policy pertaining to the combat of soil degradation does not reverse.</li> <li>The budget for the combat of soil degradation is guaranteed (no cuts).</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Purpose of the Study :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of an integrated and sustainable promotion system to combat soil degradation, that enables to combat desertification due to the degradation of soils.</li> </ol>	<p>The Draft M/ P is revised and proposed. The continuation of Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADR) is ensured. The M/ P is acknowledged by the Government of Burkina Faso.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various reports, state plans and programmes, minutes of meetings of the steering committees, etc.</li> <li>Ditto</li> <li>Ditto</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationships with the ministries concerned do not change.</li> <li>Natural conditions do not alter suddenly.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a system to support rural development</li> <li>The capabilities to execute the measures to combat land degradation of the agents of governmental services, NGOs, and populations who participated to the Study are reinforced.</li> <li>Supporting tools effective for the measures to combat land degradation such as operation manuals, etc., are arranged.</li> <li>The real effectiveness of actions to combat land degradation are verified in the 17 villages</li> <li>The effects of the projects to combat soil degradation will be verified in the 6 villages.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-1 UCADR are set up in 4 departments.</li> <li>1-2 ① The UCADR composed of the managing staff of state services, representatives of NGOs and CVGTs are carrying out a set of activities autonomously. ② The managing capacities of the different villages by the UCADR improve.</li> <li>2-1 80% of the overall 25 persons in the 4 provinces (10 managing staff of services et 15 extension agents in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry) are trained in the executing and managing of projects.</li> <li>2-2 The technical exchange meetings with the research institutes are held every year.</li> <li>2-3 The persons in charge in the CVGT who carry out activities independently are trained at 80%.</li> <li>3-1 The provisory version is used in the 4 UCADRs.</li> <li>3-2 A revised version of the operating manual is elaborated.</li> <li>3-3 The revised versions of technical aids are elaborated</li> <li>4-1 The payments settled for the pilot works are kept.</li> <li>4-2 The 100% of the financial contributions obtained are used for the subsequent actions.</li> <li>4-3 In the 17 villages concerned by the pilot projects, the works executed are still going on at 80 %.</li> <li>5-1 The 6 villages concerned by the verification of effects will be able to elaborate a plan proposal for each village.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Common to all items :</u> Monitoring and writing of reports by the Study Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-1 External evaluation</li> <li>1-2 Activity reports of members of UCADRs, minutes of meetings</li> <li>2-1 Activity reports and surveys</li> <li>2-2 Surveys</li> <li>2-3 Surveys</li> <li>3-1 Surveys</li> <li>3-2 Operation Manuals</li> <li>3-3 Technical aids</li> <li>4-1 External evaluation, surveys</li> <li>4-2 External evaluation, surveys</li> <li>4-3 External evaluation, surveys</li> <li>5-1 Activity reports and surveys</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decentralisation policies, etc. do not reverse.</li> <li>The number of extension agents are not reduced.</li> <li>The agents of state services and the extension agents are not frequently transferred, and the transmission of informations between agents is carried out without omission.</li> <li>In case of shifting of agents, the handover of matters between the previous agent and the new one is promptly done.</li> <li>Similar methods of other donors are acknowledged.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building of the system             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized Workshops for the promotion of synergy</li> <li>Organized the Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADR)</li> <li>Organized the meetings of UCADR</li> <li>Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of pilot projects</li> </ol> </li> <li>Capability reinforcement programme             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized the technical exchange meetings</li> <li>Carry out training courses on participatory-type development tools</li> </ol> </li> <li>Building of support tools             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Test the provisory versions of operation manuals, technical aids (guidance materials, technical extension teaching aids )</li> <li>Elaborate the application version of operation manual and technical aids</li> </ol> </li> <li>Pilot Projects             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pursuing of pilot projects in the villages of Vounango, Nougou, Selbo, and Diogora in 4 of the 7 provinces concerned by the Study (1 village by province)</li> <li>Selection de 13 new villages for each UCADR in the Sahel and the Centre Nord, and execution of pilot projects</li> <li>Execution of monitoring and evaluation of the pilot projects</li> </ol> </li> <li>Verification of effects             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Among the 7 provinces concerned by the study, indirect effects will be verified in 6 villages located in the 3 remaining provinces (2 villages by province)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Inputs</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>[Study Team]</p> <p>Personnel :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JICA Study team</li> </ul> <p>Matérials :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poursuing of the utilization of materials of the first phase of the study</li> </ul> <p>Budget :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holding fees of UCADR, workshops, technical exchange meetings, training courses, etc.</li> <li>Appeal to NGOs, associations and technical individuals</li> <li>Provision fees of materials and equipment</li> <li>Monitoring fees</li> <li>Surveying fees</li> <li>Fees for the elaboration of operation manuals and extension documents</li> <li>Costs of pilot projects</li> <li>Fees for the visit of advanced sites</li> <li>Fees for the verification works of the effects</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>[Burkina Faso]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State services :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the steering committees of the civil servants, etc.</li> <li>Participation des cadres des services étatiques aux niveaux régional et provincial. aux activités de l'étude</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extension agents etc. :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the UCADR of agents in charge of extension in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry at the department level, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CVGTs :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of villagers to the CVGTs</li> <li>Provision of labor (participation to pilot projects)</li> <li>Coverage of a part of fees for equipment, improvement works and training courses</li> <li>Participation of the representatives to the UCADR</li> <li>Supplying of land, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>[Study Team]</p> <p>Personnel :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JICA Study team</li> </ul> <p>Matérials :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poursuing of the utilization of materials of the first phase of the study</li> </ul> <p>Budget :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holding fees of UCADR, workshops, technical exchange meetings, training courses, etc.</li> <li>Appeal to NGOs, associations and technical individuals</li> <li>Provision fees of materials and equipment</li> <li>Monitoring fees</li> <li>Surveying fees</li> <li>Fees for the elaboration of operation manuals and extension documents</li> <li>Costs of pilot projects</li> <li>Fees for the visit of advanced sites</li> <li>Fees for the verification works of the effects</li> </ul>	<p>[Burkina Faso]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State services :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the steering committees of the civil servants, etc.</li> <li>Participation des cadres des services étatiques aux niveaux régional et provincial. aux activités de l'étude</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extension agents etc. :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the UCADR of agents in charge of extension in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry at the department level, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CVGTs :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of villagers to the CVGTs</li> <li>Provision of labor (participation to pilot projects)</li> <li>Coverage of a part of fees for equipment, improvement works and training courses</li> <li>Participation of the representatives to the UCADR</li> <li>Supplying of land, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>There are no conflicts arising between neighboring villages...</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state services, extension agents, technicians of the NGOs and others, the members of the CVGTs understand the content of the master programme (building of the support system to promote the measures to combat land degradation with the populations playing a central role).</li> </ul>
<p>[Study Team]</p> <p>Personnel :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JICA Study team</li> </ul> <p>Matérials :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poursuing of the utilization of materials of the first phase of the study</li> </ul> <p>Budget :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holding fees of UCADR, workshops, technical exchange meetings, training courses, etc.</li> <li>Appeal to NGOs, associations and technical individuals</li> <li>Provision fees of materials and equipment</li> <li>Monitoring fees</li> <li>Surveying fees</li> <li>Fees for the elaboration of operation manuals and extension documents</li> <li>Costs of pilot projects</li> <li>Fees for the visit of advanced sites</li> <li>Fees for the verification works of the effects</li> </ul>	<p>[Burkina Faso]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State services :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the steering committees of the civil servants, etc.</li> <li>Participation des cadres des services étatiques aux niveaux régional et provincial. aux activités de l'étude</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extension agents etc. :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the UCADR of agents in charge of extension in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry at the department level, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CVGTs :                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of villagers to the CVGTs</li> <li>Provision of labor (participation to pilot projects)</li> <li>Coverage of a part of fees for equipment, improvement works and training courses</li> <li>Participation of the representatives to the UCADR</li> <li>Supplying of land, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

## ANNEX DOCUMENT No. 4: Documents on the Verification Study

### 4.1 Summary of the monitoring of the verification study

#### 4.1.1 Workshops for the promotion of collaboration

Items		Description					
Objectives		The workshop are positioned as steering committees at the regional level, where exchange of opinion are going on in view to make the draft master program match with the framework of decentralisation policies. Information on the progress of the study as well as the problems met are also provided, and exchanges as well as coordinating are carried out to solve these problems. Moreover, considering a future development of actions using the system proposed in the master program, the mater program is largely diffused during these workshops.					
Context		We can foresee that in the course of decentralisation (transfer of skills from the centre to the regions), the governors of regions and the regional directions will play a more central role in promoting the rural development actions. It is advisable that the master program proposed by the Study Team be conceived to a larger extent in order to be applicable in other provinces and that the methods of the master program be really diffused in other provinces.					
Points to be verified		To verify the effectiveness of the system building plan, capacity building plan of the state services, and development of supporting tools proposed in the draft master program, in terms of building of a system enabling to combat land degradation.					
Content of tasks; establishment of plans	Objectifs to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The officials of regional services of agriculture, stock-raising and environment and the NGOs work together synergically to promote the measure to combat land degradation.</li> <li>- They share together informations and problems met in the measures to combat land degradation at the regional level.</li> </ul>					
	Indicators considered	The workshop are regularly held. The orientations of the combat against land degradation are synthetised at the regional level and transmitted to the steering committee at the national level.					
	Fees	The study team pays daily allowances to the participants.					
	Methods	the workshops are held by the regional direction, which send the order of the day and proceeds to the summation.					
	Human Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study team : members of the study team concerned</li> <li>- The Burkinabè counterpart: Regional and Provincial Directions covering the villages targeted by the pilot projects, extension officers , Provincial Directors of Agriculture in the other provinces of the area, concerned NGOs (participation of prefects from the second workshop).</li> </ul>					
Expected Results		<p>(First Phase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① To adapt the draft of the master program to the regional-level offices of the related ministries.</li> <li>② To promote smoothly the verification study .</li> <li>③ Feedback to the draft M/P, taking the local situation of administration into account.</li> </ul> <p>(Second Phase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①~③ Same as the First Phase</li> <li>④ To ensure the coordination with the political framework such as decentralization.</li> </ul>					
	First Phase	N° of order	Date	Participation		Main theme	
				Centre-Nord	Sahel	Centre-Nord	Sahel
		1	August 2002	5 6	5 5	Problem analysis of Nougou Problem analysis of Vousnango	Problem analysis of Selbo Problem analysis of Diogora
		2	Sep. - Oct. 2002	11	14	Analysis of issues in the extension system Analysis of issues related to extension officers	
		3	Oct. 2002	17	19	Distribution of roles of the stakeholders	

		4	Feb. 2003	18(95%)	18	Report on the second study in Burkina Faso Orientation in the execution of the third study in Burkina Faso	
		5	June 2003	18(95%)	18(95%)	Overall program of the third study in Burkina Faso Plan of pilot projects in each village, activities of UCADRs	
		6	Jan. 2004	17(85%)	20 (95%)	Roles and coordination carried out by the members of UCADRs Problem analysis of UCADRs Orientation of the study for the next phase	
	Results of activities	Second Phase	N° of order	Date	Centre-Nord	Sahel	Major topics
			1	August 2004	15 (83%)	19 (95%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explanation of the draft of the Master Program</li> <li>• Orientation of the execution of the second phase study, contents of the study and execution methods, explanation of the work program of the first-year study (Execution of the pilot projects with UCADRs playing the main role) (Selection of new villages in the pilot projects)</li> </ul>
			2	Jan. 2005	18 (90%)	21(95%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of the second phase study</li> <li>• Problems met during the second phase study, and points to be taken into consideration in the future (Management of pilot projects in several villages by the UCADRs) (Institutional definition of the UCADRs) (Contribution to the combat against desertification based in scientific data)</li> </ul>
Benefits observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first phase stressed out the need of the analysis method of the problems in rural development, and the need of a coordination of projects in the fields of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry.</li> <li>• Within the framework of the combat against desertification, creating UCADRs at the department level enables an efficient support to the villages. This hypothesis has been confirmed by the persons involved at the regional level.</li> <li>• In the second phase, all the persons involved could carry out the study by sharing a common understanding of the contents of the second phase study and the problems during its execution.</li> <li>• We could create a system to gather the ideas locally and to report them at the central level.</li> <li>• The UCADRS of Sanmatenga, Bam and Yagha have been institutionalized by a province Decree.</li> </ul>						

Monitoring	<p>(Phase 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The regional administrative officials contributed to the analysis of problems in the villages as well as in the extension system, using the Project Design Matrix (PDM) method. Sharing a common awareness, they were ready to take part in the activities of the Study.</li> <li>• Based on a system of synergy between the agriculture, stock-raising and forestry sectors and the collaboration of NGOs, the hypothesis was that the UCADR system in addition to the participation of representatives of the rural population could be effective, so the execution of pilot projects was undertaken with the UCADR placed at the center.</li> <li>• The orientation and results of the Study were examined and the positioning of the regional steering committee which reports to the central level has been confirmed during the fourth workshop.</li> <li>• With the attendance of the regional and provincial directors, the remarks by the extension officers have been moderate.</li> </ul>
	<p>(Phase 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the first survey of the participants, there is a good understanding of the present Study by the participants (degree of understanding in the region of Centre-Nord : approx. 70%; in the region of Sahel: approx. 60%).</li> <li>• according to this first survey, the distribution of roles between each stakeholder has become clearer, and a trend of positive synergy can be seen (degree of synergy in the regions of Centre-Nord and Sahel: approx. 60%).</li> <li>• Since the second phase, the provincial directors of agriculture from provinces other than the provinces where pilot projects are conducted, are attending the workshop. Their talks during the workshop show their high interests in pilot projects, and this demonstrates the possibility of project diffusion.</li> <li>• In provinces not concerned by the pilot projects, the provincial directors of agriculture have verified the situation of the creation of CVGTs, elaboration of basic development plans and execution of projects and they prepared the basic documents to investigate the priority level of projects in the whole study area. These information were taken into account in the Master Program.</li> <li>• The results of these workshops have been reported to the steering committee at the central level, then the UCADRs received proper instructions. And we can say that this shows the functioning of the regional steering committee.</li> <li>• During the joint workshops, the opinions at regional level, oriented towards the execution of pilot projects, were summarized and presented to the steering committee at the central level. (Examples of opinions: (1) to elaborate a global program without sticking to a budget framework; (2) one year should be added prior to the starting of a 4-year total project execution that is a total duration of 5 years; etc.).</li> </ul>
Points to be taken into account in the Evaluation / Master Program	<p>(Evaluation Points)</p> <p>Owing to the workshops, a system has been set up from the second phase for the communication of the orientations and results of the Study to the attendants. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the second phase, we have been able to observe that communication between the central and regional levels was taking place through the workshops.</p> <p>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P)</p> <p>This workshop is positioned as a steering committee at the regional level. However, a budget is required for its running. Existing organisms at the provincial level are: the Cadres of Concentrations Techniques of Provincials (CCTP, Province Technical Consultation Frameworks), and the Commissions Provinciales of improvement of Territories (CPAT, Provincial Committees for Territory Planning). Institutionally speaking, the CPAT are organisms qualified for basic development plans in villages, and we consider that it is possible to use this organism instead of the workshop for the promotion of collaboration between stakeholders.</p>

#### 4.1.2 Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADRs)

(UCADR of Guibaré)

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<p>In the Master program, it is suggested that "Rural Development Action Coordination Units (UCADRs)" are necessary as a support system to populations. These UCADRs are made up of administrative officials and extension officers as main members, and of CVGTs, NGOs and associations as associated members who differ according to the villages.. Their role is of main executing party of the works.</p> <p>While promoting activities of collaboration between every actors through the support to the establishment by populations of village development plans, examination of the role allocation between actors, support to the reinforcement de populations capabilities with respect to project management, together with the executing and monitoring of pilot projects, we are verifying that the UCADRs form an effective framework for the support of people.</p>
Context		<p>Among the factors impeding the promotion of measures to combat land degradation by means of a sustainable rural development, the question of the support system to rural people has not been effectively addressed yet. To solve this problem of system, it is necessary to build a system that enables synergy between actors, a reinforcement of the facilitating abilities of extension officers toward people and complement the lack of personnel. We propose therefore the creation of UCADRs at the department level, consisting in extension officers in agriculture (ZAT leader, UAT leader), stock-raising (ZATE leader), forestry (SDECV leader) as technicians, as well as prefects, etc. Associated members will be CVGTs, NGOs, etc.</p> <p>The major orientations of UCADRs are the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Support and promotion of the population's will to develop. For this, existing village organisations will be used (CVGTs, etc.) and, if required, CVGT will be established.</li> <li>② The extension officers act as an interface between the populations and state services.</li> <li>③ For the development of villages, NGOs will be used for each project, as a complement to actions which cannot be carried out by extension officers and others.</li> </ol>
Points that are verified (content of verification)		<p>The UCADRs stand as main executing body to promote rural development actions.</p> <p>In compliance with the operating manual elaborated during the first phase, the UCADRs play the lead in the following series of operations :① Selection of new villages, ② Elaboration of Terms of reference for the contracts with NGOs/associations, etc. ③ Selection of contractors, ④ Establishment of CVGTs, ⑤ Establishment of basic development plans, ⑥ Elaboration of pilot project programs, ⑦ Execution of pilot projects, ⑧ monitoring and evaluation.</p>
Execution Plan	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UCADRs play the lead part in the executing of rural development actions.</li> <li>• The activities of members of UCADRs are coordinated, and rural development actions are implemented in a rational way.</li> </ul>
	Indicators considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension officers and NGOs make the role distribution clear, elaborate plans of activities and execute pilot projects in conformity with the plans.</li> <li>• The UCADRs are institutionalized by a provincial decree.</li> <li>• The UCADRs pursue sustainable activities through the acquisition of a donor's funds.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study team attends the regular meetings of the UCADRs, and gives advices as regards the management of actions and running of organization. The NGOs supporting the villages involved report on the progress situation of activities during the regular meetings and carry out the support to populations in the field, through synergy with extension officers.</li> <li>• The UCADRs notifies the holding of ordinary and extraordinary meetings, and the members of the UCADRs attend meetings and consult each other.</li> </ul>
	Results (Fees)	<p>The study team supports a part of the running fees. (Meeting fees of UCADRs, furniture fees, fuel fees for activities, communication fees)</p>
	Human Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study team : study team members</li> <li>• Burkinabè counterpart : Members of the UCADRs</li> </ul>



	Roles of the members of UCADRs (Points to verify for this activity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prefect (Provincial directors of agriculture, who were the former presidents, are now attending the UCADRs as advisers during the period of the study) : President of the UCADRs, convocation et supervision of meetings</li> <li>• The ZAT leader : Shoulders the Prefect as Executive Secretary, supervising of extension officers and advices.</li> <li>• Other extension officers : Technical advices in activities, and technical support</li> <li>• The SAC/MR leader : Informations and coordination with the other regional administrative offices, coordination between UCADRs</li> <li>• NGOs (representatives) : Execution of activities in the fields where extension officers, etc. , cannot provide support.</li> <li>• Populations (representatives of the CVGT) To express their opinion as village representatives to the intervening actors : state services, NGOs, etc. They also have to give a report to the populations.</li> <li>• Adviser (in the region of Sahel only) Participation the experimented staff of NGOs or associations at the UCADR. Advices to develop the activities of UCADR.</li> </ul>
	Results expected after execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A system that takes into account the framework of policies, notably decentralisation policies, is built.</li> <li>• NGOs and associations are supplementing the lack in personnel and insufficient capabilities of extension officers pertaining to facilitation towards people.</li> <li>• Improvement of communication between extension officers and rural people</li> <li>• Reinforced synergy between the different extension officers</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the support system to rural people through the above mentioned points</li> </ul>
	Execution Process	<p>(First phase of the Study)</p> <p>UCADRs are bodies providing support to rural people by means of the synergy between every state services, state services and rural people organisations, and through the NGOs, act as a supplement to the support brought by the state services. Their creation was proposed in february 2003, and the first meetings were held in June of the same year. Then, we have supported and guided them so that they can be managed autonomously. Seven regular meetings as well as extraordinary meetings, depending on the needs, were held up to December in each department.</p> <p>At the beginning, we have observed confusions due to insufficient understaging of the objectives of activities, expectations regarding the financial support by the Study team. Then, as the pilot projects were gradually progressing, and actions in villages became concrete, the UCADRs became a place for information exchange between the CVGTs, extension officers and NGOs for the implementation of pilot projects.</p> <p>Moreover, as for aspects in the village development that concern not only the execution of pilot projects but also the relevant management of natural resources, or the rules for the use of resources shared with neighbouring countries, the UCADRs have started to work as interfaces between rural people and state services, where CVGTs ask the state services and NGOs for advice.</p> <p>The management of meetings contents of debates, the degree of support to rural people, etc., vary for each UCADR. Some of the reasons are the human factors, which cause the UCADRs to vary according to the personality of its members, their technical abilities, experience, character, etc.</p>

Etat des activités	<p>(First year of the second phase of the study)  Concerning the UCADR of Guibaré, the provincial director of agriculture, who was president until his replacement by the prefect at the meeting of January 2005, undertook initiatives and reached an autonomous management of UCADR.  From January, the prefect has become president and led the UCADR with the support of the provincial director of agriculture. Besides, a ZATE leader was appointed in December 2004 to the position that was vacant, and the activities of the stock-raising sector are recovering well.</p> <p>(Second year)  Even during the absence of the study team, between March and June, three meetings of the UCADR were held in the presence of the Prefect and the Province Director of Agriculture. The UCADR conducted the follow-up and summary of last year's projects.  On the other hand, together with the start of the second year, the ZAT leader was transferred and a young ZAT leader just graduated was appointed. He had almost no field experience and, at the beginning he was not very talkative during the meetings, but recently he benefits from the collaboration of other members of the UCADR and has succeeded to replace the Prefect when he is absent. The centripetal force of the other extension officers toward the ZAT leader has weakened.  The ZATE leader who participates since last year is working well but tended to hastily implement the program of activities without going through the examination by the UCADR. Hence, the study team made him realize that he was a member of the UCADR.  In August 2005, the personnel changes in the prefects at the national level were announced, and the prefect of Guibaré has been transferred. He will participate in the UCADR in the future, and, at the moment, the Provincial Director of Agriculture in Bam seems to support the UCADR in his hand and it is difficult to say that the leadership of the new prefect will be sufficiently exercised.  The works such as crop cultivation in rainy season, poultry farming, and support to the CVGTs have started based on the program of activities and provided good results.</p>					
	2004	Order No.	Date (duration)	Participation rate/Evaluation	Major discussion points	Remarks
		1st meeting	12 August 3.5 h	Part. rate 75%	Situation of the first phase activities Selection of new village Request of projects for the 2nd phase	The selection of the new village was skillfully done. For the second phase projects, the requests of population seem to be the basis of the discussions.
		2nd meeting	24 August 2.5 h	Part. rate 88%	Consultations on the projects of the second phase	To plan lower costs by taking into account the budget frame, attention will be paid to the use of extension officers and the verification of the population.
		3rd meeting	7 Sept. 2.5 h	Part. rate 88%	Consultations on the projects for the second phase (exchanges of opinion with villagers)	The leadership of the Provincial Director can be observed. Efforts are made to take into account the opinions of people. The province director of animal resources assisted at the meeting at the place of the ZATE leader, not appointed yet.
		4th meeting	15 sept. 3 h	Part. rate 88%	Consultations on the works for the second phase	The contents of the works were examined, and the distribution of roles between the extension officers as well as budget adjustments were taken into account for a reduction of the costs. The Province Director of Animal Resources attended the meeting and proposed to organize a training course on cutting and conservation of natural grass at the provincial office.
		5th meeting	12 oct 4.5 h	Part. rate 75 % Evaluation on 71 %	Examination of the terms of reference (TOR) of pilot projects Selection of NGOs etc. Activities in the new village	As regards the examination of TOR, they have been explained in advance to the in local language to the CVGT, however, no explanation was provided to the CVGT during the meeting.
		6th meeting	11 nov 2 h	Part. rate 50% Evaluation: 76%	Village of Vounsango : Estimate process for the pilot projects of the second phase Village of Sindri : Priority projects	It is timely difficult to examine the contents of the works for two villages the same day, hence it was decided to hold meetings village by village from the next time.

		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	10 Dec. 3.5 h	Part. Rate: 70% Evaluation: 81%	Village of Vousnango : Progress situation of pilot projects	As the Provincial Director was absent, the chairman of the meeting was the ZAT leader and debates progressed smoothly. The ZATE leader, whose position was vacant, attended the meeting. The program of activities of extension officers and achievement indicators of the pilot projects are not elaborated yet.	
Sutation of activities		8 <sup>th</sup> meeting	5 Jan. 4.7 h	Part. Rate : 91% Evaluation : 90%	Village of Vousnango : Progress state of pilot projects	The Prefect attended the meeting from this time. The Chairman was the provincial Director. The program of activities of extension officers as well as achievement indicators for the pilot projects are not elaborated yet.	
		9 <sup>th</sup> meeting	11 Jan 4.4 h	Part. Rate : 86% No evaluation	Village of Vousnango : Setup of achievement indicators for pilot projects Program of activities of extension officers and distribution of roles Protocol of pilot projects Additional villages : selection criteria	Extraordinary meeting, CVGT and NGOs were not requested to attend. The Prefect presided the meetings from this time.	
		10 <sup>th</sup> meeting	19 Jan. 3.6 h	Part. rate 89% Evaluation 86%	Village of Sindri : Progress of the support to CVGT Setup of achievement indicators for pilot projects Program of activities of extension officers and distribution of roles Protocol of pilot projects Additional villages : Selection proposal	The meeting was held in local language.	
		11 <sup>th</sup> meeting	8 Feb.	Part. Rate : 89%	Village of Vousnango : Progress situation of pilot projects; Activity reports of extension officers; Management rules of pilot projects; Evaluation enquetes.	The extension officers have a good understanding of the situation of execution of pilot project.	
			<u>Average :</u>	Participation rate : 81%			
		2005	Order No.	Date	Participation rate /Evaluation	Major discussion points	Remarks
			1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	27 June	Part. Rate : 90%	Summary of last year's activities Program of activities for the present year	The chief of ZAT is new face who took up the post, so the chief of UAT effectuate the work of administration substantially.
			2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	6 July	Part. Rate : 70%	Examination of pilot projects at Watinoma. Examination of the terms of reference for the new projects	The SDECV leader is in charge of income-generating activities of women; the ZAT and UAT leaders are responsible of the CVGT. As regards the terms of reference, the members tend to let the Provincial Director decide.
			3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	20 July	Part. Rate : 80%	Regarding the pilot projects of 2005-2006: The terms of reference of the new villages and the additional villages; The program of activities	As for the improvement of rainfed crops, there are some unclear points in the budget such as the set of fees for the training courses. After discussion with the villagers, a financial contribution by villagers is proposed, in consideration of the project sustainability. Consultation with population as per the poultry farming is insufficient. Though the SDECV leader is in charge of income-generating activities for women, the UAT leader in doing the planning, so that the responsibility is not clear.

	4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	2 August	Part. Rate : 60%	Situation of the execution of pilot projects ; selection of NGOs and associations	According to some people, the class training course for villagers does not conform to the usual demonstration and preparation. Discussions were held relative to the daily allowances. The SDECV leader being absent, the other extension officers do not know the progress of the examination of terms of reference.
	5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	23 August	Part. Rate : 73 %	Situation of execution of projects Poultry farming at Watinoma	It turned out that the project of poultry farming in Watinoma did not get the agreement of the UCADR. The ZAT leader cannot bind together the program of each extension agent.
	6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	1 <sup>st</sup> Sept.	Participation rate : 55%	On the UCADR and activity management in the villages Situation of activities	Many changes occurred among the UCADR members due to personnel transfer of extension officers. Even if it concerns the UCADR, the work falls in substance on the extension officers of agriculture ; the study team declared that they cannot handle the work that was given to the UCADR. The consistency of the UCADR cannot be felt.
	7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	4 Nov.	Participation rate : 58%	Extension seminar in neighbouring countries Population survey	Contacts with the study team are insufficient as there are no phone facilities.
		<u>Average:</u>	Participation rate : 69%		
Benefits observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension officers has made clear the distribution of roles and executed the pilot projects in conformity with the activity program.</li> <li>• The UCADR are institutionalized by a Provincial decree.</li> </ul>				
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The president of UCADR and executive secretary have been replaced following the transfer of personnel. Consequently, the province director of agriculture took the lead and directed the meetings. However, the working office of the director is located at 45 km from the working place of the ZAT extension agent, and we have observed that both the ZAT leader and UAT leader are charged with a great deal of work. It was expected that the newly appointed prefect would participate rapidly and take command of the UCADR, however he did not take the lead very much.</li> <li>• The ZAT leader acting as executive secretary is relatively young and cannot fully exercise the leadership toward the other extension officers.</li> <li>• The lack of available telephone facilities for the extension officers handicap the communication with the study team, and this has had an impact on activities.</li> <li>• Specialized extension officers have actively carried out the cultivation of niebe and poultry farming and obtained good results.</li> </ul>				

<p>Points to be taken into account in the Master Program</p>	<p>(Evaluation point 1) The work stagnated when experimented persons in the evaluating of NGOs and associations as well as elaborating of TOR did not attend the meetings.  <b>(Point No.1 to be taken into account in the Master program) Need that the Provincial Director of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources as well as the SAC/MR leader carry out OJT training toward the extension officers.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation Point 2) Instructions to each extension agent were not shared at the UCADR.  <b>(Point No.2 to be taken into account in the Master program) Communication system centered on the Executive secretary of the UCADR</b></p> <p>(Evaluation Point 3) The daily allowances of a training instructor for villagers are more expensive than an ordinary technical guidance.  <b>(Point No.3 to be taken into account in the Master program) To take into account in the project costs</b></p> <p>(Evaluation Point 4) The visit of advanced sites was incorporated in the project of poultry farming and provided good results.  <b>(Point No.4 to be taken into account in the Master program) To take into account in the project program.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation Point 5) It was sometimes difficult to procure equipment and materials in the vicinity of the offices of extension officers.  <b>(Point No.5 to be taken into account in the Master program) Support of the advisers and other UCADRs for the provision of equipment</b></p>
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## (UCADR of Korsimoro)

Items		Description				
Objectives; Context; Points that are verified (content of verification) ; Execution Plan; Results expected after execution		Ces points are omitted because they are the same as in the table of the UCADR of Guibaré.				
	Execution Process	(First phase of the Study) Part omitted because it is the same as the UCADR of Guibaré				
		(first year of the second phase of the Study) During the discussions on the different projects proposed at the UCADR of Korsimoro, the general trend was dominated by the insistence of the extension officers on the fact that it would be more economical to let them do themselves the guidance of the population rather than entrusting this task to an NGO, and there were very eager about this. In this UCADR more has been needed than in other UCADRs to discuss on the program of the pilot projects. The study team argued that in case the projects are implemented on the basis of the Master Program in the future, then one UCADR will have to execute projects in several villages at the same time, hence the distribution of roles of the members of UCADRs should be examined based on this assumption, however, it was not possible to let them admit this easily. We can suppose that given that the activities of the PNDSA II were finished, the extension officers have time available in their work schedule. Their situation is a problem common to the other UCADR too, whether it appears clearly or not, and we can assume that in the extension officers' mind, « the NGOs, whose technical level is not high, take the work away ». (2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the second phase) While the study team was absent after the first year study in Burkina Faso, the UCADR held three meetings for the monitoring and overall assessment of the pilot projects in presence of the prefect and the SAC/MR leader. NGOs and associations were gathered during one of the meetings. The activity program of pilot projects executed by the extension officers themselves, which is one of the theme of the verification study of the second phase, was carefully examined before being proposed, and after discussions with the study team, officers moved on into a steady execution. It is drawn by considering the opinions of the CVGT, even for activities outside the field of officers such as income-generating activities for women. In the program of activities for the cultivation of fodder, cutting and conservation of hay, it was agreed that either an extension agent or a technician of the provincial administration office of the extension agent will carry out a training course, however, it has not been easy to reach an accommodation on the amount of daily allowances of the technician. The reason was that, at the difference of simple technical guidance such as demonstrations, for a training mainly conducted in class, the provincial administration office controls the training program and preparation for the training also takes a lot of time. After explanations have been provided to the administrative offices the extension officers belong to, finally, by decision of the prefect, it was decided to pay the same amount as for the monitoring activities in the villages. It can be said that extension officers have a great interest for reward because they are aware of the importance of the contents and preliminary arrangements when executing a training course intended to rural people. Activities of rain-fed crops, cultivation, cutting and conservation of fodder and income-generating activities for women have started based on the activity program.				
Sutation of activities	2004	Order No.	Date (duration)	Participation rate/Evaluation	Main discussion points	Remarks
		1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	11 August (3.5h)	Participation rate : 100 %	Situation of activities of first phase Request of projects for the second phase Selection of new village	The list of projects prepared during the last part of the first phase was proposed, no reflexion is done about the need to follow up the projects.
		2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	17 August (3.5 h)	Participation rate : 86 %	Selection of new villages Discussion on the projects for the second phase	For the selection criteria of the new villages, the Provincial Director gives priority to the results of projects in the new villages, and the UCADR do not take in consideration the setup and reinforcement of CVGT.
		3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	6 Sept. 5 h 30	Participation rate : 86 %	Discussions on the pilot projects of the second phase (distribution of role of extension officers)	The extension officers do not have a sufficient understanding of their role, and their mind is keeping after the ways to get funds for their job and activities.

		4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	14 Sept. (7.5h)	Participation rate : 71 %	Discussions on the pilot projects of the second phase (plan of pilot projects established by the extension officers)	Concerning the trends in project funding, the difference between the other projects and the JICA is not understood.
		5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	27 Sept. (4.5h)	Participation rate : 57 %	Discussions on the pilot projects of the second phase (plan of pilot projects established by the extension officers)	The CVGT requested fees for meal during the training, and we can observe a tendency to depend on projects. It was declared that during the first phase, the persons in charge of the NGO paid the on their own these fees, and the CVGT seems to be willing to go on with the same NGO during the second phase.
		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	4 Oct. (5.5h)	Participation rate : 86% Evaluation 62 %	TOR of pilot projects Selection of NGOs and associations	The Provincial Director and the CVGT did not understand the meaning of the financial contributions to the projects.
		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	12 Nov. (2.9 h)	Participation rate : 83% Evaluation 81%	Village de Nougou : Process of estimates for the pilot projects of the second phase Additional village : Selection criteria	It was proposed to let the CVGT know the contents of technical and financial proposals submitted by the service providers and it was decided to do the same for the other UCADR. As for the projects that cannot be undertaken by the Study, the basic development plan of Nougou has been presented to the Prefect, to find out other donors.
		8 <sup>th</sup> meeting	14 Dec. (4.5 h)	Participation rate : 89% Evaluation 62%	Village of Nougou : Progress situation of pilot projects	It turned out that the NGO was asked to pay charges for the use of the training center. This was because this center is not under the control of the CVGT but of women's group called « Nabonswendé ». It is necessary to investigate the relationship between the CVGT and existing groups.
		9 <sup>th</sup> meeting	4 Jan. (5.3 h)	Participation rate : 91% No evaluation	Village of Nougou : Establishment of achievement indicators for the pilot projects Programs of activities of extension officers and distribution of roles Examination of the protocol for the pilot projects Progress of pilot projects	From this meeting the Prefect takes part to the meeting as President.
		10 <sup>th</sup> meeting	24 jan 5 h	Participation rate : 86% No evaluation	Village of Foulla : Achievement indicators for the pilot projects Programs of activities of extension officers and distribution of roles Protocol for the pilot projects Additional village : Selection proposed land pilot projects	Par décision du Préfet, les ONG n'ont pas été conviées.
		11 <sup>th</sup> meeting	7 Feb.	Participation rate : 91%	Village of Nougou : Activity report; Villagers survey; Evaluation survey; Selection of new villages.	Given the difficulty to make women participate and organize the time schedule, it was pointed out that child care should be done during the trainings.
			<u>Average</u>	Participation rate : 84%		
Dec 2005	Order No.	Date	Participation rate/ Evaluation	Main discussion points	Remarks	

	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	24 June	Participation rate : 55%	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting. Report on the situation of activities in villages. Information provided by the study team	For the support to activities in neighboring villages, there are many villages which are a limit to support, according to one's opinion. The association providing services did not give to the extension officers the information on detailed estimate of project costs, which are necessary to calculate the financial contributions.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	7 July	Participation rate : 64%	Activity program for this year	Concerning the production, cutting and conservation of fodder as well as rain fed crops, questions were asked on the training program and the outline of execution, and good technical skills were verified. Technical capacities are high.
	3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	21 July	Participation rate : 73%	Report on the situation of activities of the CVGTs in two preceding villages. Draft of protocol for the pilot projects at Baskoudré. Projects in new villages in the neighborhood. Costs of the extension agent as instructor	Talks were done with the villagers on the points to be examined from the previous meeting, and regular progress is made. On the improvement of rain fed crops in Baskoudré, the financial contributions for the cutting and conservation of fodder, the program of activities in villages in the vicinity, etc. Some dissatisfaction was expressed pertaining to the allowances for the training to the villagers carried out by an extension agent. This can be interpreted as a sign of self-confidence.
	4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	3 August	Participation rate : 82%	Situation of the activities of pilot projects. Program of project execution at Ouiden and Tansin. Monitoring program of officers. Allowances of training instructor (extension agent)	At the training of farmers, the meal fees have been mentioned in the budget; this was evaluated as zero by the study team. The distribution of roles between the officers in charge of income-generating activities for women has been done by considering the efficiency of the work.
	5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	18 August	Participation rate : 82%	Situation of activities of pilot projects. Regarding the allowances for the training instructor (extension agent)	Studies on the general situation and on resources in neighboring villages have been completed in conformity with the schedule. The requested contents are well understood and work is in progress.
	6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	11 Oct.	64%	Verification of the Diffusability. Diffusion seminar in neighboring villages. Villagers survey. Visit in the field by the steering committee.	In the absence of the SDECV leader, there are only two extension officers to deal with many tasks.
	7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	18 oct.	45%	Diffusion seminar in neighbouring villages. Verification of the Diffusability. Villagers survey. Situation of activities. Program if visits in advanced sites	Despite a busy schedule, preparation for the execution of the visit in advanced sites is going on.
		<u>Average :</u>	Participation rate : 66%		
Benefits observed	• The extension officers has made clear the distribution of roles and executed the pilot projects in conformity with the activity program.				



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UCADR is institutionalized by a Provincial Decree.</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The content of activity program of the second year is well studied, and the abilities of extension officers are high.</li> <li>• The work progresses steadily, such as the elaboration of activity programs of projects, study on general situation and resources in neighboring villages, and study on the situation of CVGT's activities, etc.</li> <li>• Evaluation work of NGOs and associations done last year was interrupted due to a lack of communication with the study team. However, it is estimated that the objectives of the work such as the setting of evaluation indicators, is well understood.</li> <li>• The complaint about the training allowances can be interpreted as a sign of self-confidence by the extension agent, but also because officers receiving high amount of payment from other projects strongly feel that they are entitled to claim.</li> <li>• The two extension officers involved in the Study from the beginning have displayed great abilities, and the results obtained are good.</li> </ul>
Points to be taken into account in the Master Program	<p>(Evaluation point 1) The allowances of an instructor training the population are higher than the regular technical guidance.  <b>(Point No.1 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To take into account in the project costs.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 2) Visit of advanced sites were included in the project of cutting and conservation of hay, and obtained results were good.  <b>(Point No.2 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To take into account in the project program.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 3) The joint activity pacification by extension officers has enabled to spare duplication of equipment and material.  <b>(Point No.3 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To elaborate activity program for the whole UCADR, and sharing of each activity program in common.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 4) Extension officers involved since a long time in the Study have displayed their abilities in the project management from the start, but also in the diffusion towards other provinces.  <b>(Point No.4 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To propose that extension officers are not transferred for a given period of time, so they can engage into the UCADR activities.</b></p>

## (UCADR of Dori)

Items		Description				
Objectives; Context; Points verified (content of verification) ; Plan of execution ; Results expected after execution		These points are omitted because identical to the table of the UCADR of Guibaré.				
	Execution Process	(First phase of the Study) Part omitted because identical to the UCADR of Guibaré				
		<p>(1<sup>st</sup> year of the second phase of the Study)            Since the first phase, two extension officers have changed. The meetings are held in French since the members of the UCADR do not all understand the local language. Explanations given to the villagers are translated by the UAT leader or by the representatives of NGOs who assist him. The reporting of the progress of activities by the NGOs are only listened to, there is still a lack of discussion on topics such as the coordinating of activities or the ways to work in synergy.</p> <p>(2<sup>nd</sup> year of the second phase)            In the absence of the study team, a collective monitoring including the SAC/MR leader and the extension officers was carried out three times, but no UCADR meeting were held.            Until August 2005, in the absence of the prefect, the Deputy High-Commissioner of the province assumed temporary the role of the prefect and even took part to the meeting of the UCADR.            For the activities of the present year, the ZAT, UAT and SAC/MR leaders have shared out the tasks and do the training courses and technical guidance for the improvement of rain fed crops. The SAC/MR leader provides his support to compensate the lack of experience of the UAT leader. For the support to the CVGT of Goudébo, the NGO provider of the works this year and the extension officers have communicated together and identified the required contents of support. The agent in charge has not enough capacities and the follow up by other members is not sufficient.            The studies on the situation in neighboring villages and on resources have been achieved in conformity with the program, however, the evaluation of NGOs and associations entrusted last year has been delayed due to their busyness.            The improvement of rain fed crops and the support to the CVGT started based on the program.            The extension officers and officials of technical services requested training in Fulfulde language, which is carried out.</p>				
Situation of activities	2004	Order No.	Date (duration)	Participation rate/Evaluation	Main points discussed	Remarks
		1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	11 August 3 h 30	Participation rate : 100%	Situation of activities of 1 <sup>st</sup> phase Projects for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase Selection of new village	The situation of activities of the 1 <sup>st</sup> phase projects was mainly reported by the NGO, and the extension officers seem to depend on NGOs. The NGOs have clarified their position in the UCADR and, to ensure the transparency of the process of attributing the services, they will not attend the meeting.
		2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	19 August	Participation rate : 88 %	Projects for the second phase (Establishment of a project proposal by the UCADR)	The study team did not attend the meeting.
		3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	26 August 2 h	Participation rate : 75 %	Discussions on the projects for the second phase (Proposition of projects by the UCADR)	The projects of the first phase have been evaluated based on the basic development plan, and a proposal of projects was established according to the views of the population.
		4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	3 September 2 h 30	Participation rate : 75 %	Discussions on the projects for the second phase	It was suggested to use the extension officers for the guidance of the compost production in order to reduce the costs, and we could feel that it originated in a dissatisfaction pertaining to the distribution of roles with NGOs and the difference of fees for the activities.
		5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	23 sept 3 h	Participation rate : 75 %	On the selection of new village Examination of TOR of pilot projects	Concerning the examination of TOR, we did not really feel awareness of asking to villagers about their opinion.

		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	8 oct 2 h 30	Participation rate : 50 % Evaluation 67 %	Examination of TOR of pilot projects Selection of NGOs and associations Plan of activities in the village of Goudébo	The Provincial Director was very busy dealing with the damages caused by desert locusts, and the TOR were not sufficiently examined. The TOR was examined as the extension officers had no time because they had training with another project at the same time as the meeting...
		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	17 nov 2 h 30	Participation rate : 92%	Process of estimates for the pilot projects of the second phase Program of activities Priority projects for the village of Goudébo	Joint meeting of the villages of Sélbo and Goudébo
		8 <sup>th</sup> meeting	20 dec 4 h	Participation rate : 100%	Deciding the pilot projects of Goudébo Examination of the terms of reference (TOR) for the pilot projects at Goudébo Selection of NGOs/associations for the pilot projects of Goudébo	UCADR meeting for the village of Goudébo
		9 <sup>th</sup> meeting	7 Janv. 3 h	Participation rate : 92%	Situation of progress of pilot projects in the village of Sélbo Establishment of achievement indicators of pilot projects Programs of activities of extension officers and their role Protocol of pilot projects	The extension officers did not gather at the scheduled time, and the meeting started with a one-hour delay. A representative of the Prefect attended but the Provincial Director presided the meeting. The contents of discussions have been communicated at the end of the year, however nothing has been prepared. The progress situation of projects has been explained only by the NGOs, neither the CVGT nor the extension officers have said anything. This gave the impression that the study team was playing the main part in the execution of the meeting and we can judge that the continuation of meetings will be difficult without daily allowances.
		10 <sup>th</sup> meeting	7 jan 1 h	Participation rate : 88%	Village of Goudébo Establishment of achievement indicators of pilot projects Program of activities of extension officers and their roles Protocol of pilot projects	Following the morning meeting of UCADR on the village of Sélbo, an afternoon meeting was held for the village of Guidebou. The meeting began with delay of half an hour. Members curtailed the holding of two meetings the same day.
		11 <sup>th</sup> meeting	12 Janv.	Participation rate : -	Works following the meeting of January 7th	Extraordinary meeting. The study team did not attend.
		12 <sup>th</sup> meeting	25 Janv.	Participation rate :100%	Report on the situation of support to the CVGT of Goudébo Process of estimates for the pilot projects at Goudébo Program of activities	UCADR meeting for the village of Goudébo. The meeting was presided for the first time by the prefect and was held in French (the UAT leader translates but it is impossible to know until which point he gives explanations), which is why the CVGT did not give any explanations or opinion. We did not feel the autonomy of the population (the prefect has asked for the opinion of the CVGT, but he was just being polite).
		13 <sup>th</sup> meeting	4 February	Participation rate : 92%	Progress of pilot projects; survey of villagers; evaluation survey; Selection of additional village.	Holding a plurality of offices by members of the executive board of the CVGT, being also executives of sub-committees, has been questioned.
			Moyenne	Participation rate : 86%		
des activ	2005	Order No.	Date	Participation rate /Evaluation	Main discussion points	Remarks

		1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	30 June	Participation rate : 83%	Activity report (February ~ June) Program of activities 2005 (April) -2006 (March)	No meeting was held between march and May, only collective monitoring was done three times.
		2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	14 July	Participation rate : 45%	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting Selection of the 4th village and of pilot projects implemented there Selection of pilot projects of Thioumbounga	As for the financial contributions for the improvement of rain fed crops, the attitude was to wait for the instructions given by the study team. Nothing was prepared for the support to the CVGT of Goudebo. The control of the report submitted by the NGO is not done in detail.
		3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	28 juillet	Participation rate : 85 %	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting Pilot projects of : Bafele, Thioumbounga Support to the CVGT of Goudebo Information given by the study team	The follow-up of the UAI leader, who is in charge of the support to the CVGT of Goudebo, by the other UCADR members, is not sufficient, and the support contents are not established. The advisor of the UCADR attends from this meeting; the objective of having an advisor is explained and understood.
		4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	11 août	Participation rate : 75%	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting; Selection of pilot projects of Thioumbounga Situation of transfer of techniques at Bafele Report on the monitoring of the pilot projects at Selbo Support to the CVGT of Goudébo (understanding of the needs in training, contents of the support) Study on the present situation in the 4th village et evaluation of NGOs/ associations. Explanations by the advisor Information by the study team	Studies on the situation in neighboring villages and on the situation of resources have been completed as planned, however evaluation of the NGOs/associations of last year is not achieved yet. Just before the improvement of rain fed crops, we learn that, of the equipment and materials required, it is not easy to obtain sprayers and pesticides in Dori. Information on the pesticides for millet was exchanged between the CVGT and other villages, and the communication function of the UCADR has worked.
		5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	25 August	Participation rate : 92%	Confirmation of the Minutes of meeting of the previous meeting; Situation of pilot projects at Thioumbounga, Bafele and Selbo; Support to the CVGT of Goudebo; Speech of the adviser; Information by the study team.	For the transfer of techniques from the village of Selbo to the village of Bafele (improvement of rain fed crops), the secretary of the CVGT of Selbo declared that the villages intended to take contact, from one side or the other, when necessary, and the advanced CVGT intends to diffuse the projects in other villages. Several villages attend the UCADR and there are some signs of mutual sensitization, for instance when listening to the accounts made by the CVGT of other villages, some representatives try to add details that were missing in their own report.
		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	22 Sept.	Participation rate : 71%	Ditto	The contents to be discussed is made known in advance so that the CVGTs can speak. The situation of rural population is more taken in consideration, notably the starting time of meetings is modified in consideration of the access problems of the villagers.
		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	27 Oct.	Participation rate : 57%	Ditto Villagers survey, diffusion semina, verification of the Diffusability	The CVGTs have progressively become at ease in reporting the situation to the point.

			<u>Average :</u>	Participati on rate : 73%		
Benefits observed						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension officers have made clear the distribution of roles and executed the pilot projects in conformity with the activity program.</li> <li>• The project of measures against sand accumulation in the catchment area of the Niger will start in the villages of Selbo and Goudébo.</li> </ul>
Monitoring						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assistant to the High Commissioner, representing the Prefect, has taken the lead as the UCADR president, however, he only took part to meetings and did not visit the villages for the monitoring. The new prefect was appointed afterwards, but he attends the meetings only a few times.</li> <li>• The ZAT leader, which is the executive secretary, has some leadership, however, he is very busy so that he tends to depend on the UAT leader for the agricultural activities.</li> <li>• The UAT leader is the only extension agent that can speak the local language, hence besides the farming activities, he is also in charge of supporting the CVGT. Besides, due to his lack of field experience, the NGO collaborated to the setting up of the program of activities for the support of the CVGT.</li> <li>• The UCADR advisor accurately recommended that the meetings be managed under the initiative of extension officers and the CVGTs. The CVGT representative are talking more frequently.</li> </ul>
Points to be taken into account in the Master Program						<p>(Evaluation point 1) Some extension officers are very busy with administrative affairs in the UCADR of Dori, which is the provincial seat and as well as the regional seat in control of the surrounding departments.  <b>(Point No.1 to be taken into account in the Master Program) Need of the support of NGOs and association depending on the work load, even if the work falls within the field of extension officers.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 2) The tasks of the projects outside the field of extension officers have accumulated on officers who spoke the local language.  <b>(Point No.2 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To add up local language translation in the project costs, and include training courses in local language.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 3) Some extension officers were conducting the management and monitoring of projects in 4 villages, so that they worked outside their office more than half of the month.  <b>(Point No.3 to be taken into account in the Master Program) The maximum number of villages that a UCADR can manage at the same time is 4 to 5.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 4) Extension officers follow up the organization of the CVGTs and have begun to function as an interface for the support to population.  <b>(Point No.4 to be taken into account in the Master Program) Point to be taken into account in the execution of projects</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 5) To stimulate the talking of the CVGTs, they are asked to prepare their report in advance and report the first at the meetings, and results has appeared progressively.  <b>(Point No.5 to be taken into account in the Master Program) Point to be taken into account in the management of the UCADR.</b></p>

## (UCADR of Sebba)

Items		Descriptions				
Objectives; Context; Points verified (content of verification) ; Plan of execution ; Results expected after execution		These points are omitted because identical to the table of the UCADR of Guibaré.				
	Execution Process	(First phase of the Study) Part omitted because identical to the UCADR of Guibaré				
		<p>(1<sup>st</sup> year of the second phase of the Study) Two extension officers of sectors other than agriculture have been changed from the second phase. The meetings are held in French since the local language is not understood by all the members of the UCADR. Explanations to the villagers are translated by the UAT or the ZATE leader. There is no telephone at the provincial administrative office of agriculture, and this has caused many difficulties for the communication with NGOs, extension officers, populations, however the situation is improving. The city of Sebba is surrounded by lowlands, and during the rainy season, activities of extension officers and NGOs are limited. People use simple boats to move.</p> <p>(2<sup>nd</sup> year of the second phase of the Study) Between March and May 2005, two collective monitoring and 3 meetings of UCADR have taken place. The monitoring and general assessment of last year's projects was done by the prefect, the provincial director of agriculture and the extension officers. The president of UCADR has demonstrated leadership during the meetings relative to the unpaid financial contributions for sheep fattening and the elaboration of management rules of forest resources in the village of Diogora The activity program of sheep fattening in the village of Helga has been submitted by the ZATE leader to the study team without being examined at the UCADR, for a reason of lack of time. Afterwards, the president of UCADR has reconfirmed the role of UCADR. To set up stone lines in the neighboring villages of Ibbal, the guidance of the villagers of Diogara is scheduled in order that farmers acquire the techniques to set up stone lines. Improvement of rain fed crops, sheep fattening and the setting of stone lines started in conformity with the program of activities. The prefect, the provincial director of agriculture and extension officers of the UCADR live in the same city and, unlike the UCADR of Dori, they are not swamped with administrative tasks or visitors, so the attendance rate at the meetings is increasing.</p>				
Situation of activities	2004	Order No.	Date (duration)	Participation rate /Evaluation	Main discussion points	Remarks
		1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	12 August (3.5h)	Participation rate : 88 %	Situation of activities of projects of the first phase Projects of the second phase	The situation of project activities of the first phase has been reported mainly by NGOs, and the extension officers appear to depend on NGOs. The NGOs have clarified their position in the UCADR, and in order to guarantee the transparency of the contract formalities for provision of services, they did not attend the meeting.
		2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	18 August	Participation rate : 75 %	Projects of the second phase (Establishment of proposal of projects by the UCADR)	The study team did not attend.
		3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	25 August (3.5 h)	Participation rate : 88 %	Discussions on projects of the second phase (Proposition of projects by the UCADR)	The projects of the first phase were evaluated based on the basic development plan, and a proposal of projects was established according to the ideas of the population.
		4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	2 Sept. (2 h)	Participation rate : 75 %	Discussions on the projects of the second phase	It was proposed to make use of the extension officers to reduce the costs. We can say that extension officers have shown self-confidence that they are technically in a position to lead NGOs.

		5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	22 sept. (3.5 h)	Participation rate : 88 %	Examination of the terms of reference of pilot projects	When examining the terms of reference, we did not feel an awareness of the need to consult the villagers.
		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	7 Oct. (3.5 h)	Participation rate : 75 % Evaluation : 68 %	Examination of the terms of reference of pilot projects Selection of NGOs and associations	When examining the distribution of roles with NGOs, it was said that the extension officers were covering the technical deficiency of NGOs. The example of stone lines was given, and a complaint was expressed that in spite of supporting the NGOs, the extension officers were provided with almost no activity costs.
		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	16 Nov. (2.5 h)	Participation rate : 100%	Processes of estimated for the pilot projects of the second phase Program of activities Selection of additional villages	
		8 <sup>th</sup> meeting	6 Dec. (3.5 h)	Participation rate : 92%	Examination of program of activities of NGOs and their progress Elaboration of program of activities of extension officers	The provincial director who was the chairman of the UCADR has been changed and replaced by a new provincial director.
		9 <sup>th</sup> meeting	17 Dec. (4.5 h)	Participation rate : 86%	Decision on the pilot projects of the village of Guissindiori Examination of the terms of reference of the pilot projects of Guissindiori Selection of NGOs/associations for the pilot projects in Guissindiori	Extraordinary meeting of the UCADR relative to the village of Guissindiori
		10 <sup>th</sup> meeting	6 Jan. (3 h)	Participation rate : 77%	Progress situation of pilot projects in Diogora Establishment of achievement indicators for the pilot projects Program of activities of extension officers and their role Protocol of pilot projects	The Prefect was to attend UCADR from this meeting, however he did not. NGOs have explained the progress of pilot projects but the CVGT and extension officers did not give their opinion. The provincial director is newly appointed and does not seem to sufficiently understand the course of UCADR until now, and it was necessary to explain this to him before the meeting.
		11 <sup>th</sup> meeting	6 Jan. 1 h	Participation rate : 75%	Village of Guissindiori : Establishment of achievement indicators of pilot projects; Programs of activities of extension officers and their role; Protocol of pilot projects	Three representatives of Guissindiori (of which one woman) attended the meeting. We could observe the positive attitude of villagers.
		12 <sup>th</sup> meeting	12 Jan.	-	Work following the meeting of the 6th January	Extraordinary meeting; absence of the study team.
		13 <sup>th</sup> meeting	25 Jan.	-	Selection of the third village	Extraordinary meeting; absence of the study team.
		14 <sup>th</sup> meeting	26 Jan.	Participation rate : 100%	Process of estimates for the pilot projects of Guissindiori Program of activities	The prefect attended but the facilitation of debates was done by the provincial director.
		15 <sup>th</sup> meeting	3 Feb.	Participation rate : 92%	Village of Diogora : Activity report on pilot projects; Survey of villagers; Evaluation survey; Selection of additional village	We can observe a lack of synergy between NGOs and associations, NGOs and extension officers, and officers and villagers. As for the selection of NGOs, it was remarked that the abilities of NGOs were more important than comparing the economical aspects.
			<u>Average :</u>	Participation rate : 85%		

2005	Order No.	Date (duration)	Participation rate / Evaluation	Main discussion points	Remarks
	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting	1 <sup>st</sup> July	Participation rate : 80 %	Report on activities (from Feb. to June) Program of activities for 2005 (Apr.)-1006 (March) by the study team	Two collective monitoring and three meetings of the UCADR were organized between March and May.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting	13 July	Participation rate : 90 %	Pilot projects at the village of Hilga Selection of the 4 <sup>th</sup> village and projects Information from the study team	Concerning sheep fattening at Helga, example of the joint guarantee system of Diogora in case of the death of a sheep was presented, and will be examined at Helga. The example of an advanced CVGT was used to provide lessons for a village that developed afterwards.
	3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	27 July	Participation rate : 100 %	Regarding the participation of an advisor at the meetings of UCADR; Report on activities; Comments from the study team on the pilot project programs	The UCADR thought to request to the ZATE the gathering of financial contributions for sheep fattening that were not paid yet. However, the advisor stressed out that the CVGT should talk well with the farmers who did not pay yet. The autonomy of CVGT is still not satisfactory.
	4 <sup>th</sup> meeting	10 August	Participation rate : 92 %	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting; Adoption of the draft criteria of the evaluation of NGOs and associations; Report on activities; Speech of the advisor; Information by the study team	To evaluate NGOs and associations, the UCADR merely interviewed the CVGTs. The reason is unknown, and maybe the extension officers have avoided evaluating the NGOs.
	5 <sup>th</sup> meeting	24 August	Participation rate : 92 %	Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting of the previous meeting; Report on activities; Speech of the advisor; Information by the study team	The SDECV leader misunderstood and thought that the UCADR was to adopt the forest management rules of Diogora, but the advisor indicated that this should be done by the CVGT or the villagers, and it was corrected. There is a lack of awareness about the fact that management rules belong to the population. The president of the CVGT of Diogora works at collecting the remaining amount of financial contributions for sheep fattening, and this activity is continued this year.
	6 <sup>th</sup> meeting	21 Sept.	Participation rate : 77%	Loan system of the depository, and presentation of conditions; Confirmation of the minutes of meeting of the previous meeting; Report on activities by the CVGTs; Speech by the advisor; Speech by the JICA study team	Following the idea of the advisor, the prefect called the local person in charge of popular depository, and asked him to explain the loan system to the CVGTs. We can feel that people are eager that the activities of the CVGTs get sustainable...

Situation of activities



		7 <sup>th</sup> meeting	26 Oct.	Participation rate : 69%	Information : support activities by the ADRA-Fil Yagha Confirmation of the minutes of meeting of the previous meeting; Report on activity progress by the CVGTs; Report on the literacy training by the instructor; Speech by the JICA study team; Villagers survey; diffusion seminar; verification of the effects of diffusion; institutionalization of UCADR	The Prefect invited the person responsible of the ADRA-Fil and asked him to provide explanations in view to present donors to the CVGTs. Besides, the CVGTs are instructed to prepare notes of their declarations at the meeting. The Prefect shows his leadership.
			<u>Average:</u>	Participation rate : 86%		
Benefits observed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension officers have made clear the distribution of roles and executed the pilot projects in conformity with the activity program.</li> <li>• The UCADR has been institutionalized by a provincial decree.</li> </ul>				
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since extension officers and administrative officials are gathered in Sebba, a city remote from Dori, it is therefore easy to gather the members of the UCADR.</li> <li>- The communication system has been improved by setting up a telephone line at the Provincial Administrative Office of Agriculture; nevertheless, the quantity of information is not sufficient.</li> <li>• Last year, we have felt that the extension officers very passive and waited for the instructions of the study team, however, this year, the officers had to conduct the execution of projects, including the financial management, and they progressively were getting independent.</li> <li>• On one hand, there were an insufficient understanding of the role of the UCADR, for instance the ZATE leader has discussed with the director if his provincial administrative office and prepared the program of activities which he submitted to the study team without discussion with the UCADR.</li> <li>• The prefect acting as the president of the UCADR understands well the role of the UCADR and displays leadership. He also took initiative to institutionalize the UCADR and secure funds.</li> </ul>				
Points to be taken into account in the Master Program		<p>(Evaluation point 1) The tasks of the projects outside the field of extension officers have accumulated on officers who spoke the local language.  <b>(Point No.1 to be taken into account in the Master Program) To add up local language translation in the project costs, and include training courses in local language.</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 2) The extension officers have followed up the organization of the CVGTs and began to function as an interface for the support of rural population.  <b>(Point No.2 to be taken into account in the Master Program) Point to be taken into account in the execution of projects</b></p> <p>(Evaluation point 3) The procurement of equipment and materials was sometimes difficult in the vicinity of the place where extension officers were posted.  <b>(Point No.3 to be taken into account in the Master Program) Support of the advisor and other UCADRs for the procurement of equipment and materials.</b></p>				

### 4.1.3 Exchange Meetings between the UCADRs

Items		Contents				
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each UCADR was acting independently each other, however, through their activities the need to solve common issues and the sharing of information with the other UCADRs has arised.</li> <li>• The present exchange meetings began in 2004 (two of them are held every year) and were organised in each region as a place for solving the problems of each UCADR and to engage efforts toward their autonomy.</li> </ul>				
Context		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As recipient structures of the present verification study, the UCADR are important organisations. They were created during the first phase in the departments with villages targeted for pilot projects, and have pursued their activities, holding monthly ordinary meetings and, when necessary, extraordinary meetings. Through the repeated meetings, an improvement of the awareness of the extension officers is seeked for the resolution of problems.</li> </ul>				
Points to verify (contents to be executed)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to implement effectively the countermeasures against land degradation, we are checking if the Aexchange meetings are fulfilling effectively their role as a place to sole issues such as the coordination between the stakeholders, elaboration of the necessary programs, technical support, execution and control of projects, etc.</li> </ul>				
Execution Plan	Objectives to reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of the UCADRs taking part to exchange meetings raise and argue freely about problems and the way to cope with them, and propose some solutions.</li> <li>• The SAC/MR leaders play a key role in the horizontal synergy between the sectors of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry.</li> <li>• Members of UCADRs share together information and their preception of problems.</li> </ul>				
	Indicators assumed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UCADRs are autonomously managed, exploiting solutions obtained through exchanging of information.</li> </ul>				
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SAC/MR leaders in regional administration offices are playing a central role in the facilitation of debates and synthesis ; these results are brought back by each UCADR, and implemented, and reported in meetings of higher level such as the workshops for the promotion of collaboration.</li> </ul>				
	Results (costs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study team pays traveling allowances to participating counterparts.</li> </ul>				
	Human investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study team : members of the mission in Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Burkina Faso side: The SAC/MR leaders of regional administrative offices, the provincial administrative offices in charge of the villages targeted by the pilot projects, from the related Ministries ; the NGOs involved. From the second exchange meetings : attendance of Prefects.</li> </ul>				
	Roles of members of UCADRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation to exchange meetings between UCADRs (reporting, questions and answers)</li> <li>• Solutions to problems obtained in the exchange meetings taken into account in the activities of UCADRs.</li> <li>Answers to surveys</li> </ul>				
Excepted effects after execution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons on the adjustment of supporting system are learnt.</li> <li>• Knowledge acquired during the Study are taken into account into the Master Program</li> <li>• Improvement of the management of UCADRs</li> </ul>				
Contents of activities	Year			Date of meeting	Participation rate	Main contents of the meetings
		Centre Nord	1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting	19 nov. 2004	10 persons (83%) (Expected attendants: 12 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report by each UCADR et exchange of ideas.</li> <li>• Analysis of problems using the PCM method. (Central problem : In the first phase, the UCADRs did not function well.)</li> <li>• Questionnaire, and synthesis by the SAC/MR leader.</li> </ul>

2004	Sahel	1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting	1 Dec. 2004	15 persons <b>(100%)</b> (expected attendants : 15 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report by each UCADR et exchange of ideas.</li> <li>• Analysis of problems using the PCM method. (Central problem : In the first phase, the UCADRs did not function well.)</li> <li>• Questionnaire, and synthesis by the SAC/MR leader.</li> </ul>
	Centre Nord	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting	25 Jan. 2005	11 persons <b>(79%)</b> (Expected attendants : 14 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report by each UCADR and exchange of ideas.</li> <li>• Analysis by themes ( Theme 1: Insufficient autonomy of UCADRs (Theme 2: Insufficient communication between the persons in charge) (Theme 3 : Problems related to the coverage of several villages by a UCADR in the future)</li> <li>• Questionnaire and synthesis by the SAC/MR leader.</li> </ul>
	Sahel	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting	27 Jan. 2005	17 persons <b>(100%)</b> (Expected attendants : 17 persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report by each UCADR and exchange of ideas.</li> <li>• Analysis by themes ( Theme 1: Insufficient autonomy of UCADRs (Theme 2: Insufficient communication between the persons in charge) (Theme 3 : Problems related to the coverage of several villages by a UCADR in the future)</li> <li>• Questionnaire and synthesis by the SAC/MR leader.</li> </ul>
2005	Centre Nord	3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting	8 Sept. 2005	15 persons <b>(100%)</b> (Expected attendants : 15 persons)	<p>[Themes common to both meetings]</p> <p>Theme 1: Interim report of the resource inventory study (including drills for the calculation of balance between offer and demand)</p> <p>Theme 2: Manual for the creation of UCADR (provisory version) and process of execution of rural development projects (provisory version)</p> <p>Theme 3 : Activities of UCADR after the end of the study</p>
	Sahel	3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting	14 Sept. 2005	15 persons <b>(100%)</b> (Expected attendants : 15 persons)	Ditto
	Centre Nord	4 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	23 Nov. 2005 (Joint meetings)	17 persons <b>(100%)</b> (Expected attendants : 17 persons)	<p>[Themes common to both regions]</p> <p>Theme 1 : Plan of action of eachUCADR after the end of the study</p> <p>Theme 2 : Program de la décentralisation</p> <p>Theme 3 : Examining the Project Design Matrix PDM3</p>
	Sahel	4 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	23 Nov. 2005 (Joint meeting)	21 persons <b>(100%)</b> (Expected number : 21 persons)	Dito

Observed Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A better awareness of the problems related to the activities of UCADR by the participants (awareness level : approx. 90%)</li> <li>• The exchange meetings between the UCADRs are considered as effective by the participants, for a shared awareness of the problems.</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<p>Verified Problems : Is it possible to strengthen the awareness of the extension officers in view to solve problems ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All participants have highly evaluated the exchange meetings between the UCADRs as a place for the solving of issues.</li> <li>• The Prefect has highly appreciated the exchange meetings between the UCADRs.</li> <li>• The distribution of roles between of the person in charge is clarified, and the UCADRs' activities have been positively carried out (degree of dynamism : from 60% at start, to 90%).</li> <li>• Attendance was initially of 80% for both meetings, however, the degree of interest felt increased with the number of meetings and attendance was of 100% in both regions in 2005.</li> <li>• Activities evolved in a positive way owing to the exchange of viewpoints on issues and the measures taken for the UCADRs activities.</li> <li>• During the first meeting, there were many debates on the running costs of the UCADRs, the objectives of the exchange meeting were not clearly understood, but after many meetings, objectives were grasped and discussions got richer.</li> </ul>
Points to be taken into account in the Master Program (M/P)	<p>(Evaluation Point 1) Need of a resource inventory and methods of utilization, members and their roles in the Manual for the establishment of the UCADRs (provisory version), etc., are progressively switched after the settlement of rural communes, and the operating methods of the UCADRs have been understood. [Point 1 to take into account in the M/P] Revision of the Operation Manual (final version)</p> <p>(Evaluation Point 2) There is a better understanding of the Project Design Matrix 3 and of the 5 evaluation items. [Point 2 to take into account in the M/P] Deepening of the follow-up and evaluation of each UCADR after the end of the study.</p> <p>(Evaluation Point 3) Transversal exchange of viewpoints as well as the sharing of information between provinces, departments and extension officers became possible for all extension officers of the agriculture, stock-raising and forestry sectors, and all participants. [Point 3 to take into account in the M/P] Exchange meetings taken into consideration in the Operation Manual as a place for the resolution of problems.</p> <p>(Evaluation Point 4) In case of activities in UCADRs that suppose the management of several villages in the future, and in case of new UCADRs created in the neighbouring departments, these exchange meetings are effective as a body that organises Diffusability. [Point 4 to take into account in the M/P] Positioned as a place for the broadening of existing UCADRs and for exchange of information for the new UCADRs, and taken into account in Operation Manual.</p> <p>(Evaluation Point 5) The meaning of the UCADRs has been verified, however, the guarantee of a budget for their organisation is still a problem. [Point 5 to take into account in the M/P] Review of the contents of the four past exchange meetings has been reviewed; limitation of participants to the UCADRs' representatives, and reduction of unit prices (actual expenses) were examined and taken into account in the Operation Manual.</p>

#### 4.1.4 Works for the Verification of Diffusability

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<p>Joint workshops, with the attendance of extension officers of 4 provinces and 4 departments where pilot projects were carried out, and of extension officers from 3 provinces with no execution of pilot projects in the present Study, were held by UCADR, and the verification of the transfer of techniques from officers to officers pertaining to experiences learnt in the UCADRs, such as elaboration of project plans and monitoring, is carried out. As for the methods for the transfer of techniques, the extension officers, members of the UCADRs, become instructors and provides advices and guidance to the officers of the 3 other provinces where no projects were implemented. At the same time, according to the guidance conditions, a monitoring of the capacity reinforcement of the extension officers of the UCADR is done.</p> <p>Further, a training course on the process of village selection, study on resources, elaboration of activity program and a draft program of pilot projects is carried out for the 3 extension officers. Based on this, is possible to verify the possible execution of the project plans prepared by the government of Burkina Faso.</p>
Context		<p>After the reception of the results of the Study on the System to Promote the Combat against Land Degradation as a synthesis of the five-year study, and by transforming these results into a Project made up of the three programs proposed in the present Study, the Government of Burkina Faso is planning to execute a Project that will extend to the whole area of Sahel and Centre-Nord, based on an execution system centered on the Coordinating Unit for Rural Development Activities (UCADR).</p> <p>Sub-committees (the Office of which will be the Direction for Research and Planning) will be set up within the Steering Committee in order to examine a concrete implementation plan toward the undertaking of a project after the Study.</p> <p>In 4 departments of 4 provinces located in the Study Area, the effectiveness of the UCADRs has been confirmed through the implementation of pilot projects. However, the effects of diffusion have not been concretely verified in the three remaining provinces of the Area targeted by the Study.</p>
Points to be verified		<p>Can the UCADRs diffuse the project execution methods based on the M/P towards the other?</p> <p>Did the existing UCADR members have the capacities to autonomously manage the running and control of the UCADR?</p>
Elaboration of Project Content of Execution	Objectives to achieve	<p>The existing members of UCADRs prepare themselves the workshop programs and act as instructors.</p> <p>The extension officers of the 3 provinces that receive the training can select the targeted villages; carry out the study on existing resources and a draft project plan.</p>
	Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Members of the three existing UCADRs can establish a workshop program.</li> <li>· Members of existing UCADRs can explain the process of project execution.</li> <li>· 70% of participants of the 3 provinces acknowledge the effectiveness of UCADRs.</li> <li>· The participants of the 3 provinces can select villages and elaborate the draft of project plans.</li> </ul>
	Results (costs)	The Study Team provides counterpart travel allowances to the participants.
	Methods	<p>Organization of joint workshops and training courses by the existing UCADRs.</p> <p>Training for the establishment of project plans in the 3 provinces.</p>
	Human Investments	<p>Study Team : Members of the study team concerned</p> <p>Government of Burkina Faso :</p> <p>Provincial administrative offices and extension officers of each Ministry, which controls the villages targeted for the pilot projects; provincial administrative offices out of this jurisdiction and related NGOs.</p>
	Expected Results	<p>To diffuse the activities of the UCADR in other provinces and departments through the UCADR members whose capacities have been reinforced by the implementation of pilot projects.</p> <p>The extension officers of the 3 provinces having taken part to the workshops have acquired the abilities to elaborate a plan of projects.</p>

Results of activities	Workshops	Organization Month	Place	Participants	Contents
		31 Oct to 6 Nov.	Korsimoro	15 persons of the province of Nametenga	<p>1) General explanation of the M/P (Draft) (including the operation manual and guidance materials, etc.) (For this item, the manual for the setting of UCADRs in the Operation Manual, the provisory version of guidance materials and support materials belonging to the UCADR members).</p> <p>2) Management and Control of projects</p> <p>① Methods to select villages</p> <p>② Methods for the elaboration of the basic development plans in conformity with the participative development methods (MARF)</p> <p>③ Elaboration of Terms of reference for the execution of projects, selection of NGO, etc.</p> <p>④ Method to address request to donors for the execution of projects</p> <p>⑤ Supervision of project execution</p> <p>⑥ Evaluation of the projects</p> <p>(For this item, the Chapter 6. Project Management, of the operation manual, elaborated through discussions between the study team and the UCADR, was used. Moreover, the rules for the setting up the CVGTs were prepared by the UCADR members.)</p> <p>3) Lessons and problems from the execution of pilot projects</p> <p>① Creation of reliable relationship between villagers and UCADRs.</p> <p>② Agreement for the pilot projects</p> <p>③ Explanations on practical experiences such as the monitoring of the activities of UCADR and exchanges with the study team.</p> <p>4) On-the job training in the village of Nougou - Establishment of reliable relationship with villagers</p>

		5 - 9 November	Sebba	16 persons of the province of Oudalan	<p>1) General explanation of the M/P (Draft) (including the operation manual and guidance materials, etc.) (For this item, explanations were given using the manual for the setting of UCADRs in the Operation Manual. The contents of guidance materials were not dealt with.)</p> <p>2) Management and Control of projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Methods to select villages</li> <li>② Methods for the elaboration of the basic development plans in conformity with the participative development methods (MARP)</li> <li>③ Elaboration of Terms of reference for the execution of projects, selection of NGO, etc.</li> <li>④ Method to address request to donors for the execution of projects</li> <li>⑤ Supervision of project execution</li> <li>⑥ Evaluation of the projects</li> </ol> <p>(Explanation was given on the over whole process from the selection of villages to the evaluation, using the Chapter 6. Project Management, of the operation manual).</p> <p>3) Lessons and problems from the execution of pilot projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Point explanations on the positioning of the UCADR system, under the guidance of the Prefect.</li> <li>② Importance of a close collaboration in the UCADRs between the agriculture, stock-raising and forestry sectors.</li> <li>③ Measures for the members who do not speak local language.</li> </ol> <p>4) On-the-job training in the village of Diogora - Methods on the study on natural resources using the participative development methods.</p>
		15 to 19 November	Dori	18 persons in the province of Soum	<p>1) General explanation of the M/P (Draft) (including the operation manual and guidance materials, etc.) (For this item, the manual for the setting of UCADRs in the Operation Manual, the provisory version of guidance materials and support materials belonging to the UCADR members).</p> <p>2) Management and Control of projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Methods to select villages</li> <li>② Methods for the elaboration of the basic development plans in conformity with the participative development methods.</li> <li>③ Elaboration of Terms of reference for the execution of projects, selection of NGO, etc.</li> <li>④ Method to address request to donors for the execution of projects</li> <li>⑤ Supervision of project execution</li> <li>⑥ Evaluation of the projects</li> </ol> <p>(For this item, the Chapter 6. Project Management, of the operation manual, elaborated through discussions between the study team and the UCADR, was used.)</p> <p>3) Lessons and problems from the execution of pilot projects The ZAT leader could not participate due to the mobilization for elections so that the SAC/MR Leader was mainly in charge and it was not possible to explain the real points of views obtained during the activities of the UCADR.</p> <p>4) On-the-job training in the field in the village of Selbo This occurred on the same day as s seminar for the diffusion in neighboring villages, so this meeting became a meeting for the project presentation with participants from other villages.</p>

Period	Province	Department and Selected Village	New UCADR in case of plan of projects; situation of the CVGT <sup>1</sup>	Present situation of villages (explanations by each UCADR) <sup>2</sup>	Plan of projects proposed
	Nametenga	Dargo: village of Boulmiomgou	(1) Selection of village; (2) Synthesis on the situation of village and its resources; (3) verification in the field; (4) Proposal of basic development plan, et exercises on requests made donors; (5) synthesis, evaluation.	No information on resources and CVGT.	(1) Cultivation of vegetables and training; (2) Production of tree seedlings plants and training; (3) cattle fattening.
		Toungri: Village of Taffogo	(1) After village selection, interviews with CVGT; (2) Interviews with CVGT and verification in the field; (3) Synthesis of the situation of villages et its resources; (4) Proposal of basic development plan, et exercises on requests made donors; (5) synthesis, evaluation	No information on resources and CVGT.	(1) Cultivation of vegetables and training; (2) Production of tree seedlings plants and training; (3) cattle fattening.
	Oudalan	Gorom-Gorom: Village of Bossey Dogabé	I. Selection of villages; II. Interviews with CVGT; III. Synthesis of resources and problems in the village; IV. Plan of projects and budget proposal.	[Natural Resources] Degraded soils; Insufficient water resources; existing tree nursery; many animals. [Social Res.] CVGT; [Human Res.] Good capacities for the management of forest and natural resources; [Physical Res.] School, Cereal Bank, compost pits, etc. [Financial Res.] Poverty, existing cooperative depository, limited activities for women.	(1) Construction of two boreholes and establishment of a management committee; (2) Construction of a mil; (3) income generating activities for women; (4) stone bunds; (5) compost pits; (6) cultivation of vegetables; (7) village tree nursery.

<sup>1</sup> Les figures between brackets ( ), correspond to the number of days of activities, but not the figures in roman letters.

<sup>2</sup> The explanations in this column and the following one are provided by each UCADR, and their writing varies according to the UCADRs.



				Mark oye: Villa ge of Tin Aga del	I. To determine the village resources using the participative development methods; II. Resources and problems in the village, and proposition of solutions (for each sector of agriculture, forestry and stock-raising).	[Agriculture] Low germination rate, poor land, lack in techniques for compost production, material for cultivation insufficient and low rate of utilization. [Stock-raising] Degradation of the potential if forage; poor access to veterinary services	[Agriculture] introduction of selected seeds, training for compost production, building of stone bunds and zaï; use of loans to purchase cultivation materials and training on their use. [Stock-raising] Construction of SPAI hay stock house, construction of wells, training of supporting staff; training in sheep fattening.
			Sou m	Arbi nda: Villa ge of Liki	(1) Selection of village; (2) Visit of village (for the sensitization and to get information for the study team); (3) to determine the situation of natural resources of the village; (4) proposition of a program of activities; (5) Re-examination of an action plan with the villagers; (6) writing of action plan and budget of the UCADR	[Environment] Soil degradation, reduction of animal species, [Stock-raising] insufficient fodder; [Reinforcement of capacities] No learning of new techniques. [Agriculture] Land for vegetable cultivation degraded, insufficient water resources and inputs.	[Stock-raising] Cattle fattening, SPAI, training (improved sheepfolds, fattening, molasses and urea); [Agric.] Stone bunds, construction of compost pits, repairing of boreholes and wells, improving of rice production and other agricultural techniques, purchase of agriculture material.

				Tong oma yel : villa ge of Bélé hédé	(1) Review of the training carried out in Dori; (2) Selection of village, (3) Explanation on the study team and the UCADR, (4) Writing of documents on the situation in the village, (5) Writing of plan of projects, (6) Elaboration of a financial request to donors for the execution de projects.	Population: 3915 inhabitants; Ethnic groups: Peulhs (Fulfuldé and Rimaibè), and Mossi. Religions: Islam, Christianity, animism. Major production activities: agriculture, stock-raising. Agriculture products: sorghum, maize. [Natural resources] forests, fauna; [Social Res.] various groups; [Human Res.] extension officers in agriculture, stock-raising, environment health. [Physical Res.] Boreholes, wells, schools, housing for teachers. [Financial Res.] Income from the sales of agriculture, forest and stock products.	Elaboration of a financial request to donors (PNGT-2) for the vegetable cultivation on 1 ha of land and other projects.
Observed Benefits				<p>Les members of existing UCADRs become instructors, can provide explanations on the management and execution of projects and prepare the diffusion of the UCADRs.</p> <p>Les intentions of the UCADRs in the 3 provinces where workshops and training courses were held have been clarified, six villages were selected and plans of projects were elaborated.</p>			

Monitoring	<p><b>1. Workshops and on-the job training</b></p> <p>(1) UACDR of Korsimoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Due to the transfer of the prefect and the SDECV Leader, the workshop and training were held mainly with the ZAT and PV Leaders. Nevertheless, two representatives of the SDECV leader carried out the follow-up. Both of them have understood well the role of the UCADR, and we could see through the workshop that the two representatives were able to do a transfer of techniques toward the extension officers of the other departments</li> <li>· Despite the lack of time for preparation, we can highly appreciate the positive attitude of this UCADR which has dealt by itself of the texts such as the rules for the establishment of the CVGTs and the extension materials, in addition to documents such as the operation manual of the study team...</li> <li>· The SAC/MR leader and the provincial director of agriculture provided proper advice on the over whole organization of workshops, and we can appreciate that the UCADR can set up a program by itself.</li> </ul> <p>(2) UCADR of Sebba</p> <p>The prefect has shown its leadership and a schedule was prepared. We can highly appreciate that the management was done autonomously, only with a UCADR perfectly prepared.</p> <p>The ZAT Leader, member of the UCADR, played the role of instructor for the participative development methods, however the attendants of the training have already experienced other projects and we could see sometimes that they were becoming the teachers. We could confirm that a long experience is required to act as an instructor in this field.</p>
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	<p>(3) UCADR of Dori</p> <p>The ZAT leader (executive secretary) could not attend due to his mobilization for the elections, and the SAC/MR leader was in charge of the follow-up. We could not, therefore, really evaluate the capacities of the UCADR.</p> <p>Participants from the province of Soum considered that the UCADR was an organism receiving the projects, and some of them viewed the UCADR as unnecessary. This was due to incomplete explanations given by the instructor.</p> <p>In the province of Soum, the autonomy of the CVGT was already planned, so that some people viewed the assistance of administration as unnecessary. Nevertheless, it is necessary to verify through the tasks of elaboration of plans, to what extent the autonomy of the CVGTs is realized.</p> <p><b>Can the existing UCADRs carry out the diffusion in other provinces?</b></p> <p>During the joint workshops for the verification of the effects of diffusion, and even though some of the extension officers were busy to count the votes for the election of the President, the schedule planned for the works was respected. The tasks were distributed among the extension officers who play the role of leading officers, and the preparatory works for the workshops, and documents as well as the facilitation of discussions were conducted, so we could verify that a practical execution was possible. However, as we have seen with the UCADR of Dori, information did not reach some of the participants in other provinces due to a lack of explanations and communication techniques.</p> <p>The members of the UCADRs still are lacking of experience to be able to become animators of training on participative development methods.</p> <p>In the UCADR of Sebba where the prefect has shown his leadership, the distribution of the tasks for the workshop were decided and the workshop was smoothly performed.</p> <p>As regards the UCADR of Korsimoro, the SDECV leader and the prefect were transferred in October. The ZAT leader and the PV leader replaced the SDECV leader. We could verify that if activities of the UCADR are jointly carried out, members can play the role of instructors even if the sector concerned is not their specialty.</p> <p><b>2. Works for the Planning of projects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The administrative officials and extension officers that have been trained have set up provisory UCADRs when back to their work place, and, during six days, they performed practical drills for the selection of villages, study on existing resources, elaboration of a draft plan of projects and writing of a request to donors.</li> <li>· In the province of Soum where another donor presently conducts a project, some doubts have been expressed concerning the meaning of setting up UCADRs. The function of synergy played by the UCADRs between the administrative bodies in the agriculture, stock-raising and forestry fields was not understood by the participants, and UCADRs were considered merely as a body in charge of the implementation of projects. This misunderstanding is due to a lack of preparation in the explanations provided by the instructors as well as to a contradiction of this system with the system of the existing projects found in this province</li> <li>· Through the planning works, the extension officers of the province of Soum have understood for the first time the effectiveness of the UCADRs, owing to the explanations of the ONGO advisors. If the CVGTs of the province of Soum benefit from the assistance of the PNGT-2, among others, they have not reached an autonomous functioning yet.</li> <li>· The extension officers were not responsible for all activities of the project, from its planning to its management and control, so they did not know the detailed parts, such as the village resources and exact content of the projects. Consequently, they must get an on-the-job training to be able to plan projects by themselves. .</li> </ul>
<p><b>Points to be taken into account into the M/P and evaluation</b></p>	<p><b>Can the UCADRs carry out the diffusion in other provinces?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· According to a survey conducted toward the attendants of the 3 provinces on the effectiveness of the UCADRs, 100% of the participants from the provinces of Namentenga and Oudalan recognized that the activities of the UCADRs were meaningful for the synergy between agriculture, stock-raising and forestry.</li> <li>· On the other hand, some extension officers who took part to the UCADR of Dori expressed some worries, saying that a certain type of project process was adopted in the province of Soum, and that the UCADR being positioned over the CVGT, the</li> </ul>

	<p>CVGTs might lose their independency. However, the effectiveness of the UCADRs was acknowledged if, during the planning works, the NGOs explain the position of the UCADRs as organizations providing support to rural development. This misunderstanding was due to the fact that the participants thought that the UCADRs were merely a body receiving the projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· In the province of Namentenga, the director of the Provincial direction of agriculture indicated that he intended to clarify the position of the UCADRs by a Provincial Decree. This will corroborate the Diffusability of the UCADRs.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Points of evaluation) Improvement of the Members of existing UCADRs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Extension officers have gained a two-year experience in the implementation of projects and satisfactory knowledge regarding the role of the UCADRs, hence they can act as instructors. However, extension officers with an experience less than 1 year cannot provide explanations without the support of the SAC/MR leader and the provincial director of agriculture.</li> <li>· Effective workshops and on-the-job trainings can be set up with experimented members, grouped together, are charged of their programming, and act as providing explanations related to other fields.</li> <li>· Without a long and serious experience, it is difficult to guide people as an instructor for the training courses and for training related with another field such as participatory methods.</li> <li>· The extension officers with insufficient experience find sometimes difficulties when their superiors do not lead them. During the activities of the UCADRs, it is necessary to coordinate the activities in advance together with the Provincial direction of agriculture and the Prefect.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p> <p>For extension officers still lacking of experience, training through a support system by the SAC/MR leader and the provincial director of agriculture, acting as advisors, is an effective way.</p> <p>Elaboration of an agreement on the activities of the UCADR concluded between the provincial director of agriculture and the Prefect.</p> <p><b>(Points of valuation) Effects of diffusion of the UCADRs</b></p> <p>From the results of the survey, more than 70% of the participants to workshops, among which the provincial directors of agriculture of 3 provinces, among others, have acknowledged the effectiveness of the UCADRs. In the province of Soum, some negative views were expressed during the workshop, saying that the UCADRs were not necessary since the forms of projects, such as the PNGT-2 for instance, were already effective. Nevertheless, during the planning works, these views changed and the effectiveness of the UCADRs was recognized as bodies providing support to the rural development.</p> <p>Though the training on the planning of projects that was conducted in the provisory UCADRs of 3 provinces, lasted 6 days only, results were satisfactory as planned. In some cases, we noted that some were willing to establish immediately the ICADR through a Provincial Decree, for instance in the Namentenga province.</p> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The fact that the organizations supporting the Communes in the framework of decentralization, and that administrative officers recognized that the role of the UCADRs was not merely to receive projects, but that UCADRs are positioned institutionally through a Provincial decree, prove that they will become sustainable bodies with Diffusability.</li> <li>· As regards the Diffusability of the UCADRs, it will be necessary to broaden the intervention of the extension officers of existing UCADRs so as to become instructors.</li> </ul>
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#### 4.1.5 Technical Exchange Meetings

Items		Description	
<b>Objectives</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through a good and mutual understanding of the state services and research institutes, the reinforcement of the capacities of actors, promotion of experimentation and researches corresponding to the local needs and a regular feedback in the field of results of experimentation and research can be conducted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Context</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As regards the researches carried out by research institutes, the research topics do not always match the needs of local people, and technical information are not sufficiently transmitted to extension officers.</li> </ul>	
<b>Points to verify (Execution Contents)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish a space for exchanges between the research institutes and extension officers, and examine how the technical meetings and technical exchanges should be organized in the fields of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry, which are the fields where the needs are deemed important.</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution Plan</b>	<b>Objectives to reach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants (extension officers) can learn techniques and information which can be transferred to local people.</li> <li>Research Institutes develop techniques that are adapted to the needs of local people.</li> <li>Extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and environment transfer the techniques they have learnt to the local people.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Indicators assumed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 80% of participants (extension officers) can learn technical information.</li> <li>Each extension agent (agriculture, stock-raising, environment) can transfer at least one of the technical methods he has learnt to the local people.</li> <li>Researches are performed which match the needs of farmers.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification that a meeting is held by the JICA study team. Planning, organisation of the meeting and brief presentation by the SAC/MR Leader</li> <li>Meetings held at the conference rooms of the DRAHRH Directions of the Centre-Nord and the Sahel regions</li> <li>Invited researchers in the three fields of the Study (agriculture, stock-raising and forestry) from the INERA, BUNASOLS, and CNSF; their presentation of their researches is followed by questions and answers and exchange of views.</li> <li>Organisation of a workshop on the technical exchanges</li> <li>Answers to the questionnaires prepared by the JICA Study team</li> </ul>	
	<b>Costs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily allowance and traveling fees for the attendants; conference charges</li> <li>Year 2002 : approx. 622.000 Fcfa, Year 2003 : approx. 1.647.000 Fcfa, Year 2004: approx. 1.900.000 Fcfa ;</li> <li>year 2005 : approx. 1.959.000 Fcfa.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Human Inputs</b>	From Burkina Faso: Administrative officials of the concerned organisations, extension officers (agriculture, stock-raising and forestry) From the JICA Study Team : Member in charge of the transfer of techniques (dispatching of researchers from the research institutes)	
	<b>Rôles of members of the UCADR</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation to the technical exchange meetings</li> <li>Transfer of techniques learnt to the local population</li> <li>Answers to questionnaires</li> </ol>	
<b>Expected Effects after Execution</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lessons are learnt for the adjustment of supporting system.</li> <li>The views and knowledge gained during these meetings will be taken into account in the Master Program (M/P).</li> <li>The transfer of techniques conducted in the field will enable to improve the techniques of local people to combat land degradation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Situation of Activities</b>	<b>Themes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exchanges between extension officers and research institutes</li> <li>Causes of land degradation</li> <li>Techniques to combat land degradation (agriculture, stock-raising and forestry)</li> <li>Workshop on how to organise technical exchange meetings and questionnaires</li> </ol>	
	<b>2002</b>	<b>Region et Period of time</b>	<b>Participants</b>
		Centre-Nord 2002/Nov/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 persons from the Institute for Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)</li> <li>the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Centre-Nord</li> <li>7 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>

		Sahel	2002/Nov/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 persons from the Sahel Center of the Institute for Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of Sahel</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources, 1 specialist technician of these directions.</li> <li>• 5 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate. : 100%)</li> </ul>
2003		Centre-Nord	2003/Oct/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 persons of the National Bureau of Soils (BUNASOLS), 1 person of the National Center of Forest Seeds (CNSF)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Centre-Nord</li> <li>• 7 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>
		Sahel	2003/Oct/28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 persons of the National Bureau of Soils (BUNASOLS), 1 person of the National Center of Forest Seeds (CNSF)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Sahel</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources</li> <li>• 8 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>
2004		Centre-Nord	2004/Nov/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 persons from the Institute for Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Centre-Nord</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources</li> <li>• 7 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>
		Sahel	2004/Nov/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 persons from the INERA, 1 person from the CNSF</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Sahel</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources</li> <li>• 8 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>
2005		Centre-Nord	2005/Sept/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 persons from the Institute for Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Centre-Nord</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources</li> <li>• 7 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 100%)</li> </ul>
		Sahel	2005/Sept/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 persons from the Institute for Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)</li> <li>• the SAC/MR leader of the Regional Direction of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources of the Sahel</li> <li>• 2 Provincial Directors of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources</li> <li>• 7 extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry in charge of villages targeted by pilot projects (Attendance rate : 90%)</li> </ul>
<b>Bénéfices apparus</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry could gain technical information which fitted the local needs. Consequently, they could contribute to the technical extension in the field and to improvement of techniques.</li> <li>• Through the guidance of extension officers, local people have learnt a composite agro-pastoral technique which combine improved seeds, organic manure and stone bunds.</li> <li>• In the region of Sahel, overgrazing causes the degradation of land. The theme « Re-evaluating the local forage resources for a sustainable stock-raising in the Sahel » was put into practice when a local convention on natural resources was concluded.</li> </ul>		

Monitoring		<p>(Evaluation Point 1): Is it possible to compensate the lack of skills of extension officers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attendance rate is 100% (except once with 90% rate, due to an agent on sick leave). The extension officers of agriculture, stock-raising and forestry actively participated.</li> <li>• The evaluation questionnaire on the understanding of attendants gave a rate of 45% in 2003. Results of questionnaire showed some progress in 2004 and 2005 with the rates of 55% and 60%, respectively.</li> <li>• The extension officers provided very positive comments: it was useful to grasp what were the necessary conditions and conceptual origins of each technique.</li> <li>• We could confirm that technical exchange meetings created opportunities to communicate the results of technical development that fitted the local needs.</li> <li>• During the questions and answer times after each presentation, the views were mainly related to the local needs.</li> <li>• The application examples are few, and the techniques learnt are not enough applied in the field. For this reason, it was advised to apply these techniques locally.</li> </ul>
	Points to be taken into account in the Master Program and Evaluation	<p><b>(Evaluation Point 1)</b> The SAC/MR leader selected a theme that matched the local needs. However a request was that he should take the ideas of the members of the UCADR into consideration. The SAC/MR leader demonstrated his skills in the preparatory works, conduct and summarizing for the technical exchange meetings, so we could confirm the autonomy of UCADR after the end of the Study.</p> <p><b>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P 1)</b> The theme is selected by the UCADR. The SAC/MR leader will be in charge of the preparatory works, conduct and summarizing of these meetings.</p> <hr/> <p><b>(Evaluation Point 2)</b> The transfer of extension officers occur quite frequently. Some of them answered that the selected theme was too difficult. We could observe that the skill levels of officers vary greatly.</p> <p><b>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P 2)</b> Two kinds of training are proposed: a general training course, and a specific one. Each training to be held once a year (technical exchange meetings which include a training in the experimentation farm of the INERA Institute can be effective).</p> <hr/> <p><b>(Evaluation Point 3)</b> Most of the officers wish the continuation of technical exchange meetings to improve their skills. But they mention in the questionnaires that it is difficult to guarantee the necessary fees.</p> <p><b>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P 3)</b> Review of the contents of the last 4 meetings; additional improvement of technical capacities of extension officers; reduction of necessary costs using NGOs and associations and tools such as video tapes, search for donors.</p>



#### 4.1.6. Training to the participative development methods (MARP)

<b>Items</b>		(1) Description
<b>Objectives</b>		Extension officers learn skills that enable them to really apply the participatory development methods in the field To verify that participative development methods are useful for the activities of extension officers and for the support to local people performed by the UCADRs Examine if, when reinforcing the capacities of extension officers, the management capacities of the UCADRs are also improved (Capacity Development).
<b>Context</b>		One of the major objectives of this Study is to mainly concentrate on the issues met during the support to local people, and to gather the measures that remedy to the problems of the administration, extension officers and extension system for the support to local population, which constitute factors impeding the promotion of combat against land degradation, and to propose them into the Master Program (M/P). Moreover, the effectiveness of the M/P will be verified through the programming trainings to the participative development methods, which is one the three contents proposed, in view to strengthen the facilitation abilities of extension officers and administrative officials during the field activities conducted in rural areas, and improve the functioning of the UCADRs.
<b>Points to be verified (Contents of Execution)</b>		The extension officers and other actors involved have learnt the theories of participative development during training classes in the first phase of the Study. During the 1st year of the second phase, we verify if they can acquire the practical techniques of the participative development methods through an on-the-job training during the studies on local community and local resources executed within the process of support to the elaboration of the basic development plans of the new villages.
<b>Execution Plan</b>	<b>Objectives to reach</b>	The extension officers and other actors involved learn the practical techniques of the participative development methods, and become able to elaborate a basic development plan.
	<b>Indicators assumed</b>	- Reinforcement of the facilitation capacities of extension officers Attendance rate, content of practice (methods used, themes studied, targeted population, etc.), activities of officers during the practical training (distribution of roles, communication,), situation of preparatory works by the service provider, situation of support, [list of attendants, interviews, questionnaire after the practice training (2 types of questionnaires: by the study team, and by the service provider), observations, reports of NGOs]. - The participative development methods are adopted by the four UCADRs, and the system for the support to local people is improved. - 80% of extension officers taking part to the training can use the participative development techniques in the field. [Population, extension officers (questionnaire for self-evaluation) and interviews of prefects]
	<b>Study Team</b>	
	<b>Methods</b>	Year 2004-2005: Execution of a practice training for the extension officers during the studies on local resources, conducted in the framework of the actions to support the organization of villagers in new villages Year 2005-2006: 1. The extension officers of the region of Centre-Nord conduct the finding, planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of projects to be implemented, using the participative development methods. 2. Gathering of extension officers of the 4 UCADRs, and holding of a workshop on : (1) examples of skills gained in the training and learning through the past trainings, and (2) feedback of the field monitoring
	<b>Costs</b>	Costs : Study fees, training fees, fees of extension officers, payment of training personnel
	<b>Human Inputs</b>	- From the JICA: JICA Study team, service providers for the support to the organization of local people, persons in charge of the support in the UCADRs, animators specialized in the participative development methods - Burkina Faso: Government : Extension officers in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry; CVGT (population)
<b>Roles of the members of UCADRs</b>	- Extension officers in agriculture, stock-raising and forestry : Participation to the trainings, feedback such as cooperation to the questionnaire intended to evaluate the training. - CVGT and population of targeted villages : participation in the training, guarantee of the number of people and coordination - NGOs and associations which support the CVGT of targeted villages : instructors for the introductory part, facilitation of the training.	
<b>Results expected after execution</b>		Reinforcement of the facilitation capacities of extension officers towards the local people during extension, assemblies and meetings. Extension activities and management of the UCADRs are performed so as to empower the local people in a more equitable way, by developing the capacities as an organization, based on the real situation of local administrative services. The knowledge gained through the conduct of trainings and their evaluation will be taken into account in the M/P...

<b>Situation of Activities</b>	<b>Execution Steps</b>	Summary of the execution of the phase-1		
			Objectives	Methods
		1st training course	Reinforcement of capacities (of facilitation) of the persons in charge of administrative services, in order to grasp precisely and analyze the needs of local people.	- Training in eh region - a Two-day lecture (lecture and group discussions), and one day of practice training (at the same than the study on resources conducted for the support to the CVGI)
		2nd training course	- Holding of training longer and of a higher level than the first one. - Goal: to provide a deeper awareness of participatory development.	- Survey on the degree of understanding and awareness of themes of courses prior to the training - Execution in the Centre-Nord for both regions - 4 days of lectures in room and 2 days of practice training in the field - Practice training done in two villages close to Kaya, recommended by the instructor.
<b>2004</b>	<b>Execution Steps</b>	1. Summary of the training :		
		Items	Centre-Nord	Sahel
		1.Period	26 to 30 December 2004	20 to 23 December 2004
		2.Place	Village of Sindri, department of Guibaré, province of Bam	Village of Goudébo, Department of Dori, province of Séno
	3.Target	7 extension officers (3 from the UCADR if Korsimoro et 4 from the UCADR of Guibaré)	8 extension officers (4 from the UCADR of Sébba et 4 from the UCADR of Dori)	
		<p>2. Programming of training, dispatch of personnel of the service providers (NGOs and associations) in charge of training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the training and study, the service provider of the Centre-Nord started by studying through his own methods, the study items that where not fully covered by the training on participative development methods.</li> <li>- Among the personnel dispatched (see table, point 2) , some differences in approach appeared between the two service providers (Point 3 of the Table)</li> <li>- However, considering what was observed during the training, and the results (explained hereafter), we can see that the training conducted by the association can achieve results equivalent as those obtained by the NGO.</li> </ul> <p>3. <u>Results of the training according to participants (extension officers)</u></p> <p>Following the training, officers answered to a questionnaire for them to verify the situation of the training and the results.</p> <p>A monitoring was conducted to determine if the methods mentioned in the terms of reference were applied during the training, and also what types of resources, among those indicated, have been studied by the extension officers. In the various methods and resources indicated in the instructions, 9 were selected respectively for their frequent use and study, and the question was asking if they have been used or studied. Results are shown in the table hereafter.</p> <p>In the training of both regions, approximately 70% of the methods were covered. However, if one agent has merely indicated the resources studied with a figure, the coverage level differ according to the regions. We can think that this is influenced by the way extension officers were divided, or not divided, into groups, and by the distribution or non-distribution of roles, in the place where practice training occurred. These differences not</p>		

only affect individuals, but also the quantity of information concerning the resources that were mentioned in the « basic development plan » of the two villages where the study results are reviewed.

At the beginning, the methods used in the training of the Centre-Nord were limited. At the monitoring in the course of the training, the study team requested improvements and obtained results were better than in the Sahel.

Number of methods used in the training	Centre Nord			Sahel		
	Average number of methods used	Number of methods used by the majority of participants	Number of methods that were not used by the majority of participants	Average number of methods used	Number of methods used by the majority of participants	Number of methods that were not used by the majority of participants
	6.00	6	1	5.88	7	1
Resources studied during the training	Average number of resources used	Number of resources used by the majority of participants	Number of resources that were not used by the majority of participants	Average number of resources used	Number of resources used by the majority of participants	Number of resources that were not used by the majority of participants
	7.50	9	0	5.50	5	3

#### 1. Outlines of the Study :

The study team seek not only to develop the individual abilities of extension officers, but to reinforce the functioning of the UCADRs, including the villagers and administrative officials, in view of a global development of capacities. A monitoring is conducted on the way each extension agent applies the methods acquired, by concentrating on the application in the field and by using every opportunity to put into practice the activities of planning of new projects, trainings and sensitization for these extension officers. The study team gathers monitoring data throughout (1) field investigation, (2) self-evaluation questionnaires and reports, (3) interviews and surveys of the local people, (4) analysis of various documents submitted by the UCADRs. Surveys of the point (3) are planned to be incorporated into the questionnaire sheets for the CVGTs, Cereal Bank, literacy and income generating activities of women.

#### 2. Results of the Study

Refer to the Main Report (Volume don the Verification Study, in paragraph (2) of section 1.3.2 Plan, in paragraph (2) de 1.3.2 Resultants and in paragraph (1) 2) (b) of section 3.1.2 Evaluation Results of Outputs.

##### 1) Field Observation

It has been very difficult to carry out the field observation study due to the rainy season, the blockade of roads and changes in the schedule of extension officers. The three following factors were observed.

- ① Opportunities to practice the methods are scarce during the interviews and sensitization activities conducted individually by the extension officers. However, concerning exchanges with villagers in an equal position and the role of facilitator, which are the basic criteria for the participative methods, their activities are positive. As a result of the training on the participative methods, we can say that extension officers are really aware that in their role as facilitator it is essential to stand in equal terms with villagers.
- ② When extension officers do not talk the local language, communication with villagers is therefore made difficult. But many of them make use of devises to communicate by including the local words they know in their talking, even through the use of an interpreter, and include many questions in explanations and opinions as well as knowledge of villagers.
- ③ there are little cases where the problems of gender are reflected in the concrete contents of activities or facilitating methods. This is because the person to contact in the village is often a man, there are a few information from women, and extension officers themselves are not enough aware of the limited opportunities for women to speak. Consequently, men state their own opinion even for women's activities.

<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>2005</p>	<p>2) Self-evaluation questionnaire Questionnaire forms were distributed to the extension officers concerning the application in the field of the results of the training on participative methods. It was also requested to submit reports including concrete examples of application in the field. Two reports were chosen and released during a workshop on the participative methods in November, as a synthesis of this training.</p> <p>3) Interviews of villagers In the semi-structured interviews conducted in other fields, information was gathered on the role of facilitators of extension officers. Answers were generally favorable, villagers saying that extension officers took their will into consideration when guiding and advising them.</p> <p>4) Analysis of documents presented by the UCADRs Analysis concerns the planning executed by each UACDR for the supply of materials and equipment and project operations by the extension officers. During the study on existing resources that took place in the villages of Ouiden and Tansin, which was carried out by the UCADR of Korsimoro, the mapping method, one of the participative methods, was notably used for the income-generating activities by women and documents show the logical development process between the results of the study and the planning afterwards. Villagers are also talkative during the meetings of the UCADRs, which corroborate the results of the study reported, and show the high level of learning of the extension officers of this UCADR.</p> <p>5) Workshop as a synthesis of the training on the participative development methods Two representatives of the extension officers did a presentation during the training meeting of November 22nd, as one of the objectives for exchanges of information mentioned in above paragraphs 3) and 4). In addition, a feedback on the performances of individuals and the UCADR was carried out. The NGOs have indicated some orientations and important points to reinforce the capacities to gain autonomy in the future. The answers to gathered questionnaires from the extension officers have shown that each speech was an opportunity to acquire new skills and change their attitude.</p>
<p>Observed Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· After the training carried out in 2004, the extension officers answered to questionnaires that « they have acquired practical capacities ». Through the surveys of extension officers, surveys and interviews of local people, and even through the field monitoring of the study team, we could confirm that the trainings are effective and lead to a practice application.</li> <li>· Data collected by the extension officers through the on-the-job training were summed up in the study on resources, the basis for elaborating basic development plans, and are effectively used.</li> </ul> <p>During the UCADR meetings of Guibare, it was observed that even officers recently in place show a more accurate understanding of the situation in the village of Sindri where the training was conducted.</p>	

Monitoring	<p>Problem to be verified 1: In both region where extension officers are working, was there any advantage gained after the training, by conducting training in villages targeted for the support of basic rural development plans (PVD)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· It was verified that by proceeding to the training in each region where officers are working, and by conducting the resource study in parallel in villages where a PDV is elaborated, we can stimulate the involvement of extension officers in the training and they make use of the knowledge learnt in the training during their activities and by advices provided in the meetings of the UCADR.</li> <li>· Some UCADRs have directly applied the methods learnt in their activities.</li> </ul> <p>Problem to be verified 2: Can the extension officers really apply the techniques learnt in their fieldwork?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Acquisition of techniques and their application in the field greatly vary according to individuals and the contents of the trainings.</li> <li>· Of the techniques and methods the learning of tools depends very much of the training. However, in practice, the interview methods and change in behavior are more advantageous in the field than the tools themselves.</li> <li>· Participation to the training is indispensable for application in field activities.</li> </ul> <p>Problem to be verified 3: is it possible to improve the mutual understanding between extension officers and villagers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Self-evaluation by the extension officers confirmed that they pay attention on the fact that their judgment is based on the viewpoint of the participatory methods in their communication with the villagers.</li> <li>· As a confirmation of the above, a high rate of villagers (87%) confirmed that their communication with the extension officers has considerably improved compared with the situation two years ago, at the beginning of the training.</li> </ul> <p>Problem to be verified 4: When people learn the MARP methods and the basic concepts, they adopt ways of thinking different from the way of thinking of administration. Will this contribute to develop the capacities of organisations intended for the rural development, such as the UCADR ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· It is easier to take advantage of the know-how acquired during the training when the extension officers intervene in groups in the villages rather than through individual activities.</li> <li>· When the communication between the extension officers goes well, villagers and the group of extension officers also communicate well. This leads to a proper understanding of the wishes of the local people for development as well as of existing resources, hence to the development of organizational capacity of the UCADRs.</li> <li>· To aim at the development of organizational capacities, from the training to the participatory methods, the following three steps shall be achieved at least :       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① At first, individuals shall learn through training the theories, concepts and techniques of the participatory methods, and the central role of villagers.</li> <li>② Individuals shall apply in the field what they have learnt during the training.</li> <li>③ the extension officers who master the behaviors and techniques of the participatory methods conduct together field activities as at the UCADR, standing at the same position and the same ways of thinking, or they have opportunities to review their way to communicate each other.</li> </ol> </li> <li>· From the above, in the case of workshops, exchanging information based on practical experiences with a larger number of extension officers allows to propose techniques applicable at a high level and to provide opportunities for improving behaviors.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Points to be taken into account in the M/P and evaluation</b></p>	<p><b>(Evaluation Point 1)</b> Effectiveness of the training conducted by region where the extension officers carry out their activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. In regions where associations are more active than NGOs, it is possible to entrust the trainings to associations. In this case, the costs of the training can be reduced by 30% compared to the costs of training by NGOs. Moreover, this leads to the use of local human resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. it is preferable that the sites of training be close to the activity areas of extension officers.</li> <li>. it is necessary to plan a suitable use of human resources and a reduction of costs.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Evaluation Point 2)</b> Acquisition of techniques and practice in field activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Some time is required for a real application in the field of knowledge learnt through the training.</li> <li>. It is advisable that a place for information exchange on the practice results in the field be planned for the extension officers.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To ensure a period for the field practice after the training.</li> <li>. Through the workshops and works for the establishment of reports in relation with the workshop, to sum up individual practices and arrange occasions for the sharing of experiences with other extension officers and outside of the UCADRs..</li> </ul> <p><b>(Evaluation Point 3)</b> Improvement of mutual understanding between extension officers and villagers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. We could verify that this mutual understanding has improved in many aspects between the two parties.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. To plan the contents of training and evaluation methods by taking into consideration the activities of the UCADR.</li> <li>. In relation with mutual understanding, to include a training course in local language in the budget, and take account of this together with the participative methods.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Evaluation Point 4)</b> Development of Capacities as organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Approximately two years are required to switch from a support led mainly by administration to activities where local people play a central role.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Points to be taken into account in the M/P]</b></p>
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#### 4.1.7 Support Tools Improvement Program

Items		Description
<b>Objectives</b>		The objective is that, through the implementation of the verification study based on the use of « Operation Manual» and « Technical Supports », in the future, the officials of technical services and NGOs/associations can conduct well the actions for rural development in the field.
<b>Context</b>		<p>During the first phase, we have tested, through the activities of the UCADRs and execution of pilot projects to combat land degradation in the selected villages, what system should be proposed to promote measures to combat land degradation. Problems concerning the management of rural development actions met in the course of the Study and the ways to solve them were arranged and an Operation Manual (provisory version) was prepared in view to contribute to the smooth execution of the projects in the future.</p> <p>Besides, since no extension materials were really available, provisory version of guidance materials intended to the extension officers and NGOs, and technical extension tools intended to local population were written, and the themes were the pilot projects undertaken.</p>
<b>Points to verify (Tenue des tâches à exécuter)</b>		<p>Establishment of an effective operation manual (final version) for the project management</p> <p>Establishment of guidance material (final version) for the execution of projects</p> <p>Proposition of a Master Program that incorporates these results</p>
<b>Plan of Execution</b>	<b>Objectives to reach</b>	To establish an operation manual and guidance materials truly effective (final versions).
	<b>Indicators assumed</b>	The final versions of the operation manual and guidance materials are prepared.
	<b>Methods</b>	<p>Elaboration operation manual : Implementation of the verification study using the operation manual elaborated during the first phase, review based on the results of the monitoring and evaluation, and elaboration of an effective operation manual (final version).</p> <p>Elaboration of technical materials : the guidance materials for the extension officers and NGOs and the technical extension tools for local people are used and their contents are revised. They are elaborated by adding the new pilot projects undertaken in the second phase.</p>
	<b>Costs</b>	<p>year 2003-2004 : Operation manual (provisory version) : 195.845 yen</p> <p>Technical materials (provisory version) : 813.745 yen</p> <p>year 2004-2005 : Operation manual (final version) : 815.215 yen</p> <p>Technical materials (final version) : 371.750 yen</p>
	<b>Human Inputs</b>	<p>Study team : Monitoring of the management situation of UCADRs, guidance of pilot projects through NGOs/associations</p> <p>Burkina Faso : Collaboration of the Department of Research and Planning and the DVRD of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resources (MAHRH)</p>
	<b>Roles of members of UCADRs</b>	To concretely use the operation manual and guidance materials that were distributed, and find out the problems and possible improvements.
<b>Effects expected at the end of execution</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verification of the understanding of the basic principles of the Draft Master Program by the concerned Ministries and NGOs.</li> <li>- Harmonisation with the framework of policies, in particular the decentralisation policies.</li> <li>- Smooth execution of the verification study, and understanding of the beneficiary local people</li> <li>- Feedback of the actual situation of local state services in the draft Master Program</li> </ul>

<b>Situation of activities</b>	<b>Execution Process</b>	Elaboration of « Operation manual » (provisory version) Elaboration provisory version of des « guidance materials » and « technical extension tools » for local people
	2004	The documents above were distributed. Pilot projects were executed according to the operation manual. Technical materials were tested for each pilot project. Monitoring of the situation of their utilisation.
	2005	①Operation Manual Elaboration of a draft operation manual (final version) We requested the institutionalisation of each UCADR. During the discussion with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Deentralisation, the draft operation manual was explained. Consultation of the persons concerned during the exchange meetings of the UCADRs and the Steering Committees, correction were requested and carried out. During the works for the verification of diffusion effects, the administrative officials and extension officers of other provinces gave lectures using a part of the operation manual (final version). ②Technical materials Technical materials were tested in the pilot projects and opinions of counterparts were requested for improvements. Counterparts, NGOs and an illustrator were consulted to define the structure of the technical materials. As regards the works for the verification of diffusion effects, we ask the extension officers of other provinces to give their opinion on the provisory version. Technical materials were elaborated in the Fulfuldé and Moré languages.
<b>Benefits observed</b>	Operation Manual : this manual was useful for the prefects newly president of the UCADRs, and for the extension officers and administrative officials newly appointed, to understand the execution process and mechanisms of pilot projects. Guidance materials: the extension officers, NGOs and associations used them during the pilot projects to raise the awareness of local people and guide them.	
<b>Monitoring</b>	Operation Manual: Following execution of activities from the selection of villages and pilot projects to monitoring and evaluation, of lack of items and description contents appeared in the provisory versions of the manual. Many opinions insist on the composition of the UCADRs and the transitory period after the establishment of the communes. During the meetings of the UCADRs and exchange meetings between the UCADRs, improvement remarks were provided. The contents of the manual are more functional.	
	Technical Materials: For the new projects included in the second phase of the Study, the concrete contents of the materials was explained as well as the parts to complement in the provisory version. Positive evaluation of the technical materials. The associations providing services requested fro more manuals, and the CVGT members wished to use them. However, in some villages, only the secretary can read French. Villagers therefore have asked for versions in local languages to diffuse them. In the final version, simple expressions were used as much as possible to enable their use by personnel whose specialty is different. Supplementary explanations on the technical background were added.	



<p><b>Points to be taken into account in the M/P and evaluation</b></p>	<p>Operation Manual  (Evaluation Point 1) can we use the operation manual as as mnuual fot the execution of projects ?  (Evaluation Point 2) Is the operation manual adapted to the changes brought by decentralisation ?  <b>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P 1)</b>  The results of the verification study are incorporated in the final version for each component of the M/P. as for the manual for the setting up of UCADRs and the orientation of project execution, the changes brought by the decentralisation have been taken into account. However, since the laws on decentralisation have come into effect, the details of decrees executed still remain to be defined. Consequently, we paid attention to a flexible management in relation to this context.  The results of pilot projects were taken into account in the process of the execution of projects. Examples of results are incorporated on the following elements :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the methods of the study on resources</li> <li>- important points when elaborating the development plans</li> <li>- contributions by the villagers</li> <li>- Conclusion of agreements of the pilot projects</li> <li>- Elaboration of contracts and Terms of reference for the project execution</li> <li>- Important points in the control of project execution</li> </ul> <p>Technical Materials  (Evaluation Point 1) is it possible to fill the need in technical materials?  <b>(Points to be taken into account in the M/P)</b>  Guidance materials easy to use by persons who are not specialised in the domain concerned.  In the technical extension tools, we added comments in the Fulfuldé and Moré languages in addition to French, notably the titles of tables.</p>
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## 4.2 Documents on the Exchange Meetings between the UCADRs

The exchange meetings between the UCADRs were held four times in both the regions of Centre-Nord and of Sahel since 2004 (the 4<sup>th</sup> was a joint meeting). Their contents are classified chronologically (the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting is presented in the section 4.6.1(3) of the Main Report).

### 1) The first exchange meetings between the UCADRs (region of Centre-Nord : 19 November 2004, region of Sahel : 1<sup>st</sup> December 2004)

The SAC/MR leaders have played the main role in the organization of these meetings, from the preparation and chairing of the debates, the summary and writing a résumé of the meeting.

These meetings have consisted of succinct account of activities by the UCADR members in first phase of the Study and exchange over problems encountered. After that, analysis of problems through PCM method has been set out. A questionnaire survey form over the meetings has been filled out, and SAC/MR leader has made a summary of the meeting. The problems which have been raised during the meetings are as follows.

	Centre- Nord	Sahel
Central problem of problem analysis: UCADRs of the first phase have not worked very well	<u>Direct main causes</u> a) Insufficiency of collaboration between related parties b) Insufficiency of field tours of extension officers c) Shortage of funds and materials	<u>Direct main causes</u> a) Lack of capability for the UCADR to be independent. b) Administrative agencies lack of funds and materials c) Many assignments of administrative officials
Response to the questionnaire	The eleven participants have expressed the wish for keeping these enriching meetings from the viewpoint of reflection over solutions to problems encountered through the pilot projects and from the viewpoint of sharing of information etc.	Requests and opinions have been expressed, in particular on the following points: mutual enlightenment between the UCADR, reinforcement of the members' involvement, rationalization of the management of the UCADRs, sharing out of information.
Summary of SAC/MR leader	The UCADRs play main role in the establishment of the CVGT and management of pilot projects The existence of the UCADRs promotes the improvement of activity and the establishment of plans. The exchange meeting between UCADR is proved to be an efficient tool.	Problems and common challenges will be solved through exchange meetings which allow exchange of viewpoints and sharing out of information. Holding these meetings regularly will stimulate the boost to the UCADR towards the implementation of their targets. It clearly appeared that these meetings are an efficient mean for the independence of the UCADR
Analysis of the study mission	Participants did not understand very well the targets of these meetings and mostly the discussions are about operational costs of the UCADRs etc., but the study mission discussed with	The participants have understood the meaning of this meeting as an exchange place, and like the Centre-Nord region the conclusion has been that for the sustainability of

	the SAC/MR for reframing the meeting (verification to participants about their understanding of the meeting targets) The SAC/MR leader has chaired a part of the meeting in an effective way.	the UCADR, it essential to provide operational costs. The SAC/MR leader has conducted the debates in an effective way.
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**2) The second exchange meetings between the UCADRs** (Region of Centre-Nord : 25 January 2005, Region of Sahel : 27 January 2005)

The first role has been given to the SAC/MR leaders as in the first meetings, and he was requested to chair these meetings. The content of these meetings has been as follows: second phase activity accounts of the UCADRs by the members (CVGT excepted), exchanges over encountered problems, analysis of two or three themes (analysis of problems and solving methods). The meetings are organized under the form of workshops and the themes are selected among the direct main causes or more urgent problems put forward on the occasion of the analysis of problems carried out during the first meetings.

The problems, etc., which have been raised during these meetings are as follows.

	<b>Middle-north region</b>	<b>Sahel region</b>
<b>Problems of UCADR</b>	<u>UCADR of Guibaré</u> Insufficiency of information, lack of transportation means, lack of clearness as for the effects of the objectives of pilot projects and the positioning of the study mission as regards to the UCADR <u>UCADR of Korsimoro</u> The operational funds are not provided and the future of the UCADRs after the study is clearly defined.	Both UCADRs of Dori and Sebba have underlined the lack of independence of the UCADRs(They do not have any budget/or their own operational funds or transportation costs, they are not involved in the decisions for selection of service providers.)
<b>Analysis of themes</b>	<u>Theme n° 1</u> Lack of communication between the different persons in charge Main problem n° 1 : Role distribution between persons in charge is not harmonized → To harmonize activity plans Main problem n° 2 : Lack of coordination with the CVGT → Continuation of support to CVGT  <u>Theme n°2</u> Problems to be considered when UCADR will cover several villages Main problem n° 1 : No appropriate transportation means → Introduction of new motorcycles Main problem n° 2: Lack of staff and funds → To look for donors and provide funds and staff.	<u>Theme No 1</u> Lack of independence of the UCADR Main problem n°1 : Lack of budget for the operation of the UCADR → To provide operational costs (in relation with solution n°2) Main problem n° 2: The UCADR are not involved in the determination process of NGO the service providers (what is important for the relationships established with the service providers) → To make the UCADR fully aware of their responsibilities, to have them involved in the selection process of NGO, to reach the level where UCADR will be able to conduct activities in an independent way. <u>Theme No2</u> Lack of communication between the different persons in charge Problem : There is not much exchanges between extension officers and NGOs/associations → To reach a common concept for the fact that

	<b>Middle-north region</b>	<b>Sahel region</b>
		<p>NGOs/Associations are aiming at the same objective, to look for communication, and build better cooperation relationships</p> <p><u>Theme No3</u></p> <p>Problems to be considered when UCADR will cover several villages</p> <p>Problem: No funds for costs (transportation costs) caused by the covering of several villages→ To look for donors aiming at the same objectives as the study mission, and provide financing in this way.</p>
<b>Response to the questionnaire</b>	Proposals and wishes have been formulated in particular regarding the management improvement of the UCADR, for example to have explanations over the themes before analyzing them, the frequency of meetings (three times a year), and to increase the number of participants	Understanding of the objectives of the UCADRs have been analyzed thoroughly, a common concept have been reached through the exchanges and discussions over the problems, requests and proposals in particular about the increase of number of participants and continuation of meetings have been expressed.
<b>Summary of the SAC/MR leader</b>	<p>Both UCADRs have encountered some problems due to the delay at the beginning of second phase (vegetable cultivation, sheep fattening, etc.)</p> <p>For the two analyzed themes many solutions have been proposed. The implementation of these solutions will allow the management improvement of the UCADRs.</p>	<p>The problem encountered is the one about shortage of budget. CVGT are taking part actively to the UCADR but for the time being they do not reached the same level.</p> <p>As far as, the study is concerned, the fact that it has started with delay has led to a reduction of the duration of the study of pilot projects that causes a problem.</p> <p>The problem of independence of the UCADR cannot be solved only internally in the UCADRs.</p>
<b>Analysis of the study mission</b>	<p>1) The objective of this meeting was to make an analysis of themes under the form of a workshop, on the basis of the results of the first meeting, that represents the second level of PCM method which have been applied already, and the participants have acquired this method.</p> <p>2)Participants are on the way to recognizing the effectiveness of these meetings as a rational implementation mean of projects through the exchanges of information about successful cases, etc. of pilot projects in other departments.</p> <p>3) One can say that the fact that the prefects who took part in this meeting for the first time and in insisting on their meaning is a proof of their effectiveness.</p> <p>4) The SAC/MR leader has conducted this meeting once again with more efficiency than the first one; one can think that during the second year he will be able to do it independently.</p>	<p>1) Once again, one can notice an attitude which consists of waiting instructions from the study mission. The financial and time constraints have been advanced as limiting factors of activities of the UCADR but the idea to solve problems by themselves have not been expressed by the members of the UCADR.</p> <p>2) The meaning of these meetings is on the way to being understood. The idea, that administrative officers and NGOs should advanced on the way of a common concept, is reached.</p> <p>3) The SAC/MR leader gets involved once more in an efficient way than the first meeting, and one can expect once again that he will go further into items related to the UCADR during the second year.</p>

**2) The third exchange meetings between the UCADRs (Region of Centre-Nord : 8 September 2005, Region of Sahel : 14 September 2005)**

Similar to the second exchange meetings of 2004, the SAC/MR leader took care of the preparation and chairing of the debates, and evaluation. The contents of the meeting were as follows.

- Study on resource inventory
- Interim report of results on awareness of local people by the consultant in charge, and questions and answers
- Explanation of the balance between supply and demand, using the results of the study on resource inventory (quantity of soil resources) by the Study mission
- Explanation of the manual for the setting up of UCADRS (draft) and of the process for the execution of rural development projects (draft), and exchanges of points of views
- Exchanges of points of view on the activities of the UCADRs after the end of the Study
- Difficult aspects and problems in the execution of pilot projects

Opinions exchanged during the meetings were as follows.

Items	Centre-Nord	Sahel
① Interim report on the study on resource inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions and points of view concerning the answer that the awareness of local people differs from objective reality. (Measures against land degradation, reasons why land is not used anymore, causes of land degradation, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions and points of view concerning the answer that the awareness of local people differs from objective reality. (Causes of land degradation, etc.)</li> </ul>
② Manual for the setting up of UCADRs (draft) and of the process for the execution of rural development projects (draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about the fact that the mayor of a rural commune becomes the president of the UCADR</li> <li>• Doubts on a possible membership of the NGOs and associations in the UCADR</li> <li>• Roles of prefect and extension officers after the decentralization</li> <li>• Necessity of the participation of provincial director of Animal Resources and provincial director of Environment and Living Environment at the UCADR</li> <li>• Participation of NGOs to the UCADR</li> <li>• The role of UCADR after the setting up of rural communes will extend from village development to development of the whole rural commune</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about the fact that the mayor of a rural commune becomes the president of the UCADR</li> <li>• Necessity of the participation of provincial director of Animal Resources and provincial director of Environment and Living Environment at the UCADR</li> <li>• After the rural communes, time will be needed to develop the capacities in the rural communes.</li> <li>• Risk of a confusion between politics and the technical services of the State</li> </ul>
③ Activities of the UCADRs after the end of the Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification of continuation of activities</li> <li>• Revision of frequency of meetings</li> <li>• Organization by the members living in the neighborhood of UCADR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for support to NGOs</li> <li>• Official institutionalization of the UCADRs</li> </ul>
④ Difficult aspects and problems in the execution of pilot projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extension officers had neither experience nor information on the elaboration of terms of reference.</li> <li>• The selection of projects and their contents were restricted by the budget of the study team.</li> <li>• Access during the rainy season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem of local language (Fulfuldé) (use of local interpreter, training in Fulfuldé) Specificity of the UCADR of Dori Since Dori is the regional seat, there are many visits of missions from the central government that keep the staff busy.</li> <li>• Due to insufficient personnel for the tasks,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive participation of villagers during the busiest season for farming</li> <li>Insufficient technical factors in the monitoring of construction and construction works</li> </ul>	the program defined by the study team cannot be carried out as instructed.
⑤ Drills on the calculation of the balance between supply and demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High rate of right answers for the drills, in conformity with examples.</li> <li>Application of formulas: average rate of right answers of about 30%. Approx. 7% of problems were left unanswered.</li> <li>In the results of the questionnaire on the difficulty of the drills, the rate of right answers of those who said that drills were not difficult got wrong results.</li> <li>40% of participants know the principles of the quantitative methods for identifying the resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High rate of right answers (100%) for the drills, in conformity with examples.</li> <li>T Application of formulas: average rate of right answers of about 30%. Approx. 30% of problems were left unanswered.</li> <li>In the questionnaire everybody said that the drills were difficult.</li> <li>30% of participants know the principles of the quantitative methods for identifying the resources.</li> </ul>
⑥ Questionnaires	<p>(1) Importance of resource inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correct perception of the villagers, which is essential for the action plan</li> </ul> <p>(2) Role of UCADRs and problems after the establishment of rural communes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UCADRs shall be decided by the council of the rural commune.</li> <li>UCADRs will provide a consultative support for techniques to the rural communes</li> </ul> <p>(3) Problems after the Study</p> <p>Insufficient transportation means, high price of fuel, necessity to institutionalize UCADRs, coordinating function of UCADRs for rural development</p> <p>(4) Concrete measures to extend the UCADRs in other departments and provinces</p> <p>Official approbation of UCADRs, their experience (effectiveness, diffusion)</p>	<p>(1) Importance of resource inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility of an easier management of resources using a database</li> <li>Deeper knowledge on resources, effectiveness for the formulation of projects</li> </ul> <p>(2) Role of UCADRs and problems after the establishment of rural communes</p> <p>Support to the CVGTs, institutionalization of UCADRs</p> <p>Doubts on the coordinating capacities of the mayors of rural communes</p> <p>(3) Problems after the Study</p> <p>To ensure the management fees, equipment and transportation fees.</p> <p>(4) Concrete measures to extend the UCADRs in other departments and provinces</p> <p>Official approbation of UCADRs, to find donors.</p>
⑦ Observations of the SAC/MR leader	<p>(1) This is the place where the persons involved talk about activities of the UCADR and management problems.</p> <p>(2) Many problems are faced in the execution of pilot projects, important results were clearly obtained. It was confirmed that funding will be procured to pursue activities and reinforce the results and activities will be continued.</p>	<p>(1) The importance of the quantitative evaluation of resources was recognized.</p> <p>(2) Various problems are supposed after the creation of rural communes was indicated, and the role of UCADRs was confirmed.</p> <p>(3) It is necessary to extend the UCADRs to other departments.</p>

<p>⑧ Analysis of the study mission</p>	<p>(1) Participants understood the importance of resource inventory, but they did not sufficiently absorb the contents and did not master this yet. Acquisition of techniques is necessary through practice.</p> <p>(2) As for the manual (draft) to set up the UCADRs, since the assignments of local administration after the rural communes are not clear at the moment, most of the members have cautious opinions. Regarding the structure of the UCADR, a progressive transition is to be considered.</p>	<p>(1) Participants understood the importance of resource inventory, but they did not sufficiently absorb the contents and did not master this yet. In particular, the rate of right answers for the practical drills of the formulas was not good. The technique shall be acquired through practice.</p> <p>(2) Same as left column</p>
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## ANNEXE DOCUMENT N°5 Documents on the Pilot Projects

### 5.1. General Situation of Villages targeted for Pilot Projects

#### 5.1.1 First Villages

Provinces	BAM	SANMATENGA	SENO	YAGHA
Villages	VOUSNANGO	NOUNGOU	SELBO	DIOGORA
Distance from Kaya or Dori, time needed	70 km from Kaya (1:00)	50 km from Kaya (1:30)	5 km from Dori (0:10)	80 km from Dori (1:30)
Area	38,8 km <sup>2</sup>	162 km <sup>2</sup>	—	25km <sup>2</sup>
Population (proportion men/women)	1863 inhabitants (845 men, 1018 women)	1039 inhabitants (498 men, 541 women)	2694 inhabitants (1346 men, 1348 women)	411 inhabitants (220 men, 191 women)
Number de quarters	7	7	5	1
Main ethnic groups	Mossi, Fulbè (1 quarter only)	Mossi, Fulbè (1 quarter only)	Rimaïbè, Fulbè	Rimaïbè, Fulbè
Religions	Animists, Muslems	Animistes, Muslems, Protestants, Catholics	Muslems	Muslems
Type and number of schools	1 primary school (new), does not function yet	2 primary schools	1 primary school	No school
Number of village groups	11 groups (4 women groups, 4 men groups, 3 mixed groups)	9 groups (4 women groups, 2 men groups, 3 mixed groups)	3 groups (1 women group, 2 men groups)	5 groupes (2 women groups, 3 men groups)
Major activities	Agriculture, stock-raising	Agriculture, stock-raising	Agriculture, stock-raising	Agriculture, stock-raising
Main crops	Millet, sorghum	Millet, sorghum, maize	Millet, sorghum, maize on small areas	Sorghum
Existence of water resources (low lands, etc.)	Low lands, small dams	Low-lands	Pond, low lands	Low lands (dried from Nov. to May)
Number and type of wells and boreholes	5 boreholes, about 10 wells	3 boreholes, 2 wells	3 boreholes, 2 wells	2 boreholes, 6 traditional wells
Situation of utilization of wells, etc.	Some wells dry in march.	Several wells dry in the dry season.		1 borehole out of order, traditional wells dried from May to July.
Measures against erosion	Zaï	Stone bunds, diguettes in earth, plantations	Traditional works, diguettes, half-moons	No information
Number of meeting room	2	1	None	None
Number of mills	1	1	1	None
Other constructions	Mosque	Bank of cereals, Health center, building for mil	Drugstore, mosque, health center, bank of cereals (not functional)	Mosque (built by the population)



Provinces	BAM	SANMATENGA	SENO	YAGHA
Villages	VOUSNANGO	NOUNGOU	SELBO	DIOGORA
Experience of development projects	Drilling of wells, micro-credit, support to production of cotton, project for soil conservation, etc.	Financing for agriculture equipment, drilling of boreholes, construction of a literacy center, donation of millet, micro-credit	Construction of schools, literacy, health center, guidance for diet, vegetable cultivation etc.	Plantations, hay store house
Organisms executing development projects	FEER, FAARF, CPEC, Eglise catholique, etc.	FEER, ODE, JICA, UNICEF	FDC, PSP, Government of Burkina Faso	AAA, APSS
Frequency of visits by extension agents	An extension agent in agriculture living in Guibaré visit the village every two days, and other extension agents come once a month in relation with projects implemented	Visit once a year of extension agents of environment, agriculture and education. Sometimes they come by in relation with other projects.	An extension agent living in Dori is patrolling once a week (we do not know if he is an extension agent of agriculture)	The extension agent in agriculture comes to the village only in case of trouble, on the request of villagers, he does not make rounds. Besides, the Provincial Direction of Animal Resources of Yagha guides the herder groups.
3 problems to solve	Lack of water	Fonçage de forages	Problème d'eau de consommation	Manque d'eau (solution: rechercher un partenaire)
	Due to insufficient water resources, the youth migrate to cities.	Insufficient cash income	Unstable supply in food	Progress of soil erosion
	Insufficient equipment allowing access between quarters	Insufficient access to market	Literacy	Problem of education (construction of a literacy center, of a school)
Land management	The rights to manage the land belong to the traditional land chief.		The rights to manage the land belong to the traditional land chief.	
Land use	The villagers use the lands for which they have got usufructuary rights and according to the decision of each farming compound.		The villagers use the lands for which they got usufructuary rights according to the decision of each household within the farming compound.	

### 5.1.2 Newvillages

Rubriques	Province Village	BAM SINDRI	SENO GOUDBO
Distance from Kaya or Dori, time needed		3 km from Guibaré (63 km from Kaya)	20 km from Dori
Area			
Population (proportion men/women)		2397 inhabitants (men : 577 ; women : 779 ; children until 14: 1041)	714 inhabitants (Feb. 2004) (men: 392; women: 322; rate of m/w: 55% and 45% approx.)
Number de quarters		8	5
Main ethnic groups		Mossis (99%), Peulhs (1%)	Peulhs, Gourmantché, Bellah
Religions		Islam, animism, christianism (catholics et protestants)	Islam
Type and number of schools		1 school (3 classes; estimation of children in age to attend school: 774; of them 272 attend school.)	1 primary school (3 classes); 75 pupils in total, made up of 54 boys and 21 girls (38.3% and 16.6% children in age to attend school that is an average of 28%)
Number of village groups		15, of which 13 producers' organizations (peanuts, sorghum, niébé, cattle), and 2 in the domain of education (association of pupils' parents and association of mothers). Concerning the 13 active producers' organizations: one is mixed, 5 are men's associations and 7 are women's associations. In addition to cultivation, women also build improved cooking ovens, zaï and stone bunds.	The only organization is the APE (Association of pupils' parents). ACVGT was created in December 2004. Management Committees for each well.
Major activities		Agriculture, stock-raising	Agriculture, stock-raising
Main crops		Sorghum (red/white); millet; maize; niébé; peanuts	Cultivation for self-consumption: in part. millet and sorghum; niébé cultivated on a small scale, maize.
Existence of water resources (low lands, etc.)		Boulis : 4 (all dried out)	First source of water: Yakouta, and surrounding rivers
Number and type of wells and boreholes		4 wells (all dried out); 11 boreholes (of which 4 out of order, and 2 with a low quantity of water); no well at all in the quarter of Kamboanga.	6 boreholes, of which 4 are working.
Situation of utilization of wells, etc.		Il y a 2 repairing mechanics for boreholes.	One management committee for each well; repairing through the collection of maintenance fees.
Measures against erosion		Measure on 5 sites between 1988 and 2003; plantations of 5.5 ha in total.	No measures taken
Number of meeting room		1 meeting room(old)	None
Number of mills		None	None
Other constructions		PSP: 2; vaccination parks for cattle: 4 (in banco, in bad condition); mosques: 2	Mosque
Experience of development projects		Management of natural resources; literacy; stone bunds; sheep fattening; borehole; contraction of primary school	Construction of a primary school by REACH (Italian NGO); borehole.
Organisms executing development projects		Naam, ADRG, Union Laafi-la-bumbu, Caisse d'épargne et de crédit de Guibaré, Inspection of the first level education of Tikaré.	REACH (Italian NGO); old structure of ADRA
Frequency of visits by extension agents		Extension activities of the ZAT chief of Guibaré: organic manure; pesticides (anti-parasites); products against erosion; seeding techniques, grafting of trees. Visits of the forest extension agent (SDECV), ZATE chief and CSPS (health).	Regular patrol of the ZATE chief.
Three problems to solve		Restoration of access road to the Prefecture Development of water resources Conservation of forest resources	Measures against land degradation Insufficient pastoral zones Development of water resources
Land Management		Made by the person in charge of land management (land chief : Tengsoaba)	There is no land chief (customary authority of lands). The administration representative (délégué) et and persons responsible of the quarters and ethnic groups can manage and distribute land.
Land Use		Three ways to get access to land: former occupation, heritage, land leased with use rights only. Women and young people can access to poor land only.	Lands were possessed through their exploitation, or heritage or gift. The head of household had the right to share the family lands; the women do not have this right.

## 5.2. Situation of Available Resources and External Inputs

### 5.2.1 First Villages

(Village of VOUSNANGO)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	- decreasing rainfall - Insufficient pastoral zones - Measures for soil conservation (zaï, stone bunds) (insufficient)	- Village divided into 8 quarters. - Due to a lack of land, people leave the village - No CVGT	- Lack of teaching staff - Insufficient labor due to migration of men - Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - Adults : low rate of literacy - Lack of knowledge to prevent diseases - Work overload of women	- lack of potable water - lack of water for livestock - School not functional because there is no lodging facilities for teachers - Agriculture production unstable - No health center - No bank of cereals - No fence for protection against cattle - Insufficient irrigation system - No vaccination park	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Except in time of droughts (every 2 or 3 years), self-sufficiency in food is basically possible. - Existence of non-cultivated lands suitable for vegetable cultivation - Groundwater - Crop residuals (stems of millet, )	- 11 existing groups ; - extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by villagers	- Meeting room - Access to village impossible during the rainy season	- Partial financial contribution of population - Remittances from migrants
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT	- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: sheep fattening - Technical training: vegetable crops	- Bank of cereals - Sheep supplied (improved species) - River crossing work - wells - Fence against cattle (for vegetable cultivation)	- Training: accounting - Sale of fattened sheep - sale of vegetables
		Execution in other projects	- Establishment of convention on natural resources	- Technical training: soil conservation	- Health center - Housing for teacher - Vaccination park	
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of the CVGT ; increase in incomes during the dry season owing to cultivation of vegetables and sheep fattening ; access improved owing to the river crossing work ; alleviation of the work of women and children with the construction of a well; stable supply and demand of food with the construction of a bank of cereals.				
	Indirect Effects	<p>- Establishment of a CVGT enabled villagers to willingly involve themselves into development action, and to request the building of housing for the school teacher and development of low lands through the UCADR.</p> <p>- With a minimum input in construction material, villagers have built themselves the bank of cereals and solved their concerns in case of drought.</p> <p>- The benefits gained from the sale of fattened sheep were used for the following revolving fund. Villagers understood the advantages of stock-raising in sheepfolds and began to consider their animals not only as an asset but also for their economic value.</p> <p>- The construction of a river crossing work enabled the villagers of three quarters, who could not go to the market in the rainy season, to use market for purchase and sale of food and every day commodities.</p>				

(Village de NOUNGOU)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	-Diminishing rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Reduction of vegetation cover	- Village divided in 8 quarters. - Coexistence of customary land tenure rights and modern legal rights - No CVGT	- Agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - low literacy rate of adults - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases - Inexperience in processing techniques of agro-sylvo-pastoral products	- Lack of potable water -Unstable agriculture production - Insufficient water for cattle - No fence for protection against cattle - Insufficient irrigation system	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Except in time of droughts (every 2 or 3 years), self-sufficiency in food is basically possible. - Ponds and groundwater -Crop residuals (stems of mil) -useful trees (karité, baobab) for forest products	- 9 existing groups, for improvement of agriculture production; - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- Meeting room - Mill -Bank of cereals - During rainy season, the road between village and national road is inaccessible.	- Partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants - Income from the sale of fuel wood - Suspending of activities of bank of cereals
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Training on natural resource management	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT	- Sheep supplied (improved species) - River crossing work - Wells (livestock, agriculture) - Fence against cattle (for vegetable cultivation) - Supply of material for processing of forest products	- training: accounting - Sale of fattened sheep - sale of karité and soap.
		Execution in other projects		- Management of bank of cereals		- Low lands - Borehole (potable water)
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of CVGT ; increase in incomes during the dry season owing to cultivation of vegetables and sheep fattening ; improved income of women with the production of soap and soumbala; access improved owing to the river crossing work ; alleviation of the work of women and children with the construction of a well.				
	Indirect Effects	<p>- Establishment of a CVGT enabled villagers to involve themselves into development action, and they executed the construction of a borehole with the PDL/S project, under the guidance of the UCADR. They also requested the development of low lands to the PNGT-2 and the PDL/S.</p> <p>- Villagers are newly aware of the need to reforest, and started again to manage the tree nursery and reforestation activities.</p> <p>- The benefits gained from the sale of fattened sheep were used for the following revolving fund. Villagers understood the advantages of stock-raising in sheepfolds and began to consider their animals not only as an asset but also for their economic value.</p> <p>- The construction of a river crossing work facilitated the transportation of agriculture inputs and materials as well as transportation of agro-sylvo-pastoral products out of the village. However, since transportation by truck of fuel wood is made easier, this may cause a reduction of natural resources. The UCADR proposed to organize training on natural resource management and arrangements have been made.</p>				

(Village of SELBO)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	- Diminishing rainfalls - Increase in soil erosion - Reduction of forest cover	- Conflict due to a common pastoral zone - Land management by the customary authority of the village - No CVGT	- Agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - low literacy rate of adults - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Lack of potable water - Insufficient water for cattle - Insufficient irrigation system - Improved seeds not introduced - No compost pits - Unstable agriculture production - No corridors for cattle - Bank of cereals (old)	- Access to credit institutions difficult - Livestock considered as a financial resource
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Groundwater	- 3 existing groups; - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- School - Mosque - Mill - Boreholes (3), 1 water of order - Wells (2)	- Partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants - Suspending of activities of bank of cereals
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Conclusion of convention on natural resources - Restoration of bare lands	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT  - Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: rain fed crops - Technical training: production of seedlings and planting	- Borehole (repairing) - large wells - wells (cattle, agriculture) - Compost pits - Introduction of improved seeds (millet) - use of fertilisers	- training: accounting - Bank of cereals
		Execution in other projects		Literacy	- Corridors for livestock - Building of a bouli	
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of CVGT ; reopening and management of the bank of cereals; improved production owing to the introduction of improved seeds of millet, sorghum and niebe; alleviation of the work of women and children with a stable water supply by the construction of wells; restoration of vegetation through the restoration works of bare lands; reforestation of 2000 trees.				
	Indirect Effects	- Establishment of a CVGT enabled villagers to involve themselves into development action, under the guidance of the UCADR and training in literacy of the villagers in charge of managing the bank of cereals was conducted. - Villagers are newly aware of the need to reforest, and started again to manage the tree nursery and reforestation activities. - Villagers are increasingly aware of the importance to engage into natural resource management, and actions are going on to conclude a convention with neighboring villages.				

(Village of DIOGORA)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	- Diminishing rainfalls - Increase in soil erosion - Reduction of forest cover - Insufficient pastoral zones	- Opposition of two parties in the village - Land management by the customary authority of the village - No CVGT	- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - low literacy rate of adults - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Lack of potable water - Insufficient water for cattle - Improved seeds not introduced - No compost pits - Unstable agriculture production - No bank of cereals - No school and no housing for teacher - No meeting room - No mil	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Groundwater	- 5 existing groups ; - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- Boreholes : 2 (1 out of order) - traditional wells : 6	- financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Stone Bunds	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT	- Borehole (repairing) - large wells - Compost pits - Introduction of improved seeds (millet) - Supply of fertilizer - Sheep supplied (improved species) - Meeting room - Tree nursery	- training: accounting - Sale of fattened sheeps
			Execution in other projects		- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: rain fed crops - Technical training: production of seedlings and planting - Literacy - Technical training : sheep fattening	- School - Housing of teacher - Mill
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of CVGT ; improved production owing to the introduction of improved seeds of millet, sorghum and niebe; alleviation of the work of women and children with a stable water supply by the construction of wells; the loss in soils is stopped using stone bunds, vegetation is restored and sorghum harvest increases; tree seedlings are produced and reforestation activities are done.				
	Indirect Effects	- Establishment of a CVGT enabled to solve rivalry between two factions in the village, and villagers began to involve themselves into development action. For the sheep fattening activity, the sub-committee managed by itself the purchase of sheep to be fattened using their funds. - The benefits gained from the sale of fattened sheep were used for the following revolving fund. Villagers understood the advantages of stock-raising in sheepfolds and began to consider their animals not only as an asset but also for their economic value. - The villagers are aware of the necessity of literacy, and the number of participants to the class exceeded the expected number of attendants.				

## 5.2.2 New Villages

### (Village of SINDRI)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diminishing rainfalls</li> <li>- Increase in soil erosion</li> <li>- Insufficient pastoral zones</li> <li>- reforested area of 5.5 ha (insufficient)</li> <li>- Measures for soil conservation such as zaï and stone lines (insufficient)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land management by the customary authority (Tengsoaba)</li> <li>- Women can use poor lands only</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient labor due to migration of men</li> <li>- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient.</li> <li>- low literacy rate of adults</li> <li>- lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unstable agriculture production</li> <li>- Lack of potable water</li> <li>- Insufficient water for cattle</li> <li>- No bank of cereals</li> <li>- No tree nursery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to credit institutions difficult</li> </ul>
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Except in time of droughts (every 2 or 3 years), self-sufficiency in food is basically possible.</li> <li>- Groundwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CVGT</li> <li>- 15 existing groups;</li> <li>- extension organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment</li> <li>- NGOs</li> <li>- Labor provided by population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- school : 1</li> <li>- Boulis : 4 (drying in dry season)</li> <li>- vaccination parks: 4</li> <li>- health center</li> <li>- in the rainy season, roads are impassable in the le village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- partial financial contribution of population</li> <li>- remittances from migrants</li> <li>- Possibility to get funds from the savings depository of Guibaré</li> <li>- Support for the management of micro-credit by Naam</li> </ul>
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- training in natural resource management	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- river crossing works</li> <li>- Wells</li> <li>- Compost pits</li> <li>- Introduction of improved seeds (millet)</li> <li>- Material for the making of soap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training : accounting</li> </ul>
		Execution in other projects			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR</li> <li>- Technical training: rain fed crops</li> <li>- Technical training: production of seedlings</li> </ul>	
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of CVGT; access improved owing to the construction of a river crossing work; alleviation of the work load of women and children by the construction of wells; increase in women's income through the production of soap.				
	Indirect Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a CVGT enabled villagers to involve themselves into development action, under the guidance of the UCADR, and they decided to carry out training in literacy with another NGO.</li> <li>- Thanks to the construction of well and crossing work, water fetching is easier during the dry season.</li> </ul>				

(Village de GOUDEBO)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	- irregular rains - Soil erosion -- - Insufficient pastoral zones s - Insufficient forest area	- Land management: the délégué discuss with the leaders of ethnic groups on the allocation of use and management rights. - Women can use poor land only. - No CVGT	- Insufficient labor due to migration of men - Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - low literacy rate of adults - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Unstable agriculture production - Lack of potable water - Insufficient water for cattle - No bank of cereals - No tree nursery	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Groundwater	- extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- School : 1 - boreholes : 6 (4 out of order)	- partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Restoration of bare lands	Support to the establishment and functioning of the CVGT  - Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: rain fed crops - Technical training: income-generating activities of women	- Repairing of boreholes - large wells - Construction of compost pits - Introduction of improved seeds (millet) - Material for production of soap and nutritional blocks for cattle	- training : accounting - Sale of soap, etc.
		Execution in other projects	- stone bunds		- Technical training : production of tree seedlings	- meeting room - Bank of cereals
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Establishment of CVGT; alleviation of the work load of women and children by the construction of wells; increase in women's income through the production of soap and of nutritional blocks for cattle.				
	Indirect Effects	- Establishment of a CVGT enabled villagers to become aware of the importance of organizational activities, and they positively involve themselves into the improvement of women's income, and provide the labor necessary.				



### 5.2.3. Additional Villages

#### (Village of FOULLA)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	-Irregular rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Insufficient pastoral zones -Reduction of forest cover	- land management by the land chief (Tengsoaba)	- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - lack of process techniques of agriculture products - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Unstable agriculture production - No nursery - No fence for protection against cattle	
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Water reservoir of the dam - Groundwater	- CVGT - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- School : 1 - Housing of teacher - wells : 11 - Mill : 1 -meeting room: 2 - Access to national road - dam	partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants - sale of vegetables
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Restoration of bare lands	- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: seedling production - Technical training: cultivation of vegetables - Technical training: transformation of agriculture products	- Material and inputs for vegetable cultivation - fence (vegetable field) - Supply of materials for the production of soap - development of tree nursery	- Sale of vegetables - sale of soap
		Execution in other projects	- Stone bunds	Establishment of CVGT	- literacy	- Supply of sheep (improved species) - Centre for improvement of living
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Increased monetary incomes by the cultivation of vegetables; increase in reforested areas through the improvement of tree nursery and learning of techniques for seedling production; increase in women's income by the production of soap.				
	Indirect Effects	Reinforcement of the UCADR through action for harmonization with other projects.				

(Village of GUISSINDIORI)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	Irregular rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Insufficient pastoral zones -Reduction of forest cover		-Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Unstable agriculture production - no school - borehole : 1 (insufficient) - No meeting room	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Groundwater	- CVGT - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population		- Partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study	- Stone bunds		- Supply of sheep (improved species)	- Sale of fattened sheeps
				- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: seedling production - Technical training: sheep fattening - Literacy (level 2)		
		Execution in other projects		Establishment of CVGT	- Wells - Meeting rooms	
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Increase in women's income by the fattening of sheep ; wider reforested areas owing to the learning of production of tree seedlings ; training of literacy instructors in the village through the execution of literacy of level 2; restoration of soil fertility through the construction of stone bunds.				
	Indirect Effects	Increased crop production due to soil conservation measures; reinforcement of the CVGT through training in literacy; reinforcement of the UCADR through request for execution of infrastructures addressed to other donors.				

(Village of WATINOMA)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	Irregular rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Insufficient pastoral zones -Reduction of forest cover - Reforested zone of 10 ha (insufficient) - Measures of soil conservation : stone bunds on 100ha (insufficient) - Plantation of fodder trees on 3200 m (insufficient)	- Land management: the délégué discuss with the leaders of ethnic groups on the allocation of use and management rights. - Women can use poor land only.	- Insufficient labor due to migration of men - Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - low literacy rate - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Unstable agriculture production - no facility for poultry farming - Forage for livestock	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Except in time of droughts (every 2 or 3 years), self-sufficiency in food is basically possible. - Groundwater	- CVGT created in 2000 - 1 women group for improvement of living environment - Extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- School : 1 - Housing of teacher : 3 - Boreholes : 4 - Mill : 1 - Meeting room: 1 - Material for community clinic	- Partial financial contribution of population - remittances from migrants
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study		- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: poultry farming - Technical training: fabrication of soap	- Facility for poultry farming - supply of poultry (improved species) - Material for production of soap	- Sale of poultry - sale of soap
		Execution in other projects	- Stone bunds	Establishment of CVGT	- Literacy	- Village road - Production of tree seedling - wells - Bank of cereals - Housing of teacher - compost pits
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Increase in incomes by improving poultry farming; increase in production by introduction of improved species and solution for the problem of forage for animals; increase in women's income by the production of soap.				
	Indirect Effects	Reinforcement of the UCADR by harmonizing actions with other projects.				

(Village de BASCAUDRE-MOSSI)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	- Irregular rainfalls - Increase in soil erosion - Insufficient pastoral zones - Reduction of forest cover - reforested zones: 7 ha in group, 10 ha privately (insufficient)	- land management of the land chief (Tengsoaba)	- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases	- Unstable agriculture production	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Réservoir du barrage	- CVGT établie - Organisation de vulgarisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- Schools : 1 - housing of teacher : 5 - wells : 9 - Boulis : 4 - Mills : 2 - meeting rooms: 2 - Bank of cereals: 1 - Access to national road - Dam : 1 - community Clinic: 1	- Partial financial contribution of population - sales of vegetables
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study		- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: improvement of rain fed crops	- supply of improved seeds of niébé - Supply of improved seeds of sesame	
		Execution in other projects	- Restoration of bare lands		- Literacy - technical training: production of tree seedlings - technical training: storage of fodder	- supply of material for tree seedling production Supply of material for storage of hay
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Improvement of income through the introduction of improved niébé; improvement of fodder through the improvement of techniques for storing hay; increase in reforested areas by acquiring techniques for seedling production.				
	Indirect Effects	Reinforcement of the UCADR by harmonizing actions with other projects.				

(Village of THIOUMBONGA)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	Irregular rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Insufficient pastoral zones -Reduction of forest cover		- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases - low literacy rate	- Unstable agriculture production - no school - Boreholes : 2 (insufficient) - no meeting room	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	-groundwater	- CVGT settled - extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- improved ovens	- Partial financial contribution of population - Remittances from migration
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study		- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: improvement of rain fed crops	- Supply of improved seeds of millet, sorghum, niébé and other. - compost pits	
		Execution in other projects	- Convention on natural resource management	Establishment of CVGT	- literacy - technical training: production of seedling trees	-wells - meeting room
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Improved production by introducing improved seeds of millet, sorghum and niébé; improvement of fodder by introducing improved varieties of niébé.				
	Indirect Effects	Improvement of the agro-sylvo-pastoral production through the action of existing CVGT, under the guidance of the UCADR.				

(Village de HELGA)

Resources available, external inputs, Intermediary Results		Natural Resources	Social Resources	Human Resources	Physical Resources	Financial Resources
Existing Resources	Insufficient Resources	Irregular rainfalls -Increase in soil erosion -Insufficient pastoral zones -Reduction of forest cover		- Agro- sylvo-pastoral techniques are insufficient. - lack of knowledge on the prevention of diseases - low literacy rate	- Unstable agriculture production - Boreholes : 2 (insufficient) - No meeting room - no bank of cereals	- Access to credit institutions difficult
	Exploitable/ restorable Resources	- Groundwater	- CVGT settled - extension organisation	- Extension agents of agriculture, stock-raising and environment - NGOs - Labor provided by population	- Primary school: 1	- Partial financial contribution of population - Remittances from migration
External Inputs	Basic Development Plans	Execution during the Study		- Reinforcement des state services by the UCADR - Technical training: improvement of rain fed crops - technical training: production of tree seedlings	- Supply of sheep - Supply of improved seeds of millet sorghum, niébé and others. - compost pits	
		Execution in other projects	- Convention on natural resource management		- Literacy	- wells - meeting room - Bank of cereals
Interim Results	Direct Effects	Increase in reforested areas owing to the learning of production techniques of seedlings; improvement of production by introduction of improved varieties of millet, sorghum and niébé; improvement of forage production by introducing improved varieties of niébé.				
	Indirect Effects	Improvement of the agro-sylvo-pastoral production through the action of existing CVGT, under the guidance of the UCADR.				

### 5.3 Reasons for the selection of Pilot Projects

#### 5.3.1 First Villages

Villages	PDV	Quantity	Pilot Projects	Reasons of Selection
Vousnango	Support to CVGT	1	Support to CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CVGT does not work, hence re-organization and reinforcement of functions is planned.</li> <li>- Difficult displacement between hamlets in the rainy season: construction of a river crossing work between hamlets.</li> <li>- Installation of a large well to ensure water for the production of vegetables and compost.</li> <li>- Emphasis on production of cash crops to guarantee a monetary income.</li> <li>- Introduction of sheep fattening and management of funds for the income generating activities of women.</li> <li>-The demand and supply in cereals is unstable due to droughts. To stabilize them in the village, a bank of cereals is set up mainly by the population.</li> </ul>
	River crossing work	1 site	River crossing work	
	Large well	1 site	Large well	
	Installation of vegetable garden	0.5 ha	Installation of vegetable garden	
	Sheep Fattening	30 sheeps	Sheep Fattening	
	Bank of cereals	1	Bank of cereals	
	Health Facility	1		
	Housing for teacher	1		
Park for Vaccination	1			
Noungou	Support to CVGT	1	Support to CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of CVGT is on-going but it was registered in the department of Ziniaré and was created by a part of villagers only. A new constitutive assembly is held and the CVGT is created again.</li> <li>- Construction of a river crossing work in the access road to national road, to improve the sales of agriculture products and transportation of inputs.</li> <li>- Emphasis on production of cash crops to guarantee a minimum of food.</li> <li>- To improve income of women, organization of sheep fattening, soap production and soumbala.</li> <li>- There is a tree nursery but production techniques are not acquired. Guidance for production techniques and training in natural resource management, especially the village forests are planned.</li> </ul>
	Support to bank of cereals	1	River Crossing work	
	River Crossing work	1	Large well	
	Large well	2	Borehole	
	Borehole	1	Installation of vegetable garden	
	Installation of vegetable garden	ha	Sheep Fattening	
	Sheep Fattening	30 sheep	Income generating activities for women	
	Development of low lands	1	Guidance for seedling production	
	Income generating activities for women	1	Training on natural resource management	
	Guidance for seedling production	1		
	Training on natural resource management	1		

Selbo	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Bank of cereals</p> <p>Large well</p> <p>Repairing of boreholes</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Improvement of seedling production and plantation techniques</p> <p>Literacy</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Restoration of bare lands</p> <p>Installation of a ranch</p> <p>Construction of a bouli</p> <p>Natural resource management</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>5 ha</p> <p>2 ha</p>	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Large well</p> <p>Repairing of boreholes</p> <p>Improvement of rain fed crops</p> <p>Restoration of bare lands</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Improvement of seedling production and plantation techniques</p> <p>Natural resource management</p>	<p>- There are 1 group of youth and 3 groups, such as women organization, but the CVGT is not established yet. The CVGT is created again and organized.</p> <p>- The demand and supply of food is an urging matter in the village, hence the production techniques of staple crops are improved.</p> <p>- Regeneration of barren pastures is carried out to improve the production of fodder.</p> <p>There is a village tree nursery, but no guidance on the way to manage existing forests and forests by reforestation. Guidance on forest resource management is planned.</p> <p>- The management of the bank of cereals was entrusted to a third person in the past, and villagers have experienced management failure. Support is provided so the villagers can install and manage the bank of cereals by themselves.</p> <p>- To rationally manage a common pastoral area jointly with 11 villages, according to utilization rules, an inter-terroir convention on its use and management is concluded.</p>
Diogora	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Large well</p> <p>Repairing of boreholes</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Installation of tree nursery</p> <p>Improvement of seedling production and plantation techniques</p> <p>Sheep fattening</p> <p>Meeting center construction</p> <p>Literacy</p> <p>School</p> <p>Housing for teacher</p> <p>Mil</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2 ha</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>30 sheep</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Large well</p> <p>Repairing of boreholes</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Installation of tree nursery</p> <p>Improvement of seedling production and plantation techniques</p> <p>Sheep fattening</p> <p>Meeting center construction</p> <p>Literacy</p>	<p>- The CVGT is neither created nor organized, support to its establishment and reinforcement of its organization is provided.</p> <p>- Water resources are developed to improve the production of agriculture, livestock and forestry, and ensure potable water.</p> <p>- To ensure a stable supply of food, the production techniques of staple crops are improved.</p> <p>- Introduction of sheep fattening and management of funds for the income generating activities of women.</p> <p>- The village has a few experience of aid and literacy level is low. To guarantee the sustainability of all activities, construction of a meeting center, and literacy as the basis for organizational activities are carried out.</p> <p>- Soil erosion caused by water is progressing, and measures are taken to combat erosion with stone lines.</p> <p>- Forest resources are diminishing due to uncontrolled cutting. For this reason, guidance on management of tree nursery and on management of forest resources is conducted.</p>



### 5.3.2 New villages

Villages	PDV	Quantity	Pilot Projects	Reasons of Selection
Sindri	Support to CVGT	1	River crossing work	<p>The road between the seat of department and the village crosses a river. Since there is no crossing infrastructure, the fetching of water until the seat of department during the dry season, and the crossing of river during the rainy season are very difficult for villagers. Access improvement is a priority to transport agriculture materials in and out of the village, and it will stimulate economic activities such as access to market.</p> <p>There is a bouli in the village which is a precious water resource. However, water dried up every year in February. Villagers shall therefore go and fetch water at the borehole of the seats of department. Sacrament of water resources is essential in life, and is the first concern of this village.</p> <p>Women have not often the right to speak in the Mossi society, and their social status is low. The way to gain cash revenue is limited to the sale of wood, among other, for women, and it is advisable to raise their social status by ensuring income in cash. The most important concern is to guarantee to them a cash revenue through the production of soap or soubala, using resources of village such as karité.</p> <p>Improvement of roads may aggravate the problem of the cutting and sales of wood, which is a precious resource of the village. Resources of the village shall be consumed and produced in a sustainable way. By the acquisition of techniques for seedling production, forest resources can be durably protected. Conservation of forest resources is linked to the sacrament of water resources, and preventing land degradation is an urgent task in this village.</p>
	River crossing work	1		
	Large well	1		
	Vaccination park	1		
	Income generating activities for women	1		
	Sheep Fattening	40 heads	Large well	
	Vegetable cultivation	1		
	Bank of cereals	1		
	Tree Nursery	1	Income generating activities for women	
	Stone lines	10 ha		
			Tree Nursery (production techniques)	

Goudébo	<p>Large well  Repairing of boreholes  Bank of cereals  Store house for forage  Stone lines  Improved cereal seeds  Income generating activities for women  Literacy  Installation of a bouli</p>	<p>1  4  1  1  2 ha  40 kg    1    30 pers.  1</p>	<p>Large well    Repairing of boreholes      Income generating activities for women</p>	<p>The village is made up of 5 quarters, and the quarters of Loukweldou and Loso have neither a well nor a borehole. The construction of a large well is one of the most urgent equipment.</p> <p>There is a borehole in the quarter of Lere Mboguel, one in the quarter of Gagarga, and two in Goudebo Centre. Water resources are spread because the quarters are dispersed too. Boreholes were implemented with the support of the state in the past, when the Tuaregs came to settle here. Boreholes are old, and accumulation of sand in the holes of the casing requires repairing. Every year during the dry season, villagers carry out a simple repairing and use them with difficulty. A stable procurement of water is a priority, and repairing of pumps and casings will enable their sustainable use.</p> <p>The way to gain cash revenue for women is limited to the sale of wood, among others. Women are very busy with house chores, gathering of wood and work in the fields; they have a few opportunities to gain money. For this reason, the Peulh women are in a weak position and they can hardly say something. Since the custom is that women can use what they have gained as revenue, their status can also be improved this way. Consideration given to gender and improvement of living through income generating activities for women are urgent issues. Balanite trees are found in the village, and the purpose is to make and sell soap using the resource existing in the village. Moreover, a women group has requested to carry out sheep fattening. For these reasons, the production of nutritional blocks for livestock, using agriculture by-products is tested.</p>
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### 5.3.3 Additional New Villages

Villages	PDV	Quantity	Pilot Projects	Situation of village and development strategy	Reasons of the UCADR
Foulla	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Seedling production techniques</p> <p>Installation of vegetable garden</p> <p>Income generating activities for women</p> <p>Sheep fattening</p> <p>Center for living improvement</p> <p>Literacy</p>		<p>Installation of vegetable garden</p> <p>Seedling production techniques</p> <p>Income generating activities for women</p>	<p>The village of Foulla is well led by his young president of CVGT and the sub-committees work well too. Located close to the seat of department of (approx. 13 000 inhabitants) , it is possible to sale agriculture products or stock-raising in the market. We can expect the consumption of vegetables, soap, soumbala, which will be produced in the income generating activities for women. Vegetable cultivation will require the learning of techniques as well as preparation of a garden, however installation will be limited since there is enough water available in the ponds. Forests are exploited for fuel wood, hence the quantity of wood tends to lessen. This is why land degradation is getting severe.</p>	<p>Vegetable cultivation: water resources such as ponds and wells being ensured, we can plan an increase in production with a technical support for culture, fence, small materials and inputs, etc.</p> <p>Training in seedling production techniques : the forest resources of the village tend to reduce because of the sale of wood. It is necessary to install and produce seedlings for the conservation of fields and water resources.</p> <p>With the existing boreholes, production will be possible with the supply of small materials and a technical support.</p> <p>Income generating activities for women: close to Kaya and to Korsimoro, the market is guaranteed. Since this is also one of the pilot projects of Nougou, we can expect a diffusion effect from farmers to farmers through the transfer of techniques.</p>

Watinoma	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Stone lines</p> <p>Seedling production techniques</p> <p>Income generating activities for women</p> <p>Improvement of poultry farming techniques</p> <p>Center for living improvement</p> <p>Literacy center</p> <p>Bank of cereals</p> <p>Housing for teacher</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Boreholes</p> <p>Village road</p>	<p>1</p> <p>15 ha</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 build.</p> <p>1 build.</p> <p>1 build.</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>15 km</p>	<p>Improvement of poultry farming techniques</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Income generating activities for women</p>	<p>The organization, installation of infrastructures are in progress, owing to the support of the following : FEER,EIE,CES/AGF, PNDSA II, NAAM. A Village development plan was elaborated in 1998 with the support of the CES/AGF project, and the following activities were carried out :</p> <p>Basic infrastructures: installation of 15 km of rural road, wells and boreholes, bank of cereals, 3 houses for the teachers.</p> <p>Measures for environment : 15 ha of stone lines, production of seedlings, measures against erosion of gullies, construction of compost pits,</p> <p>Improvement of the living of population : Micro-credit, literacy center.</p> <p>Remaining problems to be solved : development orientations are, among others, improvement of agriculture and livestock production, measures to guarantee sources of incomes, promotion of women, etc.</p>	<p>The productivity of poultry farming, based on local species, is low (weight of cock: 1.5 kg; annual production of eggs: 50). This project can improve the monetary revenue by improving productivity, based on the introduction of improved species (weight of cock: 2.0 kg).</p> <p>Local production of niebe is low with a yield per ha of 300 to 400 kg/ha. By introducing improved seeds, a higher productivity is expected (400 to 500 kg/ha).</p> <p>The production of soumbala will be of good quality and hygienic to increase the revenue of women.</p>
Bascoudre-Mossi	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Seedling production techniques</p> <p>Income generating activities for women</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p> <p>Restoration of bare land</p> <p>Literacy</p> <p>Bank of cereals</p> <p>Improvement of techniques to store forage</p>			<p>The development of infrastructures in the village is in progress owing to the support of NGOs such as ADRK, OCADES, and projects such as the PDL/S. The village is also conducting literacy training and organizational reinforcement.</p> <p>Remaining problems to be solved :an development orientations are as follows: Improvement of production for agriculture and livestock.</p> <p>Due to the encroachment of cultivated fields, the reduction of forest areas and transformation of land into barren soils are important.</p>	<p>Development of cash crops such as niébé or sesame is falling behind. This project aims therefore at the improvement of cultural techniques and augmentation of production.</p> <p>Techniques to store fodder during the rainy season and feed it to animals in the dry season when forage is lacking, are not been mastered yet. This project consists in a transfer of techniques for the cutting, conservation and feeding of hay in the dry season.</p> <p>The purpose of this activity is the recovery of vegetation on barren land, by better techniques of tree seedling production and of plantation.</p>

	Training in accounting				
Guissindiori	Support to CVGT Literacy Stone lines Seedling production Large well Meeting center	1 1 2 ha 1 1 1 build.	Stone lines Literacy Sheep fattening Seedling production techniques	The CVGT was set up by the state services such as the ZATE chief. However, the follow-up of its organization is insufficient, and sub-committees have few activities. With the project Lipaolan (Ligue pour la promotion de l'alphabétisation et des oeuvres littéraires en langue nationale) literacy is carried out. Of the 30 participants, 15 of them passed the examination of level 1 (of which, 6	Reduction of the cereal production is considered as an urgent matter to deal with; productivity will be increased through the conservation of soils. Many stones are available close to the village for the building of stone lines. It is possible to plan a transfer of techniques by the village of Diogora as an advanced village. Since 15 persons passed the level 1 of literacy, the sustainability of activity will be guaranteed by organizing a level 2 course. One of the issue is the reinforcement of the

				<p>women). In view of the sustainability of literacy, villagers shall pass the examination of the 2<sup>nd</sup> level and some of them shall pass the examination to become instructor. This is why literacy was selected in the list of projects.</p> <p>The productivity of millet and sorghum in the fields is sometimes very low because the soil is carried away, thus many villagers wish to build stone lines. As regards water resources, they tend to be insufficient, but in spite of this, villagers would like to be guided for the techniques of seedling production to conserve forest resources.</p>	<p>sub-committees of the CVGT, but the reinforcement of the CVGT can be planned with the support of literacy courses.</p> <p>Forest resources are gradually deteriorating in the village, and training on the techniques for seedling production is an urgent measure. The majority of villagers asked for a tree nursery, but the guarantee of water resources is also a problem, so the emphasis will be put on the guidance of villagers in the management of the nursery, so that they will be able to proceed to the installation of a nursery in the future when water resources will be ensured.</p>
Thiounbonga	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Literacy</p> <p>Management of natural resources</p> <p>Improvement of techniques of seedling production</p> <p>Large well</p> <p>Meeting center</p> <p>Improvement of rain-fed crops</p>			<p>Organisation of population was conducted with the support of the GTZ. However, the natural resources of the village, water herb, forests, and land are lacking so that many people depend on the income from migration.</p> <p>NGOs support the village. It is necessary to increase the self-sufficiency by improving agriculture and livestock productions through a monitoring by the extension agents in agriculture, stock-raising and environment.</p> <p>The total volume of fodder is not sufficient, notably during the dry season. Forest resources are exhausted, and improved ovens have been already introduced. A planned conservation of forest resources is necessary.</p>	<p>Local varieties of millet, sorghum, niébé are cultivated but their production is low. Improvement of productivity is aimed through the introduction of improved seeds.</p> <p>Organic matters are very much deficient in the fields.</p>
Helga	<p>Support to CVGT</p> <p>Literacy</p> <p>Bank of cereals</p> <p>Improvement of techniques of seedling production</p> <p>Large well</p>			<p>The CVGT was set up under the instruction of the prefect, but only 4 villagers took part to literacy training, and the level of activity is low.</p> <p>Until now, the support of NGOs was low, and autonomy will be planned through a support based on the state services, notably extension agents.</p> <p>Cultivated varieties are local; erosion of</p>	<p>Sheep fattening with a rational use of fodder resources, for the purpose of improving the incomes of women.</p> <p>Introduction of improved seeds for a better agriculture production.</p> <p>Introduction of stone lines as a measure to conserve soils of cultivated land that are gradually been degraded.</p>

Meeting center  
Improvement of  
rain-fed crops  
Sheep fattening

soils is high and agriculture productivity slow. Improvement measures for production will be :  
a) Measures for soil conservation  
b) Introduction of improved varieties  
Forage is insufficient too, so the purpose will be to increase revenues by the sales of livestock with an added value based on improvement of the techniques for conservation of hay in store house and fattening techniques.

## 5.4. Summary Tables of the Monitoring of the Pilot Projects

### 5.4.1 Support to the Establishment and Functioning of the CVGTs (First Villages(G1-1))

Items		Content												
Targets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To verify that the CVGTs established during phase-1 (in 2002-2003) can function in an autonomous and sustainable way, with the residents playing a central part, according to the rules of management.</li> <li>To support the operation of the activities of the CVGT in synergy with the members of the UCADR, and to test the support system and its effectiveness.</li> </ul>												
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2000, the government of Burkina Faso promulgated a Decree carrying the installation of a Village Commission for Terroir Management (CVGT) in each village so that the rural development is carried out in a sustainable and effective way.</li> <li>However, the CVGT establishment by the burkinabè government were carried out in a short period, and in many villages one can observe that the residents are not able to manage this organization by themselves.</li> <li>Therefore, the management of the CVGT should be supported in order to make possible an organizational operation carried out above all by the residents.</li> </ul>												
Verification items		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance of the CVGT so that it can ensure its operation and its countable management by itself.</li> <li>To test methods of monitoring of the operation of the CVGT carried out by the members of the UCADR (extension agents and administrative officials), and to take it into account that in the M/P</li> </ul>												
Planning and implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autonomous operation of the CVGT and implementation of appropriate projects by the residents.</li> <li>support actions of capabilities reinforcement which takes into account the village actual realities, which are led primarily in involving the CVGT and the UCADR.</li> </ul>												
	Indicators considered	Initially the residents should take care of the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organization of the general assemblies of the CVGT and activities of the sub-commissions,</li> <li>revision of the regulations,</li> <li>management of the financial contributions management,</li> <li>village resources management</li> </ul>												
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainings in accountancy and holding of the writings desired by each CVGT are carried out within the capacities reinforcement framework, on the basis of expenses of the recruitment of particular people.</li> <li>The CVGT operation support activities of each concerned village will test management modes by the residents within the current administrative framework. It will be done on the basis of programmes review, the coordination of actions, and the activities of advice, monitoring and evaluation carried out by the members of the UCADR, in particular the extension agents.</li> </ul>												
	Costs	Specialized personnel costs for 2004: Village of Nougou: 3,975,000 CFA francs Village of Selbo: 3,975,000 franc CFA For 2005, the support by the UCADR Village of Vounango: 3,975,000 CFA francs Village of Diogora: 3,975,000 franc CFA												
	Human inputs	Japanese side: JICA study mission (village organizations), NGO, associations Burkinabè side: Residents (UCADR, CVGT)												
	Role of the members of the UCADR	CVGT of the residents: main implementers; participation in the trainings, implementation of activities such as the organization of the meetings. Extension agents: review of the development plan, coordination, monitoring and evaluation Vounango: the forest agent (SDECV) is responsible for the monitoring, of the support-advice; Chief UAT carries out the evaluation. Nougou and Diogora: Chief ZAT the person in charge. Selbo: the forest agent (SDECV) is responsible for the CVGT as a whole. The extension agents are responsible for the monitoring and the evaluation of the sub-commissions which are related to them.												
Expected results after the implementation		Confirmation of the good comprehension of the draft M/P fundamental concepts by the various ministries concerned and NGO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compatibility with the executives of the burkinabè policy, such as decentralization.</li> <li>Good process of the pilot study</li> <li>Taking into account of the real situation of the regional administration in the project of M/P.</li> </ul>												
State of the activities	Implementation stages	In the 4 concerned villages, the establishment of the CVGT, the basic development plan and the support of the operation of the CVGT have benefited people for the right comprehension and their initiatives, through the support entrusted during the year 2002-2003. A CVGT was established in each of these 4 villages, and one can say that they started to fulfil their elementary functions; nevertheless, some problems remain, in particular a continuity of the projects which results from the autonomous operation of the organization and the gathering of funds by the organization itself												
		Table 1 : Trainings implemented in 2004 Summary of the residents' activities for the Year 2004(April) - 2005(March) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGO: association: training and instructions for management, monitoring</li> <li>UCADR: (including CVGT): Establishment of the specifications for the activities of NGO-association, study of the activities project, monitoring and evaluation of the activities</li> </ul>												
		Table 1: Trainings implemented in 2004 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Vounango</th> <th>Nougou</th> <th>Selbo</th> <th>Diogora</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Essential items of the trainings for the village CVGT</td> <td>Management of register, natural resources management, participation in the trainings for the promotion of the women participation</td> <td>Capabilities reinforcement training for account bookkeeping, fund management, and socioeconomic facilities management</td> <td>Capabilities reinforcement trainings for account bookkeeping and fund management, repetition of theoretical and practical management of the CVGT for the executive committee of the CVGT, the sub-committees and the controllers</td> <td>Capabilities reinforcement trainings for account book keeping and management of the funds</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Vounango	Nougou	Selbo	Diogora	Essential items of the trainings for the village CVGT	Management of register, natural resources management, participation in the trainings for the promotion of the women participation	Capabilities reinforcement training for account bookkeeping, fund management, and socioeconomic facilities management	Capabilities reinforcement trainings for account bookkeeping and fund management, repetition of theoretical and practical management of the CVGT for the executive committee of the CVGT, the sub-committees and the controllers
	Vounango	Nougou	Selbo	Diogora										
Essential items of the trainings for the village CVGT	Management of register, natural resources management, participation in the trainings for the promotion of the women participation	Capabilities reinforcement training for account bookkeeping, fund management, and socioeconomic facilities management	Capabilities reinforcement trainings for account bookkeeping and fund management, repetition of theoretical and practical management of the CVGT for the executive committee of the CVGT, the sub-committees and the controllers	Capabilities reinforcement trainings for account book keeping and management of the funds										



Table 2: Results of the monitoring of 2004

	Vousnango	Noungou	Selbo	Diogora
Situation of the collection of financial contributions	Right situation. The contributions are perceived for each activity and are managed on the account of the CVGT.	Good situation of the contributions.	Concerning the use of the contributions, the office of the CVGT (bureau) did not reach a consensus with the residents	Good situation of the financial contributions.
Management of the funds, account bookkeeping	Improvements are to be brought. The activities of the CVGT are recorded without limiting itself to those of the study team. The account book is of great scale, and the insufficient comprehension of the person in charge	The style is simple, and the recorded contents are limited, but the holding of the receipts and expenditure is exact.	Good bookkeeping of the accounts. But the writings are in French and only some villagers can read them.	Thanks to the ripple effects of the literacy education and accountancy training, one could observe great progress.

Content of the activities	<p>Outline of the support and the monitoring, activities of 2005 (commune run at all the villages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2005, the activities of the residents were mainly autonomous, it did not have trainings etc there</li> <li>The support of the CVGT of this year was not made by NGO or associations, but through the means of the discussions of the UCADR and the monitoring of the extension agents. In each UCADR, the person in charge for the monitoring was selected among the extension agents to the first meeting of the exercise.</li> <li>The contents of the monitoring were the state of implementation of the various meetings and the state of records in the account books.</li> <li>In parallel, the study team carried out an investigation to the implementation section of the CVGT concerning the problems for their activities and their point of view.</li> <li>The investigation over the operational state of the CVGT took place in October 2005 by the extension agents. 5.5.1 Formulas of collection of information on the CVGT and 5.5.2 Results of the collection of information on the CVGT.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen	<p>&lt;Common&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The “initially selected villages” and the “new villages” supported by the CVGT during Phases 1 and 2, compared to the neighbouring villages, start in autonomous management considered to be possible by the residents by the study team like the payment of the contributions of the residents (for the details, refer to “Monitoring” below in “Comparative Analysis “.)</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<p>Provisional extraction</p> <p>During their creation, the CVGT of the initially selected villages received from NGO (1) a support for the organization, and then (2) a support for the operational reinforcement, then still during phase 2 (2) a support for the operational reinforcement (2004), and a support for (3) advices and monitoring concerning management gradually assured by the UCADR (2004 and 2005). Here, in relation to the objectives (above-mentioned) of these activities, we will study the problem to be verified 1 concerning (1) and (2) and the problem to be verified 2 concerning (3). The observations relating to (1) support to the organization are largely studied in the summary monitoring table of the new villages hereafter.</p> <p>The indicators are indicated as above, the rate of participation of the residents (mobilization) (degree of interest of the ordinary residents), the rate of collection of the contribution (sustainability) and the notation of the official reports and the accounts books (management capability, sustainability) in particular are considered as the central elements.</p> <p>The comparative table is mainly the comparison by type of village (and the comparison by existence or not of UCADR) and the comparison between the 4 villages, and the problems to be verified were defined.</p> <p>Problems to be verified 1. Among the supports which were given up to now to the 4 CVGT of the initially selected villages, the support for the organization and the support for the operational reinforcement are effective, the management of the organization is done in an autonomous and sustainable way.</p>

<Comparison of the villages having received a support for the creation of the CVGT by the study team and the neighbouring villages visions>

• Mobilization of the residents for the various committees of the CVGT

The participation of the ordinary residents in the committees in relation to the CVGT was exFoulla in % for the number of committees members compared to the mobilization of the residents. As Table 3 shows it, among the 4 types of village where the study team takes part, the 4 CGTV of the initially selected villages have a percentage of mobilization compared to the residents exceeding the others. On average, more than 20% of the residents take part in the committees.

Table 3 Comparison by type of village 1 of the functions of the CVGT (rate of mobilization compared to the residents)

The existence or not of the management support of the CVGT of the UCADR was compared by type of village in (2) of Table 3. The problem to be verified 2 is indicated on this subject

	Number of villages	Concerned total residents	Total mobilization	Total rate of mobilization compared to the residents	
				(1) Total comparison of the concerned villages	(2) Existence or not of support to the UCADR
Initially selected villages	4	4917	1051	21,4	Existence 15,6
New villages	2	3107	204	6,6	
New villages + @	6	8849	1158	13,1	No 10,5
villages with close indirect effects	5	9086	729	8,0	

• Participation of the women in the CVGT

By studying the state of village women's participation in the CVGT, the rate of participation is particularly high in the initially selected villages compared to the other types of villages.

	Number of villages	Total residents concerned	Total mobilization	Total mobilization rate compared to the residents		Mobilization rate of the women compared to the total mobilization	
				(1) Total comparison of the villages concerned	(2) Existence or not of support of the UCADR	(1) Comparison in total of the villages concerned	Existence or not of support of the UCADR
Initially selected villages	4	4917	376	7.6	Existence 5.5	35.8	Existence 35.0
New villages	2	3107	63	2.0		30.9	
New villages + @	6	8849	355	4.0	No 3.1	30.7	No 29.7
Villages with close indirect effect	5	9086	205	2.3		28.1	

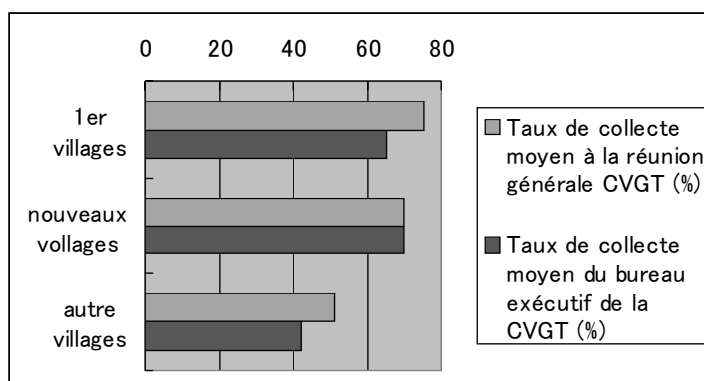
Table 4. Comparison by type of village 2 of the functions of the CVGT ( mobilization rate of the women to the committees)

• Payment of the contribution

As the graph of right-hand side shows it clearly, each of the village which was supported by the study team

During phases 1 and 2 (4 initially selected villages and 2 new villages, that is 6 villages in the whole) to a rate of high payment of contribution compared to the 11 neighbouring villages (new villages +@ and villages with close indirect effect). The reasons have been still analyzed by comparing the 2 following items of view. Also treated with the problem to be verified 2.

Graph 1. Comparison by type of village 2 of the functions of the CVGT (rate of residents' assumption)



<Comparison between 4 villages>

- Comparison of the rate of residents' assumption

If one considers the CVGT of the initially selected villages by area, there are a great difference between the rate of residents' responsibility assumption of the 2 CVGT of each area of Middle north and the Sahel regions (Table 2).

Moreover, the whole CVGT (in other words, if one considers only the payments of direct participation in the executive committee, without including the rate of residents' responsibility assumption to each committee) the rate of payment is very high.

By analyzing even more deeply these data, various causes influencing the payment of the contribution appear.

- Study of the causes which changed the rate of residents' responsibility assumption in the 4 villages

What initially appeared is the correlation between the rate of residents' responsibility assumption and the recording/accountancy index. There is a great correlation between the figures of lines 1 and 3 and lines 2 and 4 of Table 2. In other words, when the recording/accountancy index is high, a high rate of responsibility assumption or the opposite is plausible

. To grasp the causes of this situation, the analysis can be made from 2 items of view (1) importance of the impact over the residents of literacy education and other training courses, (2) responsibility of the executive committee born from the training courses and elimination of illiteracy.

Village – CVGT		Middle north		Sahel	
		Vousnango	Noungou	Selbo	Diogora
Rate of residents' responsibility (%)	Total CVGT	56	46	3,6	16
	General meeting and executive committee	100	80	20	80
Accountancy /recording indicators	Total CVGT	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
	General meeting and executive committee	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Percentage of people having followed the courses of elimination of illiteracy over the residents during 10 years (%)		3%	24%	2%	40%

In addition, in Vousnango, only 3% of the residents followed the courses of elimination of illiteracy in 10 years. Why management and the payment are higher than elsewhere whereas the number of people according to the courses is small? One can think that the UCADR, and in particular the extension agent in charge, are counted for much. About this subject, it would be interesting to know which kind of support the residents expect from the UCADR in the problem to be verified in 2.

② Responsibility for the executive committee born from trainings and literacy education

The commitment and the residents' raising awareness can also be considered in the course of time. In other words, a certain time is necessary so that the residents observe the state of the activities of the executive committee, of the members of the CVGT and the persons in charge for the interviews and to trust them, and decide to pay the contribution or not. To some extent, when the ordinary residents apart from the executive committee managed from there to make confidence with the management of the executive committee, they pay their contribution. In other words, the CVGT which having a problem of responsibility, few residents are paying their contribution.

The reasons of the low rate of residents' responsibility assumption of the residents of the village of Selbo are not those of above mentioned (1) and (2), but one should not it considered from this point of view. If one looks at the account book of the village of Selbo, it is written in coherent French, and one sees that it is the best managed village from the four. But with the monitoring of 2004, this point was slightly evaluated in the same village (Table 1). The problem of the real expenditure and receipts and the real activities which the residents have to take charge were badly recorded. That is reflected on the current collection rate collection.

Problem to be verified 2. The support to the management activities of the CVGT in collaboration with the members of the UCADR is effective.

<Comparison of the villages having received a support for the creation of the CVGT from the study team and the neighbouring villages>

In Table 3 and Graph 1 using the comparison of the mobilization, of the collection rate of the problem to be verified 1 above, the participation rate of the residents and the payment of the contribution are good in the villages where the UCADR ensured the management support to the CVGT and the monitoring. Especially, the 4 villages belonging to the type of the initially selected villages have better results than the villages of the other types.

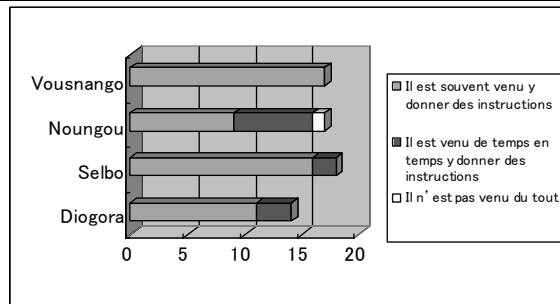
<Comparison and study of the 4 villages>]

Here, we analyzed how the residents conceived the support of the UCADR.

Graph 2 indicates the results of the interview of the residents concerning the support by the extension agent concerned of the CVGT carried out during the investigation carried out in October 2004.

It shows that the residents of Vousnango judged that the extension agent often came to the village to give instructions. The interview of the study team gave similar results.

Moreover, although a certain time has gone after the displacement of the Chief ZAT who played a central part in this unit, new Chief ZAT, like person in charge for the CVGT, and Chief UAT, as responsible for the cereal bank, verify accountancy book, etc for the monitoring of the village of Vousnango, in other words double instructions are given.

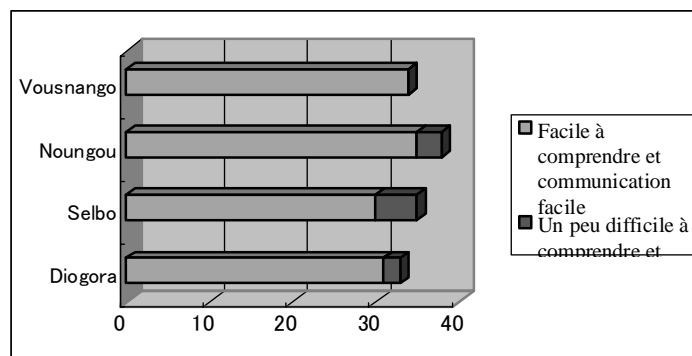


Graph 2: Results of the investigation "does the extension agent often come to the village to give instructions over management?"

Then another possible cause is the extension agent's capability of communication, and it is possible to cumulate the questions used to verify the participatory type development method. As graph 3 shows it, the residents of Vousnango seem to give an appreciation higher than elsewhere to the communication with the extension agent.

Thanks to the activities of such an extension agent in a village, even if the rate of participation in the courses of elimination of illiteracy is low compared to the residents, thus the accountancy book management was assured to a certain extent in Vousnango, and it results from it that the rate of assumption of responsibility by the residents is maintained.

Graph 3: Total of the investigation results to the residents: "Do you understand what the extension agent says?" and of "can you communicate your opinions or intentions to the extension agent?"



	<p>With the investigation of the study team in this village, as with the investigation of the extension agent, the residents do not tackle the problems. Through the interviews in Vousnango and Nougou, that contrasts with the discussions on the management system of the village and the problems to be handled vigorously in the future. That results from the problems which exist since last year or before within the CVGT, and which made difficult the instructions of the UCADR and the extension agent with respect to the village, and it is undoubtedly for this reason that the operation of the CVGT remains in a low level compared with the other villages. If it is thought that the problem of the distribution of the roles of this CVGT was announced by a NGO ensuring the support in 2004, that makes it possible to judge that it is necessary to put at light the distribution roles as prerequisite to the capabilities reinforcement (also to refer to the summary monitoring table of the cereal bank).</p> <p>Problem to be verified 3: The management support of the CVGT made change the residents' mentality, and it is possible to make an organization with autonomous development of it To bring great elements other than those above mentioned is the role of the leaders of the village. Henceforth, during the monitoring of each village, these leaders, and especially the chairman of the CVGT, will play an important part during an autonomous commitment as the request to a donor for the implementation of a project by themselves in the village of Nougou.</p> <p>Roughly speaking, they recognize the differences between the donors according to their various experiments, and grasp how to use their resources and are careful about the tendency to unilateral dependence. In other words, the CVGT which have experience for supporting several organizations, can select literacy education by a donor, the support to agriculture by another donor, by considering the situation in the village and the donors support system of support (for example the village of Nougou).</p>
	<p>In the villages which can democratically and logically select recipients (for example the village of Nougou), the payment of the contribution is high, but in the villages where part of the residents has tendency always to be receiving residents (for example Selbo), this tendency is weak (these information come from the results of the interview of the study team to the residents). For example, if several projects are carried out at the same time or several developments over a short period in Nougou, so that the beneficiary residents not to be concentrated by district or social group, they are selected mainly by the executive committee of the CVGT and the concerned sub-committee. On the other hand, at Selbo, the chairman of the CVGT is indicated like recipient of several projects in related to the study team. This kind of difference has influence not only on the recognition of the CVGT by the residents and its current activities, but it is not difficult to imagine that it will also influence the capacities of autonomous development of the village in the future. <u>By comparing these situations, it becomes clear which type of CVGT it will be interesting to support.</u></p>
	<p>Monitoring results in each village (summary)</p>
<p>Vousnango</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It should be proved that the quality operation of the UCADR has a positive effect on the fields of activities of the CVGT. The advices of the director of the provincial office and Chief SAC/MR were put at good use, and the promotion of the residents own efforts was adopted. After grasping the needs and intentions of the CVGT, like organizing the meetings in the village or convening to the UCADR, the residents concerned with the topic of discussion, animated discussions took place, and thus, many ideas were proposed and adopted for the contents and the support method to the CVGT.</li> <li>• Consultant has collected the residents' intentions and objectives of the study team, and showed initiative. That allowed a coherence with the gender approach and the better regional administration than the beginning of the project.</li> <li>• The UCADR does not think on the effectiveness or the effects of projects. The study team thinks that in the future, when the UCADR ensures only the support of the CVGT and its monitoring without external consultant, it must have the capacity to consider and to manage the projects from this point of view.</li> <li>• It is the village among the 4 where the residents answered more, where there are problems concerning the compliance with the management rules of the CVGT and the management of the contributions. Moreover, the evaluation concerning the state of the activities of the sub-committees and the possibilities of definition of basic development project by the CVGT itself was low. In fact, the study team thinks that, as the assumption responsibility rate is higher than in the 3 other villages, the residents of these villages have more high objectives that are why the evaluation is severe.</li> </ul>
<p>Nougou</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2004, the CVGT has already showed wishing signs to define itself some projects of activities. With this attitude, since 2005, the CVGT began quickly the research of the following donor. The residents issued themselves the documents, and make the request and already have carried out 2 projects.</li> <li>• A satisfactory support even from the point of view of the gender approach, for example by the assurance of half of women among the participants in trainings, was carried out. As a context, the 2 commissioned are both women, who showed their intentions to the UCADR by repeating advices and discussions, the village having the basic orientation to promote the female activities, one can think that the process at the village is fruitful.</li> </ul>
<p>Selbo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2004, the evaluation of the UCADR, as in that of other villages, limited itself to the results and the introduction of the commissioned, and there was no evaluation or analyzes including the collaboration and the frictions between the various related parties, or evaluation by taking into account the point of view other than the completion rate, as some commissioned have make it. For this reason, the evaluation method of the nature of the problems of the CVGT remained without effect.</li> </ul>
<p>Diogora</p>	<p>.The residents are very conscious of the whole activities of the CVGT, and the combined effect of elimination of illiteracy sessions and trainings by commissioned, so one can one say that it has a remarkable effect on management.</p>

Items to be considered in the M/P/evaluation	<p>The comparison with the other standard villages and the study makes possible to say that the CVGT of the initially selected and supported villages from phase 1 by the study team are generally operating well. The comparison of the CVGT of the four initially selected villages shed light that the 3 following elements were to be considered for the support to the CVGT from 2 to 3 years after their creation for ensuring the sustainability of management centered on the residents.</p> <p>Evaluation point 1: Importance of the residents' reinforcement support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development or the reinforcement of the capacities is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the organization of the residents. Especially, literacy education and management trainings of the accountancy book have an important direct impact on the organization management.</li> <li>• The management capabilities of a part of residents, for example the executive committee, gives birth to direct confidence within the CVGT from the other residents, which should allow a high rate of payments of the contributions.</li> <li>• So that, the villages to be able to ask for support of other donors in the future, it will be necessary that they carry out themselves the formalities of request, and for this reason also, the capabilities reinforcement is necessary.</li> <li>• Once the residents will have understood well the operations of the CVGT and the members' roles by means of the support to the organization, even if the management capacities of a part of the residents are high, that will not have a great effect in this organization if a management training is not carried out.</li> </ul> <p>Point to be considered in the M/P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of simultaneous implementation of the residents' organization and the capabilities reinforcement.</li> <li>• Possibilities of combined effect of literacy education and the support to the CVGT - &gt; need of introduction of an accountancy management training for example on the basis of elimination of illiteracy</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation items 2: Effectiveness of the support of the UCADR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the training and the continuous monitoring support carried out by NGO or association, the extent to which the UCADR will intervene is the key of the management support of the CVGT and the autonomous activities.</li> <li>• One can say that management by the residents well occurs in the villages where the frequency of the the extension agents' instructions is high.</li> <li>• If several extension agents of the UCADR go in a village, that not only increases the occasions to receive instructions of the residents, but also causes to reinforce the transparency of the instructions.</li> <li>• We are convinced that the opinions and advices obtained by the residents with the meeting of the UCADR are effective for the support of the CVGT (investigation results to the residents of 2005). Within this framework, not only the extension agents, but the director of the provincial office of agriculture or the Chief SAC/MR who have a broader field of vision, and still the chief of the department, which is a specialist related to the administration of the region, play an important part.</li> </ul> <p>Point to be considered in the M/P 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVGT like member of the UCADR</li> <li>• Hidden combined effect of the extension agents' capacity of communication and management of the CVGT</li> <li>• Extension agents' role through the continuous support and effectiveness of advices of the chief of the provincial office, Chief SAC/MR during the meetings</li> <li>• Coherence with the regionalized administration as a unit system directed by the chief of province</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation items 3: Relation between the residents' raising awareness and the autonomous development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More the residents are aware of the problems within the CVGT, more their engagement in the autonomous development is important.</li> <li>• The CVGT carrying out autonomous development activities have good leaders, or form them in a right way.</li> <li>• When the executive committee of a CVGT makes a selection of a project or recipients, in democratic and logic manner which can have the support of the ordinary residents, one can hope that the cooperation system in the village is set up, that the collection of the contributions progresses and the development of a village to autonomous development.</li> </ul> <p>Point to be considered in the M/P3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of becoming aware about some problems</li> <li>• Mutual growth action of the leaders and autonomous development</li> <li>• More the organization is democratic and logic, more it has an autonomous development.</li> </ul>
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## 5.4.2 Support to the Establishment and Functioning of the CVGTs (New Villages(G1-2))

Items	Descriptions	
Objectives	<p>The UCADR is in charge to support the establishment of the CVGT, its operation and the elaboration of its basic development plan in order to build a village organization where an autonomous and sustainable management of the CVGT is implemented by the residents.</p> <p>During the 1st phase of the Study, whereas the UCADR were formed, the CVGT had already been established and their plan of basic development plan was elaborated with the support of the study team and NGO, so that the implementation of these activities under the control of the UCADR was not tested.</p> <p>During the 2nd phase, two new villages are selected for this project, the whole process – starting from the assistance to the establishment of the CVGT until the elaboration of the basic development plan and the implementation of the pilot projects will be tested, the capacities of the agents of the official services and NGO will be reinforced, and the effectiveness of the master suggested programme could be checked in this way. During the implementation of this project, the administrative agents will be responsible for the development of activities plan, selection of the two new villages, elaboration of the terms of reference for NGO and the selection of NGO which will support these activities, in accordance with the procedure clearly indicated in the operational manual. Moreover, capacities reinforcement is planned through participatory type development training as well as an on-the-job training for the governmental officials.</p>	
Background	<p>In 2000, the government of Burkina Faso promulgated a Decree carrying the establishment of CVGT in each village so that the rural development is carried out in a sustainable and effective way, and it works for its application. However, the CVGT established by the burkinabè government were survived over a short period, and in many villages one can observe that the residents cannot manage to manage this organization by themselves.</p>	
Items subject to the verification (verification content)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To set up a CVGT where the village residents are the main related party.</li> <li>- The UCADR operates as a cooperation sector between the extension agents, the administrative agents, NGO or associations.</li> <li>- The members of the UCADR learn through an on-the-job training, the process of selection of the new villages and their pilot projects as well as the participatory type development methods used during the local resources study.</li> <li>- The study over the local resources is led with the participatory type development methods and constitutes the base for the establishment of the basic development plan.</li> </ul>	
Implementation plan	Objectives to be expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deepening of the comprehension which the villagers have about the importance of the organizational activities.</li> <li>- The installation of the CVGT as well as the appropriate projects will be carried out with the residents' involvement.</li> <li>- The support for the installation and the operation of the CVGT, the elaboration of basic development plan and the implementation of the actions will take into account the collaboration methods between NGO and the agricultural, stock raising and environmental extension workers.</li> <li>- The management capacities of the projects will be reinforced with the acquisition of the participatory type study methods by the government officials.</li> <li>- The proposed M/P will take into account the results of this study.</li> </ul>
	Planned indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of a CVGT, and establishment of its procedure rules.</li> <li>- Data collection relating to the 5 resources (natural, human, social, physical, economic)</li> <li>- Establishment of the basic development plan of the village concerned</li> <li>- The members of the CVGT are able to ensure accountancy management and the management of the meetings by themselves.</li> <li>- The village residents become the main related party, with the CVGT playing the central part, and can manage the village resources.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<p>Support in the form of commissioning the activities to a NGO or a local association</p> <p>Review of the programmes, coordination of the actions, advising activities, monitoring and evaluation carried out by the members of the UCADR, especially the extension agents.</p>
	Costs	<p>Year 2004-2005: within the framework of commissioning costs to a service provider, and which covers the expenses of the participatory type development methods trainings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village of Sindri: 5,915,000 CFA francs; Village of Goudebo: 5,515,000 CFA francs</li> </ul> <p>Year 2005-2006: within the framework of the expenses of recruiting specific staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village of Sindri: 2,223,250 CFA francs; Village of Goudebo: 2,735,000 CFA francs</li> </ul>
	Human inputs	<p>Japanese side: JICA study mission (village organizations); NGO or associations</p> <p>Burkinabè side: UCADR (extension agents, administrative officials, CVGT)</p>

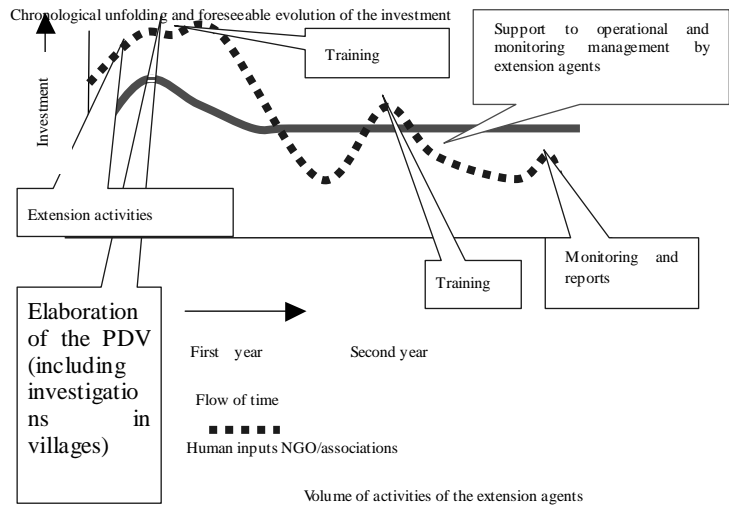
	Roles of the members of the UCADR	UCADR: examen des programmes, coordination, suivi et évaluation; cadres des services étatiques: encadrement et conseils Residents: organe central d'exécution; participation aux trainings, organisation de réunions, etc. UCADR: review of the programmes, coordination, monitoring and evaluation; administrative officials: guidance and advices Residents: central implementation body ; participation in trainings, organization of meetings, etc												
Expected results after the implementation		Confirmation of the good comprehension of fundamental concepts of the draft M/Ps by the various ministries concerned and NGOs. - Compatibility with the burkinabè policy framework, such as decentralization. - Good process of the pilot study Taking into account of the real situation of the regional administration in the project of M/P.												
Unit		Until March 2004, these two villages did not receive a support from the study mission.												
	2004	<p>Process of the activities: with regard to rules common to both villages, residents from each villages and service providers, for the details please refer to the Interim report 4 (hereafter IR4). Here, we will mention only part of the contents as regards to each related party who are the members of the units.</p> <p>Table 1: Results of the activities and observations for the year 2004</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sindri</th> <th>Goudebo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residents (CVGT)</td> <td>Percent of important participation, planning capacities</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons in charge</td> <td>Chief ZAT and Chief UAT</td> <td>UAT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Role of 'unit</td> <td>Respect of residents 'will and appropriate trends</td> <td>Trends and advices as regards to conflicts</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sindri	Goudebo	Residents (CVGT)	Percent of important participation, planning capacities		Persons in charge	Chief ZAT and Chief UAT	UAT	Role of 'unit	Respect of residents 'will and appropriate trends	Trends and advices as regards to conflicts
	Sindri	Goudebo												
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Persons in charge	Chief ZAT and Chief UAT	UAT												
Role of 'unit	Respect of residents 'will and appropriate trends	Trends and advices as regards to conflicts												
	2005	<p>&lt; General information on the plan&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the year 2005, to verify how the management activities of the CVGT as well as the support which was brought to them, in the context of differences between the intentions and the roles of each party composing the units and the differences between the methods of the activities.</li> <li>For this purpose and on the basis of intention of the villagers and the information over the previous year held by the support entities, the unit works out the TDR, and a monitoring as well as an evaluation are carried out, including the selection of the topics of the training.</li> </ul> <p>&lt; content of the training &gt;</p> <p>Table 2: Training plan of the year 2005 and comparison between the concerned parties really</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sindri</th> <th>Goudebo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Topic used for the training</td> <td>① Training of the leaders, ② accountancy training, ③ training over micro projects (practical task for proposal and request)</td> <td>① Extension (CVGT), ② training of the leaders, ③ sub-committees training roles, ④ accountancy training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proposed training topic</td> <td>CVGT - &gt; unit</td> <td>Dialogs between the in charge extension agent and the general person in charge of NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Development of the outline of the TDR</td> <td>Unit</td> <td>General person in charge for NGO</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sindri	Goudebo	Topic used for the training	① Training of the leaders, ② accountancy training, ③ training over micro projects (practical task for proposal and request)	① Extension (CVGT), ② training of the leaders, ③ sub-committees training roles, ④ accountancy training	Proposed training topic	CVGT - > unit	Dialogs between the in charge extension agent and the general person in charge of NGO	Development of the outline of the TDR	Unit	General person in charge for NGO
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Proposed training topic	CVGT - > unit	Dialogs between the in charge extension agent and the general person in charge of NGO												
Development of the outline of the TDR	Unit	General person in charge for NGO												
Beneficial effect seen		Some CVGT organizations adapted to the decentralization policy of the country have been based and their regulations were elaborated. • A Master plan was formulated on the basis of the study result of the resources in applying MARP method, and it was presented at the concerned regional organizations.												
Monitoring		The three following assumptions were checked. Two of these three assumptions are in relation to the functions of the unit. With regard to the autonomous development of the units and CVGT, it was analyzed right now in the Global table of monitoring of the villages selected at the beginning. Here, we will summarize mainly the items which have not been evoked in the above mentioned table.												



< assumptions >

- ① For the establishment of residents' organization, the use of NGO intervening for a long time in the area as well as associations, and the appointment of the unit members, especially extension agents, for management, control, as well as the monitoring, are effective solutions.
- ② When the connection functions between the various related parties in the unit are good, the CVGT which receives a support within the framework of this supervision, can sufficient receive information on the villages development, and measurements for an autonomous development can be installed.
- ③ The development of a plan taking account of a long-term point of view, without limiting itself to immediate palliative measurements for the items of training, allow to improve the residents' capacities in a more effective way.

Figure 1 : Diagramme assumption



< Verification >

- Assumptions ① and ② are both in relation to the units. However, the observations are, on the one hand, in relation to the support for the operation of the CVGT in the previous villages selected at the beginning and, on the other hand, to adopt the various items of view of the distribution and the co-operation.
- We will observe below the common items found during the operational support in two concerned villages in assumption ① and in assumptions ② and ③, we will proceed to the observations by the comparison of the measurements taken by the CVGT and its support entities in the two villages. .

Verification of the assumption ① : Utility of the distribution of the related parties' roles corresponding to the support stages

**Point of view 1:** Conscience of the cost /performances ratio

- The support for the installation of the CVGT requested NGO and associations is indicated as men and days at the time of the contract. If the unit intervenes in the second half for the support to the operation and the monitoring, planned men and days could be sufficiently used during first half for the extension activities and training among others.

**Point of view 2:** Utilization effects of the locally influential people

- One observed frictions between the GVGTT lately created, of which the structures are still low capacity and the traditional authorities or the political authorities (such as for example the delegate of Goudebo or the former government of Sindri village)., These frictions constituting one of the most important reasons for reducing the functions of these organizations. In this context, one clearly could notice, during Phase 2, the important influence that has certain people for a long time intervening in site, among the support entities like NGO and associations. Thus, one could observe that when these influential local people encountered a problem as a support entity, they proceeded to the analysis of the problem and sufficient explanations with respect to the concerned authorities, while respecting the habits and the traditions of the area. It was possible for them to make successfully function the new organization which the CVGT constitutes (as in the villages of Sindri and Goudebo).

Verification of assumption 2: Functionality of the units (especially, co-operation and mutual comprehension between the related parties) and impact on the CVGT establishment

- As the comparison carried out in above Table 2 shows, a great difference occurred between the way in which the two units involved in the project. We already observed the utility to carry out the distribution of the roles on the chronological and progressive level in the assumption ①. In addition, we will examine here, when several related parties enter in a village, the importance of the influence brought to the support of the CVGT, according to the connection level, mutual comprehension and collaboration between the various related parties.

**Point of view 3:** Unit as a place of connection between the related parties of the area and support for the installation of the CVGT

- With regard to the way in which the villagers consider the units, the D4 question "do you think that the participation in the unit was useful for the CVGT?" has been asked during an investigation carried out to the villagers in 2005, and practical written answers were required in D5.

Among the items to be noticed in opposite Table 3, the fact that figures like 100% has not been used but that many free answers have been given, with the very frequent use of the word "exchanges".

Table 3 : Has the existence of the Unit been useful to the management and control of the CVGT ? (1)

D4: Was the Unit useful? (%)	Sindri			Goudebo		
	Very useful	A bit useful	Not at all	Very useful	A bit useful	Not at all
	100	0	0	100	0	0
D5 : To which point it has been useful (to answer freely) ?	Harmonization and exchanges, exchanges of ideas, exchanges from point of view, discussions of the personal problems, possibility of exchanges of opinions, experience sharing, abundances of the discussions.			(no response)		

- In addition, as half of the bottom of the above table shows, no inscription having been made for the village of Goudebo, so that one can see which are the tendencies as a unit. It was necessary to see how had answered the executives of the CVGT of the villages selected at the beginning in their respective units, namely the villages which preceded these two villages. These answers are indicated in Table 4.
- For the residents of the village of Sindri, the unit is a place of exchanges and seems to be also a place of discussions. However, for the village of Vousnango, the answers comprising the term "advice" are numerous, whereas in the answers of the residents of Selbo, the terms "nature" and "management" generally occur.

Table 4: Has the presence of the unit been useful for the management and the control of the CVGT? (2)

D4: With Has it been useful? (%)	Vousnango			Selbo		
	Very useful	A bit useful	Not at all	Very useful	A bit useful	Not at all
	100	0	0	100	0	0
D5: Which side was useful (to answer freely)?  The answer of a person is indicated in [.,].	Acquisition of knowledge, advices (X 9), followed by the improvement of the activities, expression of the needs, controls of texts in relation to the project, advices and solutions to the problems of the handicapped people, inquires over the activities and advices, management of the Cereal Bank			(Good) advices concerning the resources management (activities) (X 3), our resources improved (X 2), we learned the sciences of management, improvement of the level of knowledge on the stone lines, the control of the environment, manures, and others, acquisition of new knowledge, practical advices for a management followed, possibility of management autonomous of the resources (X 3), freedom of expression and comprehension, comprehension on a sustainable development, improvement of the level of the company.		

- With regard to the interpretations brought to these answers, they can be divided into three main categories;
    - (a) Possibility that the subjectivity and expectations of the questioned people were reflected unconsciously in their answers,
    - (b) Two different terms are employed, “exchanges” and “advices” and the villagers consider in a concentrated way the term “expression ” as a function of the unit of Guibare. In addition, as a function of the unit of Dori, many discussions took place within the unit. And the participants awoke their consciences on the terms “management” and “resources”.
    - (c) Possibility of functions different from the residents from Sindri and Vousnango, even if it is about the same unit of Guibare; and by taking account also of (c),
    - (d) There were many presences at the unit of Vousnango last year, in other words, this unit was recognized like a adverting place last year and for the residents of the village of Sindri, who took part enormously this year to the unit was seen like a place of exchanges of opinions.
    - (e) With regard to the participants of the village of Sindri, the members of each unit change gradually. Consequently, a high percentage of people having answered to the investigation actually take part in the unit.
    - (f) As one can see through the answers to the questions in relation to the monitoring of the training about MARP methods, the residents judged that the extension agents, members of the unit during these two last years had improved their capacities of communication and their role of facilitators. In the same way, this unit changed and shifted from functions activated by the extension agents and the administrations giving mainly advices, with democratic functions mainly cantered on the connection between various related parties and exchanges of opinions.
  - Thus, these answers can lead to various types of interpretation. However, by considering the fact that the point (F) is often mentioned through other investigations, the items (b) and (c) above indicate, in other words that, among the functions of the unit, the connection functions is good. Thus, one cannot deny the possibility of good influence over the good performances of the village of Sindri.
  - Even if it is considered that the related parties (a) had a certain influence, the extension agents of these same units which proceeded to the investigation, and in the spirit of these extension agents presenting the obtained answers, the unit is considered obviously as an exchange place. And this will develop in the future or developed right now the possibility (F).
  - In addition, which is to be noticed in the activities of the villagers of Sindri, it is the fact that they proposed themselves to carry out a training on micro-projects, by considering earlier the end of the study mission. This not only makes it possible to prove the relations between collaboration (connection) and the exchanges of opinions to equality inside the unit, and the autonomous development of the CVGT which one tried to seek above, but also to consider that the exchanges of opinions of equality inside the unit restricted the feeling of dependence of the villagers with respect to the extension agents and the entities of support and led it to a will of village autonomous development.
  - Moreover, a training having been carried out in this state of mind, one can consider that the management and control situation gave excellent results.
- Verification of assumption 3: Effectiveness of a long-term prospect support
- The selection process of the training contents and the support by the units in the two villages for this year were carried out as indicated in Table 2. With regard to the accountancy training, although it was made in the same manner, notorious differences were raised between the two villages as regards the frequency and the percentages. This will be observed starting from the two following items of view.

Table 5: Comparative table between two villages on management and control (investigation to the executives of the CVGT)

	Sindri	Goudebo
Residents 'expenses collection degree ( $\leq 1,0$ )	0.9	0.3
Average collection percentage of the residents' expenses (%)	70.0	15.0
Recording degree of recording ( $\leq 1,0$ )	0.9	0.3
Statement degree on accountancy book ( $\leq 1,0$ )	0.9	0.1
Degree of good statement on accountancy book ( $\leq 1,0$ )	1.0	0.1

Note: It is about an investigation carried out to all CVGT. The recording degree, when it is equal to 1.0, indicates that the sub-committee concerned of all the CVGT worked out minutes of the meetings and has proceeded to the record in the book

	<p>Point of view 4: Selection order of the training topics in the two villages and expected results: (directness#effectiveness)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the selection method of the training topics which constituted the greatest difference noticed between the two villages in the course of measurements (above Table 2). With regard to the statement on the accountancy book which constitutes the current problem of the villages, two different attitudes were suddenly adopted, with the village of Goudebo which is directly committed there, whereas the village of Sindri, taking a long-term prospect, chose to carry out a training in this field. One could verify here that better results were obtained in the case of Sindri which had chosen the long-term solution compared to the village of Goudebo which is adopting direct measurements.</li> <li>• In addition, this point of view is in very close connection with the functionality and the capacities of connection of the units and will be checked in the following assumption.</li> </ul> <p>Point of view 5: Importance of the proposal for a strategy by the support entities: (Effectiveness guarantee measurement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, in relation to point of view 4 above, we will study here how associations and NGO which constitute the support entities provided explanations to the units and the CVGT over carrying out of capabilities improvement strategy.</li> <li>• The NGO coordinator for support to Goudebo insisted on the fact that it was necessary to repeat several times the guiding principles with the villagers and to give directives and to proposed it to them , during the training topics selection , also to compose a menu going in this direction for the extension agents. (For the details, to refer to IR4). Consequently, the role of the extension activities and the sub-committees was again integrated in the headings of the training.</li> <li>• In addition, with regard to the training in the village of Sindri, the chief of association in charge of the support, insisted on the importance of the effectiveness of the training. It thus not only explained in the unit the importance to carry out tests for the selection of the participants in the training, which was not indicated in the TDR worked out by the unit, but it also asked of the assistance the CVGT. The participation in the training on accountancy and the hands-on training on the microphone-projects was limited to the candidates having passed these tests successfully (basic elimination of illiteracy and calculation).</li> <li>• With regard to the method of selection of the participants in the training, the entity of support (chief of association) gave explanations to the CVGT on the spot of the unit and in the village. These explanations have allowed that the villagers choose themselves the recipients of the training, which led to a projection, the plans of “the participative” form and equal opportunity”, up to the level of the “selection of the recipients by taking account of the theoretical effectiveness”. It is necessary to notice here that it acts there, for the villagers, from an entirely new point of view.</li> <li>• According to the follow-up carried out by the study mission thereafter and the comparisons of performances between the villagers indicated in Table 3, it should be recognized that the strategy adopted by the village of Sindri, with measurements guaranteeing the effectiveness, was crowned success. However, it should be noted in this context that great differences occurred in the villages of Sindri and Goudebo, as regards the frequency and the presence of the participants during the courses of elimination of illiteracy carried out in the past. This general table of follow-up excludes however the analysis by holding accounts from the point of view of the effects on the performances of the villagers of the causes of these differences.</li> </ul>
A	<p>Evaluation point: Importance of the distribution of the roles between the extension agents, NGO and associations within the unit and effectiveness of the progressive change of the volume of the investment human</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By observing the manner of working of the extension agents and the agents of the official services, it seems impossible to provide a support for the organization of the new CVGT only with the activities of the extension agents in the units. The support for the organization itself is effective when it is carried out by the people receiving benefits accustomed to work and having the information on the village.</li> <li>• At the beginning of the creation of the CVGT, the sufficient use of NGO and associations which carry out activities for a long time in the area makes it possible to provide a support adapted to the social and cultural system of the area, and it also makes it possible to reduce or solve the frictions with the old authorities.</li> <li>• The unit is effective for the recommendations making it possible to help to solve the problems in relation to the support for the creation of the organization. The people receiving benefits of foundation of the CVGT (NGO/association) present a proposal for a Master line and have discussions in the unit. When the functions of the unit are entirely made profitable, it is thus possible to work out a Master line respecting the intentions of the villagers placed in a different position.</li> </ul> <p>During management, control, the direction and the follow-up carried out thereafter, the extension agents play a principal part and it is possible to proceed to the follow-up and to provide a support. This moment, NGO and creative associations of the CVGT as well as the CVGT itself are found in the meetings of the unit, and when thorough exchanges of opinion take place, the support is carried out efficiently.</p> <p>Point to be considered in the M/P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of the distribution of the roles between the unit members in the support activities for the organization</li> <li>• Use of the local influential people and their use to reduce or solve the frictions</li> <li>• Effectiveness of the progressive change of the investment human in the activities of support for the installation of the CVGT</li> </ul> <p>Evaluation point: collaboration and harmonization relationships in the unit and their relationships with the support to the installation of the CVGT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the units where there are good relations between the members and where the exchanges of views are carried out with equality, he is possible to cultivate a function of autonomy at the beginning of the CVGT.</li> <li>• The good relations and the exchanges of views to equality give birth to among villagers a desire from autonomous control from finances for development from the village and the development from the capacities by themselves and in a long-term prospect.</li> <li>• In the training of the CVGT organized starting from this point of view, the current capacities of the members of the CVGT must be well-known, and during the development of an effective training scheme in accordance with a relevant strategy, the effects of the support are even higher and from good performances can be obtained.</li> <li>• The discussions carried out by the entities of support on the strategy in the unit can provide the occasion to the villagers of an awakening on, for example, the selection of the recipients in a logical and democratic way.</li> </ul> <p>Point to be taken into consideration in the M/P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unit as a place of connection between the related parties of the area and support for support for the installation of the CVGT.</li> <li>• Importance of the effectiveness during the training and good performances of the villagers</li> <li>• Explanations of the strategy by the entities of support (association and others) and impact on the villagers</li> </ul>

### 5.4.3 Improvement of Cultivations in Rainy Season (1) (First Villages(G1-1))

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To verify the effectiveness of sustainable system of the UCADR to support the agricultural activities as well as the allocation of the roles in the UCADR.</li> <li>- A guidance and trainings to be carried out for the improvement of the techniques of cultivation in rainy season, and then a stable supply of basic food products as well as the stability and the increase in the incomes of the residents are to be made possible. Concerned techniques for these aims are the introduction and application of improved seeds and the production of manure.</li> </ul>	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In consequence of the environmental changes (such as the reduction in precipitations) and of the increase in the residents in Burkina Faso, it became difficult to ensure a stable food supply these last years.</li> <li>- As orientations of the government, the introduction of more effective techniques and the diffusion of improved varieties are encouraged with an aim of increasing the production of the cereal cultivation in rainy season, however in consequence of the lack of agents and the difficulties of getting the inputs necessary due to budgetary constraints, it becomes essential to arrange a system of support for the agricultural activities.</li> <li>- If this situation continues just as it is, one will close the eyes on inescapable grubbing practiced by the residents for reasons of food safety and subsistence, on the impoverishment of the soil due to the abandonment of the grounds of cultures due to migration, and on deforestation excessive due to the taking away of firewood, which will cause in an indirect way the turning into a desert.</li> <li>- It is thus necessary, within sight of this situation, to extend the techniques relating to cultivation in rainy seasons and to arrange the system to promote them.</li> </ul>	
Items to which the checking relates (content to be carry out)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To continue the farming activities with guidance carried out by the members of the UCADR (mainly extension agents of agriculture).</li> <li>- To increase the output of cultivation in rainy seasons, to make stable and increase the incomes of the residents by perennializing the farming activities.</li> </ul>	
Programme et mise en oeuvre	Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By the acquisition of farming techniques and a self-sufficiency in inputs ensured by the payment of the contributions, the culture improved of cultivation in rainy seasons is established durably, from stable cereal harvests are obtained, which makes it possible to the peasants to ensure their food safety and to stabilize their standard of living.</li> <li>- A sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities is arranged by the UCADR.</li> </ul>
	Planned indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The implied peasants recognize the primacy of the improved seeds and provide themselves of their own initiative.</li> <li>The residents produce manure of their own initiatives.</li> <li>Framed by the UCADR, the rate of the contributions is fixed on the basis of discussion with the residents.</li> <li>Through the activities above and the management of the financial contributions, the residents manage to carry out activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season in an autonomous and sustainable way.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the improvement of cultivation in rainy season in which the extension agents of agriculture which are members of the UCADR play a central part.</li> <li>The agents carry out trainings and others.</li> </ul>
	Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2003: 5,390,000 CFA (francs ADRA), 2 villages.</li> <li>2004 : Diogora : 920,000 CFA francs (ADRA) ; Selbo : 925,000 CFA francs (ADRA)</li> <li>Training over the installation of compost pits, manure production and improved seeds</li> <li>2005 : Monitoring cost for extension agents</li> </ul>
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study team : monitoring</li> <li>Burkinabè side: farming guidance by the extension agents</li> </ul>
	Role of the members of the UCADR (Items to be checked for this project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspects common to the 2 villages of Diogora and Selbo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support with the introduction of the farming techniques of the improved seeds</li> <li>- Technical and political support for the clothes industry of the pits dunghills and the production of manure</li> <li>- Training and technical guidance for the items above</li> <li>- Realization of a follow-up of the activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Observance of the statutes of the sub-commissions of the agriculture and the control document of the financial contributions.</li> </ul>
Expected results awaited after implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspects common to the 2 villages of Diogora and Selbo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adjustment of a sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities realized by the UCADR</li> <li>- The activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season continue thanks to the autonomous and sustainable activities of the residents.</li> <li>- Taking into account of the results of the study into M/P.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
State of the activities	Implementation on stages (from April 2003 to March 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of participants was fixed as 10 people.</li> <li>- The supply of the inputs and the material is managed by a selected person in charge among the villagers, framed by the extension agents.</li> <li>- Cultivation in rainy season was carried out through the materials provided, and the guidance brought.</li> </ul>
	Year (April) 2004 - (March) 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the previous year, a survey on the shift of the consciousness of the residents as well as a study of follow-up concerning the improvement of cultivation in rainy season had been undertaken in the 2 villages of Diogora and Selbo.</li> <li>- Under the guidance of the UCADR, an NGO carried out a training for the preceding participants (reinforcement of the techniques: 5 people) and of the new participants (technical popularization: 5 people).</li> <li>- Construction of compost-containers (or compost pit) and production of compost.</li> <li>- Adoption of the statutes of the sub-commissions of the agriculture and the control document of the financial contributions.</li> </ul>
	Year (April) 2005 - (March) 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the damage caused by the locusts last year was important in the two villages of Selbo and Diogora, they receive a help of other donors to guarantee the seeds, and continue this activity. They also continue to produce manure in the built pits last year.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspects common to the 2 villages of Diogora and Selbo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2004, at the beginning of this activity, some of the participants in the training of the previous year began the cultivation of crop with improved seeds on their own initiatives, because they became aware of the increases in output with such seeds wishing more and more to put themselves to cultivate them. The activities were continued for 2005.</li> <li>- Compost containers were constructed and the product of the compost continued.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<p><b>Monitoring</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the damage caused by the grasshoppers was important last year, of the givers ensured their support for part of the seeds, and the activities were continued. Like manure was produced in the arranged manure pit last year, the production was good.</li> <li>• The increase in the production of millet and sorghum by the introduction of improved seeds and the manufacture of manure in the village of Selbo led the residents of the village of Bafele to be interested in the implementation of the project of the cultivations of the rain season. Chief UAT of the UCADR established a program and the equipment was introduced. The manufacture of the manure was done with the assistance of the residents of Selbo.</li> </ul> <p>According to the investigation survey from the residents, 80% (12 people out of 15) answered that the production increased as well quantitatively as qualitatively, 80% (2 out of 15) that the sale of the products surplus was good, and 93% (14 out of 15) that their income had increased due to the activities during the rain season.</p>
<p><b>Items to be taken into account in the M/P/evaluation</b></p>	<p><b>Evaluation point 1:</b> The residents became aware of the superiority of the improved seeds and the effectiveness of the manure, and began the activities on their own initiative. That made it possible to ensure the supply of principal food.</p> <p><b>Point to be taken into account in the M/P:</b> The introduction of improved seeds, the manufacture of a manure pit and the manufacture of manure are effective to ensure the foodstuffs of the residents.</p> <p><b>Evaluation point 2:</b> The residents who became aware of the effectiveness of the activities ensured of the sustainable activities by providing themselves in seeds and preserving the money for the contribution to the activities.</p> <p><b>Point to be considered in the M/P 2:</b> It is important to pay the contribution for the sustainable activities.</p> <p><b>Evaluation point 3</b> close villages also recognized the effectiveness of the activities of improvement of the cultivation of the rain season.</p> <p><b>Point to be considered in the M/P:</b> The activities whose superiority is recognized have an indirect effect by their effect of presentation.</p>

#### 5.4.4 Improvement Crop Cultivations in Rainy Season (2) (New Villages(G1-2))

Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To verify by the UCADR the effectiveness of a sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities as well as the allocation of the functions in this system. To study the possibility of carrying out the technical instructions, trainings etc only by the extension agents in the new villages.</li> <li>- A guidance and trainings are carried out for the improvement of the rain farming techniques, the introduction of improved seeds with an aim of making them adopt, the production of manure and its application; and a stable supply basic food products as well as the stability and the increase in the incomes of the residents is made possible.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In consequence of the environmental changes and of the increase in the residents in Burkina Faso, it became difficult, these last years, to ensure a stable food supply.</li> <li>- As orientations of the government, the introduction of more effective techniques and the diffusion of improved varieties are encouraged with an aim of increasing the production of the rain cereal cultivation, however in consequence of the lack of agents and the difficulties of getting the inputs necessary due to budgetary constraints, it becomes essential to arrange a system of support for the agricultural activities.</li> <li>- If this situation continues just as it is, one will close the eyes on inescapable grubbing practiced by the residents for reasons of food safety and subsistence, on the impoverishment of the soil due to the abandonment of the grounds of cultivation due to migration, and on deforestation excessive due to the taking away of firewood, which will cause in an indirect way the turning into a desert.</li> <li>- It is thus necessary, within sight of this situation, to popularize the techniques relating to cultivation in rainy season and to arrange the system to promote them.</li> </ul>
Items to which the checking relates (contend to be carry out)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The instructions of the members of the UCADR (in particular of the agricultural agent of advisory service) in 2005 allowed the popularization of the farming techniques of varieties improved of niébé etc.</li> <li>- To increase the output of cultivation in rainy season, to make stable and increase the incomes of the residents by perennializing the farming activities.</li> </ul>
Planning and implementation	Target objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The residents engaged of their own initiative and are done provided themselves in seeds and manure.</li> <li>- By the acquisition of farming techniques and a self-sufficiency in inputs ensured by the payment of the contributions, the culture improved of cultivation in rainy season is established durably, from stable cereal harvests are obtained, which makes it possible to the peasants to ensure their food safety and to stabilize their standard of living.</li> <li>- A sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities is arranged by the UCADR.</li> </ul>
	Planned indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The implied peasants recognize the primacy of the improved seeds and provide themselves of their own initiative.</li> <li>The residents produce manure of their own initiative.</li> <li>Framed by the UCADR, the rate of the contributions is fixed on the basis of discussion with the residents.</li> <li>The installation of manure pits and the production of manure took place of the residents.</li> <li>Through the activities above and the management of the financial contributions, the residents manage to carry out activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season in an autonomous and sustainable way.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented of the improvement of cultivation in rainy season in which the extension agents of agriculture which are members of the UCADR play a central part.</li> <li>The agricultural sub-committee of the CVGT selected the residents taking part in the projects.</li> <li>The agents carry out trainings and others.</li> </ul>
	Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2005: Expenses of training, expenses of materials for the clothes industry of the pits dunghills, of transport of the seeds and others and expenses of follow-up for the villages of Sindri, Watinoma, Baskoudré-Mossi, Thioumbounga and Helga.</li> </ul>
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipe d'étude: suivi</li> <li>Partie Burkinabè: trainings et encadrement de la gestion des cultivation par les agents de vulgarisation ; main d'oeuvre fournie par les residentss (confection des fosses fumières)</li> <li>Equip with study: follow-up</li> <li>Burkinabè part: trainings and guidance of the management of the cultivation by the extension agents; labour provided by the residents (clothes industry of the pits dunghills)</li> </ul>
	Role of the members of the UCADR (Items to be checked for this project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspects common to the 2 villages of Diogora and Selbo:</li> <li>Support to the introduction of farming techniques of the improved seeds</li> <li>Technical and political support for the clothes industry of the pits dunghills and the production of manure</li> <li>Training and technical guidance for the items above</li> <li>Realization of a follow-up of the activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season</li> <li>Observance of the statutes of the sub-commissions of agriculture and the control document of the financial contributions.</li> </ul>
Results awaited after implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common aspects to all the villages:</li> <li>- Adjustment of a sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities realized by the UCADR</li> <li>The activities of improvement of cultivation in rainy season continue thanks to the autonomous and sustainable activities of the residents.</li> <li>- Taking into account of the results of the study in the project of M/P.</li> </ul>
State of the activities	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the beginning of the activities, the extension agent drew up a project of activities and a project of trainings and as an instructor made make the training of the farming techniques to the participants in the activities.</li> <li>- The extension agent gave in August the instructions for complementary manure and the insecticide pulverization.</li> <li>- The training concerning harvest and storage took place in October by the extension agent.</li> <li>- Instructions for the installation of the manure pits were given in September-October.</li> <li>- The residents manufactured themselves the concrete blocks for the pits of manure.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The possibility of the establishment of the project of activities and the implementation of trainings by the extension agent could be checked.</li> <li>- The division of the roles for the technical instructions and the supply of the equipment and collaboration in the UCADR could be checked.</li> <li>- The manure pit was arranged and the manufacture off possible manure became.</li> </ul>

Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After awakening of the importance of the rules of activity and the contribution, the rules were laid down and the contribution was paid in the villages where harvest was done early.</li> <li>- The manure pit was arranged and the manufacture of manure became possible.</li> <li>- A harvest higher than that of last year was obtained. As the manuring with the manure will be also carried out the next year, of better resulting should still be obtained S`there is no damage of the grasshoppers nor of dryness.</li> </ul>
Evaluation/Items to be taken into account in the M/P	<p><b>Evaluation point1:</b> The possibility of the establishment of the project of activities and the implementation of trainings by the extension agent could be checked. However the extension agents of little experiment will have to require the assistance of the specialized technicians of the provincial office of agriculture.</p> <p><b>Point to be taken into account in the M/P:</b> The introduction of a programme of improvement of the capacities of the extension agents will make possible to carry out broader projects and at low cost.</p> <p><b>Evaluation point 2:</b> (*monitoring villages ) the residents who became aware of the effectiveness of the activities of improvement of the cultivation of the rain season carried out sustainable activities by providing themselves in seeds and pouring the contribution to the activities.</p> <p><b>Point to be taken into account in the M/P:</b> (*monitoring villages) It is essential to pour the contribution to ensure of the sustainable activities.</p>



## 5.4.5 Cultivation of Vegetables

Items		Contenu
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UCADR carry out the guidance, and of the activities of improvement of market gardenings are realized while trying to solve the problems of hydraulics and of grounds and, at the same time, the effectiveness of this system of support of the UCADR is tested.</li> <li>- A guidance and trainings will be carried out with an aim of improving and well of establishing the market-gardening farming techniques, and that will contribute to a better nutrition of the residents and the increase in the monetary incomes of the villagers by the vegetable marketing.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These last years, the environmental changes and the demographic growth in Burkina Faso make that it is difficult to ensure a stable food offer.</li> <li>- Under these conditions, the introduction and the popularization of the truck farming constitute an effective means to get a monetary income in dry season, even from the point of view of the use of the grounds.</li> <li>- However, the market gardenings do not progress for various reasons: delay taken in the popularization of the market-gardening techniques which make it possible to improve the production, due to an insufficient manpower of extension agents; water resources limited for the irrigation; constraints in the use of the grounds; the difficulty in introducing agricultural inputs for lack of funds.</li> <li>- It is thus necessary to promote the market-gardening farming techniques and to reinforce their system of popularization.</li> </ul>
Items to which the checking relates to (content to be carried out)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To undertake the popularization of the farming techniques with a guidance carried out by the members of the UCADR (mainly extension agents of agriculture).</li> <li>- To increase the output of cultivation in rainy season, to make stable and increase the incomes of the residents by perennializing the farming activities.</li> </ul>
Programming and implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the initiative of the residents, a program of cultivation is elaborate, and the market gardening develops durably.</li> <li>- The truck farming is fixed like a means of improving the food situation of the residents and like source of income by the sale of vegetables.</li> <li>- On the initiative of the residents, of the rules of management as well as a system of management of the Community truck farms, inputs and farm equipment as of the structures of irrigation are established.</li> <li>- A sustainable system of support for the agricultural activities is arranged by the UCADR.</li> </ul>
	Indicators considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rules of management of the sub-commission agriculture are laid down.</li> <li>- The volume of harvests increases by 20%.</li> <li>- The farming techniques of the trained producers improve and are acquired and the cultures are carried out in a sustainable way.</li> <li>- With the guidance of the UCADR, the rate of the contributions is fixed on the basis of discussion with the residents</li> <li>- Through the activities giving of autonomy the villagers such as trainings and the management of the financial contributions, those manage independently to carry out activities of truck farming and sustainable.</li> <li>- The market gardening makes it possible to ensure a monetary income which leads to the stabilization of the income of the farmers.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activities of truck farming are primarily carried out by the agricultural agents of advisory service members of the UCADR.</li> <li>- The extension agents carry out a technical guidance.</li> </ul>
	Cost	<p>2nd period of the year 2002-2003:  Vousnango (guidance of the market gardening): 1,956,500 CFA francs (SPB)  1st period of the year 2003-2004: Vousnango: 5,367,075 CFA francs(ADRK)  2nd period of the year 2003-2004: Nougou: 5,226,800 CFA francs(ADRK)  Year 2004-2005: Follow-up of the market gardening's (Vousnango, Nougou): 1,520,000 CFA francs  Year 2004-2005: Foulla: 2,500,000 CFA francs  (Installation of the truck farm, training cultivation techniques of the market gardening).  Year 2005-2006: Expenses of follow-up</p>
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study mission: follow-up</li> <li>- Burkinabè part: guidance of the management of the market gardening by the extension agents; labour provided by the residents (installation of the vegetable gardens).</li> </ul>
	Role of the members of the UCADR (items to be checked for this realization)	<p>Aspects common to the villages of Vousnango, Nougou and Foulla:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support with the introduction of the market-gardening techniques</li> <li>- Technical and political support for the use of the soils, the installation of the vegetable gardens, and the irrigation of the fields</li> <li>- Training and guidance for the techniques above</li> <li>- Realization of a follow-up of the activities of truck farming</li> <li>- Bearing follow-up on the compliance with the rules of management of the sub-commission of the agriculture and the control document of the financial contributions.</li> </ul>
	Expectation results at the end of the study	
State of the activities	Stages of the implementation (April 2003 - March 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitution of a group truck farming within the sub-commission agriculture, and establishment of a work programme.</li> <li>- Installation of the Community gardens by the labour provided by the residents.</li> <li>- Conduit of training on the market-gardening farming techniques.</li> <li>- Following the training, start up of the market gardening.</li> </ul>
	Year (april) 2004 (march) 2005	<p>Villages of Vousnango and Nougou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carrying out of an investigation into the evolution of the mentality of the residents as well as study of follow-up concerning the activities of truck farming carried out in 2003-2004.</li> <li>- Continuation of the activities of truck farming by the participants</li> </ul>

		<p>Village of Foulla:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Installation of the truck farm (including the installations of irrigation)</li> <li>2. Training on the truck farming</li> <li>3. Realization of the market gardening (garlic, potatoes)</li> <li>4. Installation of irrigation, development of the rules of management of the Community truck farm</li> <li>5. Signature of the control document of the financial contributions</li> </ol> <p>Concerning the installations of irrigation installations, a problem emerged because the control (out of PVC) envisaged at the beginning for the pump was not long enough; however after an interview between the agents of agricultural advisory service members of the UCADR, the members of the CVGT and the consultant providing local, the problem was solved by borrowing that which was planned for the close field. Rules for the management of borrowed control were laid down. One can say of this fact that these actions of the UCADR (extension agents) and of NGO were realized in synergy.</p>
	Year (april) 2005 - (march) 2006	In the village of Foulla where the market gardening were led in 2004-2005, the discussions within the CVGT are already advanced about the choice of the cultivated varieties, of the guarantee of the market-gardening ground, the operation of the system of irrigation, for starting of the activities of truck farming of 2005-2006 (after the end of the rain season). This situation was reported to the UCADR of Korsimoro and the members of the UCADR gave advices and directives to answer the problems.
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The groups of truck farming took part in all trainings what contributed to justify them.</li> <li>- The villagers acquire the market-gardening techniques gradually.</li> </ul>
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the village of Foulla which carried out the truck farming in 2004, of the discussions are already in hand within the CVGT for the selection of the cultures, the insurance of the pieces, the management of the works of irrigation etc for beginning of the activities of truck farming in 2005 (after the beginning of the rain season). This situation was also reported UCADR of Korsimoro, and advices and instructions are given by the members of the UCADR for the problems.</li> <li>• As the lack of resources water is not eliminated at the village from Vousnango, the culture on 0,5 ha is impossible, however the activities are continued by reducing surface to approximately half.</li> <li>• At the village of Nougou, the truck farming on 1,0 ha is difficult with a well, however the activities of cultivating water melon at the beginning of the dry season and of truck farming of cabbage, tomato and pepper take place as from January by reducing surfaces. The village of Nougou wishes also to develop rice plantations by using the lowlands.</li> <li>• The investigation to the residents showed that 98% (39 out of 40) consider that the quantity and the quality of cultivated vegetables increased, 85% (34 out of 40) that the sale by distribution of vegetables occurs well and 60% (48 out of 70) that the truck farming made increase their income.</li> </ul>
Items to be taken into account in the master program/evaluation		<p><b>Evaluation point:</b> The residents who became aware of the effectiveness of the activities of truck farming carry out sustainable activities by managing themselves the equipment and by pouring the contribution. The activities continue with discussions between the participants.</p> <p><b>Point to be taken into account in the M/P :</b> The discussions between participants for sustainable activities and the payment of the contribution are essential.</p>

#### 5.4.6 Sheep Fattening (1) (First villages(G-1), Additional Villages(G2-1), First Part)

Items		Descriptions	
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To implement the ovine fattening through a rational use of the residuals of farm products and the hay, and to thus contribute to the increase in the production.</li> <li>- To build simplified sheepfolds, and to thus allow the acquisition of the fattening techniques.</li> <li>- To vaccinations and parasite extermination, to thus allow the acquisition of techniques of sanitary management.</li> <li>- To verify the effectiveness of a support system in which NGOs and the agents, working in cooperation, strengthen the level of the stock raising techniques, and the setup of funds of operation.</li> </ul>	
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main agricultural pattern is doing agriculture and stock raising, and in agricultural idle period (dry season) the fattening sheep and goats are women's activities. However, because of the lack of fodder in dry season, the food situation of the animals is bad, and productivity is low. The residents must thus acquire the techniques of production and use of fodder in the form of hay and residuals of farm products.</li> <li>- The overgrazing is one of the principal causes of the land degradation. It is necessary that the stock raiser keep the appropriate number of livestock on the basis of the fodder resources amount, and acquire techniques of fattening is an indirect means to promote the selection of the animals and renewal of the livestock through sale.</li> <li>- The generation rate of contagious diseases in the area is high, and it is responsible for the drop in productivity. It is thus necessary instruct sanitation, in particular through vaccinations, by stressing the prevention of drop of productivity.</li> </ul>	
Target items for the verification		To verify the effectiveness of a system in which the NGOs, in partnership with the agents, implement the strengthening techniques related to stock raising and of the capabilities of durable management of funds with the residents.	
Planning and implementation	Targets to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The residents manage to manage by itself the sheep fattening, and this activity can develop durably thanks to the autonomous management of the funds consisted praises.</li> <li>- This pilot realization makes it possible to carry out an effective fattening of the cattle, which results in stabilizing the income of the peasants by a better profitability of the cattle.</li> </ul>	
	Planned indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of the sheep fattening continues with the CVGT which plays a central part, by exploiting the funds.</li> <li>- The CVGT continue the activities of sub-commission by respecting the payments, in particular the payments of the contributions</li> <li>- The residents learn the techniques from breeding and manage the breeding in autonomy.</li> </ul>	
	Methods	<p>NGO or other organizations are commissioned for services of training, of guidance by rounds, and guidance of the management of the funds.</p> <p>The training as well as the purchase of the sheep for fattening was carried out in collaboration with the agent of the breeding.</p>	
	Costs	<p>Sheep fattening (1) Vousnango: 2,963,000 CFA francs. Revision of the Regulations, training, purchase of the sheep for fattening; rounds of guidance, payments for the funds.</p> <p>Sheep fattening (2) Noungou: 2,460,000 CFA francs. Revision of the Regulations, training, purchase of the sheep for fattening; rounds of guidance, payments for the funds.</p> <p>Sheep fattening (3) Diogora: 2,793,000 CFA francs. Revision of the Regulations, training, purchase of the sheep for fattening; rounds of guidance, payments for the funds.</p> <p>Sheep fattening (4) Guissidiori: 3,140,000 CFA francs. Revision of the Regulations, training, purchase of the sheep for fattening; rounds of guidance.</p>	
	Human inputs	<p>Study mission: Member of the mission in charge of the breeding, personnel of NGO or others.</p> <p>Burkinabè side: Members of the UCADR; Supply of labour by the residents.</p>	
	Role of the members of the UCADR	<p>Village of Vousnango: techniques of sheep fattening, construction and management of the sheep-folds, training and advices with the producers concerning the conservation of the hay, application of rules of hygiene for the cattle, follow-up, synthesis and total evaluation of the activities by the extension agent NGO provides its support for the aspects "software" such as the organisational aspects and the management of the funds.</p> <p>Village of Noungou: supervision of the training, accompaniment for the purchase of the sheep for fattening, tasks veterinary surgeons (vaccinations.), follow-up, technical support-council by the extension agent. NGO provides its support for the aspects "software" such as the organisational aspects and the management of the funds.</p> <p>Village of Diogora: training, technical guidance, transfer of technical training by the extension agent. NGO provides its support for the aspects "software" such as the organisational aspects and the management of the funds.</p> <p>Village of Guissidiori: Like the village of Diogora.</p>	
Expected results after the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of the collected funds, and continuation of the fattening in accordance with the rules of management.</li> <li>- Maintenance of a number of heads of reasonable cattle, according to the volume of fodder available.</li> <li>- Adequate support-advices on behalf of the breeding extension agents.</li> </ul>	
State of the activities	Year (april) 2003- (march) 2004	Vousnango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collected contributions near the participants of the 1st phase (10 people, including 6 women) who assemble themselves to 679,400 CFA francs were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> <li>- 30 sheep were introduced and 27 sold. The gross income was 528,600 CFA francs</li> </ul>
		Noungou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The collected contributions near the participants of the 1st phase (10 people including 6 women), which is assembled to 753,000 CFA francs, were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> <li>- 30 sheep were introduced, 1 animal died by accident, and 29 sheep could be sold. According to estimates' of NGO, the gross income was 801,000 CFA francs. The importance of this income is explained by the fact why the sheep were sold at the market of Ouagadougou.</li> </ul>

	Diogora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The collected contributions near the participants of the 1st phase (15 people including 6 women), which is assembled to 609,000 CFA francs, were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> <li>- 30 sheep were introduced and 28 resold. According to estimates' of NGO, the gross income would be 185,000 CFA francs.</li> <li>- Certain producers already began the activity this year with the funds of the contributions.</li> </ul>
Year (april) 2004- (march) 2005	Vousnango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 20 participants selected by the CVGT at the end of September received training on the techniques of mowing and conservation of the hay. This training was carried out by the Provincial Director of the Animal Resources of Bam, because the agent of breeding which was member of the UCADR is deceased following a disease, and its successor had not been designated yet.</li> <li>- During the 1st phase, 3 sheep died, and the contributions for these sheep were not versed. At the time of the village assembly joined together by the UCADR, the idea that it was necessary to decide way of using the contributions in the event of dead sheep was expressed, and one could note that the residents was implied actively in this action of fattening.</li> <li>- In December, 60 sheep were bought in the presence of the agent of the breeding.</li> <li>- An animal died.</li> <li>- In January, the rules of management, composed of 29 items, were laid down.</li> <li>- The financial contributions of an amount of 1,131,600 CFA francs were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Noungou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In addition to the 10 recipients of last year, 20 new candidates with the fattening presented themselves. The UCADR decided to carry out an activity of fattening during the 2nd phase, and the agent of breeding worked out a detailed plan of activities.</li> <li>- Two training courses on the techniques of fattening were organized (present: 14 women, 17 men)</li> <li>- At the beginning of December, purchase of 60 sheep with Djibo, which were then vaccinated and parasites were eliminated.</li> <li>- A 4 days training relating to the natural stock management and the organization in the field was carried out by the provincial Management of the Animal resources and the extension agent of the breeding. The participants who were 20 at the beginning increased with the passing days to reach 34 people.</li> <li>- The financial contributions of an amount of 1.522.500 CFA francs were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Diogora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 new recipients, including 7 women, were selected by the CVGT in August 2004 and started the activity of fattening of their own chief, with the funds of last year (phase-1) (30 sheep).</li> <li>- August-September: guidance by the agent of the breeding for the vaccination and the elimination of parasites from the sheep</li> <li>- Nov. - December: beginning of the fattening of 24 sheep by 12 people (including 6 women).</li> <li>- Until December, 5 sheep died. One carried out a new vaccination of the sheep.</li> <li>- The financial contributions of an amount of 1,134,000 CFA francs were versed on the account of the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Guissindiori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- January 2005: trainings relating to the hygiene of the cattle and the supply fodder were carried out with the guidance of the extension agent of the breeding.</li> <li>- In January and February, 30 heads of cattle were acquired in the presence of the extension agent of the breeding.</li> <li>- In February, realization of rounds of guidance mainly carried out by the extension agents of the breeding.</li> </ul>
Year (April) 2005 - (March) 2006	Vousnango	In mid-August, the CVGT worked out the plan of the project with the assistance of the extension agents of the breeding. In the plan, it was envisaged to mobilize twenty people and to introduce sixty sheep. However, the price of the cattle flamed because of the dryness of last year, and numbers it introduced sheep is only 29 for the moment. The sub-commission continues their activities.
	Noungou	In September, the chief of statement took the initiative to work out the plan of the project. The plan planned to mobilize twenty people and to buy seventy sheep. However, the number of introduced sheep remained to twenty because of the extremely high price of the cattle, 40,000F CFA per capita. In November, five members of the sub-commission took part in the visit on the advanced site for the forage conservation dried, organized by the chief of statement. The sub-commission continues its activities.
	Diogora	Following the delay of payment of contributions of a participant, the activities took delay and were not finished in September. The purchase of the cattle could start at the end of September. Fifty-eight sheep were bought. The activities and the management of the funds are carried out by respecting the regulations.
	Guissindiori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The contributions of year 2004 are paid at 100% to the funds.</li> <li>- The purchase of the cattle started in August 2005. Thirty sheep were bought. During November, they were in fattening.</li> <li>- The sub-commission continues the fattening by respecting the management rules.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers started the activity of fattening of their own chief, by using the funds of last year (Diogora).</li> <li>- The agents of the breeding and NGO act in accordance with the allocation of the functions established.</li> <li>- The sub-commission has competences to take the initiative to work out a plan of the project with the assistance of the breeding extension agents.</li> </ul>

Monitoring	<p>Village of Vounango: 90% of the participants control the techniques of breeding, in particular the production of fodder, the methods of sheep fattening, and controls of hygiene. They are ready to undertake sustainable activities. The loads are poured and managed by the sub-commission.</p> <p>Until they acquire competences of management of the funds, two years are necessary: the training of accountancy and literacy education is carried out within the CVGT.</p> <p>Village of Nougou: One notes a change of conscience on the level of the residents: they wish more actively to make the breeding in sheep-fold. The payments of management, in particular the treatment of the sheep deceased following an accident, are adjusted with the need. The residents take more initiative. 80% of the participants in the training made a success of the fattening. Until 2004, the communication system did not function well between the extension agents, NGO, and the residents. In 2005, five people took part in the visit on the advanced site for the forage conservation dried organized by the chief of statement. One notices an improvement in the participation of the residents, and coordination between the extension agents and residents. Since 2004, and of their own initiative, the CVGT organize literacy education.</p> <p>Village of Diogora: One noted a change of conscience on the level of the residents: they wish more actively to make the breeding in sheep-fold. Even before our study mission begins the co-operation, the residents launched out in the activities of fattening, of their own initiative, by using the funds collected near the residents since 2004. Their activities are in the process of popularization and of widening. The sub-commission is able to work out a plan of the project with the assistance of Chief ZATE. The activities of the sub-commission of breeding are dynamic thanks to literacy education carried out in this village.</p> <p>Village of Guissindiori: In 2004, the study mission could not attend the sale during its stay on the spot. Nevertheless, the residents undertook the fattening until June. The contributions are versed at 100%. The unit initiated the management of the funds well. The activities in 2005 are undertaken without incident. There is no case of death declared among the thirty introduced sheep.</p> <p>The extension agents and NGO defined their roles well. By respecting them, the unit undertakes its activities well. However, until 2004, there were some announced incidents.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of the changes of program of last minute, the extension agent could not attend the purchase of the cattle (in the village of Nougou).</li> <li>- To consult the extension agent, the residents waited until the sheep almost died (in the village of Diogora).</li> </ul> <p>In 2005, the residents could only work out a plan of the project by themselves with the assistance of the extension agent.</p>
Items to be taken into account in the master program/evaluation	<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> the sheep fattening is a very profitable activity, once controlled financial management. That improves the incomes of the residents.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1)</b> the training of accountancy and literacy education will be necessary to control financial management.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation point 2)</b> With regard to the sheep fattening, its popularization is feasible by the extension agents with technical instructions, like the preparation of the food, the introduction of the cattle, controls of hygiene, etc On the other hand, measurements for the reinforcement of the system, like literacy education and financial management, will require the assistance of NGO and associations.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2)</b> to define the role of the speakers Well: The technical instructions, like the hygiene of the cattle and the preparation of the food, will be ensured by the extension agents. The training necessary for the reinforcement of the system and in financial management will be ensured by NGO.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation point 3)</b> the activities will become sustainable when financial management is carried out clearly by defining the steps necessary in the event of implying accident of the cattle, and introducing a third person for a control of management.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 3)</b> To work out the management rules, including the steps to be carried out at the time of the death of an animal per accident, and to carry out a transparent management by establishing an organization of control of management, who is independent of the participants of the project of fattening?</p>

### 5.4.7 Sheep Fattening (2) (Additional New Villages(G2-1), Second Part)

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guarantee the stability of the sources of income to the residents (in particular with the women) through the continuation of the sheep fattening project by the residents themselves.</li> <li>To verify the capacities of support for the residents of the members of the UCADR, in particular of the extension agents.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Until 2004 (April) -2005 (March), the support for the residents was entrusted to of NGO and others, however it should be checked if the extension agents can directly carry out a technical support for the residents and carry out pilot achievements without requiring the assistance of NGO.</li> </ul>
Items subject to the verification ( verification content)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Until 2004 (April) -2005 (March), the support for the residents was entrusted to of NGO and others, however it should be checked if the extension agents can directly carry out a technical support to the residents and carry out pilot projects without requiring the assistance of NGO.</li> <li>Until 2004 (April) -2005 (March), the support for the residents was entrusted to NGO and others, goal should be checked through extension agents who directly carry out has technical support for the residents and carry out pilot projects without requiring the assistance of NGO.</li> </ul>
Planning and Implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resident manages to manage by themselves the fattening sheep, and this activity can develop durably thanks to the autonomous management of the funds gathered until there.</li> <li>The realization of an effective fattening of the livestock led to stabilize the incomes of the residents by a better profitability</li> </ul>
	Indicators considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fattening sheep implementation continues with the CVGT which plays a central part, by exploiting the funds of the ovine implementation of the fattening continuous with the CVGT which plays has central leaves, by applying the funds.</li> <li>At the end of the realization of this year, the amount of the funds necessary to continue or undertake this activity the next year will be provided to the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Methods	The agent of the breeding supports the CVGT through the means of its activities of follow-up.
	Costs	Village of Helga : 1.200,000Fcfa (expenses of equipment supply and the monitoring activities)
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study mission: Member of the mission, NG O or others</li> <li>Burkinabè side: Members of the UCADR; supply of labor by the residents.</li> </ul>
	Roles of the members of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CVGT, breeding extension agent: Examination and implementation of the program of the activities</li> <li>Administrative officials services, other extension agents: Examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> <li>NGO: Examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> </ul>
Expected results after the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the collected funds, and continuation of the fattening in accordance with the rules of management.</li> <li>Adequate Support-advices on behalf of the extension agents of the breeding.</li> </ul>
State of the activities	Year 2005	<p>Village of Helga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CVGT and the agent of the breeding worked out the program of the realization, and after examination by the UCADR, the sheep fattening of 30 animals was implemented with 15 participants.</li> <li>Since August, we started to buy animals. We introduced thirty of them. .</li> <li>The period of training planned coincided with the agricultural tourist season. Consequently, we just modified the dates of training.</li> <li>With regard to these villages, the payment requires a payment in advance for the loads on behalf of the participants. The payment in advance consists to 3% of expenses of purchase of animals, i.e. <math>600,000 \text{ F CFA} \times 3\% = 18,000 \text{ F CFA}</math>. Now, in November, the payments carried out amount to 12,000 F CFA.</li> <li>Until now, in November, two animals died because of a disease. That is explained in particular by a late indication with the extension agents.</li> <li>Currently, in December, the extension agents continue the technical instruction. Monitoring concerning financial management, like accountancy, will be carried out as of now.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen		The agents of the breeding and NGO act in accordance with the allocation of the functions established.
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has quite advanced with regard to the training of the extension agents and the management of the project. The management rules of the project could be elaborate.</li> <li>The sale of animals did not take place during the period of study. However, the residents deal with management. On the other hand, the late indication of the residents because death of two animals which were sick. We note that the residents did not yet completely control the techniques of breeding.</li> <li>The instructions of financial management are to be carried out in the future.</li> </ul>
Items to be taken into account in the M/P		<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> With regard to the sheep fattening, the popularization of the sheep fattening is feasible by the extension agents with technical instructions, like the preparation of the food, the introduction of the cattle, controls of hygiene, etc. This was shown by the last project carried out in the first three villages chosen at the beginning. This project confirmed this thesis.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the master program 1)</b> When the rate of elimination of illiteracy is raised and that the residents can hold the accounts books, the project is feasible with trainings in hygiene of the cattle, preparation of food, and sciences management of breeding, ensured by the breeding extension agents.</p>

### 5.4.8 Improvement of Poultry Farming (Additional New Villages(G2-1))

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guarantee the stability of the income sources to the residents (in particular to the women) through the continuation of poultry farming production improvement by the residents themselves.</li> <li>To verify the support capacities to the residents of the members of the UCADR, in particular of the extension agents.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Until 2004 (April) -2005 (March), the support for the residents was entrusted to NGO and others, however it should be checked if the extension agents can directly carry out a technical support to the residents and carry out pilot projects without requiring the assistance of NGO.</li> </ul>
Items being subject of the verification (verification content)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through activities of monitoring, the extension agents implement a support for the reinforcement of the techniques as regards to poultry farming and the capacities of the residents to manage the funds durably. Moreover, they bring a support for the purchase of materials while profiting from the co-operation of the members of the official services of the UCADR.</li> </ul>
Planning and Implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanks to the support of the members of the UCADR such as the extension workers, residents manage it to manage by themselves the realization, and this activity can be developed durably.</li> <li>The implementation of an effective fattening of the poultries results in stabilizing the incomes of the residents by a better profitability.</li> </ul>
	Considered indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The improvement of the avicolous production is carried out with the CVGT which plays a central part.</li> <li>At the end of the realization of this year, the amount of the funds necessary to continue or undertake this activity the next year will be provided to the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Methods	The breeding agent supports the CVGT by the means of the technical guidance such as training and its activities of monitoring.
	Costs	Watinoma : CFA francs (Expenses of the material and materials, and expenses of monitoring activities).
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study mission: Member of the mission</li> <li>Burkinabè side: Members of the UCADR; supply of labour by the residents.</li> </ul>
	Roles of the members of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CVGT, breeding extension agent: examination and implementation of the program of the activities</li> <li>Administrative officials, other extension agents: examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> <li>NGO: examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> </ul>
Expected results after the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the collected funds, and continuation of the avicolous production in accordance with the rules of management.</li> <li>Appropriate Support-advices on behalf of the breeding extension agents.</li> </ul>
State of the activities	Year 2005	<p>The CVGT and the agent of the breeding worked out the program of the realization, and after examination by the UCADR, ten (10) participating poultries of improved races introduced and carried out the improvement to the avicolous production. The agent of the breeding led to Ouagadougou a preliminary investigation into the poultry races, the material and the spot of purchase, and in the middle of August, training as well as a visit of advanced sites was organized. Currently, one carried out the installation of the hen houses of the participants and work of disinfection and one prepares with the introduction of the poultries. In August, we carried out the preparation and the disinfection of the hen houses of the participants. At the end of August, we introduced the poultries parents and layers. In November, the chief of ZATE managed the development of the rules of management.</p> <p>Currently, in November, 160 chicks were born. They are raised by the residents without incident. We envisage an annual sale of 100 poultries per anybody. The selling price of an ordinary poultry ranges between 800 F CFA and 1.200 F CFA. We hope to sell them to 1500 F CFA, since it is about an improved race. According to calculations of ZATE, when one envisages a sale of 100 poultries per anybody with a profit of 500 F CFA by poultry, the annual benefit amounts to 50,000 F CFA.</p>
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanks to the instructions of the breeding extension agents, the participating residents are in process of training of the techniques of poultry breeding for the flesh with the introduction of improved parents ♂.</li> </ul>
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sub-commission of the breeding of the CVGT and the ZATE discussed and worked out a plan of the project. The ZATE organized and paid the visits on the advanced site, trainings, the practical instructions of management of breeding, and the supply of the equipment.</li> <li>Ten improved parents ♂ (Hissex) were introduced. Until November, 160 chicks were born without incidents. We planned to begin a sale in January in 2006.</li> <li>The equipment comes from Ouagadougou, which involved the increase in the expenses. It is necessary to reconsider the providing of the equipment and animal feed in the future.</li> </ul>
Items to be taken into account in the master program		<p><b>(Evaluation items 1) training</b> handbook was prepared by the breeding extension agents. The application version of the technical support could not be used within the framework of the project. However, we could work out supports adapted to the residents through this project.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1)</b> the residents can effectively use the extension supports of popularization with the examples of experiments on the ground. We worked out the supports of popularization like the instruction manuals of the Master line or like the handbooks of technical popularization.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 2)</b> Thanks to the visits on the advanced site, training, the instructions, the management of breeding, and the supply of the equipment carried out by the extension agents, the residents control almost the techniques of poultry breeding.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2)</b> Within the framework of this project, the instructions with the residents by the breeding extension agents will be enough for the technical transfer.</p>

### 5.4.9 Production and Conservation of Forage (Additional New Villages(G2-1))

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guarantee the stability of the income sources to the residents (in particular to the women) through the continuation of poultry farming production improvement by the residents themselves.</li> <li>To verify the support capacities to the residents of the members of the UCADR, in particular of the extension agents.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Until 2004 (April) -2005 (March), the support for the residents was entrusted to NGO and others, however it should be checked if the extension agents can directly carry out a technical support to the residents and carry out pilot projects without requiring the assistance of NGO.</li> </ul>
Items being subject of the verification (verification content)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through activities of monitoring, the extension agents implement a support for the reinforcement of the techniques as regards to poultry farming and the capacities of the residents to manage the funds durably. Moreover, they bring a support for the purchase of materials while profiting from the co-operation of the members of the official services of the UCADR.</li> </ul>
Planning and Implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanks to the support of the members of the UCADR such as the extension workers, residents manage it to manage by themselves the realization, and this activity can be developed durably.</li> <li>The implementation of an effective fattening of the poultries results in stabilizing the incomes of the residents by a better profitability.</li> </ul>
	Considered indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The improvement of the avicolous production is carried out with the CVGT which plays a central part.</li> <li>At the end of the realization of this year, the amount of the funds necessary to continue or undertake this activity the next year will be provided to the CVGT.</li> </ul>
	Methods	The breeding agent supports the CVGT by the means of the technical guidance such as training and its activities of monitoring.
	Costs	Watinoma: CFA francs (Expenses of the material and materials, and expenses of monitoring activities).
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study mission: Member of the mission</li> <li>Burkinabè side: Members of the UCADR; supply of labour by the residents.</li> </ul>
	Roles of the members of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CVGT, breeding extension agent: examination and implementation of the program of the activities</li> <li>Administrative officials, other extension agents: examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> <li>NGO: examination of the program of the activities and the contents of the support, and advices</li> </ul>
Expected results after the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of the collected funds, and continuation of the avicolous production in accordance with the rules of management.</li> <li>Appropriate Support-advices on behalf of the breeding extension agents.</li> </ul>
State of the activities	Year 2005	<p>The CVGT and the agent of the breeding worked out the program of the realization, and after examination by the UCADR, ten (10) participating poultries of improved races introduced and carried out the improvement to the avicolous production. The agent of the breeding led to Ouagadougou a preliminary investigation into the poultry races, the material and the spot of purchase, and in the middle of August, training as well as a visit of advanced sites was organized. Currently, one carried out the installation of the hen houses of the participants and work of disinfection and one prepares with the introduction of the poultries. In August, we carried out the preparation and the disinfection of the hen houses of the participants. At the end of August, we introduced the poultries parents and layers. In November, the chief of ZATE managed the development of the rules of management.</p> <p>Currently, in November, 160 chicks were born. They are raised by the residents without incident. We envisage an annual sale of 100 poultries per anybody. The selling price of an ordinary poultry ranges between 800 F CFA and 1.200 F CFA. We hope to sell them to 1500 F CFA, since it is about an improved race. According to calculations of ZATE, when one envisages a sale of 100 poultries per anybody with a profit of 500 F CFA by poultry, the annual benefit amounts to 50,000 F CFA.</p>
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanks to the instructions of the breeding extension agents, the participating residents are in process of training of the techniques of poultry breeding for the flesh with the introduction of improved parents ♂.</li> </ul>
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sub-commission of the breeding of the CVGT and the ZATE discussed and worked out a plan of the project. The ZATE organized and paid the visits on the advanced site, trainings, the practical instructions of management of breeding, and the supply of the equipment.</li> <li>Ten improved parents ♂ (Hissex) were introduced. Until November, 160 chicks were born without incidents. We planned to begin a sale in January in 2006.</li> <li>The equipment comes from Ouagadougou, which involved the increase in the expenses. It is necessary to reconsider the providing of the equipment and animal feed in the future.</li> </ul>
Items to be taken into account in the master program		<p><b>(Evaluation items 1) Training</b> handbook was prepared by the breeding extension agents. The application version of the technical support could not be used within the framework of the project. However, we could work out supports adapted to the residents through this project.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1)</b> The residents can effectively use the extension supports of popularization with the examples of experiments on the ground. We worked out the supports of popularization like the instruction manuals of the Master line or like the handbooks of technical popularization.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 2)</b> Thanks to the visits on the advanced site, training, the instructions, the management of breeding, and the supply of the equipment carried out by the extension agents, the residents control almost the techniques of poultry breeding.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2)</b> Within the framework of this project, the instructions with the residents by the breeding extension agents will be enough for the technical transfer.</p>



### 5.4.10 Forest Resource Management (1) (First Villages(G1-1))

Items	Content	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Checking of the distribution of the roles of the system on the level of the UCADR, based on synergy between the services of agriculture, the breeding and the forestry, like between these services, the villagers and NGO.</li> <li>- Sensitizing on the establishment of a convention for the forest resources management, and guidance on the protection techniques, to allow the villagers to exploit and to protect the forest resources in a perennial way.</li> <li>- Basic Installations, and technical guidance, so that the villagers can produce seedlings and carry out plantations in a sustainable way, within the framework of the protection of the forest resources.</li> </ul>	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resources forest available are reduced year by year what constitutes one of the causes of desertification (the fight against desertification is one of the priority problems of the policy of Burkina government), and the residents show that they are conscious of this problem.</li> <li>- The State policy as regards to agriculture recommends a strategy of land fertility recovery by the use of conservation techniques of water and land, and one expects that the natural vegetation, in particular the trees, play this part.</li> <li>- There is not village organization in charged to protect and manage the forest resources, and information on the techniques is also insufficient.</li> <li>- Groups of villager practice plantations of a forestation, however the excessive cuts of trees, anarchistic pruning make that the forest resources depletion.</li> <li>- Since the operations of a forestation directly do not contribute nor quickly to improve the standard of living of the residents, this activity must be integrated with other fields of intervention.</li> <li>- Various projects carry out plantations with the villagers and make improved hearths, however when the project finishes, these activities are not continued.</li> <li>- To assist the residents is one of the missions of the forest agents on the ground; however, the agents posts some on the level of the regional Management of the Sahel do not have a command of the local language well, so that the collaboration of NGO is essential.</li> <li>- The financial constraints caused by the current budget of the government do not make it possible the agents to achieve their daily tasks.</li> <li>- During the phase-1, NGO played a dominating part in the support to the residents, whereas the monitoring ensured by the forest agents proved to be insufficient.</li> </ul>	
Planning and implementation	<b>Objectives to be reached</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers exploit the forest resources durably.</li> <li>- The villagers acquired the forests conservation techniques (techniques of production and transplantation of the seedlings, natural regeneration and pruning).</li> </ul>
	<b>Indicators considered</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The environment sub-commission functions well and is positively appreciated.</li> <li>- Convention on the forest resources management is well-known half of the residents.</li> <li>- Half of the participants in trainings produce seedlings of trees and make plantations.</li> <li>- The forest agents developed their capacity to use the participatory type development methods.</li> </ul>
	<b>Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The support to the activities is carried out under contract of resourceful people of a NGO.</li> <li>- Resourceful people dispatched by NGO secure the monitoring and the support for the activities of the forest agents.</li> </ul>
	<b>Costs</b>	Commissioning costs, except the support expenses of the activities of the C/P Nougou: total of 1,421,000 F CFA (2004: 1,421,000) Selbo: total of 2,967,500 F CFA (2003: 2,127,500, 2004: 840,000) Diogra: total of 6,362,500 F CFA (2003: 2,127,500 F CFA + 2004: 835,000, 2003 (seedbed): 3,400,000)
	<b>Human inputs</b>	Burkinabè side: forest agents (members of the UCADR); residents and sub-commissions environment of the villages concerned. Study mission: Person in charge of the forest resources
	<b>Role of the members of the UCADR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To apprehend with accuracy the problems encountered by the residents, and to support the development of a program by the villagers.</li> <li>- To prepare a preliminary draft of Terms of reference on the basis of elaborate program.</li> <li>- To seek partners of support such as the projects (and if necessary, to be used as intermediary).</li> <li>- To select the partner or the organization of support for work mentioned in (3) (government official such as a forest agent, or NGO)</li> <li>- Realization of the support for the activities (technical assistance)</li> <li>- Realization of the monitoring, analyzes problems and correction of the trajectory of the activity.</li> <li>- Evaluation of the content of the activities</li> <li>- To ensure coordination with other speakers (method of approaches.)</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results after the implementation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Lesson is drawn from the adjustment of the system of support</li> <li>(2) The knowledge obtained during the study is taken into account in the M/P.</li> <li>(3) The autonomy acquired by the residents allows the continuation of the production of seedlings and the plantations.</li> <li>(4) The rules are observed by the villagers, and the forest resources are managed and exploited.</li> </ol>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the year 2002 (April) - 2003 (until March), sensitizing intended to promote the forestation in 3 villages (of which one because there was no forest agent) had consisted in presenting the various forms of transplantation, and an investigation had been carried out on the wishes concerning the plantations. However thereafter no program of plantation had been established with the support of the forest agent and this activity stopped (the reason is that the forest agent cannot fill its tasks without profiting from an external financial support, in particular for the fuel, to be able to visit the villages). The only action of the villagers was to make direct drillings with the seeds given by the agent.</li> </ul>	

**Implementa  
tion stages  
until the  
year 2004**

- In 2003 (April) - 2004 (until March), with the assistance of NGO providing this action, a convention for the forest stock management was elaborate in the two villages of Selbo and Diogora located at the Sahel, where the turning into a desert strongly progresses (this convention consists in establishing zones of setting in deafens, and prohibiting there the cut of the trees, grubbing and the access to the cattle during several years). During the discussions, the forest agents were present, which was the starting point to establish relations of confidence between them and it resident (until there, in the Sahel, the forest agents were regarded as charged to control the cuts, and it resident feared them. On another side, the forests agents post some in the Sahel do not have a command of the local language well, and the changes of personnel are also frequent, which poses problem).
- During the development of the plans of activities, the villagers have manifested their spirit of initiative and could found a system which makes the place with the dialog more. However, no study was led to determine if all it resident knew the rules, nor if these rules were complied with.
- In 2004, the 3 villages of Nougou, Selbo and Diogora carried out a technical training on the village seedbeds (Nougou only) and the forest stock management, and a sensitizing of the residents on the environmental protection was carried out.

**Nougou:**

- (1) On a proposal from the forest agent and residents, training on the production of seedlings and the protection of the forest resources were planned and carried out over 5 days.
- (2) There were 30 participants (including 14 women) with training on the production of seedlings, which was especially centre on demonstrations.
- (3) Training on the protection of the forest resources was carried out at the same time as of other activities so that of the 25 participants envisaged at the beginning there was not more that 15 at the end, and the level of comprehension of the contents of training was approximately 40%. Since this field is of a weak priority for the villagers, it is necessary to find the means of motivating the villagers more and of curing their attitude of dependence

**Selbo:**

- (1) In 2004, the villagers took the initiative to refill the plantations of 2003 (with 1000 seedlings approximately).
- (2) Zone of setting in deafens of Koss are, 3 ha, was installed. The cultures and the cut of wood are prohibited and the vegetation is protected. Thanks to the publicity campaigns which were carried out, the rules of management are observed.
- (3) The sub-commission environment consulted an NGO and the forest agent and moreover established one payment in the village.
- (4) Selbo shares a pastoral zone with the close villages. A study diagnosis on the pasture resources was undertaken by another NGO and which included the village of Selbo, within the framework of the natural stock management.
- (5) Grubbing, natural regeneration, and modes of plantations for the windshields and the hedge-sharp.

**Diogora:**

- (1) 450 seedlings were produced in the seedbed of the village, but only 170 were planted and the remainder of the production was sold (the amount of the sales is of 16.000 FCFA).
- (2) A zone of setting in defense was installed, and is cultures and the cut of wood is prohibited and the vegetation is protected. However, the whole of the residents does not know sufficiently about this protected zone, and one cannot say that the rules are complied with. The role of the sub-commission environment was thus reprocessed, and of the publicity campaigns are carried out.
- (3) The forest agent sensitized the residents on the pruning of the trees, the methods of cut during grubbing, natural regeneration, and the modes of plantations for the windshields and the hedge-sharp.

**Situation of the plantations in 2005**

A number of produced seedlings		Collective plantations (there are private plantations also)			Remarks
Seedbed	No. seedlings	Village	No. seedlings	Participants	
Nougou	500	Nougou	400		Ha; support of a NGO; gift of the seedlings.
-		Selbo	1.050	Total pop	5
Diogora	0	Diogora	0		No produced seedlings due to the breakdown of the well; no plantations either.

**Results of the investigation:**

The questioned people are members of the sub-commission environment (5), trained people (5), and recipients of the study (5). The number of women having answered the investigation is between 1 and 3.

The degree of recognition of the UCADR is low for all the villages, and the villagers await CVGT and sub-commission which they are interlocutors to solve the problems in the village.

- (1) Concerning the UCADR, the people questioned do not include/understand which role it plays nor what it does. They know only that representatives of the village take part in it and that they have discussions. But the contents (results) of these discussions are restored with the residents.
- (2) The CVGT is perceived more and more as a structure which supports the village development. Villages of Nougou and Selbo which organize the coordination of the activities which until now were activities of district or group, and activities for the whole of the village, manage to attract the assistance of other sources by themselves. On another side, in Diogora, which had not had supports until now and where the level of education is still low, resident do not manage it yet by itself to undertake activities of its own initiative.
- (3) The sub-commissions act of their own initiative while profiting from the support of the forest agent. The results appear in the form of plantations of trees and rounds in the protected village zones. After training, the trained people explain of it the contents with the other villagers and into practice put it in their fields (plantations of trees, pruning, and natural regeneration).
- (4) The village payment relating to the forest stock management is respected by the villagers themselves, and a sensitizing is made with respect to people of outside.
- (5) The questioned people know the existence of the financial contributions, but information on the amount collected by the whole of the residents is not communicated to them. It is necessary that the CVGT submits the report/ratio of it.

**Year 2005**

Results of the investigation										
Topics	Sub-topics	Noungou			Selbo			Diogora		
		Yes	Not	Intended to speak does not know	Yes	Not	Intended to speak does not know	Yes	Not	Intended to speak does not know
Degree of reorganization of UCADR	Do you know the UCADR?	8	2	3	6	2	6	4	2	7
	Who supports you especially?	Forest agent, other agents			Forest agent, sub-commission			Forest agent, sub-commission		
	With which will require you a support in the future?	CVGT, UCADR, agents of vulg.			Sub-commission, UCADR			Sub-commission, UCADR		
Situation of the support of the forest agent (trainings.)	Was the support of the forest agent (NGO) well?	5	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0
	Were the explanations easy to include/understand?	3	2	0	10	1	0	8	2	0
	Did you see handbooks?	4	0	1	11	0	0	8	0	2
Degree of residents' capacities reinforcement	Did you speak (intended to speak) about the contents of training with (by) of others?	12	1	0	13	1	0	11	2	0
	Voluntary activities /put in practice following training?	7	6	0	11	3	0	12	1	0
	Are the afforestations necessary?	13	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0
	Does the sub-commission function well?	11	0	2	13	0	1	12	0	1
Items to be taken into account in the M/P.	Is the CVGT necessary?	12	0	1	14	0	0	13	0	1
	Are the rules complied with?	11	2	0	11	2	1	11	0	2
	Are the contributions collected?	9	0	4	10	3	1	10	0	3
<b>Situation of the facilitation by the forest agents</b>										
<p>The forest agent of Korsimoro (deals with the village of Noungou) assimilated the methods of participative development and establishes good relations with the villagers. After training, the activities progress in an autonomous way such as the supply of pots for the seedlings and netting by the forest agent and it resident itself.</p> <p>The forest agent of Dori (village of Selbo) had not compared well to the beginning the methods of participative development (it is not a question to impose the strategies administrative in a downward way, but, starting from the dialog with the residents, to extract the capacities from the people and to decide solutions to adopt with the residents). That improved with the activities undertaken in common with an NGO, and relations of confidence were created with the villagers, and the forest agent managed to practice the facilitation with them in a suitable way.</p> <p>The forest agent of Sebba (village of Diogora) explains the need for managing the forest resources from the point of view of its statute of forest agent or controller; that does not come to anything to make perceive that the activities intended for the rational use and the restoration of the resources by the residents are related to the environmental protection. At the beginning for the residents also, the mission of the forest agent is to give fines for the illegal acts, to control grubbing, the wood cuts, and it resident did not perceive it as somebody who supports the residents by undertaking the activities of sensitizing and popularization. A guidance (relating to the role of facilitator) to improve that is carried out in the common activities with a NGO, and the things are improving.</p>										
<b>Beneficial impact seen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the village of Noungou, the activities progress little by little thanks to the autonomy of the residents and the assumption of responsibility of the inputs and material. The villagers seek themselves of the partners, and they have occasions to receive supports.</li> <li>- In the area of the Sahel, the activities do not progress due to the change of the forest agent. One can think that it is because the UCADR does not function well.</li> <li>- If the villagers profit from the support of the forest agent and can get seedlings, then they can take certain measurements and make forestations.</li> </ul>									
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>There is dissatisfied voice to the little of support from villagers. But, as a mission of study, it is a measurement necessary to improve their usual attitude and to encourage them to come into contact by themselves with other donors.</p> <p>Participation of the UCADR and their members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the 4 forest agents responsible for the 4 villages where the realization control continues, 3 agents were transferred and joined their station after November 2004. It also proved that information on their functions was not transmitted to the new agent and that synergy on the level of the UCADR was not sufficient either (not good comprehension of what was held until there).</li> <li>- Work was carried out in the UCADR to establish indicators making it possible to evaluate the development of the terms of reference and the degree of completion of the achievements. In the area of the Sahel, the forest agents have little experiment of the administrative tasks and it is difficult for them to contribute to the development of the plans and to write terms of reference. For such tasks, it is necessary, seems it, to have experience and the capacities of a provincial director. Concerning the indicators, it was not possible to establish concrete quantified values.</li> <li>- The forest agents can carry out a training techniques on determined topics, but they did not manage yet to apply the approach of the participative development which consists in working out plans and to carry out activities all while acting in concert with the residents and by supporting it.</li> <li>- In certain UCADR, certain forest agents are conscious that the Study is always a project (a preparation of project) of outside, and a structure where other ministries are implied. In January 2005, the prefect became the representative of the UCADR and, within the framework of decentralization, the capacities of the prefect are also reinforced, and this problem improves.</li> <li>- When activities concerned with various fields are led at the same time, the UCADR do not ensure a sufficient coordination of the activities (e.g.: the calendar of a training) proved to be insufficient and there remain problems of the coordination carried out by the UCADR.</li> </ul>									

	<p>NGO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGO satisfactorily compensates the agents for the aspects that those cannot cover, and in particular in the area of the Sahel, they assist the agents who are not well versed in local language. One sees appearing the multiplier effects of the reinforcement of the capacities of the agents by training on the heap, and of the activities.</li> <li>- On another side, one could observe NGO which did not work sufficiently in synergy. One of the reasons is that, in the case of the NGO responsible for the province of Sebba, where the extension agents reside, this one did not have an office with Sebba. The support for the residents missed also dynamism. It is thus necessary to be attentive in the choice of NGO and the control of the personnel.</li> </ul> <p>Residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The sub-commission (of the environment) of the CVGT carries out mainly the activities. The rate of participation in trainings is 80%. The information given in training is communicated in return to the villagers who did not take part in it. One can see that as a sign which they have a good comprehension of the village development and CVGT.</li> <li>- Financial contributions are collected, but the villagers do not know about the amount or of their situation.</li> <li>- From the point of view of environmental measurements, it is desirable that it is the whole of the village, and not part of the villagers, which is implied there. But actually, they are the priority problems where what interests the individuals who are implemented. It is important to cause autonomy; nevertheless, for the problems where it is difficult to imply people actively, it is necessary to justify them. When one justifies them by installing a seedbed, it seems whereas it functions only for part of the residents. Consequently, it is perhaps wise to reveal a form of support where one provides the trained people of the plastic pots and the small equipment so that they can produce seedlings on their premises.</li> <li>- The rate of participation in the training courses of the residents is raised, but little put into practice in continuation of the training course. That is due to the fact that the incentives are not sufficient, and shows that for the residents, it is easier to engage in activities whose advantages are clear.</li> </ul>
<p>Items to be taken into account in the master program/evaluation</p>	<p><b>(Evaluation items)</b> Timbering does not give an immediate profit. Incentives are necessary for the residents continue the projects.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P)</b> To face the problem of environmental measurements, it seems necessary to bring a minimum of support (allowance of meal during trainings, small equipment such as plastic pots.).</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items)</b> In the forest field, of the adjustments with the other fields for timbering for example are useless. The collaboration of the forest agents is necessary in the field of the breeding and the production of the agricultural grounds.</p> <p><b>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P)</b> For the activities of a forestation and production of seedlings, there is no coordination between fields. Collaboration between extension agents of various fields is not particularly essential. On another side, the technical support of the forest agent is necessary for the protection of the grounds of cultures, the conservation of the arable lands with anti-erosive measurements, the use of the fodder trees and the pruning of the trees for the cattle breeding.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 3)</b> Management as a kitchen garden of the residents is difficult, for example the problem of lack of water as in Diogora (breakdown of a drilling used for the production), difficult transport because the other villages of sale are distant, it is necessary time so that the management of the seedbed is advantageous by the sales.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P]</b> The installation of seedbeds requires the guarantee of water and the presence of a market making it possible to run out the seedlings. One can think that in this case, it is more advantageous to get the seedlings of a forestation in the close villages, or individually to produce on a small scale the number of necessary seedlings.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 4)</b> The technology transfer to the residents is possible by the technical councils of the forest agent. But the communication in local language in the Sahel, and the not-acquisition of the method of participative development etc make problem.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P]</b> The forest agents can give a technical support for the residents (theoretical and practical trainings), one observes certain deficiencies facilitation reinforcement of the capacities of the residents. In these fields it is necessary to produce multiplier effects by activities undertaken in common with NGO, etc</p>

### 5.4.11 Forest Resource Management (2) (New and Additional New Villages (G1-2, G2-1))

Items	Content	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of the UCADR is to coordinate the support for the residents by the official services or NGO, and to carry out engineering departments effectively. We verify that the system of support for the residents carried out by the system of the UCADR can be carried out in several villages.</li> <li>- Sensitizing on the establishment of a convention for the forest stock management, and guidance on the techniques of protection, to allow the villagers to exploit and to protect the forest resources in a perennial way.</li> <li>- Basic Installations, and technical guidance so that the villagers can produce seedlings and carry out plantations in a sustainable way, within the framework of the protection of the forest resources.</li> </ul>	
<b>Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resources forest available are reduced year by year what constitutes one of the causes of the turning into a desert (the fight against the turning into a desert is one of the priority problems of the policy of the State Burkinabè), and the residents show that they are conscious of this problem.</li> <li>- The policy of the State as regards agriculture recommends a strategy of recovery of the fertility of the grounds by the use of techniques of conservation of water and the grounds, and one expects that the natural vegetation, in particular the trees, play this part.</li> <li>- There is not village organization charged to protect and manage the forest resources, and information on the techniques is also insufficient.</li> <li>- Groups of villager practice plantations of reforestation, however the excessive cuts of trees, anarchistic pruning make that the forest resources decrease.</li> <li>- Since the operations of reforestation directly do not contribute nor quickly to improve the standard of living of the residents, this activity must be integrated with other fields of intervention.</li> <li>- Various projects carry out plantations with the villagers and make improved hearths, but when the project finishes, these activities are not continued.</li> <li>- To assist the residents is one of the missions of the forest agents on the ground; however, the agents posts some on the level of the regional Management of the Sahel do not have a command of the local language well, so that the collaboration of NGO is essential.</li> <li>- The financial constraints caused by the current budget of the government do not make it possible the agents to achieve their daily tasks.</li> <li>- During the phase-1, NGO played a dominating part in the support with the residents, whereas the monitoring ensured by the forest agents proved to be insufficient.</li> </ul>	
<b>Planning and implementation</b>	<b>Objectives to be reached</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers exploit the forest resources durably.</li> <li>- The villagers acquired the techniques of conservation of the forests (techniques of production and transplantation of the seedlings, natural regeneration and pruning).</li> <li>- (1) The analysis of the problems concerning the support for the residents and the establishment of projects, (2) the establishment of the specifications, (3) the selection of commissioned service provider, and (4) the monitoring and the evaluation take place autonomous of manner for the projects concerned with the UCADR or the person in charge for the project.</li> </ul>
	<b>Considered indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The sub-committee of the environment functions and highly is appreciated.</li> <li>- Half of the residents includes/understands well the rules of forest stock management.</li> <li>- Half of the participants in trainings carry out the production of seedlings and timbering.</li> <li>- The capacities of the forest agent for the method of participative development were improved.</li> </ul> <p>UCADR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Its function of contact for the support of the residents is highly appreciated.</li> <li>- The members of the UCADR carry out in an autonomous way the activities going of the project to the evaluation.</li> <li>- The UCADR can manage several villages simultaneously.</li> </ul>
	<b>Methods</b>	An estimate was requested to NGO-associations selected by the UCADR and the implementation is made by NGO-association with the lowest offer on contract of commissioning
	<b>Costs</b>	<p>Sindri : 1,300,000 CFA francs            Foulla : 1,040,000 CFA francs            Guissindiori : 1,170,000 CFA francs</p>
	<b>Human inputs</b>	Burkinabè side: forest agents (members of the UCADR); residents and sub-commissions environment of the villages concerned. Study mission: Person in charge to the forest resources
	<b>Role of the members of the UCADR</b>	<p>To apprehend with accuracy the problems encountered by the residents, and to support the development of a program by the villagers.</p> <p>To prepare a preliminary draft of Terms of reference on the basis of elaborate program.</p> <p>To seek partners of support such as the projects (and if necessary, to be used as intermediary).</p> <p>To select the partner or the organization of support for work mentioned in (3) (government official such as a forest agent, or NGO)</p> <p>Realization of the support for the activities (technical assistance)</p> <p>Realization of the monitoring, analyzes problems and correction of the trajectory of the activity.</p> <p>Evaluation of the content of the activities</p> <p>To ensure coordination with other speakers (method of approaches.)</p>
<b>Results awaited after implementation</b>	<p>(1) Lesson is drawn from the adjustment of the system of support</p> <p>(2) The knowledge obtained during the study is taken into account in the M/P.</p> <p>(3) The autonomy acquired by the residents allows the continuation of the production of seedlings and the plantations.</p> <p>(4) The rules are observed by the villagers, and the forest resources are managed and exploited.</p>	

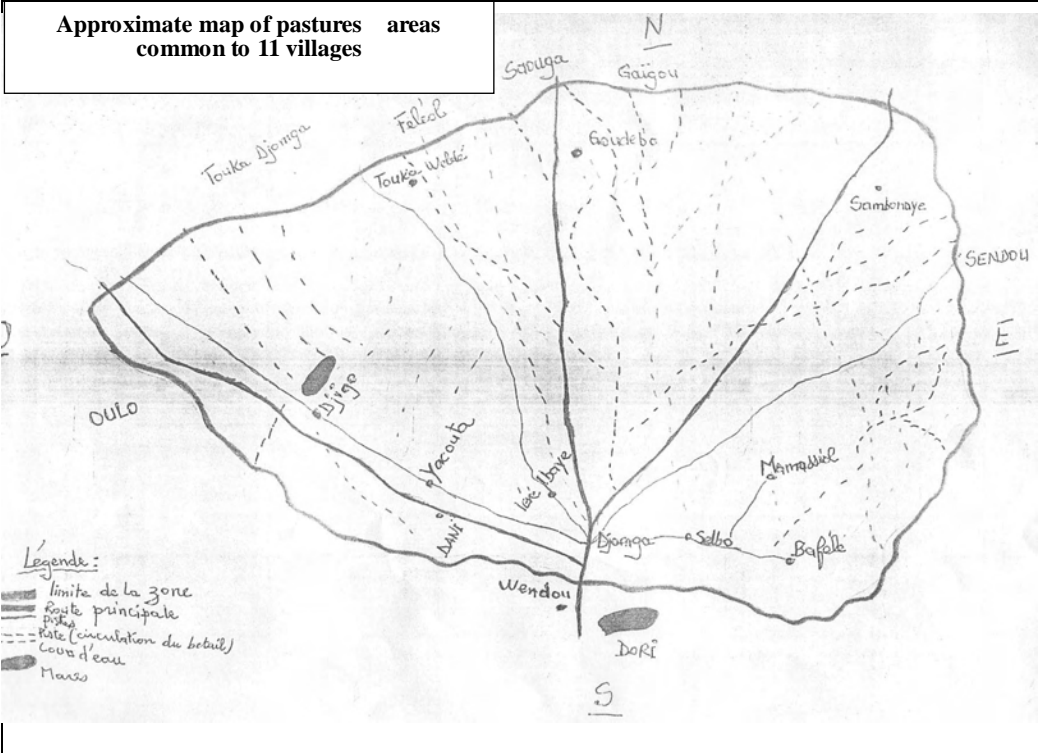
State of the activities	Year 2004	<p>Content of the actions carried out in the 3 villages east as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Identification of the problems of insufficiencies of resources and their causes by the analysis of the current problems</li> <li>(2) Support for the installation, the reinforcement and the activities of the sub-commissions environment</li> <li>(3) Implementation of a training on the production of seedlings and a training on the protection of the forest resources</li> <li>(4) Support for the activities of reforestation by the residents (preparations of 2005)</li> </ol> <p><u>Sindri (Department of Guibaré, area of Center-North)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The analysis of the situation of study MARP highlighted that resident was conscious for it of the reduction and the degradation of the forest resources. The villagers themselves (estimate of approximately 90%) included/understood the need for protecting the forest resources, and after examination of possible measurements, decided on the 4 items following: ① prohibition of green heart cut during 3 years; ② not of new grounds of culture during 3 years; ③ production of seedlings of trees, individual plantations, like plantation of 1000 trees in 5 years; ④ all the women will use hearths improved at the end of 3 years.</li> <li>- The motivation of the sub-commission of the environment is strong, nevertheless, certain problems exist: (1) the thin participation of the women; (2) a lack of material (pots for the seedlings.) to continue the activity individually; (3) the forest agent not being same ethnic group (guarantee), that constitutes a handicap.</li> <li>- Sensitizing of night proceeded with video meetings for the villagers, and two trainings were carried out for submission to 55 people in all (including 15 women).</li> <li>- It is necessary to follow the reactions to know how the forest agent or the UCADR will support it resident, in particular for popularization of the improved stoves.</li> <li>- Total of the recipients: Sindri: 60</li> </ul> <p><u>Foulla (Department of Korsimoro, Middle north area )</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The natural conditions and the perception of the residents were studied at the time of the activities of sensitizing carried out by an NGO, but the participants were 60 (that is to say 2% of the residents) and were primarily members of the sub-commission environment. There are certain interrogations on the proportion of the residents which is conscious of the problems which are the excessive cut of trees, new ground cultivating, and the degradation of the grounds cultivated because of the bush fires, inter area.</li> <li>- Two trainings were held on the production of seedlings and protection of the forest resources, and visit it innovative peasants of the village as well as persuasive explanations had impact. The participants were on the whole of 57 people (including 8 women) and 52% of them included/understood well the contents of training, but those which stated to want to continue to produce seedlings did not exceed 10%, and 30% of them said to want to contribute to the fight against the impoverishment of the soil by an unspecified activity.</li> <li>- The degree of participation of the UCADR and the forest agent and the monitoring of coordination and the harmonization with other projects are insufficient and will have to be the subject of a later monitoring.</li> <li>- Total of the recipients:: Foulla: 60</li> </ul> <p><u>Guissindiori (Department of Sebba, area of the Sahel)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The residents thinks that harvests decreased because of the reduction in the rains and the fall of fertility of the grounds, that grounds of culture had to be abandoned (a reduction of approximately 25% compared to last), that, moreover, the trees are less and less numerous and that the turning into a desert progresses. Concerning the everyday life, although the forest resources are essential for obtaining for example or sheet firewood of baobab tree like food, there is no rule to protect them. Until now, no reforestation was carried out to preserve this inheritance that is the forest resources, and the villagers worry about this situation.</li> <li>- The grounds of culture fell because of erosion, a great number which were not rather fertile were given up and they were common grounds. Anyone can use those lands as grazing land freely and to take logs there. Everyone can cut the adult trees there but one needs for that the authorization of the forest agent responsible for the zone.</li> <li>- Two trainings took place on the production of seedlings and the protection of the forest resources. The participants were on the whole of 30 people</li> <li>- Total of the recipients: Guissindiori: 30 (unspecified numbers)</li> </ul>																																																																
	Year 2005	<p>Situation of the plantations in 2005 (at August 25, including the villages of the exchanges of peasants with peasants)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">A number of produced seedlings</th> <th colspan="3">Collective plantations (there are private plantations also)</th> <th rowspan="2">Remarks</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Seedbed</th> <th>No. seedlings</th> <th>Village</th> <th>No. seedlings</th> <th>Participants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Foulla</td> <td>3.500</td> <td>Foulla</td> <td>3.300</td> <td></td> <td>Reforestations by the CVGT and the groups, support of an NGO too</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Bascaudré Mossi</td> <td>1.050</td> <td>Pop total</td> <td>Acquisition of the seedlings with the support of the PDL/S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Ouiden</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Tansin</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sindri</td> <td>500</td> <td>Sindri</td> <td>500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Vousnango</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Mentioned here bus not of direct support on behalf of the Study</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Watinoma</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>Goudebo</td> <td>90</td> <td></td> <td>Gifts of the seedlings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guissindiori</td> <td>0</td> <td>Guissindiori</td> <td>300</td> <td>41</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A number of produced seedlings		Collective plantations (there are private plantations also)			Remarks	Seedbed	No. seedlings	Village	No. seedlings	Participants	Foulla	3.500	Foulla	3.300		Reforestations by the CVGT and the groups, support of an NGO too	-		Bascaudré Mossi	1.050	Pop total	Acquisition of the seedlings with the support of the PDL/S	-		Ouiden				-		Tansin				Sindri	500	Sindri	500			-		Vousnango			Mentioned here bus not of direct support on behalf of the Study	-		Watinoma				-		Goudebo	90		Gifts of the seedlings	Guissindiori	0	Guissindiori	300	41
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Beneficial impact seen	<p>In each village, approximately 50 to 60 people (2 trainings) take part, and 50% of the participants acquired the techniques of production of seedlings.</p> <p>Convention (preliminary draft) on the conservation of the forest resources is prepared by the villagers themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers include/understand the importance of the reforestation. Thanks to the work (side support) of the forest agent, the residents start to move in the direction of the reforestation of small surfaces.</li> </ul>																																																																	

<p><b>Monitoring</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Among the 3 forest agents which are charged with the village, 2 joined their station after November 2004. Two agents cannot be Foulla in local language (because they are not same ethnic group) so that the communication with the residents is insufficient. The two units of the Sahel began with their initiative the training of the local language.</li> <li>- The forest agents do not have relatively much experience of the administrative tasks and they do not know about the way of establishing a plan or of writing terms of reference. It is difficult to await forest agents on the spot the preparation of terms of reference, and one can think that the role to be waited them is to deal of technical trainings and the monitoring of the activities.</li> <li>- In certain UCADR, certain extension agents are conscious that the Study is always a project (a preparation of project) external, and a structure where other ministries are implied. But, with regard to agents' forest, as the Study relates to a ministry which is not theirs, they are not our direct counterparts and it was thus difficult to carry out guidance and to improve the things. In January 2005, the prefects became the representatives of the UCADR. Within the framework of decentralization, the capacities of the prefect are also reinforced.</li> <li>- The achievements chosen in the new villages are not it from the point of view of the total development of the village, but to verify if the UCADR functions effectively. The UCADR of the area of Center-North assist the villagers for planning and go as far as being able to carry out the achievements while working in synergy with NGO. However, to the Sahel, the UCADR did not manage to carry out them in an autonomous way.</li> <li>- The forest agents (apart from that of Guibaré) take the initiative to discuss with the residents and carry out the afforestations, and the residents include/understand the need of it act in an autonomous way. However, so that such a situation occurs, it is necessary that the forest agent meets the conditions which allow such an activity (to guarantee the means of transport, the fuel, etc).</li> <li>- The profitability of the production of seedlings makes problem in all the seedbeds of village. Correct wages cannot be versed with the manager.</li> <li>- Rate of participation in trainings: more than 80%</li> <li>- Collective plantations are organized by groupings, but there are no yet individual plantations carried out. It is necessary to make more sensitizing on the use of the agro-forestry (however, with the problem of the land and buildings, one can see hesitations to make plantations).</li> <li>- Financial Contributions: they are collected by the sub-commission environment and are preserved by the CVGT (popular case of the chief town of department).</li> <li>- Occasions are created to submit the report/ratio of the contents of sensitizing and trainings to those which did not take part in it. However, the exactitude of the explained contents must much with the capacities of the participants.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evaluation / Items to be taken into account in the M/P</b></p>	<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> The forest agent does not know well the languages of the Sahel, and the communication with the residents is insufficient. 2 units of the Sahel began with their initiative the training of the local language.  <b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1]</b> Insufficiency of coordination by the UCADR, feared concerning the technical guidance ensured by the forest agent (problems of communication with the villagers (local language)), and required of an elimination of illiteracy for the extension agents</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 2)</b> The forest agents of 3 units discussed with the residents and gave technical instructions for timbering, and the residents having included/understood the need for timbering carry out it in an autonomous way.  <b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2]</b> Environmental measurements require a patient and serious sensitizing on behalf of the extension agents. <del>If the agents can reach the villages (most of the time, they do not receive fuel allowances of their ministry of supervision, and cannot go in the villages), then they can support the residents and promote the reforestations.</del></p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 3)</b> The profitability of the production of seedlings makes problem. It is difficult to pay the wages of the manager of the seedbed on the income of the sale of the seedlings.  <b>[Items to be taken into account in master program 3]</b> The means to acquire seedlings are: (1) case where the villagers can buy the seedlings; (2) case where the seedlings can be obtained from the seedbeds arranged by the non-repayable aid of Japan; and (3) case where the villagers can produce the seedlings at the village. Consequently, when the situations (1) and (2) are not possible, it is necessary to envisage a support for the installation of a seedbed, without to make a point absolutely of doing it. One must also take account of profitability.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is necessary to promote more the individual plantations which make use of the agro-forestry. .</li> </ul>

## 5.4.12 Natural Resource Management

Items	Content	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activities being carried out by of NGO, to verify if the UCADR can solve and arrange the problems which have occurred and bring their support for the administrative steps necessary.</li> <li>- The villagers continue an adequate use of the grounds and the pastoral production is stabilized by the establishment of rules of management of the pastoral zones.</li> <li>- Acquired knowledge is synthesized to be diffused in other zones.</li> </ul>	
<b>Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the exit of the dryness which prevailed in the countries of the Sahel, of international engagements were taken around the United Nations to fight against the turning into a desert, but the results do not show sufficient progress. In Burkina Faso, among the actions engaged until now, one became aware that the participation of the residents playing a central part was essential for these measurements of fight, nevertheless, in the countries concerned, the system of support for the residents, in particular the services administrative regional, are not arranged from the point of view technical and organisational, which constitutes an obstacle with the promotion of the fight against the turning into a desert.</li> <li>- It is the sector of the breeding which is the pillar of the economy in the Sahel. According to statistics' of 1994 of the Ministry for the Animal Resources, exports of cattle accounts for 25% of the total of exports. However, due to the demographic growth of these last years, the zones of grazing ground are transformed into grounds of cultures, and the resources also decrease because of the fall of pluviometry. Consequently, it is necessary to arrange a system to stabilize the pastoral production and for an adequate grubbing. Checks are made to record the pastoral zone which is near Selbo like special development reach of breeding or cattle-breeding area. According to the pastoral code, it is possible to charge a right of specified user, and it is easier to obtain a support of the regional services in particular by being the subject of the plan of basic installation.</li> <li>- A good comprehension of the current situation in the several villages, the organization of the CVGT, and coordination between the various recipients, etc, all that requires a high technical level. However, in the area of the Sahel, many are the extension agents in station in the Sahel which do not understand the local language, and it is thus necessary to call upon a NGO or others like principal executants in order to make progress the activities.</li> <li>- The extension agents have evil to reach their Objective daily work due to the current budgetary constraints of the government.</li> </ul>	
<b>Planning and implementation</b>	<b>Objectives to be reached</b>	<p>NGO: (1) Establishment of the rules of use of the pastoral zone; (2) The rules are made public with the residents.</p> <p>UCADR:</p> <p>During meetings of the UCADR, after exchanges of items of sight with NGO, a support is brought to the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Councils and guidance concerning the legislative framework of each sector, in particular the orientations of the State;</li> <li>(2) Support for the administrative steps;</li> <li>(3) Opinion of opening of the local framework of dialog inter-villager addressed to the people concerned identified (to incite with the participation);</li> <li>(4) After the establishment of the rules, support for popularization by activities of sensitizing towards resident;</li> </ol> <p>The UCADR or the persons in charge for the realization carries out in an autonomous way: (1) analysis of the problems and development of a program as a support for the residents, (2) the drafting of the terms of reference; (3) selection of the person receiving benefits, (4) the monitoring and the evaluation in relation to the tasks concerned.</p> <p>CVGT of the role until one waits of the residents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Sensitizing, diffusion and exchanges with the CVGT of the other villages;</li> <li>(2) Participation in the local framework of dialog inter-villager;</li> <li>(3) Sustainable management of the grazing grounds by the compliance and the application with the rules of use of the pastoral zone;</li> </ol> <p>Awaited role of the official services and the projects concerned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Participation in the local framework of dialog inter-villager;</li> <li>(2) Approval of the rules;</li> <li>(3) Promulgation of the rules;</li> <li>(4) Compliance and application with the rules.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To perceive Well if the rules (preliminary draft) of use of the inter-villager pastoral zone are complied with, and to modify the rules so necessary.</li> <li>- To explain and make known the rules of use to the representatives of the residents of the villages close concerned like to the people concerned to the official services.</li> <li>- The members of the UCADR concerned play the part of facilitators and work jointly with the whole of the tasks relating to the development of the rules.</li> </ul>
	<b>Considered indicators</b>	<p>NGO: Identification of the villages concerned, and installation of a committee in each village; Establishment of the rules of use of the pastoral zone; Diffusion of the rules near 50% of the residents.</p> <p>UCADR: Establishment of a program which takes account of the volume of the resources; Autonomous implementation of method PCM (a report will be submitted).</p>
	<b>Methods</b>	<p>- A request for estimate will be addressed to 3 professionals, different NGO, which will have been selected by the UCADR. A contract of service signed with the NGO which will have tendered financial with the lowest offer.</p>
	<b>Costs</b>	<p>Amount of the service of NGO: Total 2,020,000 CFA francs (2004: 1,620,000 CFA francs, plus 2005: 400,000 CFA francs)</p>
	<b>Human inputs</b>	<p>Burkinabè side: SDECV leaders (members of the UCADR); residents of the targeted villages or members of the sub-commission environment</p> <p>Mission of study: person in charge for the forest resources, recruitment of people of a NGO</p>



	<b>Role of the members of the UCADR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To seize with exactitude the current problems, and to work out a program.</li> <li>- To work out a project of terms of reference on the basis of program.</li> <li>- Search for co-operation bodies de such as projects or NGO, and selection.</li> <li>- To support the activities carried out by NGO (advices, guidance)</li> <li>- To make the monitoring of the activities, the analysis of the problems and to correct the direction.</li> <li>- To evaluate the contents of the activities</li> <li>- Coordination with other organizations of support (methods of approach.)</li> </ul>
	<b>Results awaited after implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lesson is drawn from the adjustment of a system of support.</li> <li>- Knowledge obtained during the study will be taken into account in the M/P.</li> <li>- Villagers comply with the rules and the pastoral zone is managed and used in a suitable way.</li> </ul>
State of activities	Implementation stages until 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eleven villages of the cattle-breeding area were identified which use the pastoral zone jointly: Diomga, Selbo, Mamassiol, Sambonaye, Welde, Lere-Ibaye, Djigo, Dani, Baféle, Yakouta, Goudebo.</li> <li>- In the 11 identified villages, of the activities of sensitizing were carried out on the use and the suitable management of the natural resources.</li> <li>- An overall village diagnosis was carried out in the 11 identified villages, and a village organization was installation in the 4 villages which did not have a CVGT (formed committee of 8 people per village).</li> <li>- Installation of a local framework of dialog inter-villager, trained of 2 people per village, is 22 villagers, and of 4 civil servants approximately of the official services concerned.</li> <li>- The common pastoral zone was identified (its surface is approximately 48.600 ha, inside is the 11 villages, and one finds many grounds of culture outside this pastoral zone (a hundred fields of small extent are scattered in the pastoral zone)).</li> <li>- 14 corridors of transhumance going towards this pastoral zone were identified and arranged, and the agreement was obtained to open 3 new corridors of transhumance (one examines the possibility of installing terminals of delimitation).</li> <li>- A draft regulation of use of the pastoral zone was elaborate. The details are in conformity with what is mentioned in the basic law of the breeding. Examples of items of the rules: the grounds of cultures inside the pastoral zone will be enclosed; one cannot have more than 2 grounds of cultures, specify well the limits of the corridors of transhumance, etc.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Approximate map of pastures areas common to 11 villages</b></p> 
	<b>Year 2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The following activities are carried out in collaboration with NGO and the extension agents.</li> <li>- By the means of the activities of construction and diffusion of knowledge which followed, the number of the villages concerned reached 13.</li> <li>- The limits were marked with white painting to clarify them.</li> <li>- Centered on the UCADR, the checking of legal framework etc in various fields like the orientation of the State place with the agents of the official services concerned had, and of the corrections were made.</li> <li>- The dissemination of knowledge concerning the convention of use of the pastures with regard to the agents of the official services and the formalities for the approval of convention took place.</li> <li>- NGO adjusted its activities with the agent of popularization, which is a member of the unit, and laid down the rules.</li> <li>- Consequently, the implementation tends to take delay because of the adjustments.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficial impact seen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The comprehension of the residents who use the pastoral zone of what is protection.</li> <li>- sensitizing stimulated the perception of the residents on management the pastoral zone, and of the committees were set up.</li> <li>- The regional administrative services included/understood the importance of the pastoral zone, and took part in inter-villager. Committee</li> </ul>

<p><b>Monitoring</b></p>	<p>Participation of the UCADR and its members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The drafting of the TDR, the discussions on their subject and the drafting of work programmes are difficult tasks for the UCADR. For activities which cover a broad zone including/understanding several villages, it is necessary to use an NGO which knows the area perfectly. Three of the 4 extension agents to the UCADR are in station since less than one year and they have evil with knowing the local situation well.</li> <li>- During the discussions during the meetings of the UCADR, the problems technical were examined; and the problem of the gratifications in particular as fuel allowances to go in the villages proved to be a big problem.</li> <li>- The UCADR can sufficiently imply bus falling at the same time only the activities from other projects.</li> <li>- The persons in charge within the UCADR are not clearly identified, and the administrative formalities took delay.</li> </ul> <p>NGO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of the activities was centred on the NGO which compensates for the gaps of the agent of popularization, little with the current of the situation on the ground.</li> <li>- It is about an NGO of experiment which implements these activities, and which ensures coordination with the local people concerned as well as the dialogs with the residents.</li> </ul> <p>Residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In each village a structure (village organization) was established which is the interlocutress of the residents.</li> <li>- After having completed the rules of use, it was not decided yet how to verify if an information feedback is made to the other residents.</li> </ul> <p>The diffusion of information near the residents, the progress report of the administrative steps and the support of the UCADR will have to be the subject of a monitoring in 2005-2006.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation / Items to be taken into consideration in the M/P</b></p>	<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> Like the members of the UCADR, to start with chief SDEC'V, come to be named, the activities were promoted mainly by NGO. The administration fulfilled the role to verify the legal questions like the conclusion of the convention of natural stock management.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1]</b> In this field, it is necessary to ask for the assistance of a specialized NGO-association. The administration plays the part to control the legal questions.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 2)</b> Of the adjustments between villages are necessary for convention interterroirs, as compilation cannot be made by only one village, of the adjustments were made for the 13 villages concerned and convention was signed.</p> <p><b>Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2]</b> For the interterroirs activities, it is desirable to deal with all the villages, and not only of one village belonging to the grouping interterroirs. It would have awakening there of differences between the constant villages and the others, which would obstruct the activities.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 3)</b> Plus the villages concerned are numerous; more it takes time for the conclusion of the convention of natural stock management.</p> <p><b>Items to be taken into account in the program directeur3]</b> Of the adjustments with qualified people of fields different and the programming from the activities of all the members are necessary, this is why the activities take time. The more numerous the villages are, the larger surface is and the more it takes time.</p> <p><b>(Evaluation items 4)</b> the adjustments with the people concerned local well occurred thanks to employment from an NGO very tested in the activities to its load.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 4]</b> For the discussions and adjustments between the residents, one needs raised capacities of adjustment, capacities of facilitation and close relations of confidence.</p>

### 5.4.13 Agricultural Land Conservation Measures (Construction of Stone Lines)

Items		Descriptions
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alleviation of the land erosion in the fields, regeneration and reinforcement of the vegetation on the degraded grounds</li> <li>• Resident is categorised to carry out an autonomous use and a management thanks to the establishment of rules of management and perception of financial contributions by the residents, and a sustainable conservation of the arable lands.</li> <li>• In 2005, we will promote in other villages the techniques which the residents of the advanced villages learned.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the stone lines was set up by many projects for the conservation of the grounds of culture, however, the level lines had been the subject of a simple survey and few of these cords installed appeared effective; in certain cases, the cords were installed to delimit the fields.</li> <li>• To durably fix the activities of conservation of the arable lands undertaken by the villagers, it is important to establish a sub-commission of agriculture in the CVGT, to sensitize it, and to make that the villagers engage in these activities and play a central part there.</li> <li>• One can install stone lines in the village of Diogora, bordering the village of Ibbal. The technical transfer of farmer to farmer is wished (envisaged for 2005).</li> </ul>
Verification items		<p>1. Diogora: (For the years 2003 and 2004)</p> <p>① Work of installation of the stone lines of the Phase-1 is re-examined, and the drawn lesson is taken into account in the activity.</p> <p>② The sub-commission of the agriculture of the CVGT revises the rules concerned and collects the contributions.</p> <p>③ The villagers take part in the installation of the stone lines (raised simple of the level lines, extraction of the stone hardcores, transport, installation of the hardcores), and acquire the techniques necessary.</p> <p>2. Sèlbo and Guissindiori: (For the year 2004)</p> <p>① The sub-commission of the agriculture of the CVGT lays down rules of management which are approved by the general assembly. A control document of the contributions is prepared and the contributions are collected.</p> <p>② The villagers take part in the installation of the stone lines (raised simple of the level lines, extraction of the stone hardcore, transport, installation of the hardcore), and acquire the techniques necessary.</p> <p>3. Village of Ibbal (2005)</p> <p>① The village of Diogora, as a advanced village, will ensure the human support for the residents of the village of Ibbal. It will take part in the installation of stone lines. It will carry out the technical transfer. (Payments and contributions: cf element evoked before)</p>
Planning and implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The villagers acquire the techniques of measurements of conservation of the arable lands and observe the rules of use and management.</li> <li>• The villagers manage the provided material and ensure the collection of the contributions.</li> <li>• The promotion of stone lines will be carried out thanks to the method of “farmer to farmer”.</li> </ul>
	Indicators considered	<p>(Items common to the four villages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To learn the technique from alignment of stone lines with novelettes.</li> <li>• To benefit from the offer in labor to install stone lines.</li> <li>• To respect the payments of use and management, and to pay the contributions.</li> <li>• To transfer, thanks to the method “of farmer with farmer”, the technique of establishment of stone lines with novelettes.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<p>(Items commune runs of the four villages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activities will be entrusted in the form of subcontracting on the spot (for the village of Ibbal, one carries out according to the method of “the farmer to farmer”). However labor will be offered free by the residents.</li> <li>• Before the completion of work, the sub-commission concerned will establish and sign the payment of management and use and the report of the contributions.</li> <li>• After the completion of work, the sub-commission of agriculture will promote the installation of the stone lines by respecting the payment of management and use by means of the equipment and contributions provided.</li> </ul>
	Costs	<p>Year 2003-2004: Diogora: 2.450.000 CFA francs (village contributions: 27.000 F. CFA)</p> <p>Year 2004-2005: Diogora (followed): 1.603.000 CFA francs (contributions: 11.940 F. CFA)</p> <p>Selbo: 2.128.000 CFA francs (contributions: 16.444 F. CFA)</p> <p>Guissindiori: 1.607.000 CFA francs (contributions: 14.460 F. CFA)</p> <p>• Village of Ibbal in 2005 : 1.233.000 F CFA (Contributions 22.440 F CFA) the method of « farmer to farmer »</p>
	Human inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study team: Conservation of the grounds, popularization of the agricultural techniques.</li> <li>- NGO or associations: To entrust again activities on the spot (the method of “farmer to farmer” was used in the case of the village of Ibbal).</li> <li>• Burkina Faso: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members of the UCADR: To teach the technique, to carry out monitoring.</li> <li>- Sub-commissions of the CVGT: To play the part of the counter for each activity concerned.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	Roles of the members of the UCADR (items to be checked in this project)	(Items commune runs of the members of the UCADR of the four villages) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify the TDR, and especially to define the role of the UCADR.</li> <li>• To verify and validate the contents of the payments of management and maintenance. To verify the recognition of contributions.</li> <li>• To verify the management of maintenance and the use of the material offered and the contributions.</li> <li>• To carry out monitoring on the items mentioned above. To evaluate and manage the activities to promote the establishment of stone lines.</li> </ul>
	Effects expected at the end of the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To teach with the residents the techniques of conservation of the arable lands (including by the use of the novelettes).</li> <li>• To improve competences of the extension agents in the participative development.</li> <li>• To define the roles of the UCADR and to establish a method of coordination. To promote the method in the similar places.</li> </ul>
State of activities	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We installed stone lines on a surface of 2ha in the village of Diogora.</li> <li>- The residents, who do not leave their village to go to work downtown, used novelettes to plot the level line with the assistance of the extension agents and the people receiving benefits. They, in continuation, dug a furrow of 5cm with the material offered, and assembled the stones with system PDS.</li> <li>- The payments of elaborate management and use were validated and signed at the time of the general assembly of the CVGT. The report of the contributions was also signed.</li> <li>• The villages of Selbo and Guissiniori checked the effectiveness of the stone lines installed in 2003 in the village of Diogora. They wish to carry out the installation in their villages.</li> </ul>
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We supported the project of installation of stone lines in the village of Diogora (5ha, extension of 600m). The results of 2003 were good, and the productivity had improved. However, we continued the support to stimulate the will to learn the technique from use of the novelettes, and to improve the technique of installation. The material offered was restricted, taking account of the material already offered in 2003.</li> <li>• the CVGT managed the installation of stone lines in the village of Selbo (5ha, extension of 598m).</li> <li>• the CVGT managed the installation of stone lines in the village of Guissiniori (2ha, extension of 250m).</li> </ul>
	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village of Ibbal profited from the technical transfer thanks to the method of “farmer to farmer”. He carried out the establishment of stone lines (5ha, extension of 600m). The ZAT wrote the last report</li> </ul>
	Beneficial impacts seen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participating residents learned all the techniques necessary for the establishment from stone lines.</li> <li>• According to NGO concerned, the productivity of the ground increased by 20 to 30% in the case of the millet. The effectiveness was proven.</li> </ul>
	Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003, the residents of the village of Diogora noted the effectiveness of the 2ha of stone lines installed in phase 1. They asked the support for the project for an extension of 5ha in phase 2. We appreciated to note that the taught technique is acquired in a sustainable way</li> <li>• The villages of Selbo and Guissiniori were stimulated by the establishment of stone lines carried out in the village of Diogora in 2003, and asked the installation of it. They have the will to take an active part very.</li> <li>• In 2004, the village of Diogora knew a high productivity of the sorghum on a surface from 1/3 to 1/5 of cultivated whole surface. That proves the effectiveness of the establishment of stone lines.</li> <li>• Will of the village of Diogora seen at the time of the project of 2004, and the fact that the new project is in hand in the village of Selbo, are appreciable from the point of view of the sustainability of the project. There are not enough stones in the department of Dori. The re-use of the stones is requested.</li> <li>• Within the framework of the improvement of the production for the period of rain, the chief of SAC/MR suggested activities combined with the stone lines, the production of manure, and the introduction of improved seeds. The fact that the co-operation of the CVGT is carried out thanks to the suggestion of the UCADR shows the effectiveness of the UCADR, which is appreciable.</li> <li>• Participation of the UCADR and their members: The extension agents taught with the residents the technique of leveling with novelettes. NGO co-operating gave the general technical instructions. The residents improved their competences.</li> <li>• The village of Ibbal established stone lines in 2005, thanks to the technical transfer of the village bordering of Diogora, with the method of “farmer to farmer”, which is estimable.</li> </ul>
	Items to be taken into account in the master program/evaluation	<p>(Evaluation items 1) Within the framework of the improvement of the production during the rain season, two UCADR of the Sahel noted the importance of the conservation of the arable lands. The three activities (in particular the introduction of improved seeds, production of manure, and the installation of stone lines) are carried out simultaneously. They were effective against the impoverishment of the soil and improvement of the productivity.</p> <p>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1) The activities combined in the agro-pastoral fields are effective in the fight against the impoverishment of the soil and improvement of the productivity</p> <p>(Evaluation items 2) It is necessary to re-use stones in the area where there are not sufficient stones.</p> <p>(Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2) To plant in advance of graminaceous, like the andropogon, upstream of the stone lines.</p> <p>(Evaluation items 3) the residents, who took part in the installation of stone lines, can promote the project towards other villages by the method “of farmer with farmer”, the technical support and the councils of the extension agents.</p> <p>(Items to Be taken into account in the master program 3) the installation of stone lines is realizable by the method “of farmer with farmer” with the assistance of the extension agents.</p>

#### 5.4.14 Agricultural Land Conservation Measures (Restoration of Bare Lands)

Items		Contenu
Objectives		- Activities of re-establishment of the grounds to naked are carried out for the participative installation of pastures within the framework of the protection of the arable lands. The division of the roles and the method of collaboration between the extension agents of the agro-sylvo-pastoral field, the residents and NGO are being studied.
Background		- The extension of the arable lands, the reduction of the period of fallow, the overgrazing and excessive demolition following the increase in the residents returned the setting to naked of the grounds notable in the Area of the Sahel. - The re-establishment of the vegetation by ploughing in furrows of the grounds to naked has been carried out for a few years in the Sahel, the awakening of its importance progresses, but the residents are not actively committed.
Target verification items (content)		- The re-establishment of the vegetation is carried out by activities of regeneration of the grounds to naked. - The UCADR will be used as mediator for implementation and the later management of the pastures and the fodder trees, and the effectiveness of the activities of re-establishment of the grounds to naked will be checked. - Collaboration with qualified people and the application of the rules of management of the use by the sub-committee of the environment of the CVGT will improve the capacities of implementation of the activities of re-establishment of the barren grounds.
Planning and implementation	Objectives to be reached	- The CVGT will lay down the rules of management of the use. - Supply with the common use of the grounds on which works of re-establishment of the grounds to naked were carried out (3 ha: 1 site)
	Indicators considered	- Establishment of rules of management of the use - Increase in the production of fodder for livestock
	Methods	- Commissioned, on contract with the team of study, gave instructions for the mechanical ploughing and the establishment of rules of management of the use
	Costs	2003, village of Selbo: 1.299.600 F CFA - not of contribution of the residents because there no was purchase of equipment
	Human inputs	• The study team : conservation of soil, livestock farming - NGO: Implementation by local commissioning • Burkina Faso: - Members of the UCADR: technical instructions, monitoring - Sub-committee of the environment of the CVGT: contact for these activities.
Role of the members of the UCADR		- Checking of the specifications, in particular of the distribution of the roles in the UCADR. - Checking of the contents of the rules of management and seizure of the report of the contributions - Checking of the maintenance and the as-used condition of the provided equipment and the contributions - Followed what precedes and evaluation/summation of work of re-establishment of the bare grounds
Expected results after the implementation		- The bare grounds were arranged. - They are correctly managed and used as pastures, and contribute to the supply of fodder. - The residents of the close villages became aware of the effectiveness of work of re-establishment of the grounds.
State of activities	- In July 2003, in the village of Selbo, of the grounds softened by the rains at the beginning of the rain season were ploughed in lines with a tractor drawing a prow. - The sub-committee of the environment was created and of the rules of management of the use were defined with the support of a NGO. - The fodder pasture and trees germinated naturally and at the end of the rain season, of the vegetation appeared in lines, and the monitoring took place in December.	
Beneficial impact seen		- The production of fodder per ha thanks to the re-establishment of the bare grounds was 2 to 4 tons according to NGO'S (before work, the ground in glaxis had a null production). The residents concerned who learned that became aware of the importance of the re-establishment of the grounds to naked. - The rules of management of the use were studied after the implementation and the wishes to take part fused, and the management of the use was made in accordance with the rules.
Monitoring		- According to the investigation made to the residents, they are satisfied with all the activities of NGO and their appreciation is very high. - They are satisfied of pushed trees fodder by natural germination, and appreciate much that the grass covers the ground, which is also usable like pasture. One awaits much the growth to come from the trees as fodder trees. - The definition of the rules of management of the use was done without problem, and the residents of Selbo are very stimulated by the re-establishment of the bare grounds. - 4 varieties of trees fodder germinated naturally in December 2003, at a rate of 608 per ha, cover the rate of grass of all surface is approximately 60% (3 ha), which shows the effect of the re-establishment of the grounds (cultivated surface is 50%, and fodder pushes the not-cultivated part of course.)

<p>Items to be taken into account in the master program/evaluation</p>	<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> the wishes of the residents were stimulated, and of work of re-establishment of the grounds are also envisaged in the action plan of the UCADR after the end of this study. For the implementation, as the cost will be reduced if a great surface of implementation is ensured, it is necessary that they include/understand well that the synthesis and its adjustments are the key of success.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P]</b> the force of traction of the plow drawn by an ox is insufficient, traction by a tractor is desirable, but point of financier, it is necessary to ensure a great surface (more than approximately 20 ha) and to use NGO/association having the equipment.</p> <hr/> <p><b>[Evaluation items 2]</b> the protection of grass and the fodder trees which germinated naturally is also desirable from the point of view of the environment.</p> <p><b>[Items to be take into account in the M/P 2]</b> Repercussion of the rules of management of the use and the “Convention of natural stock management” defined by 13 villages of which Selbo</p>
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### 5.4.15 Cereal bank

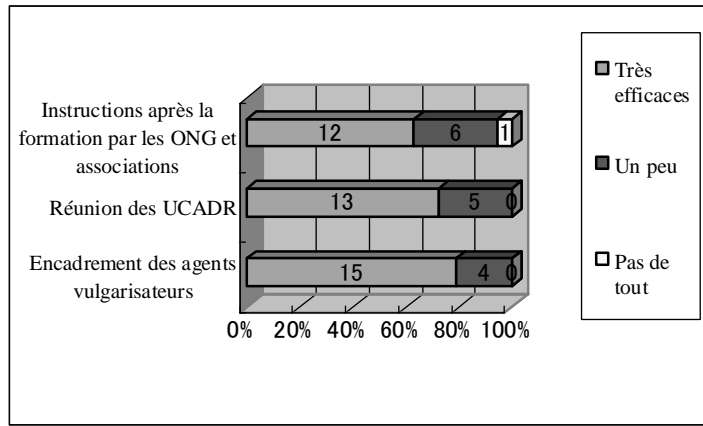
Items		Descriptions	
<b>Objectives</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the food supply and the financial situation at the village level.</li> <li>To verify the effectiveness of the M/P, through planning and monitoring of the management of the cereal bank by the UCADR who plays an important role as the first actor.</li> </ul>	
<b>Background</b>		<p>Difficult food situation in the villages: the difference in prices between the period of harvest and of wedding of principal cereals such as millet and sorghum is almost double or more. This causes high pressure on people's livelihood. Therefore, the requirement of cereal banks where people can re-adjust the inequality of food distribution and can stabilize the food supply is high.</p> <p>The awareness of the administrative officers and extension agents: They are well informed about the difficulty of the management of a cereal bank, especially in terms of autonomic management and operation after a project implementation by a financial support. During meetings of the UCADR where the representatives of the villagers of Vousnango constantly expressed their desire to build a cereal bank since last year, the discussions made sure that if a cereal bank were built, one would need a guidance particularly for its management.</p> <p>When introducing a cereal bank as a new pilot project in Vousnango this year, we extended the accumulated knowledge and skills acquired through the case in Selbo ( the pilot project in the fiscal year from 2003 to 2004) and from the visit of an advanced site (Sabsé), and then aimed to reach a sustainable management of the bank by making a greater participation and the responsibility of the residents and members of the UCADR.</p>	
<b>Items to be verified</b>	Village of Sindri (indicated as village S hereafter)	- To support the management of the cereal bank by the means of the support for the CVGT	
	Village of Vousnango (indicated as village V hereafter)	To verify the sustainability of the proposal, of construction of the cereal bank mainly by the residents, and a method of management by residents' autonomy To verify the efficiency of the M/P in which the UCADR plays an important role in pplanning, supporting, monitoring and evaluation.	
<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Objectives to be reached</b>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The residents play the central part of the management of the cereal bank</li> <li>Construction of the cereal bank</li> </ul>
		V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction and the management of the cereal bank are carried out by reducing the contribution of the JICA to the minimum while increasing as much as possible the contributions of the residents.</li> <li>The UCADR and its members give their support, and it resident manages the autonomous way</li> </ul>
	<b>Methods</b>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented as part of the support of the CVGT by special technicians</li> <li>The construction of a cereal bank, and the training of management by the supporter.</li> </ul>
		V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UCADR, especially Chief ZAT is responsible to the guidance and monitoring of people's management.</li> <li>The residents are responsible to work as labour for construction and to input the cereal stock at the beginning of the operation of the cereal bank. .</li> </ul>
	<b>Costs</b>	S	2003-04: 5.980.000 Fcfa; 2004-05: within the framework of the support to the CVGT
		V	2004-05: 3.600.000 Fcfa (construction primarily carried out by the residents, and contribution of the stock of starting entirely by the residents) 2005-06: only the support for management by the UCADR (without inscription with the budget)
	<b>Human inputs</b>	S	Study Team: person in charge of the improvement of the living conditions; and the special technicians under contract for the support for the CVGT Burkinabè side: members of the UCADR; committee of the CVGT dealing with the cereal bank
		V	Study Team: person in charge of the improvement of the living conditions; and the special technicians under contract for the support for the cereal bank. Burkinabè side: members off the UCADR; committee of the CVGT dealing with the cereal bank
	<b>Role of the members of the UCADR</b>	S	UCADR: Monitoring and evaluation of the activity. CVGT: management
		V	UCADR: examination of the terms of reference and the project of program, monitoring and evaluation. Chief ZAT: dealing with the coordination of the tasks, of part of training in management, sensitizing the residents, to facilitate the meetings with the residents. Residents: supply of the labour, contribution of the stock of starting, management by the board of management, supervision by the committee of control in charge of the improvement of the living conditions.
<b>Expected effects</b>	<p>Management by the residents</p> <p>Stable food Supply</p> <p>The aspects is verified while being based on the real conditions of the regional official services and the CVGT will be taken into account in the draft M/P.</p>		

State of activities <sup>1</sup>	<b>Table 1: Activities for the year 2004 (Extracted)</b> Please see IR4 for the details.																	
		Village of Selbo	Village of Vounango															
	Construction	Date	August 2003	December 2004														
		Labor	Residents	Residents														
	Stock of cereals	2003	Nov. 2003 by Study Team, 5t, by Residents	(the pilot project did not yet began. )														
		2004	Jan. 2005, 1t by Government	Feb. 2005 0,15t by residents														
	Sale of cereals	June to Jul. 2004 6t	(No sale before the year 2004)															
	Training	NGO or Association (supporter of the pilot project)	NGO or Association NGO or Association															
Management reporting	NGO or Association	Extension agents, CVGT																
State of activities	<b>Table 2: Activities for the year 2005 (Extracted)</b> Please see IR4 for the details.																	
		Village of Selbo	Village of Vounango															
	Production of cereals	Nov. 2005 Residents Millet 0.25t Sorghum 0.4t	Apr.2005 Residents 0.75t															
	Sale of cereals	(Distribution of cereals by the government aid)	(Distribution of cereals by the government aid)															
	Management reporting	NGO or Association	Agents of vulgarization, CVGT															
Others	-	The provincial director helped people for the elaboration of the documents to apply to EFP scheme for food supply.																
<b>Beneficial impacts seen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The education materials edited for the people of Sèlbo was used for the training in Vounango.</li> <li>The basic system of the support, where administrative officers and extension agents support management by the villagers, are established. These activities take place mainly in the UCADR.</li> </ul>																	
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>We study these two by looking at the cases in the two villages.</p> <p>Items to be studied 1: The operation and the support can be well implemented with better const performances when the UCADR takes major roles and people increase their contribution, rather than following the conventional way of implementation where a donor takes initiatives.</p> <p>Items to be studied 2: The following are important in the management of a cereal bank which ensures the food supply in the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The residents are aware of the needs and sustainable contribute to supply a certain quantity of cereals</li> <li>The residents must acquire competences or skills in management of operation.</li> </ul> <p>(Reflection on the 1st item to be studied ) To reflect out of the three items following.</p> <p>① Is this possible to reduce Costs thanks to the support of management by UCADR and to the increase in the loads to the residents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compared to the case of the village of Selbo, costs paid to the NGO are reduced by 40% approximately in the case of the village of Vounango (see the table attached). On the one hand, that results in the fact that the project was introduced under the conditions below:</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <caption>Table 1: Comparison of the costs invested in the villages off Selbo and Vounango</caption> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Village of Selbo</th> <th>Village of Vounango</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Payment with the people receiving benefits</td> <td>5,980,000Fcfā</td> <td>3,600,000Fcfā</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costs of monitoring (fees + Costs of transport) (7,700 F CFA/time)</td> <td>-</td> <td>77,000Fcfā</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual total cost</td> <td></td> <td>3,677,000Fcfā</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(assumption of 100%)</td> <td>61.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Due to the support by the UCADR, the number of the persons and days of the NGO intervention fell. The Education materials for the village of Selbo were used.</p> <p>Supposing that the members of the UCADR carry out the monitoring and the support in the village once a month, on the whole that will make ten times during the project. Even by paying costs of transport to each visit to the village, we will save of 38,4% compared to costs spent in 2003.</p> <p>② Was the support of the UCADR carried out effectively even though they reduced costs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As mentioned in IR4, from the development of the activity plans to the management of construction, the activities of people of the UCADR were satisfactory or more than satisfactory within the framework of the project in 2004. Chief of ZAT took an important role there. The only time where the UCADR did not function was during the adjustments and of the arbitrations when the residents and the NGO did not have an agreement on the interpretation of the documents (the business is concluded due to the intervention of the study team).</li> <li>Graph 1 shows that the residents appreciate also the correct operation of the UCADR due to the support of the extension agents. The residents consider that the instructions for the management by the UCADR(Guibare) are as useful as the instructions given by NGO and associations.</li> </ul>				Village of Selbo	Village of Vounango	Payment with the people receiving benefits	5,980,000Fcfā	3,600,000Fcfā	Costs of monitoring (fees + Costs of transport) (7,700 F CFA/time)	-	77,000Fcfā	Annual total cost		3,677,000Fcfā		(assumption of 100%)	61.6%
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<sup>1</sup> For the details of the results, refer to IR4. One indicates here the activities by actor according to the shit of time



Figure 1 : Do the instructions be effective for the management of the cereal bank?



The data are from the results of the residents survey by questionnaires.

③ Did the reduction of costs impact the real activities of the residents?

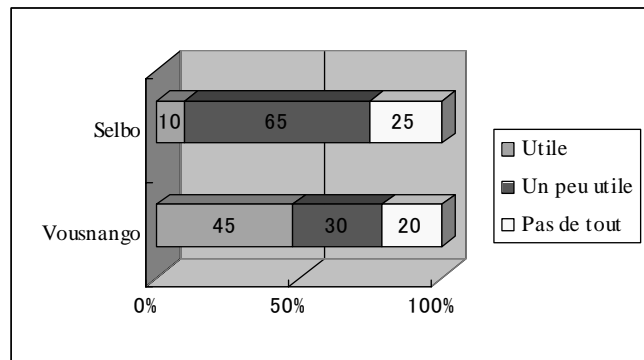
- The first question is whether all inputs were implemented as planned.
- The results of survey show that the activities of the UCADR had a correct operation. On the other hand, the activities of the residents revealed certain problems. The people's contribution of labor was all right as planned, however, the supply of cereals was not satisfactory compared to the expectation and planning.
- It does not need to conclude hastily that the reduction of costs impacted the activities of the residents negatively according to the implication of graph 2. The activities of the residents of the village of Selbo, which profited from the support by an NGO, had an operation less powerful than those of the residents of the village of Vousnango. There are probably several reasons why the supply cereals by the residents does not function correctly. Those will be examined later following study of assumption 2.

Within the framework of "the 2nd item to be studied" and point ③ above, on one hand we will examine the perception of the residents and on the other hand the activities actually carried out.

① Doesn't the perception of the residents have a negative impact on management? Or then, doesn't bad management have a negative impact on the perception of the residents, which involves then a poor output?

- In 2004 and 2005, we carried out a survey near twenty residents in each village of Selbo and Vousnango. According to these surveys, certain residents think that the cereal bank is useless to ensure the food supply.
- The rate of perception of the correct operation of the cereal bank by the residents of the village of Selbo is extremely low. A member of staff of the NGO who were in charge of the support of the CVGT last year pointed it out; this problem can be interpreted as the negative reflection of the management system where the president the CVGT kept the key of the bank and directly controlled the operation.
- Figure 3 shows that the majority of the residents of the village of Vousnango think that less than 50% of the residents can benefit from the cereal bank.
  - That was also noted at the time of the study of accountability of the village of Vousnango carried out by the mission of study.
  - In Table 2, we look at the answerers' status within the CVGT who answered to the questionnaires which made the Figure 3. According to this table, those who consider the higher proportion of recipients are those of members of the sub-commissions in charge of the cereal bank. We can also note that the people who are not deputy do not have any idea of the number of recipients of this project. We can suppose that this difference in perception influences the contribution of stock supply of cereals.
- In other words, we can suppose that the current situation of management lets the residents have this kind of conscience. To improve the production of cereals by the residents, it is necessary to show these realistic data to the members of the committee concerned and then to correct their method of management.

Figure 2 : Is Cereal useful for the stability of the food supply of the village banks it? (Conscience of the residents)



Data of investigation to residents : the investigation carried out in the village of Selbo in 2005. The investigation carried out in the village of Vousnango in 2005

Figure 3 : Which is the percentage of recipients of the cereal bank services? (Data in the village of Vousnango)

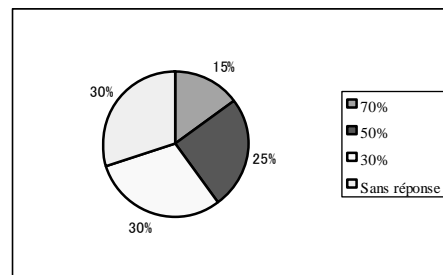


Table 2 : Table 2: The difference in conscience concerning the effectiveness of the cereal bank according to stations' occupied within the CVGT (Example of the village of Vousnango, according to the stations of the people having answered in graph 3).

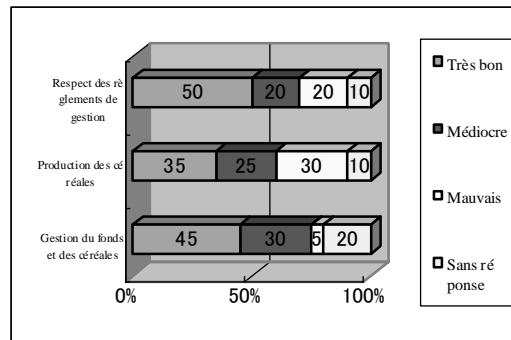
Stations	A number of people	Details of the answers			
		70% of the residents	50% of the residents	30% of the residents	No the answer
Frameworks of the CVGT	3	0%	33%	33%	33%
Members of sub-commission	11	27%	36%	27%	9%
Others	6	0%	0%	17%	83%

Members of sub-commission: Members of the economic-social committee in charge of the project of the cereal bank.

② Were management capacity sufficiently developed?

- When many supporters, including the mission of study pronounce "proficiency of management", the words tend to be interpreted and focused on skills for practical operation method of bookkeeping of accountancy, etc.
- However, as we exposed in the clause ① above, management will not function correctly as long as the residents will not define themselves the target of the recipients or the quantity of stock contribution.
- Figure 4 shows that the residents themselves think that there are problems concerning the rules and the contribution.

Figure 4: Self-evaluation of the residents on management (Village of Vousnango).



③ Which is the real percentage of recipients of the cereal bank?

Simulation 1: If 50 or 100 households supply up to the fixed quantity of millet

	Total contribution (supposition)	CpPpD	A: person times day to be able to benefit	B: Maximum to benefit	C: number of possible benefit per month	The of per	D: the Rate of recipients of benefits in the total number of the village
Selbo (total population 2694)	2 t 1 t	220	9090.9	3.4	303		11 % 6 %
Vousnango (total population 1863)	0.6 t 0.3 t	220	2727.3	1.5	91		5 % 2 %

(Notes)

With = the number of recipients or days indicates: The total quantity of perceived production is divided by CpPpD, i.e., which it indicates the ratio between the number of days or recipients and the perceived production of cereals.

B = indicates the maximum number of days of benefit: A is divided by the number of residents of the village. I.e., that it indicates the number of days of benefit if the cereals are distributed equitably to all the residents.

C = indicates the number of the recipients over one month: A is divided by 30 (days). I.e., that C indicates the number of recipients if the cereals are consumed over one month.

D = indicates the percentage of recipients over one month on the totality of the residents: Percentage of C in the total number of the residents.

For each village, the line top relates to 100 hearths and the line of bottom 50 hearths.

Quantity fixed to provide: a bundle of millet (20 kg) by hearth in the village of Selbo. A plate (6 kg), in the village of Vousnango.

CpPpD Quantity of consumption of cereals per person per day. Calculated according to the standard (220 G) of FAO.

- As can be seen in simulation 1, the rate of recipients is hardly 10% of the total residents of the village, even if 50 or 100 households provide the fixed quantity. These figures are calculated by supposing that the perceived quantity covers only the one month duration. If the bank must face one period of worsened food situation, for example for two months, the rate of recipients of simulation 1 decreases by half.

Simulation 2: To calculate the quantity necessary of the supply cereals so that all the residents can profit from it during 30 days.

	Total incomes	CpPpD	A number of recipients or days	Numbers maximum days of benefit
Residents: 1.000	6,6 T	220	30000	30

A-B, CpPpD idem in simulation 1.

- As calculated in simulation 2, it is necessary to at least perceive 6,6 tons of cereals for 1000 residents, so that all the residents can profit from it for one month. Thus, 17.8 tons of cereals will be necessary in the village of Selbo, and 12.3 tons in the village of Vousnango.
- As imulations 1 and 2 indicate, we are far from the stage where the residents supply sufficient cereals to ensure the quantity of provisioning necessity. Consequently, the potential buyers of cereals are very limited, leading to the reduction in the production.
- Indeed, the number of residents who bring or who buy cereals is weak: less than fifty people each time in each village. In other words, the recipients account for only 2 to 3% of the residents of the villages. Even if we manage to reduce Costs, within sight of the budget devoted to 3,677,000 F CFA, we call into question the need for continuing this project, if 20 to 30% of the residents at least do not benefit.
- To ensure an effective and accessible provision with a quantity of stock supplied by the residents, it is needed to sensitize and train the residents entirely with management. It is also a must for the extension agents to understand the method of calculation to as they give instructions of management.

Items to be taken into account in the M/P/evaluation

**(Evaluation item 1)** To support management by the UCADR. To increase the contribution of stock by the residents, and to reduce costs.

- The support of management by the extension agents, members of the UCADR, makes it possible to reduce the cost by 40%, compared to the conventional support carried out by NGOs only.
- It is theoretically feasible to increase the responsibility of the residents. However actually, the problem already existed during the fixing of the quantity required, which we will see in the paragraph below.

**(1st item to be taken into account in the M/P)**

- To evaluate the effectiveness of the support of management by the members of the UCADR, in particular the extension agents. To evaluate the possibility of reducing costs.

**(Evaluation items 2)** To fix the quantity accessible and effective of contribution required.

- The quantity of contribution required which makes accessible and effective for the residents, is at least 5 tons for 1000 residents, supposing that 250 people, which accounts for 25% of the residents, provide 20 kg each. There is doubt whether the residents and the members of the UCADR were aware of it from the beginning. In order to ensure that the certain quantity is supplied only by a supporter in the conventional way, the residents and the UCADR must be aware of it, and plan the quantity required and then fix the prices for selling. In other words, the participants at the local level must acquire competences in management. Although NGO already organised training on this subject, the residents of the two villages did not yet acquire competences sufficiently.
- The residents, who do not take part directly in management, can feel that members of the committee concerned and members of the board of directors monopolize the management and the right of use of the cereal bank. To avoid this situation, it is necessity to sensitize all the residents sufficiently on this subject, and to organize training for the members of the committees in charge of this project.

**(2 nd Items to be taken into account in the M/P)**

- Importance of the contribution of the residents and importance of the comprehension of the concept of the system of supply cereals.
- To sensitize all the residents.
- To persuade the training of the people in charge of management.

## 5.4.16 Literacy education and training of the literacy instructors

(Villages of Diogora and Guissindiori)

Items	Descriptions																						
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To show the example of an activity of literacy education which is sustainable.</li> <li>To offer also to the women the opportunity to be taught reading and writing.</li> <li>To show an example to follow way of organizing the literacy education while making play a central part with the residents</li> </ul>																						
Background	<p>The low rate of literacy education in rural area does not constitute only one obstacle with the access of the villagers to information, but also an obstacle during the residents' participation, during the administrative process or the decision-making at the local level.</p> <p>In the village of Diogora where people did not have a primary school until a recent date, the degree of requirement for the literacy education is relatively high compared to the other zones. It was the reason why literacy education was undertaken within the framework of the pilot project in the 1st phase. In Guissindiori, Leoplan association who is active in this area, carried out sessions of literacy education of level 1 (initial, AI). In 2004, a class of level 2 (intermediary, FCB) has been organized in the two villages in order to make the activities of literacy education more sustainable and to propagate them more.</p> <p>Under these conditions, in 2005, training for producing instructors of literacy education has been planned for the villagers of these 2 villages who passed the examination of level 2. With this system one aims at the creation of the sustainable circle system of literacy education at the village level.</p>																						
Items being the subject of the verification (Verification content)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To verify whether the opportunity of the literacy education up to the intermediate level can benefit to be up-loaded into a sustainable system allowing a villagers-to-villagers-like literacy education in the village.</li> <li>to verify whether the literacy education contributes to a more suitable management of the CVGT.</li> <li>To verify whether the UCADR collaborates to support the residents' capacity reinforcement is effective.</li> </ul>																						
Implementation plan	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Objectives to be reached</td> <td>Objective common to the 2 villages: to increase in the rate of literacy education of the residents Diogora: The literacy education of the women enables them to be involved more in the social life. Guissindiori: To improve the management of the CVGT by the villagers using the literacy education.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Indicators considered</td> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Study Team</td> <td>Diogora: At the final examination of the Provincial Department of Basic Education and Literacy (DPEBA), 20 people acquire level 1, and 15 people level 2. Following the next election of the members of the office of the CVGT, the rate of participation of the women in the CVGT increases by 20%. Guissindiori: With the final examination of the DPEBA, 10 people acquire level 2. 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Expected results after the implementation	<p>Confirmation of the good comprehension of the basic philosophy of the draft M/P by the various ministries concerned and NGO.</p> <p>Compatibility with the executives of the Burkinabè policies, such as those of decentralization.</p> <p>Good process of the implementation of a pilot project</p> <p>Taking into account of the real situation of the regional official services into the project of M/P.</p>																						

Implementation process	Village of Diogora	<p>Year 2002-2003: construction of a room of meeting with the participation of the residents</p> <p>Year 2003-2004: Implementation of the literacy education</p> <p>Two classes (men and women) were open with the approval of the DPEBA.</p> <p>The men were 21, the women 27, and they followed the courses of level AI (initial literacy education). Among them, 16 men (76%) and 20 women (74%) passed the examination, their number of days of presence in class being sufficient.</p> <p>Among those, 12 men (75% of those who passed the examination) and 8 women (40% of those who passed the examination) passed the examination as total.</p> <p>Each participant paid 500 frank CFA as contribution for participation.</p> <p>• Until 2004, only the literacy education of initial level 1 was carried out by Leoplan association, active in the village.</p>														
2004	< summary >															
	Planning	Level		Village of Diogora						Village of Guissindiori						
		A number of classes		A class for each level in each village												
		Duration of the session		Level 2:48 days; Level 1:60 days						48 days for each level						
	Reasons of the modifications		Explanation of the person receiving benefits: the candidates on level 1 were numerous, and 2 classes are organized for the women only. There were 3 classes open on the whole without another disbursement.						After contract, the person receiving benefits proposed with the meeting of the UCADR a modification and to create a class of level 1 for the participants of the CVGT who had expressed the desire of it. This request was accepted.							
	Implementation	Level		Level 2 (FCB) and level 1 (AI)						Level 2 (FCB) and level 1 (CVGT)						
		A number of classes		Level 2: a class Level 1: two classes						A class for each level						
		Duration of the session		Level 2:48 days; level 1 (CVGT): 60 days.												
	< General Course of the classes, numbers registered participants, rate of participation, rate of success >															
	Diogora								Guissindiori							
	By sex	No. of registered voters	Final examination participation		Success with the final examination				By sex	No. of registered voters	Final examination participation		Success with the final examination			
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate I	Rate II				No.	Rate	No.	Rate I	Rate II	
Level 1	C	F	20	20	100	5	25	25	Level 1	H	14	13	93	7	54	50
										F	8	8	100	5	63	63
C	F	21	18	86	10	56	48	T		22	21	95	12	57	55	
Total		Total	38	93	15	39	37	Level 2	H	9	8	88	6	75	67	
									F	6	6	100	4	67	67	
									T	15	14	93	10	71	67	
Level 2	H	11	10	91	10	100	91									
	F	8	7	78	3	43	38									
	T	19	17	89	13	76	68									
<p>Note:</p> <p>C: class, F: Women; H: Men, T: Total</p> <p>The participants in the classes of level 2 are those who had been at the level 1 of the previous year.</p> <p>The rate of participation in the examination is calculated in % compared to the number of registered voters, the rate of success I with the examination in % compared to the participants in the final examination, and the rate of success II in % compared to the registered voters (participants).</p> <p>Some of the participants of level 1 in Diogora had failed the examination last year.</p>																

< participation of the CVGT and the UCADR >

**Aspects common to the 2 villages:**

**Activities of the UCADR:** examination of the terms of reference before order; selection of the people receiving benefits or candidates; reports by the association on the progress report of the activity to the meetings of the UCADR; advices given by the members of the UCADR; determination of the amount of the financial contributions of the residents; development of the indicators for the evaluation of the literacy education.

**Activities of the CVGT:** explanation of the reasons for the requests of achievements to the UCADR; collection of the financial contributions of participants, establishment of the orientations for the selection of the participants; participation in the class of literacy education; reporting on the situation of the activities and the problems encountered at the meetings of the UCADR; replying to the survey into the villagers.

Village of Diogora	Village of Guissindiori
Activities of the UCADR: (1) before the selection of this pilot project; the representatives of the members of the UCADR (SAC/MR and Chief UAT) went to the DPEBA and with the study team, in order to the review of the activities of last year and the items to be taken into account when the literacy education is renewed.	During the examination of the terms of reference, representatives of the CVGT rejected the proposal of the study team to open a specific class for women then asked for a class for them, i.e. CVGT, because "they were to have priority". The members of the UCADR agreed and modified the terms of reference.

< participation of the DPEBA > Common to the 2 villages

The DPEBA brought its support at the following stages and actions for this pilot project.

Contents of the support: selection of the literacy instructors and supervision of the new session of literacy education; advice for the selection of the participants; examination, advices and approval of the program of the activities (without the approval of the DPEBA, the literacy education is not officially recognized); visits in the field and monitoring (4 times), and implementation of the final examination.

<Participation of the CVGT and the UCADR>

(in relation to the collaboration relationship below and the 2nd item to be studied in the frame of the monitoring)

In the UCADR, the person in charge was Chief ZAT at the beginning. After discussions in the UCADR, Chief UAT who can understand the local language was named.

< implementation of the monitoring >

Visits in the course of session of literacy education for the monitoring: 4 visits of the DPEBA (including guidance for management); 8 visits of the inspector in literacy education (including guidance of management); 6 visits (and more, common to the 2 villages) by the person receiving benefits (except literacy instructors); 3 visits of the Team of study in Diogora and 1 visit with Guissindiori.

At the end of the literacy education, the person receiving benefits carried out an investigation and collected data on the evaluation of the literacy education by the participants, on their opinion and their wishes.

< observations made during the monitoring and problems encountered on the level of the implementation >



**Diogora:**

Difficulty was observed to form the class because the session fell at the same time as from other annual events.

At the time of the visit in January, the problem of the water drudgery was initially quoted by the female participants and the CVGT as the reason of the fall of the rate of participation of the women. . During the literacy education in the dry season 2004, the wells having dried up, then the women had to seek water further and could not thus go in class.

Moreover, there were also infants or very young children in the class and the course was to be stopped when they cried; this was the 2nd reason of the fall of frequentation of the class. This was quoted not only by the women but also by the CVGT representatives, the members of the UCADR, the person in charge in the NGO involved and the DPEBA. The UCADR underlined to the study team for the need for building a crib.

**Guissindiori**

- The participation was good. In particular, the rate of participation of the women for level 1 was high (98%), who explains why the rate of success of the women in this village largely exceeded that of Diogora. The guidance ensured by the literacy instructors and the people in charge of the support, who required to leave the infants in the concessions and to nurse the children during the pauses, showed its effectiveness.
- As soon as it was selected, the person receiving benefits requested food at WFP (World Food Program: It has an office in the area of the Sahel and distributes food to the participants of the classes of literacy education whose literacy instructors respect certain given criteria), but it was necessary time so that these foodstuffs arrive at the village and there were dissensions between the villagers on standby of this distribution of food.

### Guissindiori

In Burkina, very often, people other than the mother also deal with the children, and it is not a problem for the child.

Concerning the place of the session (in each village or only in the town of Sebba), the representative of the CVGT studies the number of people who wish to take part in both cases above and the responsible extension agent (ZAT) puts the opinions together to pay to the study Team and the DPEBA. Finally the town of Sebba was selected as a place of the session, because there are no differences between the two cases.

The representative of the CVGT who was attending the meeting of the UCADR and introduced the wishes of the villagers and the candidates at the session. On the basis of these report/ratio one discussed on the proposal the plan. However for the TOR, one is not yet used to the formula, and the participation of the UCADR will be limited to the approval of the proposal.

In the meeting of the UCADR organized in August after the contract signature, the proposal of the plan of the activities was studied and recognized. On the basis of this proposal, the preparations for the session are in the course of implementation.

#### Aspects common to the 2 villages

< summarized >

Training was held in the town of Sebba according to TOR'S of training of the instructors of literacy education. The TOR was elaborated respecting the instruction of MEBA.

The candidates received with the final examination of level 2 (13 people with Diogora, 10 people with Guissindiori) were concerned as the target/ or beneficiaries, if they wish it.

< general Course of the classes, numbers registered participants, rate of participation, rate of success >  
(Diogora, Guissindiori)

	No. of registered voters	Final examination participation		Success with the final examination	
		No.	Rate (%)	No.	Rate
H	16	16	100	13	81
F	7	7	100	4	57
T	23	23	100	17	74

#### <Participation of the residents to the activities>

- At the beginning, the UCADR and the study Team think that the candidates to the session will fall themselves compared to the taken part in the last session (23 people) because of the rain season. But according to the investigation of the representative CVGT over the will of participation of the residents concerned, all the people including the women (7 in the 2 villages) will part even if one moment ago to leave the village for the session of the town of Sebba.

#### <Concerning the synergy between the related parties (UCADR, CVGT, people receiving benefits, DPEBA) >

Collaboration between the various sectors proceeds well, and one can say that the objective who consists in "checking the efficiency owing to the fact that the UCADR acts as central position to establish a system where a sustainable literacy education implemented, while working with synergy between the various sectors", was reached.

The participation of the CVGT and the UCADR (in particular at the beginning of the literacy education) proved to be effective.

The monitoring of the course of the classes proceeded as envisaged in a satisfactory way, thanks to the fact that each of the sectors (higher) filled their respective responsibilities.

One can say that the classes proceeded well. That was made possible because the initiative of the person receiving benefits skillful the intentions of the UCADR, of which the CVGT forms part, and those of the study Team.

The preparations of the person receiving benefits, the installation of the personnel (literacy instructors including) and the support well. There was a good synergy between the UCADR and the DPEBA and the courses were led in an effective way.

#### <Concerning the operation of literacy course >

##### Diogora

During training on the management intended for the members of the CVGT, the accounts bookkeeping was the subject of revision participants in the literacy education have particularly drawn profit from this training and the fact that these people can by themselves hold the book of the accounts perfectly is, can one say, a great achievement

The success and presence rates are particularly bad among women. Like that was clearly observed by the DPEBA, the person receiving benefits and the study Team, the water drudgery and the infants are the principal reasons why prevent the women from attending courses.

According to the investigation to the villagers, the utility of the construction of a meeting room and sessions of literacy education strongly appreciated by the villagers (100% of them answered that they were useful). They as wish with force as the literacy education continue.

According to the investigation near the residents of 2005, the residents of the Diogora village present the opinions positive for the work of the UCADR and the attitudes of the extension agents compared to the answers of the village of Guissindiori.

##### Guissindiori

The members of the office and the sub-commissions of the CVGT formed the bases of capacities which can be used in the later activities. Owing to the fact that the class of the CVGT was carried out in order to have the qualifications to pass the examination of level 1, the people received with the examination can seek to reach the higher level. In this manner, the activity of literacy education is perennial zed more than compared with the organization of the classes envisaged by the Team of study at the beginning.

#### <Others>

- According to reports'/ratios' of the meetings of monitoring, UCADR, and of the person receiving benefits at the beginning of 2005, the distribution of food of WFP to the residents of the 2 villages within the framework of the support of last year was confirmed.

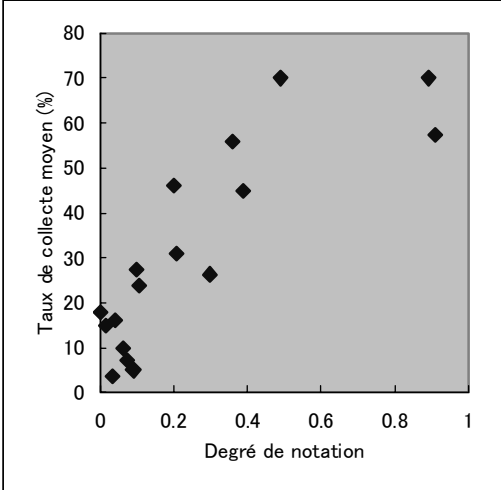
Beneficial impacts seen	<p><u>Aspects common to the 2 villages</u></p> <p>The members of direction of the CVGT who were not able to read before training started to hold themselves the account book of the UCADR. What shows the improvement of the management of the CVGT. (Refer to the Article of checking 1 hereafter).</p> <p>The 17 instructors of literacy education were trained in the 2 villages. One created the base of the training of literacy education at the level of the villages.</p>																												
Monitoring	<p>Article of checking 1: Does the literacy education improve the functions of the CVGT?</p> <p>In “human Resources” of Chapter 2 of “the Study of checking”, in the formula of conceptualization of [Effect of the literacy education on the level of the villages], it is defined that the literacy education contributes to improve management of the CVGT.</p> <p>In fact, it was observed that the executives of CVGT who followed the literacy education contribute to improve the capacities necessary to the activities like the note-taking in the countable register and the minutes of the meetings. Here, in addition to the improvement of the note-taking in the countable register and the official report of the meetings, they are also considered useful for the improvement of the collection of the contribution of the residents.</p> <p>The graph at the right-hand side indicates the correlation between the state of note-taking and the rate of collection of the contributions of the residents.</p> <p>The raw data were taken in 5.5.2 Results of the collection of information on the situation related to the CVGT (investigation into the functions of the CVGT made by the extension agents).</p> <p>A point indicates a village</p> <p>The curve “degree of note-taking” combines [average degree of note-taking] and [degree of good note-taking in the countable register] of the table of 5.5.2 Results of the collection of information on the situation related to the CVGT.</p> <p>In other words, if members of the each sub-committee and executive committee take notes with each meeting, and defer them well in their own countable registers, the degree is logically 1,0.</p> <p>Graph Relationships between the notation and the rate of collection of the contributions of the residents</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data points from the scatter plot</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Degré de notation</th> <th>Taux de collecte moyen (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.05</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>0.08</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>0.10</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>0.12</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>0.15</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>0.18</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>0.22</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>0.25</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>0.30</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>0.35</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>0.40</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>0.85</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>0.90</td><td>70</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Degré de notation	Taux de collecte moyen (%)	0.05	15	0.08	18	0.10	25	0.12	28	0.15	32	0.18	45	0.22	30	0.25	55	0.30	25	0.35	45	0.40	70	0.85	58	0.90	70
Degré de notation	Taux de collecte moyen (%)																												
0.05	15																												
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	<p>The average rate of collection is the average of the rate of collection of each sub-committee and of the executive committee of the village.</p> <p>As the good influence of the notation in the register of the meetings and the countable register on the rate of collection was already observed in the support for the management of the organization of the residents, it will not be used here. See 5.4.1 Support for the management of the organization of the residents (initially selected villages).</p> <p>Not checking 2: What can make the UCADR for the literacy education?</p> <p>Which UCADR will deal with the activities not entering within the agro-sylvo-pastoral framework is one of the great questions of the study of the Phase 2, which was announced by several members of the study Team to the meetings of UCADR.</p> <p>With the UCADR of Sebba which dealt with the literacy education, clear improvement of the involvement of the members in the activities appeared between the first and the second year of same Phase 2.</p>																												



Table Involvement in the literacy education of the UCADR of Sebba		
UCADR	2004	2005
Study of the plan of the projects and TOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was necessary time so that the definition/study of the TOR becomes a subject of discussion to the meeting of the UCADR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extension carried out beforehand the basic investigation for the definition of the TOR.</li> <li>On this basis, the final recipients and their contribution etc were defined with the representatives of the residents to the meeting of the UCADR.</li> </ul>
Manner of tackling the question with the meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It happened that the subject is tackled on indication of the Team of study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Like subject of discussion, a representative of the CVGT spoke about the state of monitoring. On this subject, the other members of the UCADR came from there to give advices.</li> </ul>
Distribution of the roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Starting of the activities in ambiguity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The person in charge was fixed, but by considering his capacities, one fixed a new person in charge.</li> </ul>
State of the monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The monitoring took place with the mission of study visiting the village accompanied by the extension.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extension in load and the interested parties visited beforehand the site of training of the instructors of literacy education, and checked the site of training of the instructors. The monitoring took place during the implementation.</li> <li>An investigation into how to continue the literacy education after the end of the study was made at the DPEBA and of the residents by the extension in load.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following items can be regarded as Background of this improvement of the involvement of the UCADR.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The fact that several members of the mission of study spoke about the importance of collaboration in the UCADR and involvement in the fields other than the agro-sylvo-pastoral field had effect.</li> <li>② The framework of intervention of the representative of the CVGT was established in 2005 on a proposal from the adviser, and concretely, the residents submit the report/ratio of the activities carried out in the village. Thus, the subject of the literacy education, which is not included in the agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, really was also tackled in the village.</li> <li>③ Like there is no training of the instructors of literacy education in the village, and that it was made in the town of Sebba, it is easy to interest people in it, and the monitoring also was easy.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>		
Items to be taken into account into the M/P/evaluation	<p><b>(Evaluation item 1)</b> Contribution of the literacy education to the improvement of the functions of the CVGT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The literacy education really improves the functions of the CVGT.</li> <li>For this reason, the executive committee of the CVGT must initially follow the course of literacy education.</li> <li>There are several stages to improve of the functions of the CVGT by the literacy education.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The possibility of the note-taking of the official reports of meeting and in the countable register by the residents is a direct effect of the literacy education.</li> <li>② By the note-taking of the minutes of meeting and in the countable register,</li> <li>-③ After gaining the confidence to the office members, who manage the operation of the CVGT, lay village people start to be responsible for the payment of contribution and for other things.</li> </ol> </li> <li>What we should put in our mind is that it takes some time between after gaining capacity and before gaining the improvement of the function . This is because that there is the need of the step-by-step or mutual improvement as a result of the construction of accountability of management members of the CVGT.</li> </ul> <p><b>[1st Item to be taken into account on the M/P]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-relation between the literacy education for the members of the CVGT office and the improvement of capacity of the CVGT</li> <li>Literacy education as a tool to improve the function and accountability of the management of the office of the CVGT</li> </ul>	

	<p><b>(Evaluation item 2)</b>The support and re-action of the UCADR for literacy education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each actor of the UCADR is responsible to the following actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the representatives of the CVGT, extension agents and administrative officers: to elaborate TOR and to examine the planning</li> <li>- the representatives of the CVGT: gaining the information about people's initiatives and requirement for literacy education, then to disseminate the information on discussed at the UCADR to other village people</li> <li>- one of extension agents: as the responsible of literacy education in the UCADR, to do monitoring</li> <li>- an administrative officer of DPEBA and a member of the NGO (or the association) : to be present at the UCADR and to discuss the detailed points in the implementation process of literacy education</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>[Strategy of participative literacy education (proposal)] established by the person receiving benefits will be studied by the UCADR and will on the spot be rooted. This moment, it will also be necessary to include the handbooks of operation of the courses of literacy education of the INA and the effective use and the application of the technical support of LEOPALAN.</p> <p>For the support of the literacy education, the key of the success/failure resides largely in the relation between the orientation of the activities of the organization of support and the DPEBA.</p> <p>The literacy education will be carried out up to level 2 making it possible to obtain the certificate of instructor, which will ensure durability.</p> <p><b>[2nd Item to be taken into account on the M/P]</b></p> <p>Project of literacy education mainly at the hand of the UCADR</p> <p>The UCADR, the place of collaboration between various related parties</p> <p>Realizable literacy education at the village level</p>
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### 5.4.17 Income generating activities for women

Items	Descriptions
<b>Objectives</b>	The first objective is to verify what could be a micro project contributing to reinforce female autonomy (empowerment) in rural area. The second objective is to contribute to the capacity development training of the UCADR.
<b>Background</b>	The women living in rural medium in Burkina Faso face difficult socio-economic conditions. Cultural factors are in question, but also the limitations of the access to education and technical trainings, which makes narrower the access path to the monetary incomes. That is an important obstacle with dynamic female activities production economy, and creates a vicious circle in which economic poverty and poverty as regards education and training contribute to prevent the women from finding the means of escaping their bad socio-economic situation. This realization aims at testing what could be a micro project contributing to reinforce autonomy (empowerment) women in rural medium, in order to improve this situation, and the suggestions which will result from this could be taken into account in the M/P. From January to February 2005, the present realization in the new villages and the new additional villages profited from the know-how acquired during activities led to Nougou, and a work programme was established by taking account of specificities and the field conditions as well as opinions of the villagers.
<b>Items subject to the verification</b>	By the organizational reinforcement and capacities of management of the groups of women, the activity aims so that the activities of the women are durable that their incomes are increased by it by there. One will test if the improvement of the statute of the women can effectively be implemented through a support of the UCADR.
<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Items to be reached</b>
	<b>Indicators considered</b>
	<b>Methods</b>
	The women acquire techniques for the increase in their incomes; the activities of increase in incomes of the women are instigated in the villages concerned.
	2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of the women who were trained continues the activities of production in the village.</li> <li>• The income of the women having an activity increases by 10% compared to the situation of before the beginning of the activities.</li> </ul> 2005 <p>Group 1 (4 villages commissioned in 2004): As above</p> <p>Group 2 (Villages of Ouiden and Tansin): Continuity of manufacture by the financing assured for the activities the women by the means of their income obtained of rough capital of more than 110%.</p> <p>Group 3 (Villages of Watinoma and Nianguela):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of the trained women continues their activities after training.</li> <li>• The contributions are collected and the equipment and materials are managed in accordance with the payments.</li> <li>• The incomes in liquid of the trained women continuing their activities increase by 10% on average per anybody.</li> <li>• The women who did not take part in training this time (20 people) learned the techniques from the trained women.</li> </ul>
	2004: Common aspects to the 4 villages Training by the people receiving benefits, support for technical management, management of the women, coordination by the UCADR, follow-up and evaluation. 2005 Group 1 (4 villages commissioned in 2004): Management of the women, management reporting and support by the agents of popularization Group 2 (villages of Ouiden and Tansin): Technical instructions by the women of villages for the manufacture of traditional cakes, management of manufacture and the operation of the activities by the women, support for management by the agents of popularization (See Problem 4, "Support of the equipment and materials" in Table 2-7 "Projects control second year (proposal)" of the page 24 "Plan of the projects " Group 3 (villages of Watinoma and Nianguela): Training by the people receiving benefits, technical support of management, management of the women, coordination by the UCADR, follow-up and evaluation.

cost	<p>2004 Noungou: 872,000Fcfa, Foulla: 897,675 Fcfa, Sindri: 728,000 Fcfa, Goudébo 870,000Fcfa</p> <p>2005 Group 1: Only of Costs of monitoring by the extension agents, dealt with of Costs of the raw materials by the women Group 2: Ouiden 225,000 Fcfa, Tansin 200,000 Fcfa Group 3: Village of Watinoma Costs of subcontracting of local consultant 454.959yens</p>																																																
Human Inputs	<p>2004: Aspects common to the 4 villages, Groups 3 of 2005 Mission of study: (improvement of the framework of life), ONG/associations: subcontracting Burkina Faso: agents of provincial services, extension agents, residents 2005: Group 1 and Groups 2 Mission of study: (improvement of the framework of life) Burkina Faso: agents of provincial services, extension agents, residents</p>																																																
UCA D R	<p>Role of the agents of the official services and the extension agents: Coordination of the tasks and the activities, monitoring and evaluation Role of the office of the CVGT: Coordination and makings of contact of the actions, monitoring</p>																																																
Expected benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation of the good comprehension of the fundamental concepts of the project of M/P by the various ministries concerned and NGO.</li> <li>Compatibility with the executives of the policy Burkinabè, such as decentralization.</li> <li>Taken into account of the real situation of the regional administration in the project of M/P.</li> </ul>																																																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No implementation of the projects control before 2004</li> </ul>																																																	
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Support per village				
	Noungou	Foulla	Sindri	Goudebo
Service provider	It assisted for the overdraft of the customer of souballa and the contract with the woman.	Once the proposal for a project of established execution, it went to the meeting of the members of the UCADR, and their asked to study the proposal	The introduced equipment and numbers it days of formation were insufficient. With the instructions of the mission of study, a complement was made after the end of the training course. The report/ratio of the activities of the UCADR was entrusted to the person in charge for the UCADR.	It regulated the problems of the 2 brigades concerning the management of the equipment. The sale of the nutritive blocks trampled, but with its assistance, 10 were sold. It also assisted obtaining the amount of the raw materials by the women.
UCADR	At the beginning of the year, the agent of popularization established an action plan for other activities, and the governor entrusted to association the establishment of the proposal for a project.	The chief of ZATE attended the meeting of opening and the meeting of fence as a representative of the UCADR.	After the formation, representing it of the women came to the meeting to explain the situation. The members told the women to pay attention for the handling of the chemicals.	The study mission required of the chief of ZATE to give technical instructions concerning the nutritive blocks of the cattle in its capacity as specialist, but it did nothing but appear with the meeting.
	The same activities in the 2 villages are supported by a UCADR. The knowledge and the points studied in the first village were exploited in the second.			
CVGT	The women strongly wished the training of the management sciences of the funds.	With regard to the dyed products (fabric to be rolled up around the hips), the CVGT had required collaboration for the sale, but that was not carried out because that also included to require a contribution to the women.	—	—
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**Summary of the support**

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Group 2 (villages of Ouiden and Tansin): The UCADR of Korsimoro ensured the support in the following order.

- ① Selection of the villages to be supported by the extension agents, study of the reserves of resources and investigation into the intentions of the residents
- ② Discussion with the meeting of the UCADR of the orientation of the support, of the program proposal of the projects, and the budget (representing them of the women take part in the meetings in the two villages)
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State of activities of the women's activities

Group 1 (execution of training courses by the person receiving benefits in 2004)

	Noungou	Foulla	Sindri	Goudébo
Changes in the state of the activities, or remarked	Production 4 times respectively of soap and soumballa by the women after training. The notation in the countable register is made by a person, but is still incomplete. The amount of the sales of soumballa was 37.500 F CFA.	The production of soumballa is not able to cover the request because the price of the fruits of Néré increased. The women individually buy the products for the activities of dyeing. The countable register is managed by the accountant (man) of the CVGT of the village. The profit of the soumballa was 20.000 F CFA and that of the soap of 8.500 F CFA.	The activities took place on 3 three sites, but the amount of the sales was collected by all the village and is managed overall. The women on their side think that the quality of their soap is not good, and asked to follow courses of another specialist.	Grasses germinated of the interior of the nutritive blocks whereas they were not sold yet.

		Group 2 (villages of Ouiden and Tansin): Technology transfer of woman to woman in the villages	
		Ouiden	Tansin
Summary	Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dolo (beer of millet)</li> <li>• Moui (to store rice)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kula kula (groundnut cakes)</li> <li>• Soumballa</li> </ul>
	A number of participants (by article)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10+10=20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15+15=30</li> </ul>
	Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the CVGT strongly wished the organization of training of accountancy. For that it was solved with the reduction in the purchase of materials. For this purpose the UCADR commissioned this training with the contractor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerning the inscription of a countable booklet and the collection of Costs, the accountant of the CVGT of village (man) gives the support.</li> </ul>
		Group 3 (villages of Watinouma and Nyanguela): Technology transfer and training of management by an association specialized in the soumballa	
		Villages of Watinouma and Nyanguela	
Summary	Article	Soumballa (fermented spice produced starting from the fruit of Néré)	
	Participants (by village)	Watinouma 村 30 名 Nyanguela 村 12 名	
	Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially, the women wished the manufacture of soap. But to the meeting of the UCADR, the choice of another product was recommended to the women because: (1) one had intended to speak about the case of Nougou (technical difficulties of the manufacture of the soap), and (2) a training course of manufacture of the soap took place in 2004 in the villages close to Vousnango and Sindri. The representative of the CVGT transmitted this information to the village.</li> <li>• Thereafter, the SDECV came to the village, discussed with the women, their asked which other produced they had chosen, and the manufacture of soumballa was decided.</li> <li>• As the production is reduced in the province of Bam and that it is done according to the traditional method, the women highly appreciated to have had the occasion to learn the modern method.</li> </ul>	
Beneficial impacts	A technology transfer was carried out between the women of the village (Nougou, Foulla) (called: "Farmer to farmer"). Indeed, the ordinary activities of the village are often collective work which proceeds in public, and one can think that that has a positive effect.		



Problem to check 1: Could the income of the women of the villages be increased by supporting their activities for the improvement of the income?

① Difficulty of the activities according to products' and forecast of durability (starting from the degree of difficulty discussed by the person receiving benefits and the women)

	Manufacture of soap	Manufacture of souballa	Dyeing	Nutritional blocks
Acquisition of raw materials	△	○	△	△
Situation of the request and the sale	△	○	× → △	×
Remarks	The women grant a great value to the shea butter. Some say that it is a product with the taste of the young people on the market.	The manufacturing method traditional applied in the villages is simple, but is lower than the modern method for quality. The selling price is practically identical in the area. The importance of the benefit varies according to the period of acquisition of the raw materials. In the province of Bam, the producers are very few and the high negociability.	The products of dyeing, the circuit to obtain fabric and the place of sale are limited. The sign △ means that 10 tinted fabrics were sold with the assistance of the person receiving benefits.	It is difficult to get molasses. The villagers do not know well still the use of the nutritional blocks.

	Moui (rice of storage)	Kulakula (groundnut cakes)	Dolo (beer of millet)
Acquisition of raw materials	○	○	○
Situation of the request and the sale	○	○	○
Remarks	The rate of benefit compared to the raw materials is particularly high. If rice is obtained when it is cheap, continuity is possible.	Like there are practically no producers in the surrounding villages, the market is important.	• The profit will increase if the schedule of the production and the sale is good.

- For the continuation of the activities, one needs at the same time the acquisition of the raw materials (method and price stability) and the negociability (request and consolidation of the method of sale). Currently, it was confirmed that these two conditions are met for the souballa, the moui, the kulakula and the dolo. The situation varies according to villages' for the soap.
- The current state of the activities varies considerably according to villages'. The causes are not only the manufactured products, the raw materials and the problem of the negociability, but also undoubtedly the existence of leaders in the groups of women, the state of definition of the rules, the method of management of funds etc

② Management of the funds of the women and durability

- In the activities for the increase in the income, the method of management of the funds is an important factor defining the durable continuation or not activities.

In the items of checking, as the items of sight of the people concerned diverged at the beginning from the activity, the method of concrete management was entrusted to the women, but the establishment of a payment on the load of participating and the total recording were required; we studied how they managed the funds.

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Provisional name of the method	Overall management type	Method contribution of personal funds	Method deposit of personal funds
Village concerned	8 villages apart from the 2 of right-hand side	Vousnango	Tansin
Method of management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of the sales is transferred to the purchase from the raw materials for the following production. No cash is given to participating individual. All the amount is on the private account of the CVGT or managed by representing women.</li> <li>In much from villages, an agreement was concluded according to which the benefit will be distributed between the participants as soon as the activities are on the good way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.000 F CFA are versed with participating individual after each production of soap.</li> <li>In theory, this money should be used for the expenditure of a production, but what remains of this money after the purchase of the raw materials is left with participating individual.</li> <li>After manufacture, the production is divided into equal quantities between the participating ones, which sell themselves the products. The income of the sale can be used freely by the participating ones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before the beginning of the activities of manufacture, the participating ones poured each one 5000 F CFA.</li> <li>Then, the raw materials bought with this money were used for a total of 3 productions.</li> <li>The sale is done individually. 50 to 60% of participating made a profit of more than 5.000 F CFA on the whole.</li> <li>After the 3rd production, the women deposited 5500 F CFA (including 500 F CFA of profit) in the trunk of the CVGT.</li> </ul>

- The investigation near the women and the monitoring of the extension agents put at the light how the women various villages manage the funds. The data of the countable expenditure of participating individual are available only for the village of Tansin.

- The women decided on a method of management of the funds after discussion, at the beginning of the activity, on the council of the organization of support (for commissioned activities), CVGT of the village or UCADR. The advantages and disadvantages of these 3 methods are as follows.

Provisional name of the method	Overall management type	Method contribution of personal funds	Method deposit of personal funds
Advantages - effects until one can wait	Formally, for the moment, one earns money in an equal way.	The amount of the sales is used freely by each participant. The participation or non-participation is also decided individually.	The CVGT of the village started to manage funds, and by managing accountancy by taking an interest, it can guarantee durability with the women.
Disadvantages - problems foreseeable	One needs an effective production to obtain an income, but with this method where Costs of raw materials are not supplied, it is very possible that the production decreases more and more. See □ below for the details of this method.	It is not a question only of women who take part each time to be able to each time use 5000 F CFA. If there are few participating, the activities will decrease gradually.	Although the same amount was obtained, there are differences in the benefit. The maximum benefit is 7670 F CFA, low 4225 F CFA, is a difference of more than 80% . .
Elimination of the disadvantage (assumption) or another problem	By participating in once 5-83	One can say that the manner of improving this method is the method of deposit of the individual funds of right-hand side.	It is necessary to study the cause of the difference of the total amount of the benefit. Are the products distributed in an equal way, or is there an individual difference in

③ Engagement of the women and forecast of increase in the income

The improvement of the possible income by these activities was calculated with the test. Thus, the number of the activities of production of the soumballa was uniformly of 6 times, and the individual income was calculated. The women of all the villages do not know how much soumballa was really produced. The price of the fruits of Néré, which constitute the raw material, varies largely according to seasons', going de750 with 1300 F CFA by plate, the unit used by the women. For this reason, in Nougou, where the money is managed jointly, the fruits of Néré are bought at the time when the price is lowest, and the production and the sale are made when they became expensive.

	Total of the times	Annual benefit (current)	No. of participating	Individual annual benefit (current)	Benefit by production	Individual benefit by production	Individual benefit after 6 productions
Nougou	3	15000	24	625	5000	208	1250
Foulla	5	15500	10	1550	3100	310	1860
Nyanguela	2	16200	12	1350	8100	675	4050

Problem to check 2: Can the UCADR support the activities of increase in the income of the women not entering within the agro-sylvo-pastoral framework?

① **Program and evaluation of the activities to the meetings of the UCADR**

- The work programme of the UCADR is generally good, and it can adjust it with the CVGT. But there are UCADR where the method of definition of the indices for the monitoring and the evaluation is not included/understood, that much because it is apart from the speciality of the extension agents.
- With the UCADR of Korsimoro, the evaluation is made by including purchase of raw materials and the possibilities of sale which did not appear in the initial indices, which shows the advantage of joint management several villages. Moreover, during the selection of new villages in 2005, the establishment of a project according to the wishes of the residents, after a preliminary evaluation let to know if this manner of making was durable, was highly evaluated.
- The system of support to the UCADR of Korsimoro is good because one had experience of the support of this project in 2 villages in 2004, and because the activities were made on the initiative of the residents by the guidance of the members which can apply the participative method (see 4.1.6 synthesized Table of the monitoring of the method of participative development).

② **Durable management support and monitoring by the extension agents**

- In 2005, 5 extension agents on the whole were in charge of the increase in the income of the women, and it was calculated that they visited all the villages at least once all the 2 to 1 month, which allowed a very good monitoring.
- The monitoring by applying the knowledge obtained until the previous year was also observed in Guibare. Last year, there was in Sindri a problem of insufficient equipment. The SDECV charges this time of them checked carefully if it there had all the equipment in the equipment brought by the organizations of support for Watinouma and Nyanguela, and reported that there was no lack with the meeting of the UCADR.
- The reports/ratios of monitoring of the extension agents are often well written for the quantitative part, and the state of the activities of women is clearly indicated there.
- On the other hand, the number of extension agents seizing the numerical elements at the time of the monitoring is limited. The extension agents (chief of ZAT and chief of ZATE) in charge of the monitoring of the countable situation in 2 villages each one in Korimoro obtained relatively detailed precise data, but considering the countable register of the extension agents ensuring the monitoring in other UCADR, it was to better indicate the price of the raw materials by production and the profit Net by production.
- Considering this situation, at the time of support of such projects in the future, it is considered to be necessary that the UCADR makes make with the agents administrative popularization and other members a training course of management of the projects, including the management of the funds. If training is not possible within the framework of the funds, of the discussions will be able to take place with the meeting of exchanges between UCADR etc

<p>Items to be taken into account in the master programme</p>	<p><b>(Items of evaluation 1)</b> Activities guaranteeing an increase in income to the women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selection of an article to be manufactured meeting at the same time the conditions of acquisition of the raw materials and negotiability makes activities of increase in the income durable and developable in an autonomous way possible.</li> <li>• For the management of the funds, the selection of [method of deposit of the individual funds] makes it possible to guarantee an income in cash with the women, and activities durable in the village.</li> <li>• If the income Net from 3 to 4 activities of production reaches the same amount as the price of the raw materials for this number of activities, the bearing of the funds is good. For that, for example for the soumballa, it is necessary to envisage by participating 5 to 8 fruit plates of Néré by production, which it should be bought when the prices are with lowest.</li> </ul> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the master programme 1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions of selection of the items to produce: acquisition of the raw materials, negotiability</li> <li>• Recommendation of [method of deposit of the individual funds]</li> <li>• Plan of funds so that the profit of 4 times is identical to the price of the raw materials.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Items of evaluation 2)</b> Support for the management of the UCADR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the project including/understanding of the elements exceeding the framework of the ordinary work of the agents of agro-sylvo-partorale popularization, They are good occasions for the UCADR to test how it will provide the monitoring and the guidance with the assistance of NGO-associations.</li> <li>• A programme of increase in the income of the women will be established and its evaluation will take place with the meeting of the UCADR.</li> <li>• The extension agents will be in charge with management and the monitoring. One will need a simple design, including the method of calculation of the receipts and expenditure, to ensure a correct support for management.</li> <li>• For the projects apart from the specialty of the extension agents, the UCADR will have to increase the responsibilities by gradually increasing the activities for the design, the execution of the projects and their monitoring.</li> <li>• If a UCADR manages the same project in 2 villages, it will benefit from the knowledge obtained in the first, and will support the activities by defining better adapted indices and the evaluation.</li> <li>• For the system of support for the generating female activities of income, the technical instructions of ONG-association, the study of the projects by UCADR (extension agents and CVGT) and the monitoring took place the first year, and thereafter technical popularizations by the method of the farmer with farmer and the support of the UCADR for the items to produce, aimed at durability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Items to be taken into account in the master programme 2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project of activities benefiting from the exchanges between the UCADR</li> <li>• Evaluation conforms to the definition of the indices</li> <li>• Monitoring by the extension agents and need for a simple training for that</li> </ul>
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#### 5.4.18 Repairing and Maintenance of Roads

Items	Descriptions	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To carry out the repair of tracks with the participation of the villagers within the framework of the living conditions improvement.</li> <li>- To reinforce the capacities of the villagers in synergy with NGO, and to verify the effectiveness of the support system.</li> </ul>	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the villages objects to the pilot projects, part of the access tracks between districts and the access tracks to the trunk road are crossed by gullies caused by erosion, so that neither the vehicles nor the bicycles can pass.</li> <li>- During the rain season, the people displacement and the cattle and the access outside the village become difficult especially, which constitutes an obstacle with the ordinary socio-economic activities of the village.</li> </ul>	
Items to be verified (Content of tasks to be implemented)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Villages of Vounnango, Nounou and Sindri</li> <li>(1) Preliminary works: surveys of the targeted tracks; adjustment of part of the road with the residents' participation (item of surveys of the village of Sindri)</li> <li>(2) NGO and extension agents working in synergy, to verify the level of the capacities acquired by the residents about management maintenance as well as the effectiveness of the improvements of the living conditions.</li> </ul>	
Implementation plan	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers acquired the techniques of road repair, and they comply with the management and maintenance rules.</li> <li>- The material which was provided is managed, and the financial contributions are collected.</li> </ul>
	Considered indicators	<p>(Common to the three villages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The repair and the installation of the tracks are carried out with the labor provided by the residents.</li> <li>- The management and maintenance rules are in conformity, the contributions are collected and the management and the maintenance of the tracks are ensured by the residents.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<p>(Common to the three villages)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activities are entrusted according to the method of subcontracting and the people receiving benefits can obtain the free work of the villagers as a participation.</li> <li>- Before the end of the project, the sub-committees concerned work out management and maintenance rules, as well as a report of Costs is dealt with, which are signed after being approved by the general Council of the CVGT.</li> <li>- After the end of the project, the sub-committee observes and respects the rules and carries out management and maintenance thanks to the materials and equipment provided like assumption costs of responsibility.</li> </ul>
	Resultats (Costs)	<p>2003-2004: Costs of survey work for the installation of the tracks: 1,757,020 CFA francs</p> <p>2003-2004: Costs of the installation and rehabilitation work of the tracks: 10,303,360 CFA francs</p> <p>(Details): Vounnango: 4,225,500. CFA francs (contributions of the residents: 16,275 CFA francs)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Nounou: 6.077.860 CFA francs (contributions of the residents: 22,275 CFA francs)</p> <p>2004-2005: Costs of the installation and rehabilitation work of the tracks with Sindri: 4,000,000 CFA francs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(contributions of the residents: 22,225 CFA francs)</p>
	Human inputs	<p>Study mission: Order service, supervision, factory inspectorate finished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGO or association: implementation in the form of commissioning</li> </ul> <p>Burkina Faso:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members of the UACDR: technical instruction, monitoring</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-commission for the improvement of living conditions of the CVGT: organization to be contacted for the activity</li> </ul>
	Roles of the members of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation of the TDR, in particular of the distribution of the roles in the unit.</li> <li>• Confirmation of the contents of the management and maintenance rules and identification of the report of the contributions.</li> <li>• Confirmation of management and maintenance by the materials and equipment provided as well as the contributions.</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and general information on what precede.</li> </ul>
Effects expected at the end of the implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The villagers acquired the techniques of repair and installation of the tracks.</li> <li>- Reinforcement of the capacities of the agents thanks to the participative development</li> <li>- Consolidation of the allocation of the functions and the modes of synergy within the UCADR</li> </ul>	

State of activities	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the year 2003, in the villages of Vousnango and Nougou, design and measurement work for the repair of the tracks was carried out.</li> <li>• On the basis of result by what precedes, of the rehabilitation work of the tracks was carried out in the villages of Vousnango and Nougou.</li> <li>• The new village of Sindri carried out a request for completion of the work after having confirmed the effectiveness of the repair of the tracks of the village of Vousnango.</li> </ul>			
	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• works were carried out under the direction of the CVGT in order to improve the access of the roads to the village of Sindri in 2004.</li> </ul>			
	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and maintenance were carried out in accordance with the rules. However, during the rain season, three items of crossing of the river recorded a high water level of 150 cm or more above the level low (immersion), and the passage was impossible during several days.</li> <li>• The work carried out into 2003 was consolidated locally and there no were problems. However, as regards to the work of the year 2004, the fixing part of the items of crossings of the rivers was carried by water, and the CVGT carried out the repairs in accordance with the payments of management and maintenance.</li> </ul>			
Beneficial impacts seen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The villagers provide their labour force free, and learn the techniques from construction such as the installation of the gabions of circular section, the mixing of the concrete, the provision and the fixing of the bars of reinforcement, the clearing out after the casting of the concrete, etc</li> <li>The effectiveness of the passage thanks to road installations is without problem during the dry season. However, during the season of rains, the part of the items of crossing of the rivers was submerged and the passage was impossible during several days. (The period of impracticability was very largely shortened: before work, it was necessary to make a turning of several kilometres or to use boats during two or three weeks.)</li> <li>• With regard to the management and maintenance rules, the explanations and the insistent recommendations was given to the CVGT, each time that was necessary, and an awakening of their importance thus could develop and lead to an implementation of management and maintenance in accordance with the rules.</li> </ul>				
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company in charge with the design, measurements and work had discussions with the CVGT, the sub-committee of living conditions improvement of the framework of life, the owners of the grounds and the people interested before the beginning of work, and of the adjustments as well as confirmations on the supply of free work, on management, the maintenance and the collection of the contributions after the work completion were carried out.</li> <li>• In the 3 villages, the villagers and mainly the president of the CVGT took an active part, and the sub-committee of improvement of the living conditions arrived out in a positive way the development of the payments of management and maintenance and with the report of the contributions (of which the prohibition of private use of the materials and provided equipment, plan of use of the contributions).</li> <li>• In particular, the village of Sindri having carried out a request for completion of the work after having confirmed the effectiveness of the installation of the roads of the village of Vousnango, the will of participation was very high and very positive.</li> <li>• The company in charge of work transmitted various techniques of construction to the villager having provided their work free.</li> <li>• The responsible extension agents intervened in the sector of the breeding and did not have specialized knowledge. They however carried out the control of the calendar for the good completion of the work of installation road, and given the instructions to the participating villagers.</li> </ul>				
Items to be taken into account in the M/P/evaluation					
	<p>(Evaluation items1) During the selection of the company in charge with the design, measurements and work, it is necessary to select a company knowing well the standards of measurement, design and construction in Burkina Faso. [Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1] measurements, the design and work being entrusted to a specialized company, they can be carried out according to a system of responsibility.</p> <p>(Evaluation items2) It is necessary to make known with the villagers the importance of management and maintenance after the repairs of the tracks, and to establish a system of management and maintenance. [Items to be taken into account in the M/P 2] effective Use of the techniques acquired by the participating villagers and of the materials and equipment provided for management and maintenance.</p> <p>(Evaluation items3) the extension agents were responsible but there was no technician specialized among the members of the unit. [Items to be taken into account in the M/P 3] Directive periodicals given by the agents responsible for the ministries concerned and by specialized technicians of the public organizations.</p> <p>(Evaluation items4) the access was improved thanks to the repairs of the tracks and it is to be feared that the natural resources of the village do not decrease abruptly because of the transport of the logs and building materials. [Items to be taken into account in the M/P 4] Activities of sensitizing of the villagers on the management and the safeguarding of the natural resources by the members of the unit and in particular the chief of the SDECV.</p>				

### 5.4.19 Water Resource Development

Items		Content
Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To arrange wells with the participation of the residents within the framework of the improvement of the framework of life.</li> <li>- To verify the roles in the adjustment of the system, where NGO, the services official and the residents act as synergy.</li> </ul>
Background		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the villagers, to guarantee water is the priority problem; however, as regards the methods to gather the funds necessary to the adjustment of a well and money collection for the repair of the wells broken down, these actions are not carried out durably and very often are only temporary.</li> <li>- The repair of drillings relates to existing drillings whose pump is broken down, for which have does not manage to gather the funds to repair them and who cannot be used. If there is no well in a district, or that the well is distant what causes difficulties in the life of the villagers, a well with large diameter will be arranged. In all the cases, they will be to the minimum reduced installations.</li> <li>- In order to guarantee sustainable water resources and to fix activities of stock management out of water by the residents, a sub-commission for the improvement of the framework of life will be established within the CVGT and will be sensitized; it is important that the residents play a central part in the activities of development of the water resources undertaken.</li> </ul>
Target verification items (content of the concerned items)		<p>[For the 6 villages]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The effectiveness of the improvement of the capacities of the residents, the division of the roles of the UCADR and the method of collaboration etc was checked for the sustainable management of drillings by the residents.</li> <li>- Centered on the sub-committee of the improvement of the living conditions of the CVGT, an honest management was carried out with establishment of the rules of management and conclusion of the certificate of contribution.</li> </ul>
Planning and implementation	Objectives to be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The simple techniques of installation of the wells are acquired thanks to the participation of the residents, and the rules of management are complied with.</li> <li>- A system of management and maintenance is set up, of the financial contributions are perceived and used for management and maintenance.</li> </ul>
	Indicators considered	<p>[For the 6 villages]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply by the residents of the labor necessary to arrange the wells.</li> <li>- Preparation of a programme of installation of new wells and implementation of management and maintenance by the residents.</li> </ul>
	Methods	<p>[For the 6 villages] the UCADR carry out the monitoring of what follows, and frame the sub-commission concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The service of the activities is entrusted to a person receiving benefits, however the residents takes part and provides free the labor.</li> <li>- The sub-commission concerned lays down rules of management and the documents for the control of the financial contributions, and obtains approval at the time of the assembly of the CVGT.</li> <li>- The sub-commission concerned complies with the rules, and arrives to well managing and maintaining the wells thanks to the provided installations and the financial contributions.</li> </ul>
	Costs	<p>Year 2002 -2003: Vounango: 2 wells with large diameter: 9,680,000 FCFA (contributions: 200,000 FCFA)  Noungou: 1 well with large diameter: 4,840,000 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)  Selbo: 1 well with large diameter: 4,885,000 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)  Diogora: 1 well with large diameter: 4,885,000 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)</p> <p>Year 2003-2004: Selbo: repair of a drilling: 1,239,500 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)</p> <p>Year 2004-2005: Sindri: 2 wells with large diameter: 4,240,000 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)  Goudébo: 1 well with large diameter: 4,579,000 FCFA (contributions: 100,000 FCFA)  Goudébo: repair of 4 drillings: 6,143,800 FCFA (contributions: 400,000 FCFA)</p>
	Human inputs	<p>Study mission: Person in charge for the water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGO or association: commissioning of services</li> </ul> <p>Burkinabè part: Members of the UCADR: agents of agricultural advisory service;  Sub-commission of the improvement of the framework of life of the CVGT: organization to be contacted for the activity</p>
	Role of the members of the UCADR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Checking of the terms of reference, and in particular allocation of the functions in the UCADR</li> <li>- Checking of the contents of the rules of management and maintenance, good comprehension of the control documents of the contributions</li> <li>- Management and maintenance starting from the financial contributions, and checking of the use which is made by it</li> <li>- Monitoring of the contents above, and evaluation/synthesis of the activities</li> </ul>
Expected results after the implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquisition by the residents of the maintenance and management sciences of the wells</li> <li>- Reinforcement of the capacities to sensitize the residents at the agents thanks to the participative development</li> <li>- Diffusion of these methods in similar zones on the basis of the establishment of the allocation of the functions in the UCADR and the methods of synergy.</li> </ul>
State of activities	Exercise 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2002, installations of 5 wells of large diameter in the 4 villages of Vounango, Noungou, Selbo and Diogora (including 2 in Vounango)</li> <li>- Like contribution, 100,000 F CFA per unit, is 500,000 F CFA collected</li> <li>- Checking and signature of the rules of management of the use established with the meeting of the CVGT</li> </ul>

	Exercise 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2003, rehabilitation d'l drilling in the village of Selbo</li> <li>- Collection of 100,000 F CFA of contribution</li> <li>- Checking and signature of the rules of management of the use established with the meeting of the CVGT</li> </ul>
	Exercise 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2003, rehabilitation d'l drilling in the village off Selbo</li> <li>- Collection off 100.000 F CFA off contribution</li> <li>- Checking and signature off the rules off management off the uses established with the meeting off the CVGT</li> </ul>
	Exercise 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring of drillings and the state of cleanliness of the surroundings and the variations of the water etc level by each CVGT with the members of the UCADR</li> <li>- Drillings are used throughout the year, but much of well of large diameter are used during the dry season (October at May), during the rain season this time, from water turbines passed over the framework of the well and penetrated inside, and before the start-up, the elimination of the mud of the bottom of the hole and a checking of the quality of water were realized in accordance with the maintenance contract.</li> </ul>
Beneficial impact seen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitations took place on contribution for maintenance, and the comprehension of autonomous management for the installation of the wells of the residents changed.</li> <li>- The need for out of water and the condition stock management of hygiene was recognized by the residents, and the rules of management of the use were modified so that the cleaning of approximately of the wells is made periodically.</li> </ul>
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was checked with the general meeting of the CVGT that the sub-committee of improvement of the living conditions will be the contact for the adjustment of the wells and their maintenance after completion, and this sub-committee will carry out activities of construction near the residents and the collection and the management of the contributions.</li> <li>- The residents worked free and learned the techniques at the time from the supply, which allowed primary maintenance.</li> <li>- The division of the roles in the UCADR and the method of diffusion at the similar zones by establishment of the method of collaboration was established.</li> <li>- The awakening of the water reserves increased after the installation of the wells.</li> <li>- The extension agents and NGO have sensitivity to the state of cleanliness of the surroundings of the well and given instructions on well with drawings, and the comprehension of the concept of the state of hygiene improved. In particular, sensitizing concerning the use of the pump of drilling (explanation of the causes of breakdown and the measures to be taken) allowed the sustainable use of the pumps.</li> <li>- In the village of Selbo, an annual contribution is collected near the farmers using the wells, who is assigned to maintenance.</li> </ul>
Items to be taken into account in the M/P/evaluation		<p><b>(Evaluation items 1)</b> As drillings make it possible to obtain water of good quality, frequent pumping exceeding the volume of reserve of the source of water and the breakdowns because of the lack usually of use of the pump are frequent, and each time that gives place to expenses of repair.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 1]</b> It is necessary to establish a programme of use of the pump, to limit the hours and the volume of drawing up, to establish a tariff of use higher than the expenses incurred for the frequent breakdowns and to collect it.</p> <hr/> <p><b>(Evaluation items 2)</b> a feeding trough for the cattle is often installed close to the well, and it will be necessary to constantly follow the defecations of the sheep and the children around the wells.</p> <p><b>[Not to take into account in the program directeur2]</b> a system of control per bearing of the members of the sub-committee of the improvement of the living conditions must be arranged.</p> <hr/> <p><b>(Evaluation items 3)</b> the agricultural agent of advisory service of the UCADR is mainly in charge of the development of the water resources, but is not a specialized technician.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 3]</b> the collaboration and the instructions of a specialized technician of a public organization are necessary for the specialized technical support.</p> <hr/> <p><b>(Evaluation items 4)</b> the support of a specialized contractor and an NGO-association is necessary for the installation of a well, but among the companies of repair of the pumps, there are the wretched ones which cut corner to work and gain several times the price repair.</p> <p><b>[Items to be taken into account in the M/P 4]</b> the list of the companies of repair having the confidence of the public organizations will be published to eliminate the vicious companies, and to establish a system of service of quality.</p>



## 5.5. Documents of Information Gathered on the Village Land Management Committees (CVGTs)

### 5.5.1 Questionnaires for Collecting Information on the CVGTs

Réservé à la mission d'étude	Reçu au 2005
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Formulaire pour la collecte d'informations sur la situation de la CVGT

Village de \_\_\_\_\_

Nom de l'UCADR \_\_\_\_\_

Nom de l'agent collectant les informations \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1. Informations principales sur le village

1.1. Population	Homme	Femme	Total
1.2. Nombre de quartiers			
1.3. Distance avec le chef lieu du département	km		

#### 2. Informations sur la CVGT

<b>2.1. Informations sur la mise en place de la CVGT</b>					
2.1.1. Mise en place de la CVGT (mois et année)	mois	année			
2.1.2. Bailleur /organisation de soutien au moment de la mise en place de la CVGT					
2.1.3. Reconnaissance officielle de la CVGT (mois et année)	mois	année			
2.1.4. Reconnaissance du PDV (mois et année)	mois	année			
2.1.5. Organisme qui a reconnu le PDV					
<b>2.2. Informations sur la structure de la CVGT</b>					
2.2.1. Nombre des membres du bureau exécutif de la CVGT	(dont les femmes : )				
2.2.2. Postes des membres du bureau exécutif (excepté les présidents des Sous commissions)					
Nom de poste	M/Me	Nom et prénoms	M/Me	Nom et prénoms	
Président					
Vice président					
Secrétaire					
Secrétaire adjoint					
Trésorier					
Trésorier adjoint					
2.2.3. Nombre de Sous commissions de la CVGT					
2.2.4. Les différentes Sous commissions de la CVGT (Si elles existent, indiquez le nombre de membres. Si elles n'existent pas, cochez la case.)					
Nom de la Sous commission	Nombre	N'existe pas	Nom de la Sous commission	Nombre	N'existe pas
Agriculture			Femmes		
Elevage			Jeunes		
Forestier			Socio-économique		
Gestion des terres			Santé		
Environnement			Education		
Hydraulique					
2.2.5. Points particuliers sur la structure					

<b>2.3. Informations sur le fonctionnement des structures dans la CVGT</b>		
<b>2.3.1. Assemblée générale de la CVGT</b>		
2.3.1.1. Fréquence de l'AG		fois par an
2.3.1.2. La dernière AG	mois	année
2.3.1.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière AG		(dont le nombre des femmes : )
2.3.1.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière AG		
2.3.1.5. Le procès verbal de cette AG reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.1.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.1.7. Si Oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.1.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.1.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2.3.2. Bureau exécutif de la CVGT</b>		
2.3.2.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois par an
2.3.2.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.2.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion		(dont le nombre des femmes : )
2.3.2.4. Principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.2.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.2.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.2.7. Si Oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.2.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.2.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2.3.3. Sous commission de la gestion des terres</b>		
2.3.3.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois par an
2.3.3.2. La tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.3.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion		(dont le nombre des femmes : )
2.3.3.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.3.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.3.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.3.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.3.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.3.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.3.4. Sous commission hydraulique		
2.3.4.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.4.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.4.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes) :	
2.3.4.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.4.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.4.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.4.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.4.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.4.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.5. Sous commission socio-économique		
2.3.5.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.5.2. La tenue de la dernière réunion	année	mois
2.3.5.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes : )	
2.3.5.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.5.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.5.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.5.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.5.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.5.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.6. Sous commission des femmes		
2.3.6.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.6.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.6.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes : )	
2.3.6.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.5.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.6.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.6.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.6.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.6.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.3.7. Sous commission de l'agriculture		
2.3.7.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.7.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.7.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes : )	
2.3.7.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion :		
2.3.7.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.7.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.7.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.7.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.7.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.8. Sous commission de l'élevage		
2.3.8.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.8.2. La tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.8.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes : )	
2.3.8.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.8.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.9.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.8.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.8.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.8.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.9. Sous commission de l'environnement		
2.3.9.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.9.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.9.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes) :	
2.3.9.4. Principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.8.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.9.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.9.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.9.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.9.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.3.10. Sous commission de la santé (Dans le cas où les Sous commissions de la santé et de l'éducation seraient réunies, indiquez cela. Dans ce cas, il n'est pas nécessaire de répondre aux questionnaires 2.3.11. ci-dessous.)		
2.3.10.1. La fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.10.2. La tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.10.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes: )	
2.3.10.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion :		
2.3.10.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.10.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.10.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.10.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.10.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.11. Sous commission de l'éducation		
2.3.11.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.11.2. Tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.11.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes) :	
2.3.11.4. Principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.11.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.11.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.11.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.11.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.11.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.12. Sous commission des jeunes		
2.3.12.1. Fréquence de la tenue de réunion		fois/ an
2.3.12.2. La tenue de la dernière réunion	mois	année
2.3.12.3. Nombre des participants de la dernière réunion	(dont le nombre des femmes : )	
2.3.12.4. Les principales ordres de jour de la dernière réunion		
2.3.12.5. Le procès verbal de cette réunion reste-t-il ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.12.6. La collecte de la contribution est-elle effectuée ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.12.7. Si oui, quel est le taux de collecte?	100% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 80% <input type="checkbox"/> plus de 50% <input type="checkbox"/> moins de 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.12.8. Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.12.9. Le cahier de compte est-il bien tenu ?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>

**2.4. Informations sur les formations du renforcement des capacités des membres du bureau exécutif de la CVGT**

## 2.4.1. Campagne de l'alphabétisation menée dans le village (après l'année 1990)

Le mois et l'année de la campagne	Organisme de soutien	Niveau	Nombre de participants (homme /femme)

## 2.4.2. Formation de secrétariat/tenue de cahier de compte effectuée dans le village

Le mois et l'année de la tenue de la formation	Organisme de soutien	Niveau/type de formation	Nombre de participants (homme /femme)

## 2.4.3. Autres formations effectuées dans le village

Le mois et l'année de la tenue de la formation	Organisme de soutien	Niveau/type de formation	Nombre de participants (homme /femme)

## 2.5 Points particuliers sur le fonctionnement/capacités :

**2.6. Rapport entre la CVGT et d'autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien**

## 2.6.1. Activités en cours menées par la CVGT avec un soutien d'autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien

Activité(mois/année- Mois/année)	Organisme de soutien	Nom de la réalisation	Nombre de participants (homme/femme)	La CVGT a-t-elle pris l'initiative ?
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.2. Les réalisations mises en oeuvre par la CVGT avec un soutien d'autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien dans le passé (après 1990)

Activité (mois/année- mois/année)	Organisme de soutien	Nom de la réalisation	Nombre de participants (homme/femme)	La CVGT a-t-elle pris l'initiative ?
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.3. Les réalisations dont la demande est en cours pour être mise en oeuvre par la CVGT avec un soutien d'autres bailleurs ou organisme de soutien dans l'avenir

Activité (mois/année- mois/année)	Organisme de soutien	Nom de la réalisation	Nombre de participants (homme/femme)	La CVGT a-t-elle pris l'initiative ?
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.4. Les réalisations que la CVGT envisage de mener ou souhaite effectuer avec un soutien d'autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien dans l'avenir

Activité (mois/année- Mois/année)	Organisme de soutien	Nom de la réalisation	Nombre de participants (homme/femme)	La CVGT connaît-elle le mode de demande de soutien
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>
				Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.5. Notes particulières sur les rapports entre la CVGT et d'autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien

## 5.5.2 Results of the Information on the CVGTs (Extracts)

Data No.	G1	G2	G3	G4
Département(UCADR)	Guibaré	Guibaré	Guibaré	Guibaré
Positionnement des villages	G1 : Premiers villages sélectionnés	G1-2 : Nouveaux villages	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-2 : Villages environnants objet de diffusion
Villages / CVGT	Vousnango	Sindri	Watinouma	Nyanguela
Population	1977	2397	686	3401
Mise en place de la CVGT (mois et année)	2000. 9.	2004.12.	2000.6.	2004.3.
Nombre des membres du bureau exécutif de la CVGT	6	14	6	6
dont les femmes	2	1	0	1
Nombre de Sous commissions de la CVGT	8	8	10	11
<b>Assemblée générale de la CVGT</b>	1	1	0	1
Fréquence de l' AG	1	1	12	1
Nombre des participants de la CVGT	60	72	31	27
dont le nombre des participants	40	32	5	7
Le procès verbal	1	1	1	1
La collecte de la contribution	1	1	1	1
Le taux de collecte	100	100	80	50
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	1	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	1	1
<b>Bureau exécutif (BE) de la CVGT</b>	1	1	1	1
Fréquence du BE	20	2	24	6
Nombre des participants du dernier BE	30	14	10	6
dont le nombre des participants	10	1	0	1
Le procès verbal	1	1	1	1
La collecte de la contribution	1	1	0	1
Le taux de collecte	100	100		50
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	0	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	0	1
l' alphabétisation menée dans le village (après l' année 1990)	2	4	2	4
Nombre de participants	60	240	55	110
dont le nombre des participants		111	24	51
dont le nombre des participants		129	31	59
Le taux des participants	3.0%	10.0%	8.0%	3.2%
Formation de secrétariat/de cahier de compte	1	3	2	
Nombre de participants	1	44	6	0
dont le nombre des participants		28	5	
dont le nombre des participants		16	1	
Le taux des participants	0.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%
<b>autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien</b>				
actuellement				2
précédemment	3	6	4	
la demande en cours	2	2		2
dans l' avenir		7	2	3



Data No.	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5
Département(UCADR)	Korsimoro	Korsimoro	Korsimoro	Korsimoro	Korsimoro
Positionnement des villages	G1 : Premiers villages sélectionnés	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-2 : Villages environnants objet de diffusion	G2-2 : Villages environnants objet de diffusion
Villages / CVGT	Noungou	Foulla	Bascaudre mossi	Ouiden	Tansin
Population	1231	3534	2229	857	832
Mise en place de la CVGT (mois et année)	2002.11.	2002.11.	2003.5.	2004.4.	2003.5.
Nombre des membres du bureau exécutif de la	16	17	17	18	17
dont les femmes	3	3	4	1	3
Nombre de Sous commissions de la CVGT	6	9	9	10	11
<b>Assemblée générale de la CVGT</b>	1	1	1	2	1
Fréquence de l' AG	2	1	3		4
Nombre des participants de la	54	47	60		64
dont le nombre des	19	9	15		15
Le procès verbal	1	1	1	1	1
La collecte de la contribution	1	1	1	1	1
Le taux de collecte	80	50	100	50	50
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	1	1	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Bureau exécutif (BE) de la CVGT</b>	1	1	1	1	1
Fréquence du BE	4	6	6	4	6
Nombre des participants du dernier	30	13	14	12	12
dont le nombre des	10	0	4	1	3
Le procès verbal	1	1	1	1	1
La collecte de la contribution	1	1		1	1
Le taux de collecte	80	50		100	40
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	1	1	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	1	1	1
<b>l' alphabétisation menée dans le village (après l' année 1990)</b>	4	4	2	4	
Nombre de participants	296	279	894	109	0
dont le nombre des	147	112	392	37	
dont le nombre des	149	167	502	72	
Le taux des participants	24.0%	7.9%	40.1%	12.7%	0.0%
<b>Formation de secrétariat/de cahier de compte</b>	3	3	2	2	
Nombre de participants	41	4	4	0	0
dont le nombre des	35	2	3		
dont le nombre des	6	2	1		
Le taux des participants	3.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien</b>					
actuellement			3	2	
précédemment		4	5	6	
la demande en cours		3	4	3	
dans l' avenir		3	3	4	

Data No.	D1	D2	D3	D4
Département (UCADR)	Dori	Dori	Dori	Dori
Positionnement des villages	G1 : Premiers villages sélectionnés	*G1-2 : Nouveaux villages	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-2 : Villages environnants objet de diffusion
Villages / CVGT	Selbo	Goudebo	Thoumbounga	Bafele
Population	1227	710	226	1142
Mise en place de la CVGT (mois et année)	2003.3.	2004.12.	2003.5.	2005.2.
Nombre des membres du bureau exécutif de la CVGT	15	15	20	6
dont les femmes	1	1	3	0
Nombre de Sous commissions de la CVGT	9	6	9	9
<b>Assemblée générale de la CVGT</b>	1	1	1	1
Fréquence de l' AG	1	1	12	1
Nombre des participants de la CVGT	115	51	30	35
dont le nombre des	55	10	8	0
Le procès verbal	1	1	0	1
La collecte de la contribution	1	1	1	1
Le taux de collecte	40	40	40	40
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	0	1	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	0	1	1
<b>Bureau exécutif (BE) de la CVGT</b>	1	1	1	1
Fréquence du BE	12	3	12	12
Nombre des participants du dernier BE	48	10	12	8
dont le nombre des	10	1	2	0
Le procès verbal	0	0	1	1
La collecte de la contribution	0	0	1	1
Le taux de collecte		40	40	40
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	0	0	1	1
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	0	0	1	1
<b>l' alphabétisation menée dans le village (après l' année 1990)</b>	1	1		1
Nombre de participants	30	30	0	4
dont le nombre des	23	20		4
dont le nombre des	7	10		0
Le taux des participants	2.4%	4.2%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>Formation de secrétariat/de cahier de compte</b>				
Nombre de participants	0	0	0	4
dont le nombre des				3
dont le nombre des				1
Le taux des participants	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien</b>				
actuellement			1	1
précédemment			1	9
la demande en cours	1		1	0
dans l' avenir	2	1	1	0

Data No.	S1	S2	S3	S4
Département(UCADR)	Sebba	Sebba	Sebba	Sebba
Positionnement des villages	G1 : Premiers villages sélectionnés	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-1 : Nouveaux villages supplémentaires	G2-2 : Villages environnants objet de diffusion
Villages / CVGT	Diogora	Guissindiori	Helga	Ibbal
Population	482	700	1474	2854
Mise en place de la CVGT (mois et année)	2003.11.	2004.5.	2005.2.	2003.9.
Nombre des membres du bureau exécutif de la				
dont les femmes	6 0	14 2	14 1	14 1
Nombre de Sous commissions de la CVGT	9	6	8	8
<b>Assemblée générale de la CVGT</b>				
Fréquence de l' AG	1 4	1 4	1 3	1 4
Nombre des participants de la				
dont le nombre des	45 10	65 15	57 12	
Le procès verbal	1	1	0	1
La collecte de la contribution	0	1	0	0
Le taux de collecte	80	100		
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	1	0
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	1	
<b>Bureau exécutif (BE) de la CVGT</b>				
Fréquence du BE	1 5	1 3	1 6	1 4
Nombre des participants du dernier				
dont le nombre des	4 0	30 10		80 20
Le procès verbal	0	1	0	0
La collecte de la contribution	1	1	1	0
Le taux de collecte	80	100	50	
Le cahier de compte est-il tenu ?	1	1	1	0
Le cahier de compte bien tenu ?	1	1	1	0
<b>l' alphabétisation menée dans le village (après l' année 1990)</b>				
Nombre de participants		3		1
dont le nombre des	195	129	0	83
dont le nombre des	120	97		36
dont le nombre des	75	32		47
Le taux des participants	40.5%	18.4%	0.0%	2.9%
<b>Formation de secrétariat/de cahier de compte</b>				
Nombre de participants	0	0	0	0
dont le nombre des				
dont le nombre des				
Le taux des participants	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>autres bailleurs ou organismes de soutien</b>				
actuellement				3
précédemment			1	3
la demande en cours				3
dans l' avenir	3	1		1

**ANNEX DOCUMENT 6 Documents relative to the Conduct of Discussions at the UCADR**

**6.1. Results of the Monitoring of the Conduct of Discussions at the UCADR**

		1-1 Intervention des villa- geois	1-2 Prise de notes par les villa- geois	2-1 Synergie intersec- torielle	2-2 Synergie avec les ONG	3 Examen aspects techni- ques et adminis- tratifs	4 Prise en compte des popula- tions	5 Condui- te des r- eunions
Guibaré								
2004	2004/10/12	2	1	2	2.5	3	2.5	2
	2004/11/11	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
	2004/12/10	3	1	2	2	3	3	3
	2005/1/5	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
	2005/1/19	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
	mean	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.4
2005	2005/6/27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2005/7/6			2	1	3	2.5	1
	2005/7/20	2.5	1	2	2.5	3	2	1.5
	2005/8/2	3	2	2.5	3	3	2.5	3
	2005/8/23	3	1	2	3	3	3	3
	2005/9/1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
	2005/11/4	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
	mean	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.2
Korsimoro								
2004	2004/10/4	2.5	1.5	1.5	3	1.5	2	1
	2004/11/12	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
	2004/12/14	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
	mean	2.8	1.8	1.8	2	2.2	2	1.7
2005	2005/6/24	3	2.5	3	2	3	3	3
	2005/7/7	2.5	1.3	2	-	3	3	2.5
	2005/8/3	3	2	3	-	3	3	3
	2005/8/18	2.5	2	3	-	3	3	3
	2005/10/11	3	2	3	2	3	2.5	3
	2005/10/18	3	1	2	-	-	3	2
	mean	2.8	1.8	2.7	2	3	2.9	2.8
Dori								
2004	2004/10/8	-	-	2	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.3
	2004/11/17	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
	2005/1/7	2	1	-	2	1	1	-
	2005/1/25	2	1	-	2	-	2	1
	mean	2	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8
2005	2005/6/30	2	1.5	2.5	3	2.5	2	2
	2005/7/14	-	-	2	1	2	1	2
	2005/7/28	3	2	1	2	2.5	1	2.5
	2005/8/11	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	2005/8/25	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
	2005/9/22	2	3	2	2	2	1.5	1
	2005/10/27	2.7	2.7	2	2.3	2.3	2	2.7
	mean	2.5	2.4	1.9	2	2.3	1.8	2
Sebba								
2004	2004/10/7	1.7	1.3	2	2	3	2.3	2
	2004/11/16	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
	2005/1/6	2	1	-	2	1	1	1
	2005/1/26	1	1	-	2	-	2	2
	mean	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	2
2005	2005/7/1	2	1.5	3	3	3	2	2
	2005/7/13	2	2	1	-	3	3	2
	2005/7/27	2.5	1	2.2	2.5	3	2.5	2.8
	2005/8/10	2	1	1	-	2	2	2
	2005/8/24	2	1	2.5	3	3	3	2
	2005/9/21	3	1	2	3	2	1.5	3
	2005/10/26	2.7	2	2.7	3	3	2.3	2.7
	mean	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.4

**6.2. Evaluation of NGOs and Association by the UCADR of Korsimoro**

**6.2.1 Evaluation Form**

**EVALUATION DE ( nom d' ONG/Association )**

Deuxième partie

Domaines : ( activité ) à ( village )

**SUR LE TERRAIN**

**Aux Services Techniques**

	Réponses		
	A	B	C
a-1/ Collaboration	Bon	Moyen	Mauvais
a-2/ Participations rencontres UCADR	Bonne (%) 100%	Moyenne (%)	Faible (%)
a-3/ En cas de réponse B ou C donnez les raisons			
Y'a-t-il eut une prise de contact avec l'UCADR ?	Oui	Non	
Y'a-t-il eut une prise de contact avec le Service Technique ?	Oui	Non	
Y'a-t-il eut la ventilation de votre programme d'activités ?	Oui	Non	
Y'a-t-il eut la ventilation de votre rapport de formation ?	Oui	Non	
Y'a-t-il eut la ventilation de votre rapport de suivi ?	Oui	Non	
Si non, Pourquoi ?	.....		

Niveau d'exécution des T.D.R. (fiche suivante)  
Aussi valable pour les  
Services Techniques

### A la population du village

- Niveau d'exécution des T.D.R.	<b>A = Bon</b>	<b>B = Moyen</b>	<b>C = Faible</b>
• Détails d'exécution des réalisations	Bon	Moyen	Faible
• Formations reçues	- Thème 1 : - Durée : Prévüe..___ jours Réalisée..___ jours - Thème 2 : _____ - Durée : Prévüe..___ jours Réalisée...___ jours - Thème 3 : _____ - Durée : Prévüe...___ jours Réalisée..___ jours - Thème 4 : ..... - Durée : Prévüe..___ jours Réalisée..jours		
• Des supports pédagogiques utilisés.	Suffisants		Insuffisants
Citez les :			
- Y'a-t-il eut des démonstrations ?	Oui	Non	
- Y'a-t-il eut des visites de sites ? Avancés.	Oui	Non	
- Pensez-vous avoir bien compris ?	Oui	Non	
Théorie :			
Pratique			
• Equipement	Oui	Non	
- Avez-vous reçu l'équipement nécessaire ?	Oui	Non	
- Etes-vous satisfait ?			
- Si non, Pourquoi ?	..... ..... .....		

### Les intrants

- Avez-vous reçu les intrants nécessaires pour votre travail ?	Oui	Non
- Etes-vous satisfait du volume et de la qualité ?	Oui	Non
- Si non, Pourquoi ?	.....	
• Suivi : Fréquence :	.....fois/mois.....	
- Etes-vous satisfait de la fréquence du suivi ?	Oui	Non
- Que pensez-vous de l'appui-conseil apporté lors des suivis : (Appréciation) :	.....	
• Evaluation	Oui	Non
- Avez-vous procédé à une évaluation de vos activités avec le Prestataire ?		
- Si non, Pourquoi ?	.....	
- Si oui, Comment ?		
- Les résultats obtenus sont-ils satisfaisants ?	Oui	Non
- Justifiez votre réponse :	.....	

### **Suggestions & Perspectives :**

.....

6.2.2 Questionnaire

UCADR KORSIMORO

**QUESTIONNAIRE D’EVALUATION DES ONG/ASSOCIATIONS**

Première partie : questions adressées aux ONG/Associations

- 1) Quel est le statut juridique de votre Association?
- 2) Quelles sont les qualifications de vos membres?
- 3) Quelles sont vos expériences (association)?
- 4) Avez-vous quelle capacité financière ?
- 5) Quelles sont vos partenaires antérieurs et actuels ?
- 6) Combien de fois avez-vous (association) participé aux rencontres UCADR ?

# Annex Document 7: Results of the Assessment of investigation

## 7.1 Answer by the members of the UCADR with the exception of the CVGT

7-1

No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
UCADR		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
POST		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	1	2	3	4	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	
Subject of the changes since you participate in the activities of the UCADR	Do the members of the UCADR have more second-hand henceforth to be consulted by the population about their wishes or the problems of the village?	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	
	Do some wishes of the population manage really to achieve itself/themselves either some problems of the village solved since?	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
	When do the members of the UCADR discuss with the population, do they respect more that before their position or their situation?	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3
	Do the members of the UCADR have more second-hand henceforth to discuss between the agents of popularization on the development of the village?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
	Are the agents of popularization interested henceforth in the ,activity "who don't raise their domain?	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3
	Are agents of popularization they lead now the activities while collaborating with the agents of other domains?	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3
	Do the members of the UCADR have more second-hand than before speaking of activities led in the village with the NGO/associationses who are charged some?	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
	Do the members of the UCADR lead the activities henceforth in the village as collaborating with the NGO/associationses who is handled it?	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
About plan of the activities for the year 2005	Do you find that the plans of the activities of the popularization agents have been accomplished well?	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	-	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	
	Did you well accomplish your plan of activities?				5	5	3	5					5	4	3					3	5	4	5	-	-		-	-	5	4	4	4		-



About the set of the process of the pilot realizations	Is The ucadr now capable to execute the tasks indicated right here of his/her/its own initiative?	Selection of village (Establishment of the criterias, development of a list, selection)	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4					
		Identification of the state of the village / survey of the resources	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	
		Support to the organization and to the working of the CVGT	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	5	3	4
		Selection of the pilot realizations, development of the plan of the realizations,	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
		Proposition of the plan of the realizations (towards the lessors and the mission of étude) and dialogue them	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	
		Elaboration of the reference terms for the contract of benefit	3	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	-	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	
		Selection of beneficiary	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	-	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	
		Conducted and management of realizations (sensitization, formation, management of the process, management of fund)	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	
		Follow-assessment	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	-	4
About the following the end of the survey	Do you think that after the end of the survey the UCADR puisse to pull funds by the lessors by herself, and to be in charge of the farming development of the township?	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	-	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3		

UCADR: 1-Guibaré, 2-Korsimoro, 3-Dori, 4-Sebba

Post:1-Chef SAC/MR, 2-DPAHRH, 3-Préfet, 4-Chef ZAT, 5-Chef UAT, 6-Chef ZATE/PV, 7-Chef SDECV, 8-Conseiller, 9-NGO

7.2 Answer by the members of the CVGT

7-3

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
UCADR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Village	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17		
About the change since the members of the CVGT participate in the activities of the UCADR	Do the populations discuss henceforth more often between them of the business of the village?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Do the populations consult the administrative organizations henceforth more often about their wishes or the problems of the village?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4
	Do some wishes of the population manage really to achieve itself/themselves, or really resolute some problems of the village?	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Is it that the information on other villages or those coming from the administrative organizations happen more quickly to you and in a more precise way?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
	Are the populations of the surrounding villages now interested in the activities of your village?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

UCADR: 1-Guibaré, 2-Korsimoro, 3-Dori, 4-Sebba

Village: 1-Vousnango, 2-Sindri, 3-Watinoma, 4-Niangouela, 5-Noungou, 6-Foulla, 7-Bascaudre-Mossi, 8-Wedin, 9-Tansin

Village: 10-Selbo, 11-Goudébo, 12-Thioumbonga, 13-Bafele, 14-Diogora, 15-Guissindiori, 16-Helga, 17-Ibbal

## ANNEX DOCUMENT 8 Survey by Questionnaire

### 8.1 Questionnaire A

#### 8.1.1 Persons concerned (Questionnaire A)

Titel of pilot projects	Classification Number	Beneficiaries	The Target and the Number of people for responding	Note
1. Support of CVGT Operation (Selbo) (Diogora) (Noungou) (Vousnango)	A1-1 A1-2 A1-3 A1-4	18 17 19 17	18 (As same as B1-1) 17 (As same as B1-2) 19 (As same as B1-3) 17 (As same as B1-4)	All members of CVGT As same as above As same as above As same as above
2. Establishment and Support of CVGT (Goudébo) (Sindri)	A2-1 A2-2	16 16	16 16	As same as above, new members As same as above, new members
3. Vegetable Cultivation (Noungou) (Vousnango) (Foulla)	A3-1 A3-2 A3-3	20 20 30	20 (As same as B2-1) 20 (As same as B2-2) 30	Following-up, As same as the above New members
4. Improvement of Cultivation in Rainy Season (Selbo) (Diogora)	A4-1 A4-2	10 10 :5 not responded	10 (As same as B3-1) 10 (As same as B3-2)	Following-up As same as the above
5. Sheep Fattening (Diogora) (Noungou) (Vousnango) (Guissindiori)	A5-1 A5-2 A5-3 A5-4	10 10 10 15	10 (As same as B4-1) 10 (As same as B4-2) 10 (As same as B4-3) 15	Following-up As same as the above As same as the above New members
6. management of natural resources (Selbo)	A6	11x2+ 4	26	New activity (11 villages)
7. . Management of Forestry Resources (Selbo) (Diogora) (Noungou)	A7-1 A7-2 A7-3	20 20 20	20 (As same as B6-1) 20 (As same as B6-2) 20	Following up As same as the above New Activity
8. Production of plants (Sindri) (Foulla) (Guissindiori)	A8-1 A8-2 A8-3	30 30 30	30 30 30	New activity As same as the above As same as the above
9. Stone Lines (Diogora) (Selbo) (Guissindiori)	A9-1 A9-2 A9-3	No. not certain As same as the above As same as the above	15 (Comme B8) 15 15	Following -up New activity As same as the above
10. Cereal Bank (Vousnango)	A10-1	Number not certain	20	Including the members of Management Committee
11. .Literacy Education (Diogora) (Guissindiori)	A11-1 A11-2	35 35	35 (Niveaux 1 and 2) 35 (Niveaux 1 and 2)	Following-up (B10) New activity
12. . Income Generation Activities of Women (Noungou) (Goudébo) (Sindri) (Foulla)	A12-1 A12-2 A12-3 A12-4	30 30 30 31	30 30 30 31	New activity As same as above As same as above As same as above
13. Repairing of Roads (Sindri)	A13-1	Number not certain	20	Nouveau
14. Repairing of Wells : (Goudébo) (Goudébo) (Sindri)	A14-1 A14-2 A14-3	Number not certain As same as above	10 40 10	New activity As same as above As same as above
Total : 14 projands pilotes		Total: 36 villages	750 (Collection 745)	Rate of collection : 99,3%

### 8.1.2. Result of the Survey (Questionnaire A)

1. Support of CVGT Operation : S = Selbo (A1 – 1 – 18 persons), D = Diogora (A1 – 2 – 17 persons), N=Noungou (A1-3-19persons), V = Vousnango (A1 – 4 – 17 persons) -About all the villages, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
A-1	Est-ce que vous pensez que la création du CVGT a été utile au regard du développement rural ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		S17/D17/N19/V17	S01/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2	Est-ce que les statuts et le règlement relatifs à la gestion du CVGT sont respectés ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S16/D15/N19/V17	S02/D02/N00/V00	
3	Est-ce que vous pensez que les petits comités du CVGT mènent leurs activités de manière dynamique ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		S18/D14/N19/V17	S00/D02/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
4	Est-ce que vous pensez que le département d'exécution du CVGT mène leurs activités de manière dynamique ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		S18/D16/N19/V17	S00/D01/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
5	Selon vous, est-ce que vous pensez que la dernière assemblée générale a été couronnée de succès ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		S18/D16/N07/V17	S00/D00/N12/V00	S00/D01/N00/V00
6	Le CVGT peut formuler de manière indépendante le plan de développement rural et le plan des projets.	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S18/D12/N19/V17	S00/D05/N00/V00	
7	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles sont gérées de manière satisfaisante ?	A. Satisfaisante	B. Normale	C. Pas de gestion
		S17/D15/N19/V15	S00/D02/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
<b>A l'attention des personnes ayant répondu "C. Ne sont pas gérées de manière satisfaisante" à la question 7. Pour quelles raisons estimez-vous que la gestion et l'administration ne se font pas de manière satisfaisante ?</b>				
B-1	① Les responsables ne donnent pas de bons conseils et ne procèdent pas à des inspections et vérifications des	A. Ils les font.	B. Ils ne font pas.	
		S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00	
2	② Les responsables de la gestion ne sont pas capables de tenir correctement à jour les livres de comptes.	A. Capables	B. Pas capables	
		S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00	
3	③ Certains montants sont utilisés à des fins inconnues.	A. Non	B. Oui	
		S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00	
4	④ Une partie des personnes connaissent les mouvements de fonds, mais les autres ne sont pas mises au courant.	A. Au courant	B. Pas au courant	
		S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00	
<b>Une nouvelle fois, nous nous adressons à tout le monde.</b>				
C-1	Ecrire votre nom et prénom.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S05/D02/N01/V06	S03/D00/N04/V00	S10/D15/N14/V11
2	Dresser une liste des noms des personnes qui ont participé aux réunions du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S03/D00/N01/V06	S00/D01/N04/V00	S15/D16/N14/V11
3	Dresser le procès-verbal des réunions du département exécutif du CVGT et des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S03/D00/N01/V06	S00/D00/N04/V00	S14/D17/N14/V09
4	Tenir les livres de comptes.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S05/D00/N00/V06	S11/D00/N06/V01	S01/D17/N13/V10
5	Entrer les données dans les livres de comptes des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S05/D00/N00/V06	S12/D00/N05/V00	S01/D17/N14/V11
6	Etablir une requête en vue d'obtenir de l'aide auprès d'autres donateurs.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		S00/D00/N00/V06	S00/D00/N00/V00	S17/D16/N18/V11
D-1	Est-ce qu'après la formation, les ONG. et les différentes organisations sont également venues dans le village pour donner fréquemment des conseils et assurer une	A. Fréquemment	B. Souvent	C. Aucune visite
		S18/D15/N05/V00	S00/D00/N07/V00	S00/D02/N05/V17
2	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance donnés après la fin de la formation par les ONG. et les différentes organisations qui ont apporté leur appui à l'administration du CVGT se sont avérés particulièrement utiles au niveau du fonctionnement et de la gestion du	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		S18/D15/N16/V17	S00/D00/N02/V00	S00/D00/N01/V00
3	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé	2) Classement séparé	3) Classement séparé
		SDNV	SDNV	SDNV
4	Est-ce que la participation aux réunions des unités s'est avérée utile au regard du fonctionnement et de la gestion du CVGT ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		S16/D14/N17/V17	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
5	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé	2) Classement séparé	3) Classement séparé
		SDNV	SDNV	SDNV
6	Est-ce que les agents de vulgarisation en charge du CVGT sont venus à plusieurs reprises dans le village après les cours de formation assurés par les ONG. et les différentes organisations pour donner des conseils et apporter une assistance technique concernant la manière d'administrer le CVGT ?	A. Fréquemment	B. Souvent	C. Aucune visite
		S16/D11/N09/V17	S02/D03/N07/V00	S00/D00/N01/V00

2. Establishment and Support of CVGT : G = Goudebo (A2 – 1 – 16 persons), S = Sindri (A2 – 2 – 16 persons) -For both villages, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
		A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
A-1	Est-ce que vous pensez que la création du CVGT a été utile au regard du développement rural ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		G16/S10	G00/S03	G00/S03
2	Est-ce que les statuts et le règlement relatifs à la gestion du CVGT sont respectés ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		G16/S08	G00/S05	
3	Est-ce que vous pensez que les petits comités du CVGT mènent leurs activités de manière dynamique ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		G15/S04	G01/S03	G00/S09
4	Est-ce que vous pensez que le département d'exécution du CVGT mène leurs activités de manière dynamique ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		G16/S04	G00/S02	G00/S09
5	Selon vous, est-ce que vous pensez que la dernière assemblée générale a été couronnée de succès ?	A. Très utile	B. Normal	C. Un peu
		G13/S04	G03/S05	G00/S04
6	Vous pensez que vous pourrez organiser la prochaine assemblée générale par vous-mêmes ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		G16/S11	G00/S05	
7	Le CVGT peut formuler de manière indépendante le plan de développement rural et le plan des projets.	A. Oui	B. Non	
		G15/S03	G01/S11	
8	Est-ce que vous pensez que la sélection des responsables du CVGT a été faite de manière juste et équitable ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		G15/S09	G00/S06	
9	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles sont gérées de manière satisfaisante ?	A. Satisfaisante	B. Normale	C. Pas de gestion
		G13/S08	G00/S03	G00/S02
<b>A l'attention des personnes ayant répondu "C. Ne sont pas gérées de manière satisfaisante" à la question 9. Pour quelles raisons estimez-vous que la gestion et l'administration ne se font pas de manière satisfaisante ?</b>				
B-1	① Les responsables ne donnent pas de bons conseils et ne procèdent pas à des inspections et vérifications des comptes.	A. Ils les font.	B. Ils ne font pas.	
		G00/S00	G00/S01	
2	② Les responsables de la gestion ne sont pas capables de tenir correctement à jour les livres de comptes.	A. Capables	B. Pas capables	
		G00/S00	G00/S00	
3	③ Certains montants sont utilisés à des fins inconnues.	A. Non	B. Oui	
		G00/S00	G00/S00	
4	④ Une partie des personnes connaissent les mouvements de fonds, mais les autres ne sont pas mises au courant.	A. Au courant	B. Pas au courant	
		G00/S01	G00/S01	
Une nouvelle fois, nous nous adressons à tout le monde.				
C-1	Ecrire votre nom et prénom.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S07	G02/S03	G10/S06
2	Dresser une liste des noms des personnes qui ont participé aux réunions du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S07	G01/S03	G11/S06
3	Dresser le procès-verbal des réunions du département exécutif du CVGT et des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S05	G01/S04	G11/S07
4	Tenir les livres de comptes.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S05	G01/S04	G11/S07
5	Entrer les données dans les livres de comptes des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S05	G01/S03	G11/S08
6	Etablir une requête en vue d'obtenir de l'aide auprès d'autres donateurs.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		G04/S04	G00/S04	G12/S08
D-1	Est-ce qu'après la formation, les ONG, et les différentes organisations sont également venues dans le village pour donner fréquemment des conseils et assurer une guidance ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		G10/S04	G06/S10	G00/S01
2	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance donnés après la fin de la formation par les ONG, et les différentes organisations qui ont apporté leur appui à l'administration du CVGT se sont avérés particulièrement utiles au niveau du fonctionnement et de la gestion du CVGT ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		G16/S08	G00/S02	G00/S02
3	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1)	2)	3)
		GS Classement séparé	GS Classement séparé	GS Classement séparé
4	Est-ce que la participation aux réunions des unités s'est avérée utile au regard du fonctionnement et de la gestion du	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles

3. Vegetable Cultivation: N= Nougou (A3 – 1 – 20 persons), V = Vounango (A3 – 2 – 20 persons), F = Foulla (A3 – 3 – 30 persons) - In all cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1	Participants à la culture maraîchère	A. Homme	B. Femme	
		N08/V09/F08	N09/V11/F17	
2	Dans quel but avez-vous participé à la culture maraîchère ?	A. Vente	B. Consommation autonome	C. Tous les deux
		N01/V00/F05	N00/V00/F00	N15/V18/F19
3	Est-ce que vous êtes content d'avoir participé à la culture maraîchère ?	A. Content	B. Pratiquement content	C. Mécontent
		N13/V20/F15	N02/V00/F02	N00/V00/F06
4	Est-ce que la culture maraîchère est difficile ?	A. Facile	B. Normale	C. Difficile
		N01/V20/F18	N11/V00/F05	N05/V00/F02
5	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N17/V20/F25	N00/V00/F00	
6	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N17/V20/F25	N00/V00/F00	
7	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N16/V20/F19	N01/V00/F05	
8	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N17/V20/F20	N00/V00/F04	
9	Est-ce que vous avez utilisé des engrais chimiques ?	A. Utilisé	B. Pas utilisé	
		N17/V20/F20	N00/V00/F04	
10	Est-ce la pulvérisation des engrais chimiques est difficile ?	A. Facile	B. Difficile	
		N17/V20/F19	N00/V00/F05	
11	Est-ce que vous avez utilisé des pesticides agricoles ?	A. Utilisé	B. Pas utilisé	
		N16/V20/F24	N00/V00/F05	
12	Est-ce la pulvérisation des pesticides agricoles est difficile ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N14/V20/F14	N03/V00/F11	
13	Est-ce que vous avez eu recours à l'irrigation ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N15/V20/F22	N00/V00/F03	
14	Est-ce que les travaux d'irrigation sont pénibles ?	A. Pénibles	B. Non pénibles	
		N11/V03/F02	N06/V17/F23	
15	Est-ce que des balances sont nécessaires ?	A. Nécessaires	B. Pas nécessaires	
		N17/V18/F25	N00/V01/F00	
16	Résultats de la culture maraîchère	A. Bons que les espérances	B. Comme les espérances	C. Mauvais que les espérances
		N03/V09/F05	N03/V10/F15	N11/V00/F05
17	Désir de poursuivre la culture maraîchère	A. Existant	B. Inexistence	
		N15/V19/F24	N00/V00/F01	
18	Est-ce que les revenus provenant de la culture maraîchère ont augmenté ?	A. Oui	B. Pas de changement	C. Non
		N10/V19/F19	N04/V01/F06	N00/V00/F00
19	Est-ce que vous avez le désir d'étendre à l'avenir la culture maraîchère ?	A. Existant	B. Inexistence	
		N17/V20/F25	N00/V00/F00	
Questions aux personnes qui n'ont pas participé à la culture maraîchère				
20	Est-ce que vous souhaitez participer à la culture maraîchère ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Sans réponse
		N02/V00/F02	N01/V00/F01	N00/V00/F02
21	Est-ce que la raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas participé à la culture maraîchère est le montant élevé de la contribution financière individuelle ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N00/V00/F00	N03/V00/F03	

4.Improvement of Cultivation in Rainy Season: S = Selbo (A4 – 1 Distribution of questionnaires for 10 persons and collection from 10 persons), D = Diogora (A4 – 2 - Distribution of questionnaires for 10 persons and collection from 5 persons)

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1	But pour lequel vous avez participé aux cultures durant la saison des pluies...	A.Augmentation des ventes	B.Augmentation des produits	C.Augmentation des compétences
		S00/D00	S10/D03	S00/D02
2	Est-ce que vous êtes content d'avoir participé aux cultures durant la saison des pluies ?	A. Content	B. Mécontent	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S10/D05	S00/D00	S00/D00
3	Vente ou non des produits des cultures durant la saison des pluies	A. Vente	B.Non	
		S00/D01	S10/D04	
4	Désir ou non de poursuivre les cultures durant la saison des pluies	A.Désir	B.Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
5	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
6	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
7	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
8	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
9	Est-ce que vous avez utilisé des engrais chimiques ?	A.Utilisé	B.Inutilisé	
		S00/D04	S10/D01	
10	Est-ce la pulvérisation des engrais chimiques est difficile ?	A. Facile	B. Difficile	
		S09/D03	S01/D02	
11	Est-ce que vous avez utilisé des pesticides agricoles ?	A.Utilisé	B.Inutilisé	
		S04/D03	S06/D02	
12	Est-ce la pulvérisation des pesticides agricoles est difficile ?	A. Facile	B. Difficile	
		S08/D03	S02/D02	
13	Est-ce que vous aviez de l'expérience dans la pesée des produits cultivés durant la saison des pluies ?	A.Non expérience	B.Expérience	
		S08/D02	S02/D03	
14	Est-ce que des balances sont nécessaires pour la production des produits cultivés durant la saison des pluies ?	A.Nécessaires	B.Pas nécessaires	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
15	Résultats des cultures durant la saison des pluies	A.Bons que les espérances	B.Comme les espérances	C.Mauvais que les espérances
		S10/D04	S00/D01	S00/D00
16	Est-ce que les revenus provenant des cultures durant la saison des pluies ont augmenté ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D04	S00/D01	
17	Est-ce que vous avez le désir d'étendre à l'avenir les cultures durant la saison des pluies ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S10/D05	S00/D00	
Questions aux personnes qui n'ont pas participé aux cultures durant la saison des pluies				
18	Est-ce que vous souhaitez participer aux cultures durant la saison des pluies ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S00/D00	S00/D00	
19	Est-ce que la raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas participé aux cultures durant la saison des pluies est le montant élevé de la contribution financière individuelle ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		S00/D00	S00/D00	

5Sheep Fattening: D = Diogora (A5 – 1 – 10 persons), N = Nougou (A5 - 2 – 10 persons), V = Vousnango (A5 – 3 – 10 persons), G = Guissindiori (A5-4 – 15 persons) - In all cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
		A.Satisfaisant	B.Insatisfait	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
1	Visite des secteurs avancés et formation	A.Satisfaisant	B.Insatisfait	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
		D05/N10/V09/G04	D00/N00/V00/G02	D03/N00/V01/G05
2	Stage de formation aux techniques de gestion des élevages	A.Satisfaisant	B.Insatisfait	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
		D10/N10/V10/G15	D00/N00/V00/G00	D00/N00/V00/G00
3	Assistance technique pour la construction d'étables simples pour le bétail	A.Satisfaisant	B.Insatisfait	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
		D08/N10/V10/G15	D02/N00/V00/G00	D00/N00/V00/G00
4	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C.Je ne sais pas.
		D10/N10/V10/G15	D00/N00/V00/G00	D00/N00/V00/G00
5	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des agents de vulgarisation sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C.Je ne sais pas.
		D05/N10/V10/G15	D04/N00/V00/G00	D01/N00/V00/G00
6	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont nécessaires ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C.Je ne sais pas.
		D05/N10/V10/G10	D05/N00/V00/G05	D00/N00/V00/G00
7	Est-ce que l'assistance technique et les conseils des ONG. sont adéquats ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C.Je ne sais pas.
		D03/N10/V10/G15	D06/N00/V00/G00	D00/N00/V00/G00
8	Nécessité d'une assistance technique ultérieure	A.Nécessaire	B.Pas nécessaire	C.Je ne sais pas.
		D10/N10/V10/G13	D00/N00/V00/G00	D00/N00/V00/G00
9	Contenu des futurs stages de formation (La question s'adresse uniquement aux personnes qui ont répondu "A. Nécessaire" à la question 4. Plusieurs réponses sont possibles.)	A.Productions des fourrages	B.Utilisation des résidus	C.Hygiène des bétails
		D08/N07/V07/G00	D03/N01/V05/G00	D10/N09/V10/G15
		D.Etables simples pour le bétail	E.Commercialisation	
		D05/N00/V09/G00	D00/N03/V10/G03	
10	Introduction des ovins	A.Satisfaisant	B.Insatisfait	C.Ni l'un ni l'autre
		D01/N10/V08/G09	D08/N00/V02/G04	D00/N00/V00/G00
11	Causes d'insatisfaction (La question s'adresse uniquement aux personnes qui ont répondu "B. Insatisfait" à la question 10.)	A.Peu de têtes	B.Coûts élevés	C.Moment mal
		D02/N00/V00/G00	D04/N00/V02/G04	D04/N00/V00/G00
12	Construction future d'étables simples	A.Par le fonds propre	B.Par le don	C.Je ne veux pas le faire même par le don.
		D10/N07/V05/G14	D00/N03/V05/G01	D00/N00/V00/G00
13	A propos de la contribution individuelle	A.Contributions élevées	B.Contributions adaptées	C.Moins chère que prévu
		D01/N00/V05/G00	D08/N10/V05/G14	D00/N00/V00/G01
14	Est-ce que vous avez versé votre contribution au fond de réserve conformément au règlement de fonctionnement et de gestion	A. Oui	B. Non	
		D10/N10/V10/G15	D00/N00/V00/G00	
15	Outre la contribution au fond de réserve, est-ce que les autres dispositions du règlement de fonctionnement et de gestion ont été respectées ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		D10/N10/V09/G15	D00/N00/V00/G00	

Remarque) La réponse "E. Faire face au marché" à la question 9 signifie l'achat et la vente d'animaux domestiques prenant en considération la situation du marché et ses besoins.



6. management of natural resources: S = Selbo (A6 – 26 persons) – Rate of collection of responses is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1	Est-ce que les règles concernant l'utilisation des pâturages par plusieurs villages sont bien respectées ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S08	S02	S16
2	Est-ce que les conseils et l'assistance techniques s'avèrent utiles ? / Est-ce que l'assistance technique des agents forestiers a été satisfaisante ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S25	S00	S01
3	Assistance technique – Est-ce qu'une assistance technique sera nécessaire à l'avenir ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S26	S00	S00
4	Assistance technique – Est-ce qu'il est possible d'étendre la vulgarisation des connaissances techniques aux autres résidents ? Est-ce que cela est nécessaire ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S26	S00	S00
5	Est-ce que le petit comité des activités est actif ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S26	S00	S00
6	Est-ce que les séminaires d'activités sont organisés ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S13	S02	S11

En ce qui concerne les personnes concernées par l'enquête, on a inclus les participants à la phase 1 du projet et les autres résidents (environ 10 personnes).

7. Management of Forestry Resources: S = Selbo (A7 – 1 – 20 persons), D = Diogora (A7 – 2 – 20 persons), N = Nougou (A7 – 3 – 20 persons) In all cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1	Est-ce que les règles concernant la gestion des ressources forestières sont respectées ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S20/D20/N20	S00/D00/N00	S00/D00/N00
2	Est-ce que les habitants des autres villages les respectent également ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S07/D17/N08	S13/D00/N09	S00/D03/N03
3	Est-ce que le comité est actif ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S18/D20/N20	S02/D00/N00	S00/D00/N00
4	Assistance technique – Est-ce que le contenu de l'assistance technique est utile.	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S20/D20/N19	S00/D00/N00	S00/D00/N00
5	Est-ce qu'une assistance technique sera nécessaire dans le futur ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S20/D16/N15	S00/D00/N00	S00/D04/N05
6	Activités – Est-ce que vous menez volontairement des activités de conservation des ressources ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S20/D19/N19	S00/D01/N01	S00/D00/N00

En ce qui concerne les personnes concernées par l'enquête, on a inclus les membres du petit comité de l'environnement et les autres résidents (environ 10 personnes).

8. Production of plants : S = Sindri (A8-1 – 30 persons), F = Foulla (A8-2 – 30 persons), G = Guissindiori (A8-3 – 30 persons) -In all cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1	Est-ce que la formation concernant la production des plants a été satisfaisante ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S28/F30/G30	S00/F00/G00	S02/F00/G00
2	Assistance technique - Est-ce que les conseils et l'assistance techniques s'avèrent utiles ? / Est-ce que l'assistance technique des agents forestiers a été satisfaisante ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S25/F29/G27	S00/F01/G01	S05/F00/G00
3	Assistance technique – Est-ce qu'une assistance technique sera nécessaire à l'avenir ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Tous les deux cas
		S16/F23/G08	S01/F07/G21	S13/F00/G00
4	Assistance technique – Est-ce qu'il est possible d'étendre la vulgarisation des connaissances techniques aux autres résidents ? Est-ce que cela est nécessaire ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Ni l'un ni l'autre
		S18/F29/G28	S00/F01/G02	S12/F00/G00
5	Activités - Est-ce que le petit comité des activités est actif ?	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S14/F30/G29	S00/F00/G00	S16/F00/G01
6	Activités – Est-ce que les plants sont bien distribués et croissent	A. Oui	B. Non	C. Je ne sais pas.
		S19/F30/G11	S00/F00/G17	S11/F00/G02

En ce qui concerne les personnes concernées par l'enquête, on a inclus les participants à la Phase 1 du projet et les autres résidents (environ 10

9. Stone Lines: D = Diogora (A9-1 – 15 persons), S = Selbo (A9-2 – 15 persons), G = Guissindiori (A9-3 – 15 persons) ~ In all cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
1-1	Est-ce que globalement les conditions de conservation sont satisfaisantes ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		D01/S14/G15	D13/S01/G00	D01/S00/G00
1-2	Est-ce que les effets de l'arrêt des glissements des sols sont satisfaisants ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		D03/S15/G15	D10/S00/G00	D02/S00/G00
1-3	Est-ce que le rendement des cultures céréalières est satisfaisant ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		D14/S15/G15	D01/S00/G00	D00/S00/G00
2	Est-ce que les règles d'utilisation et de gestion bien respectées ?	A. Bien respectées	B. Partiellement respectées	C. Pas respectées
		D15/S13/G15	D00/S02/G00	D00/S00/G00
3-1	Est-ce que le versement des contributions individuelles a été effectué dans son intégralité ?	A. Total	B. Un peu	C. Impayé
		D15/S14/G11	D00/S01/G04	D00/S00/G00
3-2	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles ont été utilisées dans leur intégralité ?	A. Total	B. Un peu	C. Inutilisées
		D15/S14/G00	D00/S01/G00	D00/S00/G15
4-1	Est-ce que le contenu de l'assistance technique a été satisfaisant ?	A. Satisfaisant	B. Normal	C. Insatisfait
		D15/S15/G15	D00/S00/G00	D00/S00/G00
4-2	Est-ce que l'assistance technique d'agents de vulgarisation agricole n'est pas nécessaire ?	A. Pas nécessaire	B. Partiellement nécessaire	C. Totalemment nécessaire
		D00/S00/G00	D00/S00/G00	D15/S15/G15
4-3	Est-ce que l'assistance technique des ONG n'est pas nécessaire à l'avenir ?	A. Pas nécessaire	B. Partiellement nécessaire	C. Totalemment nécessaire
		D01/S00/G00	D13/S00/G00	D01/S15/G15
5	Est-ce que ces techniques se sont vulgarisées ?	A. Vulgarisées	B. Partiellement vulgarisées	C. Non vulgarisées
		D08/S10/G12	D07/S05/G03	D00/S00/G00
6	Est-ce que le contenu des matériaux/manuels pédagogiques techniques a été satisfaisant ?	A. Satisfaisant	B. Normal	C. Insatisfait
		D14/S14/G12	D01/S01/G03	D00/S00/G00
7	Est-ce que les répartitions des charges entre les personnes concernées ont été satisfaisantes ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		D14/S14/G15	D01/S01/G00	D00/S00/G00
8	Est-ce que les méthodes de coordination et de communication entre les personnes concernées ont été satisfaisantes ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		D14/S13/G15	D01/S02/G00	D00/S00/G00

10.Cereal Bank : V=Vousnago(A10-1~20persons) Percentage of collection is 100%.

Catégorie	N°	Questions	Réponse		
§A	1	Avez-vous répondu à cette enquête l'an dernier ?	A. Oui V09	B. Non V11	
	2	Avez-vous répondu à l'enquête du CVGT cette année ?	A. Oui V14	B. Non V06	
	3	Quel est le sexe ?	A. Femme V06	B. Homme V14	
	4	Est-ce qu'il s'agit des membres du département exécutif ?	A. Oui V10	B. Non V10	
	5	Etes-vous membre de la banque céréalière ou du petit comité socio économique ?	A. Oui V10	B. Non V07	
	6	Pensez-vous que la création de la banque céréalière contribue à la stabilité de l'offre et de la demande de céréales dans le village ?	A. Oui V09	B. Un peu V07	C. Difficile V04
	7	Pouvez-vous à vous seuls gérer la banque céréalière ?	A. Oui V09	B. Non V06	
	8	Est-ce que les statuts et le règlement relatifs à la gestion de la banque céréalière sont respectés ?	A. Bien respectés V10	B. Pratiquement respectés V04	C. Un peu respectés V04
	9	Est-ce que vous pensez que les produits à la charge de chacun sont bien recueillis ?	A. Très bien V07	B. Bien V05	C. Mauvais V06
	10	Est-ce que vous pensez que le fonds et les produits à la charge de chacun sont bien gérés ?	A. Très bien V09	B. Bien V06	C. Mauvais V01
<b>A l'attention des personnes ayant répondu "C. Ne sont pas gérées de manière satisfaisante" à la question 10. Pour quelles raisons estimez-vous que la gestion et l'administration ne se font pas de manière satisfaisante ?</b>					
§B	1	① Ils ne parlent pas entre eux la manière de l'utilisation du fonds et de l'achat des produits.	A. Ils parlent. V00	B. Ils ne parlent pas. V00	
	2	② Les responsables de la gestion ne sont pas capables de tenir correctement à jour les livres de comptes.	A. Capable V00	B. Incapable V00	
	3	③ Certains montants sont utilisés à des fins inconnues.	A. Oui V00	B. Non V00	
	4	④ Une partie des personnes connaissent les mouvements de fonds, mais les autres ne sont pas mises au courant.	A. Au courant V00	B. Pas au courant V00	
	5	⑤ Seule une partie des personnes utilise la banque céréalière, les autres ne peuvent pas l'utiliser.	A. Utilisable V00	B. Non utilisable V01	
<b>Une nouvelle fois, nous nous adressons à tout le monde.</b>					
§C	1	Pensez-vous que la création de la banque céréalière facilite l'approvisionnement en céréales dans la période avant la récolte suivante ?	A. Approvisionnement plus facile V07	B. Pas de changement V10	C. Approvisionnement plus difficile V01
	2	La création de la banque céréalière a-t-elle fait diminuer le taux de hausse du prix des céréales dans la période avant la récolte suivante ?	A. Diminution (pas de hausse) V07	B. Pas de changement V10	C. Augmentation (hausse plus importante) V03
	3	Quel est le pourcentage d'habitants du village qui profitent des services de la banque céréalière ?	A. Grosso modo 70% V03	B. Environ 50% V05	C. Environ 30% V06
§D	1	Est-ce qu'après la formation, les ONG. et les différentes organisations sont également venues dans le village pour donner fréquemment des conseils et assurer une guidance ?	A. Fréquemment V05	B. Souvent V09	C. Aucune visite V05
	2	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance donnés après la fin de la formation par les ONG. et les différentes organisations se sont avérés particulièrement utiles au niveau de la gestion de la banque céréalière ?	A. Très utiles V12	B. Un peu utiles V06	C. Inutiles V01
	3	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé V	2) Classement séparé V	3) Classement séparé V
	4	Pensez-vous que les discussions etc. aux réunions de l'unité contribuent à la gestion de la banque céréalière ?	A. Très utiles V13	B. Un peu utiles V05	C. Inutiles V00
	5	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé V	2) Classement séparé V	3) Classement séparé V
	6	L'agent vulgarisateur en charge est-il venu plusieurs fois au village pendant le stage ou après pour voir comment se passait votre apprentissage ?	A. Fréquemment V11	B. Souvent V09	C. Aucune visite V00
	7	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance assurés par les agents de vulgarisation se sont avérés utiles au regard de la gestion de la banque céréalière ?	A. Très utiles V15	B. Un peu utiles V04	C. Inutiles V00
	8	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé V	2) Classement séparé V	3) Classement séparé V
§E	1	Est-ce que la manière de s'exprimer des agents de vulgarisation lors des discussions et des stages de formation dans le village était facilement compréhensible ?	A. Facilement compréhensible V17	B. Un peu de difficulté à comprendre V03	C. Difficile à comprendre V00
	2	Est-ce que vous pensez que la manière de s'exprimer des agents de vulgarisation était plus compréhensible que deux ans auparavant ?	A. Plus compréhensible V18	B. Pas de changement V02	C. Moins compréhensible V00

11.Literacy Education: D = Diogora (A11 – 1 – 35 persons), G = Guissindiori (A11 – 2 – 35 persons) - In both cases, the percentage of collection is 100%.

Catégorie	N°	Questions	Réponse		
A-1	1	Quel est le sexe ?	A. Femme D15/G13	B. Homme D20/G22	
	2	Est-ce qu'il s'agit des membres du département exécutif ?	A. Oui D23/G25	B. Non D12/G10	
	3	Est-ce que la salle de réunion est utilisée ?	A.Oui D31/G00	B.Non D02/G00	
	4	Est-ce que la construction de la salle de réunion a eu des effets positifs ? ①L'organisation de classes d'alphabétisation est devenue possible. ②Dynamisation des activités du CVGT. ③Les activités menées en commun ont été facilitées.	A.Oui D34/G00	B.Non D01/G00	
			A.Oui D34/G00	B.Non D34/G00	
			A.Oui D34/G00	B.Non D34/G00	
	5	Est-ce que vous pensez que le règlement concernant l'utilisation et la gestion du Centre de réunion est bien respecté ?	A. Il est bien respecté. D32/G00	B. En gros, il est respecté. D03/G00	C. Il n'est pas respecté. D00/G00
	6	Est-ce que vous pensez que les contributions individuelles à la charge de chacun sont bien recueillies ?	A. Elles sont bien recueillies. D28/G35	A. Elles sont pratiquement recueillies. D04/G00	A. Elles ne sont pas recueillies. D00/G00
7	Est-ce que vous avez participé à la construction de la salle de réunion ?	A.Oui D32/G00	B.Non D01/G00		
A-2	1	Est-ce vous suivez les cours d'alphabétisation ou est-ce que vous les avez suivis par le passé ?	A.Oui D23/G35	B.Non D12/G00	
	2	Est-ce que cela est donné par la mission d'étude ?	A.Oui D23/G34	B.Non D00/G00	
	3	Est-ce que vous avez suivi le stage de formation Niveau 1 (A1) ?	A.Oui D23/G35	B.Non D00/G00	
	4	Est-ce que vous avez passé avec succès l'examen du Niveau 1 (A1) ?	A.Oui D09/G27	B.Non D13/G08	
	5	Est-ce que vous avez suivi le stage de formation Niveau 2 (FCB) ?	A.Oui D06/G13	B.Non D14/G21	
	6	Est-ce que vous avez passé avec succès l'examen du Niveau 2 (FCB) ?	A.Oui D06/G10	B.Non D13/G25	
	7	Est-ce que vous avez suivi le stage de formation des enseignants ?	A.Oui D03/G07	B.Non D17/G28	
A-3	<b>Seules les personnes ayant répondu (A. Oui.) à la question 1 de A-2 (celles qui suivent ou ont suivi par le passé les cours d'alphabétisation) sont priées de répondre aux question 1 et 2 ci-dessous.</b>				
	1	Est-ce que les cours d'alphabétisation vous sont utiles dans votre vie quotidienne ou pour votre travail ?	A. Très utiles D05/G34	B. Un peu utiles D07/G00	C. Inutiles D06/G00
	2	Comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1)Classement séparé DG	2)Classement séparé DG	3)Classement séparé DG
C	Est-ce				
	1	Ecrire votre nom et prénom.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D05/G24	B. Je peux le faire. D13/G03	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D03/G08
	2	Dresser une liste des noms des personnes qui ont participé aux réunions du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D04/G13	B. Je peux le faire. D13/G06	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D04/G16
	3	Dresser le procès-verbal des réunions du département exécutif du CVGT et des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D03/G06	B. Je peux le faire. D02/G08	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D16/G21
	4	Tenir le livre de comptes du ménage.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D03/G00	B. Je peux le faire. D03/G10	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D14/G25
	5	Entrer les données dans les livres de comptes des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D02/G00	B. Je peux le faire. D03/G10	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D16/G25
	6	Etablir une requête en vue d'obtenir de l'aide auprès d'autres donateurs.	A. Je peux le faire aisément. D00/G00	B. Je peux le faire. D03/G05	C. Je ne peux pas le faire. D15/G30
	7	Est-ce que vous pensez que les montants à la charge individuelle recueillis lors des cours d'alphabétisation se situent dans des limites appropriées ?	A. Oui D09/G25	B.Pas chers D04/G02	C. Chers D02/G03
	8	Si vous en avez l'occasion, est-ce que vous désirez suivre les cours du niveau supérieur ?	A.Oui D14/G34	B.Non D01/G01	
A-4	<b>Seules les</b>				
	1	Est-ce que vous avez souhaité suivre les cours d'alphabétisation avant qu'ils ne commencent dans le village ?	A.Oui D11/G35	B.Non D03/G00	
	2	Est-ce vous souhaitez suivre actuellement des cours d'alphabétisation ?	A.Oui D16/G35	B.Non D03/G00	
D		<b>Nous demandons une nouvelle fois à tout le monde ce qui suit.</b>			

12. Income Generation Activities of Women : N=Noungou (A12-1~30 人) , G=Goudebo (A12-2~30 人) , S=Sindri (A12-3~30 人)、F=Foulla (A12-4~31persons) The percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
A-1	Pensez-vous que cela contribue aux activités d'augmentation des revenus des femmes ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		N28/G30/S29/F30	N02/G00/S00/F01	N00/G00/S00/F00
2	Est-ce que les statuts et le règlement relatifs à la gestion des petits comités sont respectés ?	A. Bien respectés	B. Pratiquement respectés	C. Un peu respectés
		N28/G29/S29/F28	N01/G01/S00/F03	N01/G00/S00/F00
3	Est-ce que vous pensez que les petits comités mènent leurs activités de manière dynamique ?	A. Très dynamique	B. Normal	C. Un peu dynamique
		N29/G30/S29/F29	N00/G00/S00/F02	N01/G00/S00/F00
4	Pensez-vous que les femmes puissent seules assurer la production ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N26/G30/S29/F30	N04/G00/S00/F01	
5	La production a-t-elle fait augmenter votre revenu ?	A. Augmentation	B. Pas de changement	C. Diminution
		N27/G30/S29/F25	N02/G00/S00/F06	N01/G00/S00/F00
6	Pensez-vous que la collecte des contributions se déroule bien	A. Très bien	B. Bien	C. Mauvaise
		N22/G30/S29/F28	N00/G00/S00/F03	N01/G00/S00/F00
7	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles sont gérées de manière satisfaisante ?	A. Oui	B. Non	
		N21/G29/S29/F31	N02/G00/S00/F00	
<b>A l'attention des personnes ayant répondu "C. Ne sont pas gérées de manière satisfaisante" à la question 9. Pour quelles raisons estimez-vous que la gestion et l'administration ne se font pas de manière satisfaisante ?</b>				
B	<b>Pourquoi pensez-vous que la gestion n'est pas bien faite ?</b>			
B-1	① Les femmes ne parlent pas entre elles la manière de l'utilisation etc.	A. Elles parlent.	B. Elles ne parlent pas.	
		N00/G00/S00/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00	
2	② Les responsables de la gestion ne sont pas capables de tenir correctement à jour les livres de comptes.	A. Capables	B. Pas capables	
		N00/G00/S00/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00	
3	③ Certains montants sont utilisés à des fins inconnues.	A. Non	B. Oui	
		N00/G00/S00/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00	
4	④ Une partie des personnes connaissent les mouvements de fonds, mais les autres ne sont pas mises au courant.	A. Au courant	B. Pas au courant	
		N00/G00/S00/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00	
<b>Une nouvelle fois, nous nous adressons à tout le monde.</b>				
C-1	Ecrire votre nom et prénom.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N06/G00/S04/F03	N02/G00/S06/F04	N22/G30/S19/F23
2	Dresser une liste des noms des personnes qui ont participé aux réunions du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N04/G00/S03/F02	N03/G00/S07/F04	N22/G30/S19/F24
3	Dresser le procès-verbal des réunions du département exécutif du CVGT et des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N04/G00/S02/F02	N03/G00/S07/F03	N23/G30/S20/F25
4	Tenir les livres de comptes.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N03/G00/S02/F02	N04/G00/S06/F05	N21/G30/S21/F23
5	Entrer les données dans les livres de comptes des petits comités du CVGT.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N03/G00/S02/F02	N03/G00/S08/F03	N23/G30/S18/F25
6	Etablir une requête en vue d'obtenir de l'aide auprès d'autres donateurs.	A. Je peux le faire aisément.	B. Je peux le faire.	C. Je ne peux pas le faire.
		N02/G00/S02/F00	N02/G00/S05/F00	N26/G30/S22/F30
D-1	Est-ce qu'après la formation, les ONG. et les différentes organisations sont également venues dans le village pour donner fréquemment des conseils et assurer une guidance ?	A. Fréquemment	B. Souvent	C. Aucune visite
		N16/G08/S09/F16	N14/G07/S14/F15	N00/G00/S01/F00
2	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance donnés après la fin de la formation par les ONG. et les différentes organisations se sont avérés particulièrement utiles au niveau du fonctionnement et de la gestion du CVGT ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		N28/G30/S29/F27	N00/G00/S00/F03	N00/G00/S00/F00
3	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé	2) Classement séparé	3) Classement séparé
		NGSF	NGSF	NGSF
4	Arrive-t-il que les discussions etc. à la réunion de l'unité soient utiles aux activités des femmes ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		N22/G30/S25/F23	N00/G00/S00/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00
5	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé	2) Classement séparé	3) Classement séparé
		NGSF	NGSF	NGSF
6	Est-ce que les agents de vulgarisation sont venus à plusieurs reprises dans le village après les cours de formation assurés par les ONG. et les différentes organisations pour donner des conseils et apporter une assistance technique concernant la manière d'actionner pour les femmes et la gestion comptable ?	A. Fréquemment	B. Souvent	C. Aucune visite
		N11/G30/S03/F17	N18/G00/S25/F13	N00/G00/S00/F00
7	Est-ce que les conseils et la guidance assurés par les agents de vulgarisation se sont avérés utiles au regard de vos activités ?	A. Très utiles	B. Un peu utiles	C. Inutiles
		N29/G30/S13/F27	N00/G00/S10/F00	N00/G00/S00/F00
8	Concrètement, comment cela s'est avéré utile ?	1) Classement séparé	2) Classement séparé	3) Classement séparé
		NGSF	NGSF	NGSF
E-1	Est-ce que la manière de s'exprimer des agents de vulgarisation lors des discussions et des stages de formation dans le village était facilement compréhensible ?	A. Facilement compréhensible	B. Un peu de difficulté à comprendre	C. Difficile à comprendre
		N23/G30/S29/F28	N02/G00/S00/F03	N00/G00/S00/F00

13. Repairing of Roads: S = Sindri (A13- 1 – 20 persons) The rate of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse		
		A. Satisfaisants	B. Normals	C. Insatisfaits
1	Est-ce que l'exécution des travaux de réfection et le déroulement ultérieur ont été satisfaisants ?	A. Satisfaisants	B. Normals	C. Insatisfaits
		S00	S01	S19
2	Est-ce que les règles d'utilisation et de gestion ont bien été respectées ?	A. Bien respectées	B. Pratiquement respectées	C. Pas respectées
		S19	S00	S00
3-1	Est-ce que le versement des contributions individuelles a été effectué dans son intégralité ?	A. Total	B. Un peu	C. Impayé
		S19	S01	S00
3-2	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles ont été utilisées dans leur intégralité ?	A. Total	B. Un peu	C. Inutilisées
		S15	S05	S00
4-1	Est-ce que le contenu de l'assistance technique des ONG a été satisfaisant ?	A. Satisfaisant	B. Normal	C. Insatisfait
		S18	S01	S00
4-2	Est-ce que l'assistance technique des ONG n'est pas nécessaire à l'avenir ?	A. Pas nécessaire	B. Souvent nécessaire	C. Nécessaire
		S00	S02	S18
5	Est-ce que ces techniques se sont vulgarisées ?	A. Vulgarisées	B. Partiellement vulgarisées	C. Non vulgarisées
		S00	S00	S19
6	Est-ce que la distribution des tâches entre les personnes concernées et les rôles impartis ont été satisfaisants ?	A. Satisfaisants	B. Normals	C. Insatisfaits
		S17	S03	S00
7	Est-ce que les méthodes de coordination et de communication entre les personnes concernées ont été satisfaisantes ?	A. Satisfaisantes	B. Normales	C. Insatisfaites
		S10	S00	S10

14: Repairing of Wells : G = Goudebo (A14- 1 – 10 persons), Gf = Goudebo (A14 – 2 – 40 persons : repairing of forages=deep wells), S = Sindri (A14 – 3 – 10 persons) The percentage of collection is 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse	
1	Est-ce que les explications à l'intention des petits comités concernés ont été satisfaisantes ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp00/Gf06/S10	Gp00/Gf33/S00
2	Est-ce que l'assistance technique concernant l'établissement des règles d'utilisation et de gestion a été adéquate ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp07/Gf37/S10	Gp03/Gf03/S00
3	Est-ce que vous avez compris le contenu des règles ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp08/Gf37/S10	Gp02/Gf03/S00
4	Est-ce que vous autres résidents avez participé activement aux travaux ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp08/Gf39/S10	Gp02/Gf01/S00
Caractère adéquat ou non de l'assistance dans chaque domaine spécialisé des travaux			
5	Est-ce que le contenu de l'assistance technique des ONG a été satisfaisant ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp08/Gf37/S10	Gp02/Gf03/S00
6	Est-ce que l'assistance technique concernant le transport du sable, etc. a été adéquate ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp08/Gf38/S10	Gp02/Gf02/S00
7	Est-ce que l'assistance technique concernant la maintenance-gestion périodique des forages été adéquate ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp07/Gf37/S10	Gp02/Gf03/S00
A propos des contributions financières individuelles			
8	Est-ce que le montant des contributions individuelles est élevé ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp05/Gf35/S06	Gp05/Gf05/S04
9	Est-ce que le montant des contributions individuelles était adéquat ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp05/Gf04/S04	Gp05/Gf36/S06
10	Est-ce que les contributions individuelles ont été gérées et utilisées à bon escient ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp09/Gf37/S10	Gp01/Gf03/S00
Etablissement des règles concernant l'utilisation et la gestion et mise en oeuvre			
11	Est-ce qu'il y a eu des problèmes lors de l'établissement des règles lors de l'assemblée générale du CVGT ?	A.Problèmes	B.Pas de problèmes
		Gp10/Gf32/S10	Gp00/Gf08/S00
12	Est-ce que l'assistance technique des NGO a été satisfaisante au regard de la mise en oeuvre des règles ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp07/Gf36/S10	Gp03/Gf04/S00
13	Est-ce que les règles sont mises en oeuvre de manière adéquate et équitable ?	A.Oui	B.Non
		Gp06/Gf36/S10	Gp04/Gf04/S00
(Remarque) Gp = Goudebo Aménagement de puits de grand diamètre, Gf = Goudebo Réparation de forages.			

## 8.2 Questionnaire B

### 8.2.1. Persons concerned (Questionnaire B)

	Classification Number	Beneficiaries	Number and the target of the people for the eunquate response	Note
1. Support of CVGT Operation (Selbo) (Diogora) (Noungou) (Vousnango)	B1-1 B1-2 B1-3 B1-4	18 17 19 17	18 (As same as A1-1) 17 (As same as A1-2) 19 (As same as A1-3) 17 (As same as A1-4)	All who are responsible of CVGT ( including those who were involved in the activities in 2004)
2. Vegetable Cultivation (Noungou) (Vousnango)	B2-1 B2-2	20 20	20 (As same as A3-1) 20 (As same as A3-2)	Including the activities of following-up
3. Improvement of Cultivation in Rainy Season (Selbo) (Diogora)	B3-1 B3-2	10 10: 5 not responded	10 (As same as A4-1) 10 (As same as A4-2)	Including the activities of following-up
4. Sheep Fattening (Diogora) (Noungou) (Vousnango)	B4-1 B4-2 B4-3	10 10 10	10 (As same as A5-1) 10 (As same as A5-2) 10 (As same as A5-3)	Including the activities of following-up
5. Management of People's Plant Nursery (Diogora)	B5	20	20	
6. Management of Forestry Resources (Selbo) (Diogora)	B6-1 B6-2	20 20	20 (As same as A7-1) 20 (As same as A7-2)	Including the activities of following-up
7. Rehabilitation of Bare Land (Selbo)	B7	20	20	
8. Stone Lines (Diogora)	B8	number : not certain	20 (As same as A9-1)	Including the activities of following-up
9. Cereal Bank (Selbo)	B9	number : not certain	20	Including the 4 members of Committee of Management.
10 Construction of Meeting Room and Literacy Education (Diogora)	B10	32	Attendants to Level 1 : 20 persons Attendants to level 2 : 10 Members of the responsible Committee: 2	Including the activities of following-up (As same as A11-1)
11. Reapiring of Road (Noungou) (Vousnango)	B11-1 B11-2	number : not certain, As same as the above	20 20	
12. Repairing of Wells (Selbo) (Diogora) (Noungou) (Vousnango)	B12-1 B12-2 B12-3 B12-4	number : not certain, As same as the above	20 10 10 20	2 wells (10pers/well) 1 well (10pers/well) 1 well (10pers/well) 2 well (10pers/well)
Total:12 pilot projects		Total 24	413 persons (Response récupérées : 408 persons)	Rate of collection : 98,8%



### 8.1.2. Result of the Survey (Questionnaire B)

1. Organisation of la population locale : S = Selbo (B1 – 1 – 18 persons), D = Diogora (B1 – 2 – 17 persons), N = Nounkou (B1 - 3 – 19 persons), V = Vousnango (B1 - 4– 17 persons). In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement du Comité Villageois of Management of Terroirs (CVGT)	S18/D16/N19/V17	S00/D01/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.2	Activités of chaque pandite commission	S16/D13/N19/V17	S02/D04/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.3	Fréquence d'organisation of assemblées générales	S18/D17/N18/V17	S00/D00/N01/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.4	Situation au regard of la comptabilité	S18/D14/N19/V03	S00/D03/N00/V14	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.5	Fonctions d'inspection and of vérification of comptes	S18/D14/N18/V11	S00/D03/N01/V06	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.6	Coordination avec the unités	S18/D15/N19/V17	S00/D01/N00/V00	S00/D01/N00/V00
1.7	The percentage of membres participant volontairement aux activités du CVGT is of 80%	S14/D12/N14/V17	S04/D05/N05/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Utilisation of la Méthode Active of Recherche and of Planification Participative (MARP)	S18/D04/N19/V17	S00/D13/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.2	Amélioration of capacités and compétences du CVGT	S18/D13/N19/V17	S00/D04/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.3	Amélioration of capacités and compétences of différentes comités du CVGT	S18/D07/N18/V17	S00/D10/N01/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	Participation active of la population locale aux assemblées générales du CVGT	S18/D15/N19/V17	S00/D02/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.2	Attente of la population locale for l'égard du CVGT	S04/D13/N18/V17	S14/D04/N01/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.3	Augmentation du revenu agricole of la population locale grâce for la participation aux activités du CVGT	S17/D17/N18/V17	S01/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.4	L'économie villageoise s'is améliorée grâce for l'établissement du CVGT	S16/D13/N16/V17	S02/D04/N01/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.5	The CVGT a of relations and of échanges d'informations and of points of vue avec the autres comités villageois (CVGT)	S16/D01/N09/V15	S02/D06/N02/V02	S00/D10/N02/V00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	The CVGT répond aux besoins of la population locale	S13/D15/N19/V16	S05/D02/N00/V01	S00/D00/N00/V00
4.2	The CVGT peut faire face and s'adapter aux besoins of la décentralisation	S15/D16/N17/V17	S03/D01/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
4.3	The ressources du village ont augmenté grâce for la création du CVGT	S16/D13/N18/V16	S02/D03/N00/V01	S00/D00/N00/V00
4.4	La distribution of produits is bonne grâce for la création du CVGT	S15/D09/N18/V13	S03/D07/N00/V04	S00/D01/N00/V00
4.5	Renforcement of la coordination and of l'harmonisation avec the organisations villageoises existantes	S17/D14/N19/V15	S01/D03/N00/V02	S00/D00/N00/V00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Renforcement of l'organisation du CVGT and une administration fluide and sans problème	S16/D16/N18/V14	S02/D01/N00/V03	S00/D00/N00/V00
5.2	Elévation du niveau of vie of la population locale grâce for la création du CVGT	S16/D16/N19/V14	S02/D01/N01/V03	S00/D00/N00/V00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	S16/D06/N14/V02	S01/D10/N02/V15	S00/D00/N01/V00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs afin que la population s'organise dans the cadre d'organisations locales	S16/D08/N08/V01	S02/D08/N04/V16	S00/D00/N05/V00

2. Cultures maraîchère : N = Nougou (B2 - 1 – 20 persons), V = Vousnango (B2 - 2– 20 persons). In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
1.4	Utilisation of équipements and du matériel fournis	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
1.5	Capacité of coordination and d'harmonisation of tâches of pandits comités agricoles	N19/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
1.6	Amélioration of l'alimentation and of l'équilibre nutritif grâce for l'autoconsommation	N14/V20	N01/V00	N00/V00
1.7	Degré of réalisation of objectifs concernant the revenu of ventes	N15/V00	N05/V20	N00/V00
2 .	Efficacité - Rendement			
2.1	Amélioration of techniques of culture	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
2.2	Utilisation efficace of engrais chimiques	N19/V20	N01/V00	N00/V00
2.3	Amélioration of techniques d'irrigation	N19/V20	N01/V00	N00/V00
2.4	Appréciation and évaluation of produits agricoles sur the marché	N14/V20	N03/V00	N00/V00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques of culture	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques d'irrigation	N17/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
3.3	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux effands of engrais chimiques	N17/V20	N02/V00	N00/V00
3.4	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités agricoles	N13/V20	N01/V00	N03/V00
3.5	The CVGT of environs entreprennent of cultures maraîchères	N08/V00	N02/V20	N00/V00
3.6	The revenus provenant of la vente of légumes par the CVGT of environs augmentent	N02/V20	N02/V00	N00/V00
4 .	4. Pertinence			
4.1	4.1 Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
4.2	4.2 Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités agricoles	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
4.3	Augmentation tant of la quantité que of la qualité of produits maraîchers	N19/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
4.4	La distribution and la vente of légumes sont satisfaisantes	N14/V20	N06/V00	N00/V00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert d'and technologies d'agriculteurs for agriculteurs	N20/V20	N00/V00	N00/V00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités agricoles, la culture maraîchère is bien implantée	N18/V00	N00/V20	N01/V00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans la production of légumes, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	N14/V00	N01/V20	N05/V00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la culture maraîchère	N02/V00	N00/V20	N14/V00

3. Amélioration of cultures durant la saison of pluies : S = Selbo (B3 – 1 Distribution of questionnaires for 10 persons and collection for the 10 persons), D = Diogora (B3 – 2 - Distribution of questionnaires for 10 persons and collection for the 5 persons)

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré de réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	S10/D05	S00/D00	S00/D00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S10/D01	S00/D04	S00/D00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S10/D05	S00/D00	S00/D00
1.4	Capacité of coordination and d'harmonisation of tâches of pandits comités agricoles	S06/D00	S04/D05	S00/D00
1.5	Amélioration of l'alimentation and of l'équilibre nutritif grâce for autoconsommation	S10/D01	S00/D04	S00/D00
1.6	Degré de réalisation of objectifs concernant the revenu of ventes	S10/D02	S00/D03	S00/D00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Amélioration of techniques of culture	S10/D03	S00/D02	S00/D00
2.2	Utilisation efficace du fumier	S10/D03	S00/D01	S00/D01
2.3	Augmentation of produits unitaires	S10/D05	S00/D00	S00/D00
2.4	Appréciation and évaluation of produits agricoles sur the marché	S10/D00	S00/D05	S00/D00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques of culture	S10/D04	S00/D01	S00/D00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent au fumier	S10/D04	S00/D00	S00/D01
3.3	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux effands du fumier	S10/D04	S00/D00	S00/D01
3.4	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités agricoles	S09/D01	S01/D04	S00/D00
3.5	The CVGT of environs entreprennent d'améliorer the cultures durant la saison of pluies	S10/D02	S00/D01	S00/D02
3.6	Augmentation of la superficie où l'on améliore the cultures durant la saison of pluies grâce aux efforts of CVGT of environs	S10/D01	S00/D02	S00/D02
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	S00/D03	S10/D02	S00/D00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités agricoles	S02/D03	S08/D02	S00/D00
4.3	Augmentation tant of la quantité que of la qualité of produits agricoles	S10/D02	S00/D03	S00/D00
4.4	La distribution and la vente of produits agricoles excédentaires sont satisfaisantes	S10/D02	S00/D03	S00/D00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert dandechologies d'agriculteurs for agriculteurs	S09/D00	S01/D05	S00/D00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités agricoles, l'amélioration the cultures durant la saison of pluies is bien implantée dans the secteur	S10/D03	S00/D02	S00/D00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans l'amélioration of cultures durant la saison of pluies, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	S10/D01	S00/D04	S00/D00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la l'amélioration of cultures durant la saison of pluies	S10/D01	S00/D04	S00/D00

4. Embouche of ovins : D = Diogora (B4 – 1 – 10 persons), N = Nougou (B4 - 2 – 10 persons), V = Vousnango (B4 – 3 – 10 persons). In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	D10/N10/V09	D00/N00/V01	D00/N00/V00
1.2	Situation du fond of réserve	D10/N10/V08	D00/N00/V02	D00/N00/V00
1.3	Utilisation du fond of réserve	D10/N10/V07	D00/N00/V02	D00/N00/V00
1.4	Capacité of coordination of pandits comités d'élevage	D08/N10/V06	D02/N00/V03	D00/N00/V00
1.5	Degré of réalisation of objectifs fixés for the revenus provenant of la vente	D01/N08/V04	D09/N02/V05	D00/N00/V00
2 .	Efficacité - Rendement			
2.1	Amélioration of techniques d'embouche	D10/N09/V07	D00/N01/V03	D00/N00/V00
2.2	Utilisation efficace of aliments oftinés au bétail	D07/N10/V05	D03/N00/V04	D00/N00/V01
2.3	Augmentation du poids par jour	D02/N10/V00	D08/N00/V09	D00/N00/V01
2.4	Appréciation and évaluation of produits d'élevage sur the marché	D00/N06/V06	D10/N00/V04	D00/N00/V00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques d'embouche	D09/N09/V08	D01/N01/V02	D00/N00/V00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent for l'utilisation of aliments oftinés au bétail	D10/N09/V07	D00/N01/V03	D00/N00/V00
3.3	Augmentation of participants for l'embouche of ovins	D05/N10/V05	D05/N00/V04	D00/N00/V00
3.4	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités d'élevage	D03/N08/V05	D07/N02/V05	D00/N00/V00
3.5	The CVGT of environs entreprennent l'embouche of ovins	D06/N01/V01	D04/N00/V09	D00/N00/V00
3.6	Augmentation du nombre dandêtes of bétail (ovins) dans the CVGT of environs	D00/N01/V02	D10/N00/V08	D00/N00/V00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	D10/N10/V08	D00/N00/V02	D00/N00/V00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités d'élevage	D10/N10/V10	D00/N00/V00	D00/N00/V00
4.3	Augmentation tant of la quantité que of la qualité of produits d'élevage	D02/N07/V08	D08/N00/V02	D00/N00/V00
4.4	La distribution and la vente of produits d'élevage sont satisfaisantes	D01/N05/V00	D09/N00/V10	D00/N00/V00
5 .	5 Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert dandtechnologies d'éleveurs d'ovins for d'autres éleveurs/agriculteurs	D05/N10/V08	D05/N00/V02	D00/N00/V00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités d'élevage, l'embouche of ovins is bien implantée dans the secteur	D08/N10/V10	D02/N00/V00	D00/N00/V00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans l'embouche of ovins, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	D02/N06/V02	D08/N04/V08	D00/N00/V00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of l'embouche of ovins	D00/N00/V01	D10/N00/V09	D00/N07/V00

5. Management of pépinières locales ; Diogora (B5 – 20 persons) The percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
Village		Diogora	Diogora	Diogora
1 .	Degré de réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	10	10	00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	00	00	00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	00	00	00
1.4	Utilisation of équipements and du matériel fournis	19	01	00
1.5	Capacité de coordination and d'harmonisation of tâches of pandits comités forestiers	19	01	00
1.6	Degré de réalisation of objectifs fixés for the revenus provenant of plants	02	18	00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Conditions d'obtention of semences	00	00	00
2.2	Amélioration of techniques of culture of plants	15	03	02
2.3	Envergure of installations of plantations	09	11	00
2.4	Evaluation par la population locale of plants	08	12	00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques of culture of plants	06	10	04
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la production of plants	03	14	03
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités forestiers	01	15	04
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent la Management of pépinières	00	15	04
3.5	Augmentation du nombre of pépinières of CVGT of environs	00	15	05
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	13	07	00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités forestiers Augmentation tant of la quantité que of la qualité of plants La vente of plants is satisfaisante	17	03	00
4.3	Pertinence	00	17	03
4.4	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	03	16	00
5 .	Capacité de développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert dandtechnologies of agriculteurs participant au projand for d'autres agriculteurs	13	07	00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités forestiers, la Management of pépinières is bien implantée dans the secteur	17	03	00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans la Management of pépinières, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	00	08	12
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la Management of pépinières	00	05	15

6. Management of ressources forestières : S = Selbo (B6 – 1 – 20 persons), D = Diogora (B6 – 2 – 20 persons). In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	S20/D17	S00/D03	S00/D00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S20/D14	S00/D00	S00/D00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S20/D14	S00/D00	S00/D00
1.4	Utilisation of équipements and du matériel fournis	S20/D16	S00/D00	S00/D00
1.5	Capacité of coordination and d'harmonisation of tâches of pandits comités forestiers ou environnementaux	S17/D14	S03/D00	S00/D00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Assistance and conseils techniques concernant the techniques of conservation of ressources forestières	S19/D11	S01/D08	S00/D01
2.2	Assistance and conseils techniques concernant la production of plants	S19/D05	S01/D09	S00/D00
2.3	Aménagement of infrastructures oftinées au reboisement par plantations, assistancandtechnique concernant the reboisement	S20/D12	S00/D08	S00/D00
2.4	Activités of pandits comités concernés	S20/D14	S00/D05	S00/D00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques of conservation of ressources forestières	S20/D07	S00/D12	S00/D01
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la production of plants	S18/D08	S02/D12	S00/D00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités concernés	S19/D13	S01/D07	S00/D00
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent la Management of ressources forestières	S20/D06	S00/D13	S00/D01
3.5	Augmentation du nombre of participants for la Management of ressources forestières of CVGT of environs	S16/D06	S04/D14	S00/D00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	S09/D02	S11/D12	S00/D06
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités concernés	S17/D07	S03/D08	S00/D04
4.3	Elévation du niveau of techniques of conservation of ressources forestières	S18/D02	S02/D15	S00/D01
4.4	Augmentation tant of la quantité que of la qualité of plants produits par la population locale	S19/D01	S01/D15	S00/D03
4.5	Augmentation of la superficie réservée au reboisement effectué par la population locale	S19/D11	S01/D09	S00/D00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert dandtechnologies of agriculteurs participant au projand for d'autres agriculteurs	S19/D07	S01/D12	S00/D01
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités concernés, la Management of ressources forestières is bien implantée dans the secteur	S20/D12	S00/D07	S00/D01
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans la Management of ressources forestières, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	S19/D08	S01/D12	S00/D00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la Management of ressources forestières	S20/D09	S00/D11	S00/D00

7. Réhabilitation of terrains nus : Selbo (B7 – 20 persons) – 100% of collection

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
Village		Selbo	Selbo	Selbo
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect du règlement	20	00	00
1.2	Caractère économique du labourage au moyen d'andracteurs	19	01	00
1.3	Capacité of coordination of pandits comités agricoles ou environnementaux	14	06	00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Conditions of réhabilitation of terrains nus	18	02	00
2.2	Assistance and conseils techniques concernant the pâturages and la collection of l'herbe sèche/fourrage	20	00	00
2.3	Assistance and conseils techniques concernant the arbres oftinés for la pâture du bétail	20	00	00
2.4	Activités of pandits comités concernés	16	03	01
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la croissance naturelle of pâturages	18	02	00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux arbres oftinés for la pâture du bétail par of procédés of croissance naturelle	18	02	00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités concernés	12	08	00
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent la réhabilitation of terrains nus	10	10	00
3.5	Augmentation of la superficie of terrains nus en voie of réhabilitation of CVGT of environs	10	10	00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	18	02	00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités concernés	20	00	00
4.3	Réhabilitation of terrains nus and augmentation of ressources en fourrage	18	02	00
4.4	Augmentation du cheptel (nombre d'andêtes of bétail)	19	01	00
4.5	Raccourcissement of distances for accomplir lors of la transhumance	19	01	00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert d'andtechnologies of agriculteurs participant au projand for d'autres agriculteurs	07	12	01
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités concernés, la réhabilitation of terrains nus is bien implantée dans the secteur	18	02	00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans la réhabilitation of terrains nus, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	14	06	00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la réhabilitation of terrains nus	06	06	08

8. Stone Line (Lignes en pierres) : Diogora (B8 – 20 persons) - The percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
Village		Diogora	Diogora	Diogora
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	18	02	00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	11	07	02
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	15	04	01
1.4	Utilisation du matériel fourni	16	03	01
1.5	Participation non rémunérée of la main d'oeuvre	03	06	11
1.6	Capacité of coordination of pandits comités agricoles	04	14	02
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Assistancandechnique concernant the techniques of mesures simples of lignes isohypses/courbes of niveau	04	15	01
2.2	Assistancandechnique concernant the méthooof d'entassement of pierres	04	15	01
2.3	Activités of pandits comités agricoles	04	16	00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux lignes en pierres	10	09	01
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux techniques of mesures simples of lignes isohypses/courbes of niveau	09	10	01
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités concernés	09	10	01
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent la réalisation of lignes en pierres	07	08	05
3.5	Augmentation of participants for la réalisation of lignes en pierres of CVGT of environs	09	05	06
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	08	12	00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités agricoles	03	17	00
4.3	Elévation du niveau technique concernant the lignes en pierres	05	13	02
4.4	Augmentation du volume of la production grâce aux lignes en pierres	11	06	03
4.5	Augmentation of la surface couverte par the lignes en pierres	08	08	04
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Transfert dandechnologies of agriculteurs participant au projand for d'autres agriculteurs	05	15	00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités concernés, la réalisation of lignes en pierres is bien implantée dans the secteur	06	14	00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans la réalisation of lignes en pierres, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	04	15	01
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of la réalisation of lignes en pierres	05	14	01



9.Cereal Bank : Selbo (B9 – 20 persons) - 100% of collection

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
Village		Selbo	Selbo	Selbo
1 .	Degré de réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	20	00	00
1.2	Mise en place of stocks initiaux	20	00	00
1.3	Participation non rémunérée of la main d'oeuvre	20	00	00
1.4	Capacité of coordination of pandits comités chargés of la banque of céréales	20	00	00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Conditions of fonctionnement and of Management	20	00	00
2.2	Fonctionnement durable and continu of la banque of céréales	20	00	00
2.3	Management par the comité d'inspection and of vérification of comptes	20	00	00
2.4	Activités of pandits comités chargés of la banque of céréales	20	00	00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la banque of céréales	20	00	00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent au fonctionnement and for la Management	20	00	00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandits comités chargés of la banque of céréales	20	00	00
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent l'établissement of banques of céréales	20	00	00
3.5	Augmentation of banques of céréales of CVGT of environs	20	00	00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	02	18	00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins of pandits comités chargés of banques of céréales	14	06	00
4.3	Amélioration of compétences dans the domaine du fonctionnement and of la Management centrés sur the rôle central of résidents	20	00	00
4.4	Fourniture stable of produits alimentaires grâce aux banques of céréales	20	00	00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Explications concernant the banques of céréales données par the agriculteurs participant au projand for d'autres agriculteurs	19	01	00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques of pandits comités chargés of banques of céréales, the banques of céréales sont bien implantées dans the secteur	19	01	00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans the domaine of banques of céréales, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	20	00	00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of environs dans the domaine of l'établissement of banques of céréales	20	00	00

10. Construction of la salle of réunions and alphabétisation/éducation : Diogora (B10 – 32 persons) - 100% of collection

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
Village		Diogora	Diogora	Diogora
1 .	Degré of réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	30	02	00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	32	00	00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	32	00	00
1.4	Participation non rémunérée of la main d'oeuvre for la construction of la salle of réunions	31	01	00
1.5	Capacité of coordination du pandit comité chargé of la Management of la salle of réunions	28	04	00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Conditions d'utilisation of la salle of réunions	27	05	00
2.2	Amélioration of l'alphabétisation	24	08	00
2.3	The femmes tiennent the livre of comptes du ménage	09	23	00
2.4	Andablissement of procès-verbaux of réunions du CVGT and of livres of comptes	18	14	00
2.5	Acquisition of qualifications par the persons alphabétisées	31	01	00
2.6	Activités du pandit comité chargé of la Management of la salle of réunions	30	02	00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la salle of réunions	28	04	00
3.2	The autres résidents s'intéressent aux cours d'alphabétisation	31	01	00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandit comité chargé of la Management of la salle of réunions	27	05	00
3.4	The CVGT of environs entreprennent of dispenser of cours d'alphabétisation	25	07	00
3.5	Augmentation of persons of CVGT of environs suivant of cours d'alphabétisation	28	04	00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	25	07	00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins du pandit comité chargé of la Management of la salle of réunions	30	02	00
4.3	Amélioration of compétences dans the domaine du fonctionnement and of la Management centrés sur the rôle central of résidents	20	12	00
4.4	Elévation du Rate d'alphabétisation grâce aux cours d'alphabétisation	25	07	00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Explications concernant the cours d'alphabétisation données par the participants au projand for d'autres résidents	32	00	00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques du pandit comité chargé of la Management of la salle of réunions, the cours d'alphabétisation sont bien implantés dans the secteur	31	01	00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans the domaine of cours d'alphabétisation, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	22	10	00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of villages environnants dans the domaine of l'établissement of cours d'alphabétisation	26	06	00

11. Réfection of routes : N = Nougou (B11- 1 – 20 persons), V = Vousnango (B11- 2 – 20 persons) - In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse :Positive	Réponse :Normale	Réponse :Négative
1 .	Degré de réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	N19/V13	N01/V07	N00/V00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	N19/V14	N00/V06	N00/V00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	N19/V15	N00/V05	N00/V00
1.4	Utilisation du matériel and équipements fournis	N20/V16	N00/V04	N00/V00
1.5	Participation non rémunérée of la main d'oeuvre	N20/V10	N00/V10	N00/V00
1.6	Capacité of coordination du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	N16/V09	N02/V11	N00/V00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Commodité avant the lancement of travaux	N18/V01	N00/V19	N00/V00
2.2	Conditions d'utilisation of routes	N16/V12	N04/V08	N00/V00
2.3	Augmentation du transport of produits agricoles	N18/V11	N02/V09	N00/V00
2.4	Augmentation of revenus provenant of la vente of produits	N19/V11	N01/V09	N00/V00
2.5	Augmentation of équipements of produits transportés and introduits dans the secteur	N20/V12	N00/V08	N00/V00
2.6	Activités du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	N17/V17	N02/V03	N00/V00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent for la réfection of routes	N16/V19	N03/V01	N00/V00
3.2	The autres résidents habitant dans the villages and hameaux s'intéressent for la réfection of routes	N11/V18	N03/V02	N00/V00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	N13/V01	N02/V19	N02/V00
3.4	Utilisation of techniques acquises lors of travaux of réfection of routes	N13/V01	N03/V19	N02/V00
3.5	Désir of CVGT of environs d'entreprendre la réfection of routes	N03/V16	N01/V04	N05/V00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	N14/V20	N04/V00	N00/V00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	N13/V20	N05/V00	N00/V00
4.3	Amélioration of compétences dans the domaine of l'entrandien/maintenance and of la Management centré sur the rôle central of résidents	N11/V03	N05/V17	N00/V00
4.4	Dynamisation of activités économiques	N20/V09	N00/V11	N00/V00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Explications concernant la réfection of routes données par the participants au projand for d'autres résidents	N16/V08	N02/V11	N02/V01
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne, l'entrandien and la Management of routes sont bien implantés dans the secteur	N16/V17	N01/V02	N02/V00
5.3	En tant que secteur avancé dans the domaine of la réfection of routes, accueil of visites techniques effectuées par d'autres CVGT	N11/V02	N05/V18	N00/V00
5.4	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of villages environnants dans the domaine of techniques of réfection of routes	N00/V01	N03/V15	N12/V04

12. Aménagement of wells : S = Selbo (B12- 2 – 20 persons), D = Diogora (B12 – 2 – 20 persons), N = Nougou (B12 -3 – 10 persons), V = Vousnango (B12 - 4 – 10 persons) In all cases, the percentage of collection is of 100%.

N°	Questions	Réponse : Positive	Réponse : Normale	Réponse : Négative
1 .	Degré de réalisation of objectifs			
1.1	Respect of statuts and du règlement	S20/D09/N10/V20	S00/D01/N00/V00	S00D00/N/00/V00
1.2	Encaissement of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S18/D10/N10/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N/00/V00
1.3	Utilisation of contributions individuelles for la charge of chacun	S19/D10/N10/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.4	Participation non rémunérée of la main d'oeuvre	S19/D08/N10/V20	S01/D02/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
1.5	Capacité of coordination du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	S19/D10/N10/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2 .	Efficacité			
2.1	Commodité for aller puiser of l'eau avant the lancement of travaux	S04/D10/N10/V20	S14/D00/N00/V00	S01/D00/N00/V00
2.2	Condition d'utilisation of wells	S20/D07/N10/V20	S00/D03/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.3	Garantie of l'approvisionnement en eau potable	S20/D10/N10/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.4	Amélioration of conditions d'hygiène grâce for la fréquence accrue of lessives and of ablutions	S20/D05/N10/V20	S00/D05/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.5	Garantie of l'eau nécessaire aux besoins of animaux domestiques durant la saison sèche	S07/D10/N10/V20	S13/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
2.6	Activités du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	S18/D10/N10/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3 .	Impact			
3.1	The autres résidents s'intéressent for l'aménagement of puits	S18/D09/N10/V20	S00/D01/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.2	The autres résidents habitant dans the villages and hameaux s'intéressent for l'aménagement of puits	S20/D05/N10/V20	S00/D05/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
3.3	Fourniture d'informations aux autres résidents of environs par the pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	S19/D00/N08/V00	S01/D08/N00/V20	S00/D02/N00/V00
3.4	Utilisation of techniques acquises lors of travaux d'aménagement of puits	S19/D02/N10/V20	S01/D06/N00/V00	S00/D02/N00/V00
3.5	Désir of CVGT of environs d'entreprendre l'aménagement of puits	S08/D02/N00/V20	S12/D06/N03/V00	S00/D02/N00/V00
4 .	Pertinence			
4.1	Correspond aux besoins of bénéficiaires du projand	S05/D10/N09/V20	S15/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
4.2	Correspond aux besoins du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne	S16/D10/N10/V20	S04/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
4.3	Amélioration of compétences of la maintenance and la Management sur l'initiative of résidents	S20/D02/N10/V20	S00/D03/N00/V00	S00/D05/N00/V00
4.4	Amélioration of condition d'hygiène	S19/D10/N10/V20	S01/D00/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
5 .	Capacité of développement autonome			
5.1	Explications concernant l'aménagement of puits données par the participants au projand for d'autres résidents	S13/D05/N10/V00	S07/D05/N00/V20	S00/D00/N00/V00
5.2	Grâce for l'assistance and aux conseils techniques du pandit comité chargé of l'amélioration of la vie quotidienne, la maintenance and la Management of puits sont bien implantées dans the secteur	S19/D08/N10/V20	S01/D02/N00/V00	S00/D00/N00/V00
5.3	The CVGT apporte son appui aux autres CVGT of villages environnants dans the domaine of techniques d'aménagement of puits	S17/D00/N10/V00	S03/D06/N00/V20	S00/D04/N00/V00

Document Annexes N° 9: Documents concerning the plan of execution of the project

9.1 Order of priority in Rural Development

PROVINCE	DEPARTEMENT	number of villages	Existence of CVGT (%)			State of activities of the CVGT			Existence of a plan of development villager				The village benefits from supports of lessors			Without CVGT	CVGT Non Active	Without PDV	Without lessor	The priorit	Villages with need of support to organize the CVGT
			YES	NO	Without Answer	Activate	Non active	Without Answer	YES	NO	Not again but foreseen	Without Answer	YES	NO	Without Answer	%	%	%	%		
SANMATENGA	BARSALOGHO	38	100	0	0	100	0	0	95	0	0	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	0		
SANMATENGA	BOUSSOUMA	55	100	0	0	100	0	0	71	0	0	29	100	0	0	0	0	29	0		
SANMATENGA	DABLO	10	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SANMATENGA	KAYA	56	100	0	0	100	0	0	70	0	0	30	98	0	2	0	0	30	2		
SANMATENGA	KORSIMORO	32	100	0	0	100	0	0	78	0	0	22	97	0	3	0	0	22	3		
SANMATENGA	MANE	43	100	0	0	100	0	0	77	0	0	23	100	0	0	0	0	23	0		
SANMATENGA	NAMISSIGUIMA	11	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SANMATENGA	PENSA	15	100	0	0	100	0	0	93	0	0	7	93	0	7	0	0	7	7		
SANMATENGA	PIBAORE	23	100	0	0	100	0	0	78	0	0	22	100	0	0	0	0	22	0		
SANMATENGA	PISSILA	44	100	0	0	100	0	0	80	0	0	20	100	0	0	0	0	20	0		
SANMATENGA	ZIGA	21	100	0	0	100	0	0	90	0	5	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	0		
BAM	BOURZANGA	41	98	2	0	2	95	3	2	95	2	1	17	83	0	2	95	95	83	○	34
BAM	GUIBARE	13	100	0	0	31	69	0	31	69	0	0	46	54	0	0	69	69	54		
BAM	KONGOUSSI	59	95	5	0	0	95	5	0	100	0	0	37	63	0	5	95	100	63	○	37
BAM	NASSERE	16	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	19	81	0	0	100	100	81	○	13
BAM	ROLLO	17	94	6	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	53	47	0	6	94	100	47	○	8
BAM	ROUKO	8	100	0	0	38	62	0	0	100	0	0	50	50	0	0	63	100	50		
BAM	SABCE	29	83	17	0	0	83	17	0	83	0	17	10	90	0	17	83	100	90	○	26
BAM	TIKARE	36	97	3	0	8	89	3	0	97	0	3	64	33	3	3	89	100	36	○	13
BAM	ZIMENTENGA	41	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	7	93	0	0	100	100	93	○	38
NAMENTENGA	BOALA	14	64	36	0	29	71	0	64	36	0	0	64	36	0	36	36	36	36		
NAMENTENGA	BOULSA	35	77	23	0	66	31	3	66	23	9	2	77	14	9	23	11	26	23		
NAMENTENGA	BOUROUM	20	95	5	0	35	65	0	95	5	0	0	95	5	0	5	60	5	5		
NAMENTENGA	DARGO	18	94	6	0	50	50	0	94	6	0	0	83	17	0	6	44	6	17		
NAMENTENGA	NAGBINGOU	14	79	21	0	29	71	0	79	21	0	0	79	21	0	21	50	21	21		
NAMENTENGA	TOUGOURI	41	49	51	0	32	68	0	22	51	0	27	49	49	2	51	17	78	51	○	21
NAMENTENGA	YALGO	11	91	9	0	36	64	0	91	9	0	0	73	9	18	9	55	9	27		
NAMENTENGA	ZEGUEDEGUIN	14	100	0	0	50	50	0	100	0	0	0	86	14	0	0	50	0	14		



9.2. Table of calculation of the cost of the project

in case of WITH Project implementation				Pilot project	period (1 period = 8 years, starting from 2006)			(unit: thousand Fcfa)			
system improvement cost	unit price	ref.	sets/period		Phase1	Phase2		Pilot project	Phase1	Phase2	Total
CN	Technical Exchange Meeting	167,640	⑤-1	3/7	3	7	7	503	1,173	1,173	2,849
	PRA method training "lecture"	391,640	⑤-2	1	3	5	4	1,175	1,958	1,567	4,700
	PRA method training "practical"	1,287,160	⑤-3	1	3	5	4	3,861	6,436	5,149	15,446
-----					2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Bam	Preriminary survey	597,760	⑦-1	1	2	3	2	1,196	1,793	1,196	4,185
	Rural Development Council	714,520	⑥-1-1	1	2	3	2	1,429	2,144	1,429	5,002
	management training	873,120	⑥-1-2	4/8	8	40	56	6,985	34,925	48,895	90,805
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-1-3	4/8	8	40	56	3,168	15,840	22,176	41,184
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-1-4	4/8	8	40	56	4,080	20,400	28,560	53,040
	CVGT support	466,400	④-2	1	2	3	2	933	1,399	933	3,265
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-15	1	2	3	2	280	420	280	980
	PRA method training "practical"	286,400	④-1	3/7	6	35	49	1,718	10,024	14,034	25,776
	Technical Exchange Meeting	24,440	⑨-1-1	8/16	16	80	112	391	1,955	2,737	5,083
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	99,600	⑥-1-5	8/16	16	80	112	1,594	7,968	11,155	20,717
	DPAHRH	29,440	⑨-1-2	8/16	16	80	112	471	2,355	3,297	6,123
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	136,080	⑥-1-6	8/16	16	80	112	2,177	10,886	15,241	28,304
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	25,475,500	②-1	1	1	1	1	25,476	0	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2	1	2	3	2	10,800	16,200	10,800	37,800
	transport means	-----									
Sanmateng	Preriminary survey	657,600	⑦-2	1	0	1	1	0	658	658	1,316
	Rural Development Council	781,800	⑥-2-1	1	0	1	1	0	782	782	1,564
	management training	890,400	⑥-2-2	4/8	0	8	16	0	7,123	14,246	21,369
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-2-3	4/8	0	8	16	0	3,168	6,336	9,504
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-2-4	4/8	0	8	16	0	4,080	8,160	12,240
	CVGT support	418,400	④-4	1	0	1	1	0	418	418	836
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-16	1	0	1	1	0	140	140	280
	PRA method training "practical"	238,400	④-3	3/7	0	7	14	0	1,669	3,338	5,007
	Technical Exchange Meeting	5,000	⑨-2-1	8/16	0	16	32	0	80	160	240
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	87,600	⑥-2-5	8/16	0	16	32	0	1,402	2,803	4,205
	DPAHRH	10,000	⑨-2-2	8/16	0	16	32	0	160	320	480
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	163,800	⑥-2-6	8/16	0	16	32	0	2,621	5,242	7,863
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	25,475,500	②-1	1	0	1	1	0	25,476	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2	1	0	1	1	0	5,400	5,400	10,800
	transport means	-----									
Namenteng	Preriminary survey	526,080	⑦-3	1	1	1	1	526	526	526	1,578
	Rural Development Council	746,680	⑥-3-1	1	1	1	1	747	747	747	2,241
	management training	1,063,200	⑥-3-2	4/8	4	16	24	4,253	17,011	25,517	46,781
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-3-3	4/8	4	16	24	1,584	6,336	9,504	17,424
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-3-4	4/8	4	16	24	2,040	8,160	12,240	22,440
	CVGT support	570,080	④-6	1	1	1	1	570	570	570	1,710
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-17	1	1	1	1	140	140	140	420
	PRA method training "practical"	390,080	④-5	3/7	3	14	21	1,170	5,461	8,192	14,823
	Technical Exchange Meeting	28,040	⑨-3-1	8/16	8	32	48	224	897	1,346	2,467
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	125,520	⑥-3-5	8/16	8	32	48	1,004	4,017	6,025	11,046
	DPAHRH	33,040	⑨-3-2	8/16	8	32	48	264	1,057	1,586	2,907
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	164,640	⑥-3-6	8/16	8	32	48	1,317	5,268	7,903	14,488
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	25,475,500	②-1	1	1	1	1	25,476	0	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2	1	1	1	1	5,400	5,400	5,400	16,200
	transport means	-----									
<b>CN sub total</b>								<b>110,952</b>	<b>244,643</b>	<b>296,321</b>	<b>651,916</b>

in case of WITH Project implementation				Pilot project	period (1 period = 8 years, starting from 2006)			(unit: thousand Cfa)			
system improvement cost					Phase1	Phase2	Pilot project	Phase1	Phase2	Total	
		unit price	ref.	sets/period							
Sahel	Technical Exchange Meeting	151,800	⑤-4	3	3	7	7	455	1,063	1,063	2,581
	PRA method training "lecture"	421,700	⑤-5	1	4	5	5	1,687	2,109	2,109	5,905
	PRA method training "practical"	1,310,740	⑤-6	1	4	5	5	5,243	6,554	6,554	18,351
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Soum	Preriminary survey	461,920	⑦-4	1	1	2	2	462	924	924	2,310
	Rural Development Council	782,460	⑥-4-1	1	1	2	2	782	1,565	1,565	3,912
	management training	820,000	⑩-1	1	1	2	2	820	1,640	1,640	4,100
	local language training	1,134,480	⑥-4-2	4/8	4	24	40	4,538	27,228	45,379	77,145
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-4-3	4/8	4	24	40	1,584	9,504	15,840	26,928
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-4-4	4/8	4	24	40	2,040	12,240	20,400	34,680
	CVGT support	480,000	⑩-2	4/8	4	24	40	1,920	11,520	19,200	32,640
	local interpreter	714,080	④-8		1	1	2	714	1,428	1,428	3,570
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-18		1	1	2	140	280	280	700
	PRA method training "practical"	534,080	④-7	3/7	3	21	35	1,602	11,216	18,693	31,511
	Technical Exchange Meeting	49,100	⑨-4-1	8/16	8	48	80	393	2,357	3,928	6,678
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	161,520	⑥-4-5	8/16	8	48	80	1,292	7,753	12,922	21,967
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	54,100	⑨-4-2	8/16	8	48	80	433	2,597	4,328	7,358
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	129,360	⑥-4-6	8/16	8	48	80	1,035	6,209	10,349	17,593
	commune/departement	25,475,500	②-1		1	1		25,476	0	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2		1	1	2	5,400	10,800	10,800	27,000
transport means	<hr/>										
Oudalan	Preriminary survey	732,080	⑦-5	1	0	1	1	0	732	732	1,464
	Rural Development Council	678,640	⑥-5-1	1	0	1	1	0	679	679	1,358
	management training	820,000	⑩-1	1	0	1	1	0	820	820	1,640
	local language training	678,720	⑥-5-2	4/8	0	8	16	0	5,430	10,860	16,290
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-5-3	4/8	0	8	16	0	3,168	6,336	9,504
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-5-4	4/8	0	8	16	0	4,080	8,160	12,240
	CVGT support	480,000	⑩-2	4/8	0	8	16	0	3,840	7,680	11,520
	local interpreter	372,320	④-10		1	0	1	0	372	372	744
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-19		1	0	1	0	140	140	280
	PRA method training "practical"	192,320	④-9	3/7	1	0	7	14	1,346	2,692	4,038
	Technical Exchange Meeting	23,000	⑨-5-1	8/16	0	16	32	0	368	736	1,104
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	76,080	⑥-5-5	8/16	0	16	32	0	1,217	2,435	3,652
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	28,000	⑨-5-2	8/16	0	16	32	0	448	896	1,344
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	101,640	⑥-5-6	8/16	0	16	32	0	1,626	3,252	4,878
	commune/departement	25,475,500	②-1		1	0	1	0	25,476	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2		1	0	1	0	5,400	5,400	10,800
transport means	<hr/>										
Seno	Preriminary survey	725,040	⑦-6	1	2	1	1	1,450	725	725	2,900
	Rural Development Council	784,320	⑥-6-1	1	2	1	1	1,569	784	784	3,137
	management training	820,000	⑩-1	1	2	1	1	1,640	820	820	3,280
	local language training	903,360	⑥-6-2	4/8	8	24	32	7,227	21,681	28,908	57,816
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-6-3	4/8	8	24	32	3,168	9,504	12,672	25,344
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-6-4	4/8	8	24	32	4,080	12,240	16,320	32,640
	CVGT support	480,000	⑩-2	4/8	8	24	32	3,840	11,520	15,360	30,720
	local interpreter	424,160	④-12		1	2	1	848	424	424	1,696
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-20		1	2	1	280	140	140	560
	PRA method training "practical"	244,160	④-11	3/7	6	21	28	1,465	5,127	6,836	13,428
	Technical Exchange Meeting	5,000	⑨-6-1	8/16	16	48	32	80	240	160	480
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	89,040	⑥-6-5	8/16	16	48	32	1,425	4,274	2,849	8,548
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	10,000	⑨-6-2	8/16	16	48	32	160	480	320	960
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	166,320	⑥-6-6	8/16	16	48	32	2,661	7,983	5,322	15,966
	commune/departement	25,475,500	②-1		1	1		25,476	0	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2		1	2	1	10,800	5,400	5,400	21,600
transport means	<hr/>										
Yagha	Preriminary survey	462,880	⑦-7	1	1	1	1	463	463	463	1,389
	Rural Development Council	716,140	⑥-7-1	1	1	1	1	716	716	716	2,148
	management training	820,000	⑩-1	1	1	1	1	820	820	820	2,460
	local language training	927,120	⑥-7-2	4/8	4	16	24	3,708	14,834	22,251	40,793
	regular meeting	396,000	⑥-7-3	4/8	4	16	24	1,584	6,336	9,504	17,424
	NGO support	510,000	⑥-7-4	4/8	4	16	24	2,040	8,160	12,240	22,440
	CVGT support	480,000	⑩-2	4/8	4	16	24	1,920	7,680	11,520	21,120
	local interpreter	525,920	④-14		1	1	1	526	526	526	1,578
	PRA method training "lecture"	140,000	④-21		1	1	1	140	140	140	420
	PRA method training "practical"	345,920	④-13	3/7	3	14	21	1,038	4,843	7,264	13,145
	Technical Exchange Meeting	31,100	⑨-7-1	8/16	8	32	48	249	995	1,493	2,737
	Cooperation Promotion Workshop	114,480	⑥-7-5	8/16	8	32	48	916	3,663	5,495	10,074
	Exchange meetings between UCADRs	36,100	⑨-7-2	8/16	8	32	48	289	1,155	1,733	3,177
	SAC/MR.DPAHRH	131,040	⑥-7-6	8/16	8	32	48	1,048	4,193	6,290	11,531
	commune/departement	25,475,500	②-1		1	1		25,476	0	0	25,476
	enlightment equipment	5,400,000	②-2		1	1	1	5,400	5,400	5,400	16,200
transport means	<hr/>										
Sahel sub total								168,518	313,395	411,487	893,400



in case of WITH Project implementation				Pilot project	period (1 period = 8 years, starting from 2006)				(unit: thousand Fcfa)			
system improvement cost					Phase1	Phase2	Pilot project	Phase1	Phase2	Total		
	unit price	ref.	sets/period									
CN+Sahel								279,470	558,038	707,808	1,545,316	
<b>project cost (incl. CVGT establishment &amp; support.)</b>							total					
CN	Bam	26,800,000	①-1	4	25	35	64	107,200	670,000	938,000	1,715,200	
	Sanmatenga	26,800,000	①-1				0	0	0	0	0	
	Namentenga	26,800,000	①-1	2	5	5	12	53,600	134,000	134,000	321,600	
CN sub total				6	30	40	76	160,800	804,000	1,072,000	2,036,800	
<b>project cost (without. CVGT establishment &amp; support.)</b>												
CN	Bam	11,900,000	①-2	6	25	35	66	71,400	297,500	416,500	785,400	
	Sanmatenga	11,900,000	①-2		12	24	36	0	142,800	285,600	428,400	
	Namentenga	11,900,000	①-2	3	17	29	49	35,700	202,300	345,100	583,100	
CN sub total				9	54	88	151	107,100	642,600	1,047,200	1,796,900	
CN total				15	84	128	227	267,900	1,446,600	2,119,200	3,833,700	
<b>project cost (incl. CVGT establishment &amp; support.)</b>												
Sahel	Soum	27,800,000	①-3	2	15	14	31	55,600	417,000	389,200	861,800	
	Oudalan	27,800,000	①-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Seno	27,800,000	①-3	4	15	17	36	111,200	417,000	472,600	1,000,800	
	Yagha	27,800,000	①-3	2	10	10	22	55,600	278,000	278,000	611,600	
Sahel sub total				8	40	41	89	222,400	1,112,000	1,139,800	2,474,200	
<b>project cost (without. CVGT establishment &amp; support.)</b>												
Sahel	Soum	12,600,000	①-4	3	15	36	54	37,800	189,000	453,600	680,400	
	Oudalan	12,600,000	①-4	0	12	24	36	0	151,200	302,400	453,600	
	Seno	12,600,000	①-4	6	15	24	45	75,600	189,000	302,400	567,000	
	Yagha	12,600,000	①-4	3	10	22	35	37,800	126,000	277,200	441,000	
Sahel sub total				12	52	106	170	151,200	655,200	1,335,600	2,142,000	
Sahel total				20	92	147	259	373,600	1,767,200	2,475,400	4,616,200	
CN+Sahel				35	176	275	486	641,500	3,213,800	4,594,600	8,449,900	
<b>system improvement cost + project cost</b>												
CN								378,852	1,691,243	2,415,521	4,485,616	
Sahel								542,118	2,080,595	2,886,887	5,509,600	
CN+Sahel								920,970	3,771,838	5,302,408	9,995,216	

**Project cost(CN)**

item	unit: village			remarks
	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	
CVGT establishment	5,800,000	1	5,800,000	
CVGT support	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	
rainy season cultivation	1,000,000	1	1,000,000	
vegetable cultivation	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	
sheep breeding	3,200,000	1	3,200,000	
forestry resources management	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
stone line	2,200,000		0	
crust ground recovery	1,300,000		0	
cereal bank management	3,600,000	0.5	1,800,000	
meeting hall	4,600,000	0.5	2,300,000	
well installation	4,900,000	1	4,900,000	
<b>total</b>			<b>26,800,000</b>	①-1

**Project cost(Sahel)**

item	unit: village			remarks
	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	
CVGT establishment	5,800,000	1	5,800,000	
CVGT support	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	
rainy season cultivation	1,000,000	1	1,000,000	
vegetable cultivation	2,500,000		0	
sheep breeding	3,200,000	1	3,200,000	
forestry resources management	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
stone line	2,200,000	1	2,200,000	
crust ground recovery	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
cereal bank management	3,600,000	0.5	1,800,000	
meeting hall	4,600,000	0.5	2,300,000	
well installation	4,900,000	1	4,900,000	
<b>total</b>			<b>27,800,000</b>	①-3

**Project cost**

item	unit: village			remarks
	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	
rainy season cultivation	1,000,000	1	1,000,000	
vegetable cultivation	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	
sheep breeding	3,200,000	1	3,200,000	
forestry resources management	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
stone line	2,200,000		0	
crust ground recovery	1,300,000		0	
cereal bank management	3,600,000	0.5	1,800,000	
meeting hall	4,600,000	0.5	2,300,000	
well installation	4,900,000	1	4,900,000	
<b>total</b>			<b>17,000,000</b>	
	17,000,000	0.7	11,900,000	①-2

**Project cost**

item	unit: village			remarks
	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	
rainy season cultivation	1,000,000	1	1,000,000	
vegetable cultivation	2,500,000		0	
sheep breeding	3,200,000	1	3,200,000	
forestry resources management	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
stone line	2,200,000	1	2,200,000	
crust ground recovery	1,300,000	1	1,300,000	
cereal bank management	3,600,000	0.5	1,800,000	
meeting hall	4,600,000	0.5	2,300,000	
well installation	4,900,000	1	4,900,000	
<b>total</b>			<b>18,000,000</b>	
	18,000,000	0.7	12,600,000	①-4

**Improvement of support tools  
enlightment equipment**

unit: province

item	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	remarks
television	300,000	1	300,000	21 inch
video recorder	200,000	1	200,000	
generator	952,000	1	952,000	2.2kw
pick-up truck	24,000,000	1	24,000,000	HI-LUX
folding bed	19,000	1	19,000	
mosquito net	4,500	1	4,500	
<b>total</b>			<b>25,475,500</b>	<b>②-1</b>

**transport means**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	number	total	remarks
motor bike	1,350,000	4	5,400,000	100 cc
<b>total</b>			<b>5,400,000</b>	<b>②-2</b>

3=UAT, ZATE, SDECV

**Transportation fee**

unit: department

item	unit price	distance (km)	number	times	total	
<b><i>Bam to Kaya</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	58	1	2	10,440	③-1
ext. worker	60	120	4	2	57,600	③-2
<b>total</b>					<b>68,040</b>	<b>③-3</b>
<b><i>Sanmatenga to Kaya</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	0	1	2	0	③-4
ext. worker	60	95	4	2	45,600	③-5
<b>total</b>					<b>45,600</b>	<b>③-6</b>
<b><i>Namentenga to Kaya</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	78	1	2	14,040	③-7
ext. worker	60	174	4	2	83,520	③-8
<b>total</b>					<b>97,560</b>	<b>③-9</b>
<b><i>Soum to Dori</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	195	1	2	35,100	③-10
ext. worker	60	249	4	2	119,520	③-11
<b>total</b>					<b>154,620</b>	<b>③-12</b>
<b><i>Oudalan to Dori</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	50	1	2	9,000	③-13
ext. worker	60	71	4	2	34,080	③-14
<b>total</b>					<b>43,080</b>	<b>③-15</b>
<b><i>Seno to Dori</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	0	1	2	0	③-16
ext. worker	60	98	4	2	47,040	③-17
<b>total</b>					<b>47,040</b>	<b>③-18</b>
<b><i>Yagha to Dori</i></b>						
DPAHRH	90	95	1	2	17,100	③-19
ext. worker	60	151	4	2	72,480	③-20
<b>total</b>					<b>89,580</b>	<b>③-21</b>

ext. worker=ZAT, UAT, ZATE, SDECV

**Bam**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)	ref.	number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	57,600	③-2	4		230,400	to Kaya
total					286,400	④-1

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-15
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	57,600	③-2	4		230,400	to Kaya
total					466,400	④-2

**Sanmatenga**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	45,600	③-5	4		182,400	to Kaya
total					238,400	④-3

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-16
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	45,600	③-5	4		182,400	to Kaya
total					418,400	④-4

**Namentenga**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	83,520	③-8	4		334,080	to Kaya
total					390,080	④-5

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-17
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	83,520	③-8	4		334,080	to Kaya
total					570,080	④-6

**Soum**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	119,520	③-11	4		478,080	to Dori
total					534,080	④-7

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-18
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	119,520	③-11	4		478,080	to Dori
total					714,080	④-8

**Oudalan**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	34,080	③-14	4		136,320	to Dori
total					192,320	④-9

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-19
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	34,080	③-14	4		136,320	to Dori
total					372,320	④-10

**Seno**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	47,040	③-17	4		188,160	to Dori
total					244,160	④-11

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-20
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	47,040	③-17	4		188,160	to Dori
total					424,160	④-12

**Yagha**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)		number	period	total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
perdiem	5,000		4	2 day	40,000	
accomo.	4,000		4	1 nights	16,000	
trans.	72,480	③-20	4		289,920	to Dori
total					345,920	④-13

**PRA method training "lecture"**

perdiem	5,000		4	7 days	140,000	④-21
accomo.	4,000		4	6 nights	96,000	
trans.	72,480	③-20	4		289,920	to Dori
total					525,920	④-14

**Central-North**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	number		total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
lucturer	50,000		3	per.*days	150,000	INERA
transportation	90	98	2	times	17,640	Ouaga >
<b>total</b>					<b>167,640</b>	<b>⑤-1</b>

**PRA method training "lecture"**

lucturer	50,000		7	days	350,000	kaya
accomo.	4,000		6	nights	24,000	
transportation	90	98	2	times	17,640	Ouaga >
Mini-Bus trans.	125,000				0	field
<b>total</b>					<b>391,640</b>	<b>⑤-2</b>

**PRA method training "practical"**

lucturer	50,000		7	days	350,000	
accomo.	4,000		6	nights	24,000	
transportation	90	212	2	times	38,160	Ouaga >
Mini-Bus trans.	125,000		7		875,000	field
<b>total</b>					<b>1,287,160</b>	<b>⑤-3</b>

**Sahel**

unit: times						
item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	number		total	remarks
<b>Technical Exchange Meeting</b>						
lucturer	50,000		3	per.*days	150,000	
transportation	90	10	2	times	1,800	Katchari >
<b>total</b>					<b>151,800</b>	<b>⑤-4</b>

**PRA method training "lecture"**

lucturer	50,000		7	days	350,000	dori
accomo.	4,000		6	nights	24,000	
transportation	90	265	2	times	47,700	Ouaga >
Mini-Bus trans.	125,000				0	field
<b>total</b>					<b>421,700</b>	<b>⑤-5</b>

**PRA method training "practical"**

lucturer	50,000		7	days	350,000	
accomo.	4,000		6	nights	24,000	
transportation	90	343	2	times	61,740	Ouaga >
Mini-Bus trans.	125,000		7		875,000	field
<b>total</b>					<b>1,310,740</b>	<b>⑤-6</b>

**Rural Development Council****Bam**

unit: commune/department							
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>project management training</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	58	2	1	1	10,440
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
mayer	trans.	90	62	2	1	1	11,160
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
prefer	trans.	90	62	2	1	1	11,160
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	62	2	4	1	29,760
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000
<b>sub total</b>							<b>714,520</b>

DPAHRH

⑥-1-1

unit: year							
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>regular meeting</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	120	2	1	12	259,200
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	62	2	1	12	133,920
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000
<b>sub total</b>							<b>873,120</b>

⑥-1-2

**NGO support**

ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
<b>sub total</b>							<b>396,000</b>

⑥-1-3

**CVGT support**

ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
<b>sub total</b>							<b>510,000</b>

⑥-1-4

item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	120	2	1	1	21,600
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	120	2	1	1	21,600
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	120	2	1	1	14,400
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
sub total						99,600	⑥-1-5

item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	62	2	1	1	11,160
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	62	2	1	1	11,160
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	62	2	4	1	29,760
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000
sub total						136,080	⑥-1-6

**Rural Development Council  
Sanmatenga**

unit: department							
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>project management training</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	0	2	1	1	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	2	0	0
	perdiem	5,000			2	10	100,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
mayer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
prefer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	95	2	4	1	45,600
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000
sub total						781,800	⑥-2-1

unit: year							
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>regular meeting</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	95	2	1	12	205,200
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
DPAHH	trans.	90	95	2	1	12	205,200
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000
sub total						890,400	⑥-2-2

<b>NGO support</b>							
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
sub total						396,000	⑥-2-3

<b>CVGT support</b>							
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
sub total						510,000	⑥-2-4

item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>								
mayer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	Kaya
	perdiem	5,000				2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	
	perdiem	5,000				2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	95	2	1	1	11,400	
	perdiem	5,000				2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	4,000	
sub total							87,600	⑥-2-5
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADR's</b>								
mayer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	DPAHRH
	perdiem	5,000				2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	
	perdiem	5,000				2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	95	2	4	1	45,600	
	perdiem	5,000				2	40,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	16,000	
sub total							163,800	⑥-2-6

**Rural Development Council  
Namentenga**

unit: department									
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total		
<b>project management training</b>									
SAC/MR	trans.	90	78	2	1	1	14,040		
	perdiem	5,000				1	10		50,000
	accomo.	4,000				1	9		36,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0		
	perdiem	5,000				1	10		50,000
	accomo.	4,000				1	9		36,000
mayer	trans.	90	96	2	1	1	17,280		
	perdiem	5,000				1	10		50,000
	accomo.	4,000				1	9		36,000
prefer	trans.	90	96	2	1	1	17,280		
	perdiem	5,000				1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000				1	9	36,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	96	2	4	1	46,080		
	perdiem	5,000				4	10	200,000	
	accomo.	4,000				4	9	144,000	
sub total							746,680	⑥-3-1	
unit: year									
item		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total		
<b>regular meeting</b>									
SAC/MR	trans.	90	174	2	1	12	375,840		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		60,000
DPAHH	trans.	90	96	2	1	12	207,360		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		60,000
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		60,000
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		60,000
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0		
	perdiem	5,000				4	12		240,000
sub total							1,063,200		⑥-3-2
<b>NGO support</b>									
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000		
	perdiem	5,000				1	12		
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000		
	perdiem	5,000				1	6		
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000		
	perdiem	5,000				1	6	30,000	
sub total							396,000	⑥-3-3	
<b>CVGT support</b>									
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000		
	perdiem	2,500				1	18		
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000		
	perdiem	2,500				1	18		45,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000		
	perdiem	2,500				1	12		30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000		
	perdiem	2,500				1	12		30,000
sub total							510,000		⑥-3-4

item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	174	2	1	1	31,320
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	174	2	1	1	31,320
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	174	2	1	1	20,880
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
sub total							125,520 ⑥-3-5

Kaya

item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	96	2	1	1	17,280
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	96	2	1	1	17,280
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	96	2	4	1	46,080
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000
sub total							164,640 ⑥-3-6

DPAHRH

**Rural Development Council  
Soum**

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>project management training</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	195	2	1	1	35,100
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	2	0	0
	perdiem	5,000			2	10	100,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
mayer	trans.	90	54	2	1	1	9,720
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
prefer	trans.	90	54	2	1	1	9,720
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	54	2	4	1	25,920
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000
sub total							782,460 ⑥-4-1

item	unit: year	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>regular meeting</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	249	2	1	12	537,840
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
DPAHH	trans.	90	54	2	1	12	116,640
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000
sub total							1,134,480 ⑥-4-2

<b>NGO support</b>							
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
sub total							396,000 ⑥-4-3

<b>CVGT support</b>							
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
sub total							510,000 ⑥-4-4



item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	249	2	1	1	44,820
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	249	2	1	1	44,820
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	249	2	1	1	29,880
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
sub total						161,520	

Dori

item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	54	2	1	1	9,720
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	54	2	1	1	9,720
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	54	2	4	1	25,920
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000
sub total						129,360	

DPAHRH

⑥-4-6

### Rural Development Council Oudalan

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>project management training</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	50	2	1	1	9,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
mayer	trans.	90	21	2	1	1	3,780
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
prefer	trans.	90	21	2	1	1	3,780
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	21	2	4	1	10,080
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000
sub total						678,640	

⑥-5-1

item	unit: year	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>regular meeting</b>							
SAC/MR	trans.	90	71	2	1	12	153,360
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	21	2	1	12	45,360
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000
sub total						678,720	

⑥-5-2

### NGO support

ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000
sub total						396,000	

⑥-5-3

### CVGT support

ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000
sub total						510,000	

⑥-5-4

item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>								Dori
mayer	trans.	90	71	2	1	1	12,780	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	71	2	1	1	12,780	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	71	2	1	1	8,520	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total							76,080	⑥-5-5
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>								DPAHRH
mayer	trans.	90	21	2	1	1	3,780	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	21	2	1	1	3,780	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	21	2	4	1	10,080	
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000	
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000	
sub total							101,640	⑥-5-6

### Rural Development Council Seno

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total	
<b>project management training</b>								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	0	2	1	1	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	2	0	0	
	perdiem	5,000			2	10	100,000	
mayer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
prefer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	98	2	4	1	47,040	
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000	
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000	
sub total							784,320	⑥-6-1
<b>regular meeting</b>								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	98	2	1	12	211,680	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
DPAHH	trans.	90	98	2	1	12	211,680	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000	
sub total							903,360	⑥-6-2
<b>NGO support</b>								
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000	
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000	
sub total							396,000	⑥-6-3
<b>CVGT support</b>								
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000	
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000	
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000	
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000	
sub total							510,000	⑥-6-4

unit: time		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>								Dori
mayer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	98	2	1	1	11,760	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total							89,040	⑥-6-5
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>								DPAHRH
mayer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
prefer	trans.	90	98	2	1	1	17,640	
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	98	2	4	1	47,040	
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000	
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000	
sub total							166,320	⑥-6-6

### Rural Development Council Yagha

unit: department		unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total	
<b>project management training</b>								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
mayer	trans.	90	56	2	1	1	10,080	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
prefer	trans.	90	56	2	1	1	10,080	
	perdiem	5,000			1	10	50,000	
	accomo.	4,000			1	9	36,000	
ext. workers	trans.	60	56	2	4	1	26,880	
	perdiem	5,000			4	10	200,000	
	accomo.	4,000			4	9	144,000	
sub total							716,140	⑥-7-1
<b>regular meeting</b>								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	151	2	1	12	326,160	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
DPAHH	trans.	90	56	2	1	12	120,960	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
mayer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
prefer	trans.	90	0	2	1	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
ext. workers	trans.	90	0	2	4	12	0	
	perdiem	5,000			4	12	240,000	
sub total							927,120	⑥-7-2
<b>NGO support</b>								
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	12	60,000	
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000	
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	6	36,000	
	perdiem	5,000			1	6	30,000	
sub total							396,000	⑥-7-3
<b>CVGT support</b>								
ZAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000	
UAT	trans.	60	100	2	1	18	108,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	18	45,000	
ZATE	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000	
SEDCV	trans.	60	100	2	1	12	72,000	
	perdiem	2,500			1	12	30,000	
sub total							510,000	⑥-7-4

item	unit: time	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	number	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	151	2	1	1	27,180
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	151	2	1	1	27,180
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	151	2	1	1	18,120
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
sub total							114,480 ⑥-7-5
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>							
mayer	trans.	90	56	2	1	1	10,080
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
prefer	trans.	90	56	2	1	1	10,080
	perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000
ext. workers	trans.	60	56	2	4	1	26,880
	perdiem	5,000			4	2	40,000
	accomo.	4,000			4	1	16,000
sub total							131,040 ⑥-7-6

### Preriminary Survey Bam

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	ref.	total
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2		0
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	62	2	2	2		29,760
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	24		288,000
	perdiem	5,000			2	24 ⑧-1		240,000
sub total								597,760 ⑦-1

### Sanmatenga

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2	0	
	perdiem	5,000			2	2	20,000	
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	95	2	2	2	45,600	
	perdiem	5,000			2	2	20,000	
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	26	312,000	
	perdiem	5,000			2	26 ⑧-2	260,000	
sub total								657,600 ⑦-2

### Namantenga

item	unit: department	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2	0	
	perdiem	5,000			2	2	20,000	
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	96	2	2	2	46,080	
	perdiem	5,000			2	2	20,000	
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	20	240,000	
	perdiem	5,000			2	20 ⑧-3	200,000	
sub total								526,080 ⑦-3

**Soum**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2		0
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	54	2	2	2		25,920
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	18		216,000
	perdiem	5,000			2	18	⑧-4	180,000
sub total								461,920 ⑦-4

**Oudalan**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2		0
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	21	2	2	2		10,080
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	31		372,000
	perdiem	5,000			2	31	⑧-5	310,000
sub total								732,080 ⑦-5

**Seno**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2		0
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	98	2	2	2		47,040
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	29		348,000
	perdiem	5,000			2	29	⑧-6	290,000
sub total								725,040 ⑦-6

**Yagha**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>consideration</b>								
DPAHH	trans.	90	0	0	2	2		0
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	56	2	2	2		26,880
	perdiem	5,000			2	2		20,000
<b>field survey</b>								
ZAT,UAT	trans.	60	100	1	2	18		216,000
	perdiem	5,000			2	18	⑧-7	180,000
sub total								462,880 ⑦-7

**Preriminary Survey  
Bam**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b> Kaya								
DPAHRH	trans.	90	58	2	1	1		10,440
	perdiem	5,000			1	2		10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1		4,000
sub total								24,440 ⑨-1-1
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b> DPAHRH								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	58	2	1	1		10,440
	perdiem	5,000			1	2		10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1		4,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0		0
	perdiem	5,000			1	1		5,000
	accomo.	4,000			1			0
sub total								29,440 ⑨-1-2

**Sanmatenga**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b> Kaya								
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0		0
	perdiem	5,000			1	1		5,000
	accomo.	4,000			1			0
sub total								5,000 ⑨-2-1
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b> DPAHRH								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	0	2	1	0		0
	perdiem	5,000			1	1		5,000
	accomo.	4,000			1			0
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0		0
	perdiem	5,000			1	1		5,000
	accomo.	4,000			1			0
sub total								10,000 ⑨-2-2

**Namentenga**

unit: department		item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b> Kaya								
DPAHRH	trans.	90	78	2	1	1		14,040
	perdiem	5,000			1	2		10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1		4,000
sub total								28,040 ⑨-3-1
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b> DPAHRH								
SAC/MR	trans.	90	78	2	1	1		14,040
	perdiem	5,000			1	2		10,000
	accomo.	4,000			1	1		4,000
DPAHRH	trans.	90	0	2	1	0		0
	perdiem	5,000			1	1		5,000
	accomo.	4,000			1			0
sub total								33,040 ⑨-3-2

**Soum**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	195	2	1	1	35,100	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total						49,100	⑨-4-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	195	2	1	1	35,100	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						54,100	⑨-4-2

**Oudalan**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	50	2	1	1	9,000	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total						23,000	⑨-5-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	50	2	1	1	9,000	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						28,000	⑨-5-2

**Seno**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						5,000	⑨-6-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						10,000	⑨-6-2

**Soum**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	195	2	1	1	35,100	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total						49,100	⑨-4-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	195	2	1	1	35,100	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						54,100	⑨-4-2

**Oudalan**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	50	2	1	1	9,000	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total						23,000	⑨-5-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	50	2	1	1	9,000	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						28,000	⑨-5-2

**Seno**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	Dori
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						5,000	⑨-6-1

**Exchange meetings between UCADRs**

SAC/MR trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	DPAHRH
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						10,000	⑨-6-2

**Yagha**

unit: department

item	unit price (Fcfa)	distance	times	persons	days	total	
<b>Cooperation Promotion Workshop</b>							Dori
DPAHRH trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
sub total						31,100	⑨-7-1
<b>Exchange meetings between UCADRs</b>							DPAHRH
SAC/MR trans.	90	95	2	1	1	17,100	
perdiem	5,000			1	2	10,000	
accomo.	4,000			1	1	4,000	
DPAHRH trans.	90	0	2	1	0	0	
perdiem	5,000			1	1	5,000	
accomo.	4,000			1		0	
sub total						36,100	⑨-7-2

**local language training & local interpreter**

unit: times

item	unit price (Fcfa/h)	number		total	remarks
<b>local language training</b>					
lucturer	5,000	16	10 months	800,000	2hours/tir
text book	5,000		4 persons	20,000	4weeks/m
total				820,000	⑩-1

unit: times

item	unit price (Fcfa)	number		total	remarks
<b>local interpreter</b>					
lucturer	5,000	8	12 months	480,000	8times/we
total				480,000	⑩-2

**Standard Distance for Estimation**

The relocating distances between main cities, between Provincial villages and main cities and the distances of relocation for agents' guidance tours are as shown in the table below.

Destination	Start Point	Distance (km)	Remarks	Destination	Start Point	Distance (km)	Remarks
Kaya				Dori			
	Ouagadougou	98			Ouagadougou	265	
	Kongoussi	58			Katchari	10	INERA branch center
	Boulsa	78			Sebba	95	
	Cantons in Bam	120	Estimated		Gorom	50	
	Cantons in Sanmatenea	95	Estimated		Djibo	195	
	Cantons in Namentenga	174	Estimated		Cantons in Seno	98	Estimated
Kongoussi	Ouagadougou	108	78+96		Cantons in Yagha	151	Estimated
	Cantons in the Province	62	Estimated		Cantons in Oudalan	71	Estimated
Boulsa	Ouagadougou	176	via Kaya		Cantons in Soum	249	Estimated
	Cantons in Province	96	Estimated	Sebba	Cantons in the Province	56	Estimated
Ouagadougou	Cantons in Bam	170	108+62	Gorom	Cantons in the Province	21	Estimated
	Cantons in Sanmatenea	193	98+95	Djibo	Ouagadougou	203	
	Cantons in Namentenga	272	178+96	Ouagadougou	Cantons in the Province	54	Estimated
	mean	212			Cantons in Seno	363	265+98
					Cantons in Yagha	416	265+95+56
					Cantons in Oudalan	336	265+50+21
					Cantons in Soum	257	203+54
					mean	343	

Purpose	Start Point	Distance (km)	Remarks
Guidance tours to villages	Location of the Canton Office	Uniformly 100km	The actual distances to 4 villages for the Verification Study: Vousnango: 45km Noungou: 70km Selbo: 30km, Diogora: 40km Good access was considered as one of the criteria for selection of these villages.

### Number of Villages

area/ Dépt.	area/ Vill.	Département	Population	Urbain Population	Commune Population	Village Population	Nombre
		Bourzanga	30,251			30,251	37
		Guibare	18,604			18,604	13
		Kongoussi	55,790			55,790	63
		Nassere	8,965			8,965	14
		Rollo	19,740		Rollo 6,433	13,307	16
		Rouko	11,197			11,197	8
		Sabce	18,845		Sabce 7,727	11,118	22
		Tikare	29,045		Tikare 5,302	23,743	35
		Zimtenga	16,307			16,307	33
		Bam	18,044	Kongoussi 18,044			
402	17		226,788				241
		Boala					8
		Boulsa*1	78,188		Boulsa 15,179	63,009	42
		Bouroum					23
		Nagbingou*2	48,623			48,623	6
		Dargo	25,790			25,790	7
		Tougouri	59,062		Tougouri 15,061	44,001	40
		Yalgo	12,496		Yalgo 11,848	648	20
		Zeguedeguini	17,265			17,265	12
969	49		241,424				158
		Deou	20,691		Deou 5,419	15,272	14
		Gorom-Gorom	78,901		Gorom-Gorom 1,001	77,900	81
		Markoye	20,088			20,088	26
		Oursi	9,697			9,697	20
		Tin-Akoff	14,648			14,648	14
1,973	64		144,025				155
		Barsalogo	61,961		Barsalogo 6,852	55,109	34
		Boussouma	73,260		Boussouma 8,708	64,552	47
		Dablo	15,136			15,136	10
		Kaya	87,514			87,514	58
		Korsimoro	48,975		Korsimoro 12,015	36,960	23
		Mane	45,721			45,721	44
		Namissiguima	7,343			7,343	8
		Pensa	29,758			29,758	12
		Pibaore	23,579			23,579	22
		Pissila	81,358		Pissila 17,869	63,489	42
		Ziga	28,548			28,548	17
		Sanmatenga	33,958	Kaya 33,958			
768	29		537,111				317
		Bani	43,561		Bani 5,278	38,283	56
		Dori	62,446			62,446	78
		Falagountou	13,964			13,964	13
		Gorgadji	22,336			22,336	16
		Sampelga	14,461			14,461	9
		Seytenga	23,386			23,386	28
		Seno	23,768	Dori 23,768			
993	35		203,922				200
		Arbinda	67,795		Arbinda	67,795	40
		Baraboule	22,725			22,725	19
		Diguel	6,749			6,749	7
		Djibo	23,247		Djibo 20,927	2,320	15
		Kelbo	19,553			19,553	8
		Koutougou	15,335			15,335	14
		Nassoumbou	16,457			16,457	8
		Pobe-Mengao	18,425			18,425	14
		Tongomayel	51,816			51,816	34
1,365	77		242,102				159
		Boundore	20,025			20,025	20
		Mansila	35,708			35,708	29
		Sebba	19,963		Sebba 4,259	15,704	18
		Solan	19,276			19,276	16
		Tankougounadie	12,870			12,870	13
		Titabe	17,383			17,383	12
1,085	60		125,225				108

9-20

### support against UCADR M/P

	unit price	quantity	'000 FCFA	
			amount	note
conference	84,000	130	10,920	26UCADR, 5year
fuel cost/per diem	128,000	130	16,640	26UCADR, 5year
alternative plan				
	unit price	quantity	amount	
training	580,000	104	60,320	26UCADR, 4 persons
personal cost	480,000	130	62,400	26UCADR, 5year

### M/P

phase2	26 UCADR
	8 year
Cooperation Promotion Workshop	7,568,000 FCFA
Exchange meetings between UCAD	9,855,000 FCFA
total	17,423,000 FCFA
Rural Development Council	
regular meeting	26,711,000 FCFA

cost of conference 84,000 FCFA/UCADR/year

cost of regular meeting 128,000 FCFA/UCADR/year

### support against UCADR

	number/month	unit price	per month	per year	code
animator	4	10,000	40,000	480,000	
total				480,000	A-2-2



9.3. Bases de calcul de la proposition alternative

alternative plan  
project cost

						FCFA	
		unit price	code	quantity	unit	amount	
Bam	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	20	person*year	232,800,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	20	year	72,000,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	7	set	9,450,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	104	UCADR*year	187,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,851,200	B-6-1	104	UCADR*year	296,524,800	B-5-1
	sum					823,449,800	B-7-1
Sanmatenga	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	16	person*year	186,240,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	16	year	57,600,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	2	set	2,700,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	24	UCADR*year	43,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,970,000	B-6-2	24	UCADR*year	71,280,000	B-6-1
	sum					386,495,000	B-4-2
Namentenga	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	20	person*year	232,800,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	20	year	72,000,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	3	set	4,050,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	44	UCADR*year	79,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,973,600	B-6-3	44	UCADR*year	130,838,400	B-6-2
	sum					544,363,400	B-4-2
Soum	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	20	person*year	232,800,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	20	year	72,000,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	5	set	6,750,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	68	UCADR*year	122,400,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,822,400	B-6-4	68	UCADR*year	191,923,200	B-6-3
	sum					651,348,200	B-4-2
Oudalan	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	16	person*year	186,240,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	16	year	57,600,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	2	set	2,700,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	24	UCADR*year	43,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,703,600	B-6-5	24	UCADR*year	64,886,400	B-6-4
	sum					380,101,400	B-4-2
Seno	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	20	person*year	232,800,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	20	year	72,000,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	4	set	5,400,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	64	UCADR*year	115,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,980,800	B-6-6	64	UCADR*year	190,771,200	B-6-5
	sum					641,646,200	B-4-2
Yagha	4WD	25,475,000	B-4-1	1	set	25,475,000	
	personnel cost	11,640,000	B-5-1	20	person*year	232,800,000	
	office cost/province	3,600,000	B-7-1	20	year	72,000,000	
	motorcycle	1,350,000	B-4-2	3	set	4,050,000	
	office cost/animator	1,800,000	B-5-2	44	UCADR*year	79,200,000	
	fuel / per diem	2,829,600	B-6-7	44	UCADR*year	124,502,400	B-6-6
	sum					538,027,400	B-4-2
Total	4WD				set	178,325,000	
	personnel cost				person*year	1,536,480,000	
	office cost/province				year	475,200,000	
	motorcycle				set	35,100,000	
	office cost/animator				UCADR*year	669,600,000	
	fuel / per diem				UCADR*year	1,070,726,400	B-6-7
	sum					3,965,431,400	B-4-2

alternative plan  
project unit cost

											FCFA	
common			code	unit price	quantity	amount/ month	amount	unit	code			
	personal cost	coordinator		700,000	1	700,000	8,400,000	/year				
	personal cost	accountant		200,000	1	200,000	2,400,000	/year				
	personal cost	secretary		70,000	1	70,000	840,000	/year				
	sum						11,640,000	/year		B-5-1		
	office cost			300,000	1	300,000	3,600,000	/year		B-7-1		
	total						15,240,000	/year				
	4WD			25,475,000	1		25,475,000	/year		B-4-1		
Bam	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-1	21,160	1	21,160	253,920	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-1	12,440	1	12,440	149,280	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-1	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-1		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,851,200	/year				
	total						4,651,200	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Sanmatenga	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-2	27,100	1	27,100	325,200	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-2	16,400	1	16,400	196,800	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-2	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-2		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,970,000	/year				
	total						4,770,000	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Namentenga	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-3	27,280	1	27,280	327,360	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-3	16,520	1	16,520	198,240	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-3	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-2		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,970,000	/year				
	total						4,770,000	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Soum	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-4	19,720	1	19,720	236,640	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-4	11,480	1	11,480	137,760	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-4	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-4		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,822,400	/year				
	total						4,622,400	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Oudalan	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-5	13,780	1	13,780	165,360	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-5	7,520	1	7,520	90,240	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-5	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-5		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,703,600	/year				
	total						4,503,600	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Seno	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-6	27,640	1	27,640	331,680	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-6	16,760	1	16,760	201,120	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-6	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-6		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,980,800	/year				
	total						4,780,800	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	
Yagha	cost / comun	animator				150,000	1,800,000	/year		B-5-2		
	personal cost	coordinator	B-1-7	20,080	1	20,080	240,960	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/province	B-2-7	11,720	1	11,720	140,640	/year				
	fuel cost/per diem	animator/village	B-3-7	17,000	12	204,000	2,448,000	/year		B-6-7		
	sum(fuel/p.d.)						2,829,600	/year				
	total						4,629,600	/year				
	motorcycle				1,350,000	1		1,350,000	/year		B-4-2	

alternative plan  
fuel cost / per diem

coordinator (province-commun)

	km	times	unit price	amount	per diem	sum	code
Bam	62	2	90	11,160	10,000	21,160	B-1-1
Sanmatenga	95	2	90	17,100	10,000	27,100	B-1-2
Namentenga	96	2	90	17,280	10,000	27,280	B-1-3
Soum	54	2	90	9,720	10,000	19,720	B-1-4
Oudalan	21	2	90	3,780	10,000	13,780	B-1-5
Seno	98	2	90	17,640	10,000	27,640	B-1-6
Yagha	56	2	90	10,080	10,000	20,080	B-1-7

animator(commun-province)

	km	times	unit price	amount	per diem	sum	code
Bam	62	2	60	7,440	5,000	12,440	B-2-1
Sanmatenga	95	2	60	11,400	5,000	16,400	B-2-2
Namentenga	96	2	60	11,520	5,000	16,520	B-2-3
Soum	54	2	60	6,480	5,000	11,480	B-2-4
Oudalan	21	2	60	2,520	5,000	7,520	B-2-5
Seno	98	2	60	11,760	5,000	16,760	B-2-6
Yagha	56	2	60	6,720	5,000	11,720	B-2-7

animator(village)

FCFA

	km	times	unit price	amount	per diem	sum	code
Bam	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-1
Sanmatenga	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-2
Namentenga	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-3
Soum	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-4
Oudalan	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-5
Seno	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-6
Yagha	100	2	60	12,000	5,000	17,000	B-3-7

alternative plan  
quantity

	UCADR	Pilot project ~Phase2	Phase1 ~Phase2	Phase2	UCADR*year
year		20	16	8	
Bam	7	2	3	2	104
Sanmatenga	2		1	1	24
Namentenga	3	1	1	1	44
Soum	5	1	2	2	68
Oudalan	2	0	1	1	24
Seno	4	2	1	1	64
Yagha	3	1	1	1	44
total	26				372

## ANNEX DOCUMENT 10: System of Study

### 10-1 Composition of Steering Committee

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#### Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources;

Department of Research and Planning

Department of Extension and Research Development

Regional Department of Central-North

Regional Department of Sahel

National Bureau of Soils (BUNASOLS)

Section of Research and Planning, Ministry of Animal Resources

Section of Research and Planning, Ministry of Environment and Life

Section of Research and Planning, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation

General Section of Cooperation , Ministry of Finance and Budget

Section of Research and Planning, Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy Education

Section of Research and Planning , Ministry of Health

National Institute of Environment and Agricultural Researches (INERA)

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### 10-2 Members of the Study Team

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members	domaine
Yasuo KAMIYA	General (Chief Leader of the Study Team )
Hirofumi IGA	Administrative System / System of promotion to Alliviate the Land Degradation (Sub-Leader of the Study Team)
Takeru HIGASHIMAKI	Management of Local Resources / Livestock
Nobuyoshi SAKAMOTO	Soil Conservation
Keiji TOMOI	Resources of Water
Kazuhiko TANAKA	Extension of Agricultural Technnology
Etuko AKABANE	Rural Socity / People's Organisations / Improvement of Livelihood Level
Keiichi HORITA	Forestry Resources
Shigeru MOROMOTO (2004)	Assistant
Hiroshi ISHII (2005)	Assistant

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