

Chapter 5

Chapter 5 Impeding Factors to Alleviation of Land Degradation and Countermeasures

The impeding factors to promotion of measures to alleviate land degradation in the Study Area can be broadly classified into problems relating to the support system for residents, who are the implementers of the measures, and technical problems in implementing rural development. Based on the present situation and problems described in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, the impeding factors and countermeasures are described in this chapter and solutions to problems related to the support system are recommended in the Master Program in Chapter 6.

Table 5.1 Impeding Factors to Alleviation of Land Degradation in the Study Area and Countermeasures

(1/4)

Phenomena (Problems)		Impeding Factors	Practical Countermeasures
I Problems in Resident Support System			
1. Administrative Organizations			
• Inefficient measures/support	• Department/section in charge of measures to alleviate land degradation is not clearly defined	• Lack of human resources to take charge of local administration	• Shift towards program to alleviate land degradation focusing on stable production of farm products
• Lack of decentralization			• Training of human resources and establishment of training system
2. Support Implementation System			
• Problems relating to administrative organization	• Lack of cooperation among sectors		• Establishment of extension system with cooperation of agriculture, stock -raising and sylviculture sectors
• Problems relating to agents and extension system	• Delay in establishment of implementation system		• Establishment of framework to supplement administrative functions
	• Lack of agents		• Establishment of framework for supplementing activities of agents
	• Difficulty in communication between agents and residents		• Deployment of appropriate human resources (who speak local languages)
	• No access contacts for resident support		• Provision of access contacts for resident support
	• Lack of recognition of present situation		• Establishment of framework for supplementing activities using NGOs
	• Lack of means of transportation		• Establishment of framework for supplementing activities of agents
	• Lack of extension materials and equipment		• Establishment of framework for supplementing development, preparation and extension of teaching materials and activities of agents
	• Lack of awareness with regard to enlightening and organizing residents		• Creation of training opportunities for acquisition of techniques and introduction of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method
	• Administration-initiated implementation system		• Introduction of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method
	• Lack of technical ability of agents		• Creation of training opportunities for acquisition of techniques
• Problems relating to project implementation system	• Lack of project implementation/supervisory system		• Building of system to strengthen cooperation with administration
	• No continuity of projects		• Building of system for cooperation with donors, administration and residents
• Problems relating to NGOs	• Lack of collaboration with residents' organization and administration		• Building of system to strengthen cooperation with administration
	• Lack of technical ability		• Building of system for cooperation with donors, administration and residents
3. Problems on residents' side as implementers			
	• Lack of sense of participation in development (administration-initiated development)		• Enlightenment through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and shift away from administration-initiated development
	• Lack of consensus-building ability		• Organizing of residents
	• Difficulty in communication among residents		• Literacy education
	• Lack of ability in facility maintenance and operation		• Improvement of ability through OJT in projects
	• Uncertain operation of farmers' organizations		• Support for operation of farmers' organizations

The shaded contents are to be handled by the Master Plan. (Refer to Table 6.2.1.)

Phenomena (Problems)	Impeding Factors	Practical Countermeasures
II Problems in Agricultural Development		
4. Rural Society		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access to and from villages • Disputes over land boundaries • Lack of access to appropriate development support and technical guidance • Low cash income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social infrastructure • Lack of means of transportation • Growth in population • Low literacy rate • Lack of opportunity and places to hold meetings • Lack of means of earning cash income • Lack of destinations for migrant workers and markets to sell goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and repair of roads • Creation of framework for resident-initiated maintenance and operation • Building of financial system to acquire transportation means (bicycles, carts) • Participation of "landowners" in CVGT activities, mediation • Implementation of literacy and arithmetic education • Construction of schoolroom facilities and effective use of existing schoolrooms • Construction of meeting halls • Road repairs • Enlightenment activities concerning basic education • Re-training of village technicians • Encouragement of production of cash-convertible farm products • Reduction in expenditure through cereal banks • Production of value-added products through processing of agricultural, stock-raising and sylvicultural products • Promotion of handicraft industry • Introduction of micro-credit • Establishment of banks in rural areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access to finance • Difficulty for women to participate in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bank exists in the rural areas • Milling work occupies many hours • Preparation of meals takes many hours • Unequal burden of labor between men and women • Low voice in society • Marriages decided by parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of mills • Introduction of improved ovens • Enlightenment activities to reform consciousness • Improvement of traditional customs and habits • Improvement of traditional customs and habits
5. Agro-pastoral-sylvicultural Sector		
① Land use		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources management • Deterioration in soil fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on land use due to traditional customs and habits • Nutrient-stripping agro-pastoral-sylvicultural production system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of natural resources management system by CVGT • Rationalization of cultivation system and appropriate grazing and forest resources management • Establishment of rules for land use through cooperation with related administrative agencies

Phenomena (Problems)	Impeding Factors	Practical Countermeasures
② Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective use of rainfall • Introduction of low-water cultivation • Introduction of irrigated cultivation • Improvement of cultivation during rainy season (introduction of improved varieties, appropriate fallow periods, legume plants) • Extension of simple compost manufacturing techniques • Acquisition of cultivation and fertilization techniques through OJT • Poor concept of weights, measures and area • Delay in introduction of latest techniques and new varieties • Cultivation of farm products mainly for self-consumption • Lack of agricultural funds
③ Stock raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of fodder production infrastructure • Expansion of cultivated area of improved grasses and fodder plants • Manufacture and provision of nutritious blocks for livestock • Restoration of degraded grasslands and planting of fodder plants • Promotion of livestock improvement techniques • Distribution of superior breeding stock and introduction of artificial insemination techniques • Improvement of livestock hygiene management • Construction of livestock hygiene infrastructure • Construction of stock-raising facilities • Installation of fences (incl. drive-in fences) and hedges • Installation of improved fowl sheds • Construction of water supply facilities for cattle such as ponds and wells • Stock raising as savings • Reform of consciousness of livestock owners • Promotion of livestock shipment at appropriate time • Cattle-grazing appropriate to stock-raising capacity • Introduction of fattening techniques

Phenomena (Problems)	Impeding Factors	Practical Countermeasures
④ Forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive utilization of forest resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment in importance of forest resources • Promotion of agro-forestry • Value-added production (production and sale of Arabian rubber) • Formulation of rules for forest management/land use • Strengthening of enlightenment activities on forest protection • Control of consumption by extension of improved ovens • Extension of appropriate tree selection and cutting techniques • Establishment of transhumance paths • Protection of saplings and regrowing buds by protective fences • Enlightenment of residents in environmental conservation • Private seedling production and planned reforestation • Definition of tree ownership
⑤ Agricultural land conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance of soil deterioration (soil erosion, deterioration of fertility and moisture-holding ability) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment of residents in environmental conservation • Improvement of cultivation system • Establishment of grazing regulations and grazing paths (hedges, brushwood fences) • Measures to deal with gullies • Support for stoneline construction
6. Water resources development (basic infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water shortage in dry season (incl. inferior water quality) • Break-down of existing facilities • Inferior water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in vegetation due to continuous cropping of nutrient-stripping crops and excessive grazing • Delay in measures to halt soil deterioration • Lack of water source facilities • Lack of user-operated management system • Inappropriate water management • Common use of water for drinking and for agricultural use and cattle

Chapter 6

Chapter 6 Program for the System to Alleviate Land Degradation (M/P)

Having dealt with the impeding factors to alleviation of land degradation in the Study area in Chapter 5, in this Chapter a master program is proposed for establishing a system to alleviate land degradation.

6.1 Basic Concept

For residents living in the areas where land degradation is advancing, what hinders the reproduction activities in agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture concerns the impeding factors in rural development related to natural and technical conditions as well as impeding factors in promotion systems related to support of residents impeding factors in rural development as described in the Chapter 5, certain solutions have already been devised through various attempts by the different donors like FAO et IBRD toward technologies for alleviation of land degradation in Burkina Faso.

In Burkina Faso, the setting up of Terroir Management Village Committees (CVGT) is established by law as a means of managing the natural resources that exist in the Terroir with the voluntary participation of local residents in order to sustain the development of the village. Donors have adopted this participatory-type method centered on CVGTs. The effectiveness of this method is demonstrated by the past activities of donors.

However, for the impeding factors in promotion systems, various frameworks have been tried but no unanimous solution has been found yet. The task to be undertaken in the future is to develop a system that allows residents themselves using the technologies established for rural development to promote countermeasures against land degradation.

The purpose of this Study is to formulate and propose a Master Program (M/P) for establishing a system to promote the alleviation of land degradation, by compiling and examining the systems and programs for widely and sustainably promoting the alleviation of land degradation through rural development initiated by residents and end units of administrative organs in the Study area.

The basic concept underlying formulation of the M/P is to implement measures for the alleviation of land degradation through sustainable production activities in agriculture, stock raising and silviculture.

- ① Promoting voluntary participation of residents
- ② Promoting alleviation of the land degradation through sustainable production activities of agriculture, stock raising and silviculture
- ③ Making the most of the current administrative organizations and systems of the Government of Burkina Faso and the capabilities of the NGOs in the country
- ④ Allowing residents, administrative organizations, and assisting organizations to cooperate with each other methodically

6.2 Formulation

Based on the issues and measures relating to the resident support system mentioned in Chapter 5, the following framework is proposed for the M/P: ① to strengthen cooperation with and improve the

abilities of administrative officials and agents, ② to promote cooperation between the administration and research and study institutions, and ③ to cooperate with NGOs that supplement the functions of the administration.

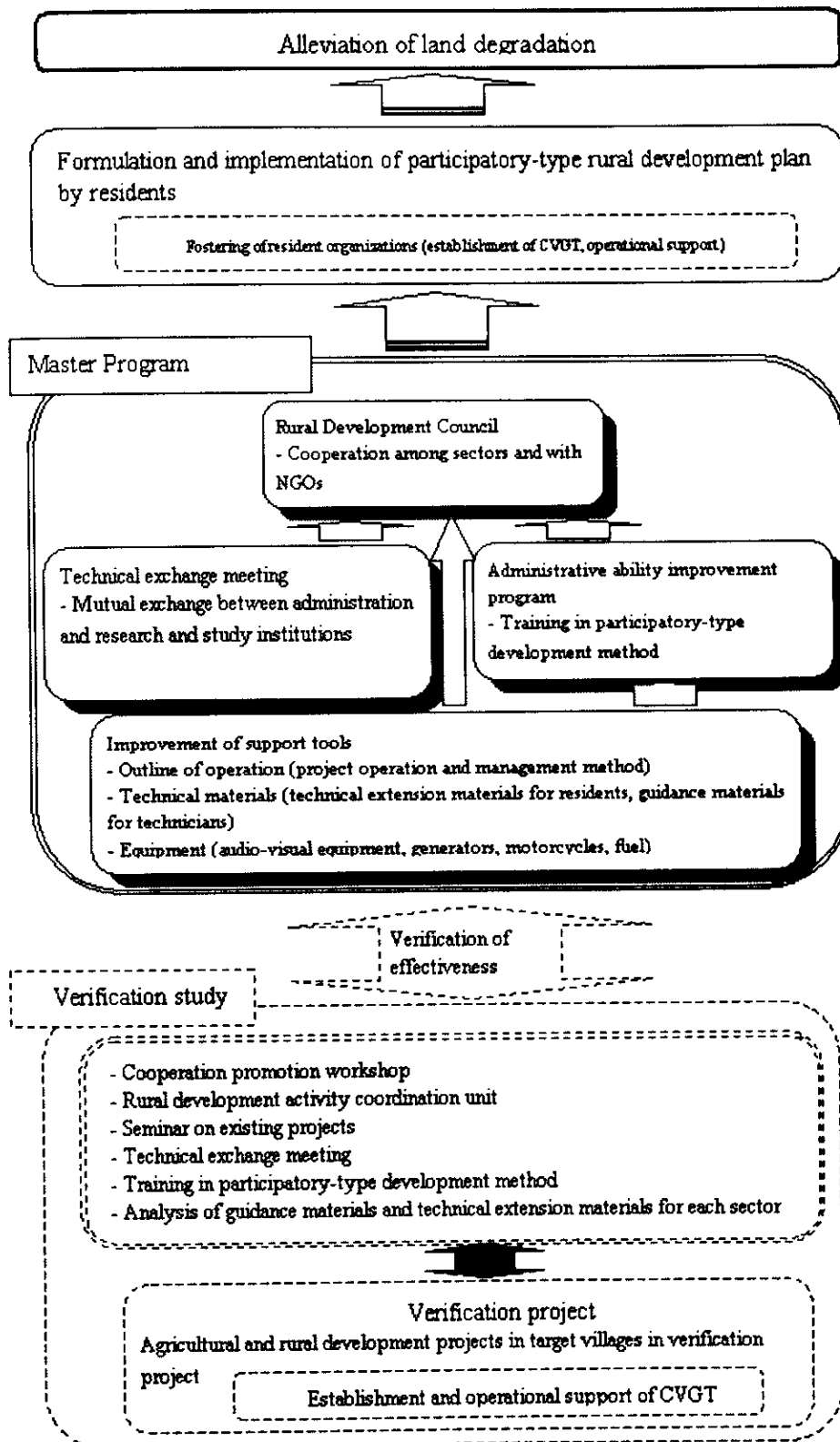
More concretely, the M/P consists of the following four elements as shown in Figure 6.2.1.

- ① Establishment of village development councils
- ② Implementation of technical exchange meetings
- ③ Implementation of a program to improve the abilities of the administration
- ④ Improvement of the support tools (teaching aids, etc.) used by administration officials, agents and residents

A verification study shall be implemented during the period of this Study to confirm the effectiveness of the proposed framework. Furthermore, part of the M/P shall be implemented by on-the-job training (OJT) through implementation of the verification study. After completion of this Study, the abilities of the agents shall have improved and they shall aim to provide more effective support to residents.

This object of the M/P is to solve those problems relating to resident support that concern the extension system and the administrative organizations that support the extension system. For this reason, issues on the residents' side for which the residents are responsible are not handled in the M/P. However, the M/P shall contribute to the improvement of resident issues because residents' abilities shall be improved by the organizing of residents through implementation of the verification project.

Figure 6.2.1 Relationship between the Master Program and the Verification Study



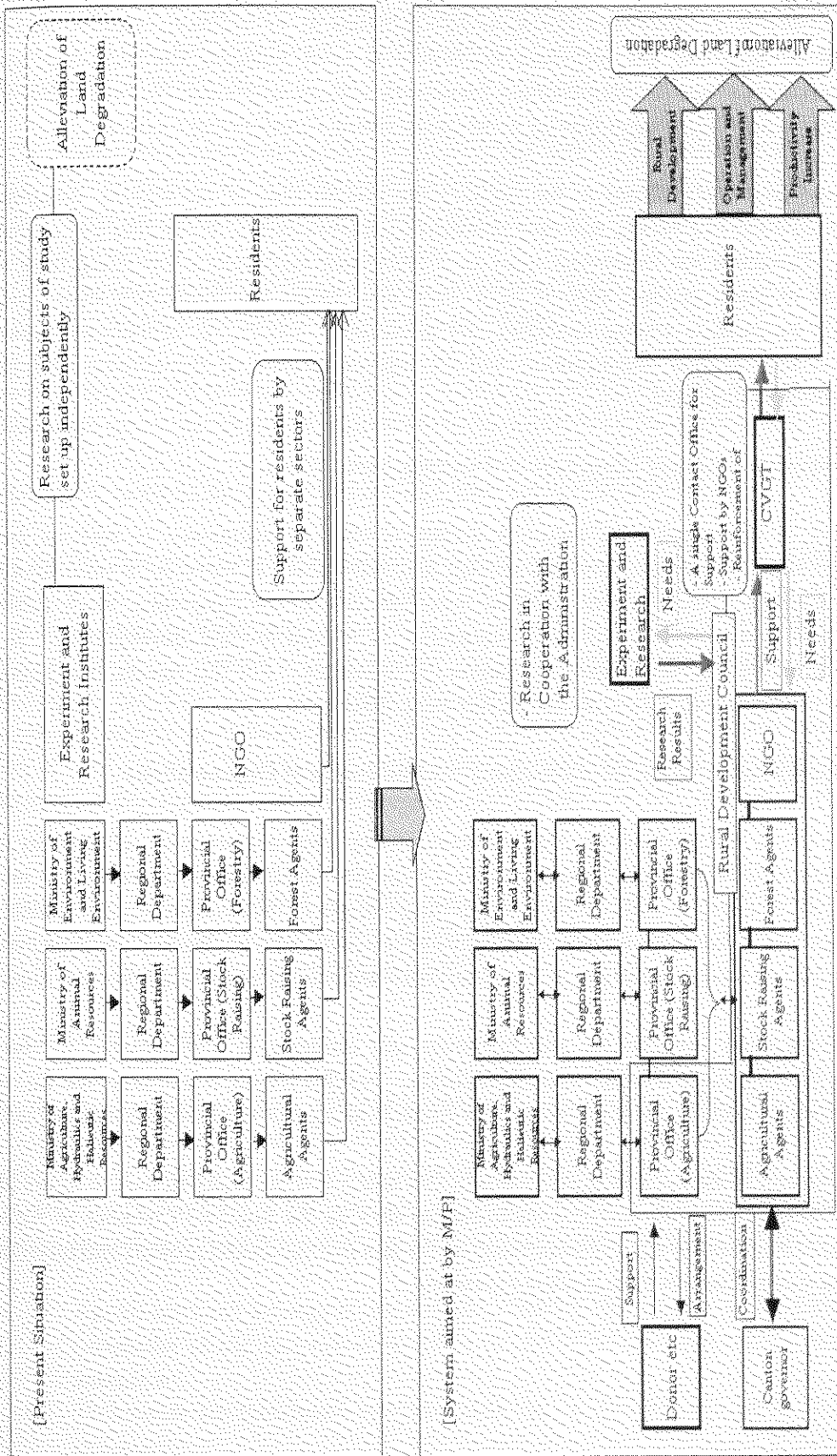
Of the impeding factors mentioned in Chapter 5, the measures and corresponding M/P measures relating to items that can be dealt with in this Study are listed in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1 Impeding Factors and Measures Adopted in M/P

Impeding factors	Measures	Measures adopted in M/P
Shortage of agents	Shortage of agents Cutback of agents is national policy in line with structural adjustment program and solution of shortage is difficult. Therefore, framework for supplementing activities of agents is established.	Rural Development Council
Lack of technical ability of agents	Creation of opportunities to acquire skills, such as technical training courses	Technical Exchange Meeting
Communication between agents and residents	Framework for supplementing activities of agents	Rural Development Council
Insufficient educational capabilities	Acquisition of participatory-type development method	Administrative Ability Improvement Program
	Creation of opportunities to acquire skills, such as technical training courses	Technical Exchange Meeting
Lack of extension materials	Acquisition of participatory-type development method	Administrative Ability Improvement Program
	Development and extension of teaching materials	Improvement of support tools
Lack of means of transportation	Framework for supplementing activities of agents	
Lack of cooperation among sectors	Establishment of extension system with cooperation of agricultural, stock raising and silvicultural sectors	Rural Development Council
No contacts for resident support	Establishment of contacts for resident support	
Lack of awareness of present conditions	Establishment of framework for supplementing administration	
	Introduction of participatory-type development	Administrative Ability Improvement Program
Lack of project implementation supervisory system	Accumulation and systematization of know-how on project implementation	
Shift away from administration-initiated activities	Introduction of participatory-type development	
Reform of approach to participation	Enlightenment through participatory-type survey method	(Fostering of resident organizations)
Consensus-building capability	Organizing of residents	
Communication among residents	Literacy education	
Operation and management ability of facilities	Improvement of ability by OJT through project implementation	

Improvements in the promotion system to be implemented through this Study are shown in Figure 6.2.2.

Figure 6.2.2 Improvements in Promotion System through This Study



6.3 System Aspired to in the M/P (Village Development Council)

From the viewpoint of ripple effects (deployment across areas), a project must be implemented on the initiative of residents. A framework should be also provided to ① indirectly support the efforts of residents and ② announce and introduce the results to other villages. The M/P does not target specific villages, but proposes establishing a framework with an administrative organ governing the cantons, to which multiple villages belong, at the center (Rural Development Council).

This framework is closely related to the study of the present state of the regions, organization of residents, formulation of projects, and each process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Therefore, the framework must be a permanent organization extending from national program level to direct resident support level. For this reason, the framework shall provide the following: ① cooperation among ministries and government offices, ② cooperation between the administration and resident organizations, and ③ supplementation of the abilities and functions which the administration lacks.

6.3.1 Cooperation Among Ministries and Government Offices

On one hand, it is necessary to secure a certain amount of manpower as well as personnel well-informed about agriculture, livestock raising, and sylviculture to carry out a rural development project. In Burkina Faso, however, different ministries control the agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture and thus a closer ministerial cooperation is needed in rural development. It is thus important to promote a closer cooperation among the ministries. For this reason, it is important to improve cooperation among ministries and government offices.

6.3.2 Cooperation between the Administration and Resident Organizations

In Section 3.1.4, it was pointed out that residents' needs were not properly reflected in national measures (from national program level to technical extension level) because there was no integrated contact point for resident support, which is one of the problems of the resident support system. As a result, there are many cases in which the motivation of residents, who are the key implementers of the activities to alleviate land degradation, declined and the sustainability of the activities was impaired.

Therefore, cooperation between the administration and residents is indispensable to ensure the sustainability of activities to alleviate land degradation. For this reason, it is appropriate for residents to be represented by CVGTs, the establishment of which is being promoted through national policies.

From the standpoint of disseminating the results of this Study, it is necessary to look to future progress and examine cooperation with umbrella organizations such as the Regional Chamber of Agriculture (CRA: *Chambre Regionale d'Agriculture*), based on the fact that successful projects and techniques are transmitted by word of mouth from resident to resident.

6.3.3 Supplementation of Administrative Organs

One of the problems on the administrative side is that adequate administrative services cannot be provided due to the lack of staff, such as provincial staff and agents, who have direct contact with the residents. Lack of administrative services is self-analyzed as follows in the analysis of problems in the second cooperation workshop:

- ① Sustainable support by agents is inadequate and agents' visits are infrequent.
- ② Not all villages receive administrative services.
- ③ There are not enough staff assigned to posts.
- ④ The agents are not sufficiently trained.
- ⑤ There are insufficient means of transportation for agents.
- ⑥ The financial resources for agents are insufficient.

For this reason, the existing activities of the administrative organs must be supplemented. NGOs will therefore be asked to assume the role of supplementing the activities of the administrative organs.

On the other hand, however, there are limits to NGO activities as described below.

Reflecting the fact that government-initiated development was unable to achieve the expected results in the 1980s, in the 1990s when there was heightened expectation of a reduction in poverty and a solution of north-south problems and participatory-type development was the keyword, NGOs were considered as having a comparative advantage over the administration with regard to: ① understanding of residents' lives and needs, ② adaptable activities, ③ flexible response to emergencies, ④ bottom-up decision-making structure, and ⑤ contribution to democratization and cultivation of civil society. However, the recent stagnation of development in Africa indicates that participatory-type development and NGO-initiated development are not necessarily the complete answer.

In addition, NGOs can be expected to fulfill the role of facilitators in consensus-building and supplement specific technical sectors, but it is difficult for them to coordinate the interests of residents in relation to policies such as the use of land or resources.

6.3.4 Outline of the System

Based on the above-mentioned facts and background, it will be more effective if the administration plays a certain administrative role and if necessary, a system is established whereby the NGOs supplement the role of the administration in fields in which they excel. Looking especially at the present state of the Government of Burkina Faso, which is promoting a structural adjustment program, the following allocation of roles between the administration and the NGOs is appropriate.

- ① Agents carry out the regular activities for residents that they have performed in the past (extension of the techniques specified by the ministries, and support activities after extension).
- ② Techniques are introduced by agents with the cooperation or support of NGOs when necessary.

- ③ If organizing of residents or significant investment of human resources is necessary, for example, when implementing rural development projects in each village, the administration will use NGOs and obtain their support. In this case, the agents will coordinate the project with the NGOs.

6.4 Improvement of Residents' Abilities

Improvement of residents' abilities is not directly covered by the M/P. However, in implementing this Study, the residents' abilities will be improved through the following activities to organize residents and run organizations. (Refer to Figure 6.4.1.)

Consensus-building shall be improved through the following activities for organizing residents.

- ① Recognition of the present state of villages through the participatory-type study
- ② Grasp of residents' need for development through the participatory-type study
- ③ Confirmation of groups, such as village, function, age group and gender, through the participatory-type study
- ④ Election of representatives by the group members
- ⑤ Election of leaders from each group to represent the village
- ⑥ Formulation of rules and regulations and establishment of resident organizations

The resident organizations that are established shall implement the following activities to improve the operation and management ability of residents through the implementation of projects and management activities.

- ① Determination of the implementation items of the verification project
- ② Contribution of labor and funds by residents for the improvement of facilities
- ③ Maintenance of facilities
- ④ Operation of software projects such as cereal banks and micro credit

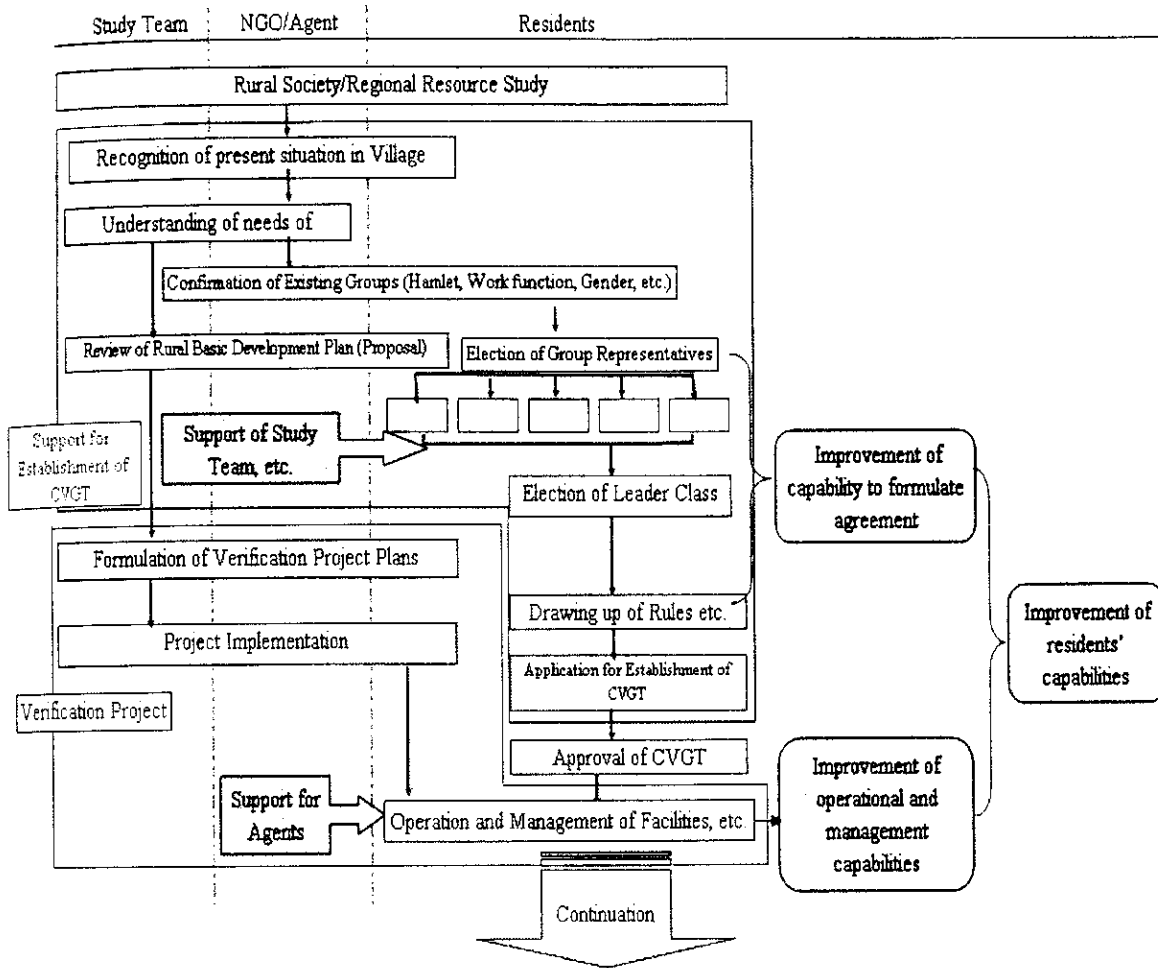


Figure 6.4.1 Improvement of Residents' Abilities

Chapter 7

Chapter 7 Outline of the Verification Study

7.1 Outline of the Verification Study

7.1.1 Objectives of the Study

A rural development project (called the verification project in the Study) will be implemented in the four villages in the Study Area to try out a system to promote the alleviation of land degradation through cooperation between the administration and agents, NGOs and experiment and research organizations as proposed in the M/P, and to check the effectiveness of the proposals made in the M/P.

7.1.2 The M/P and the Verification Study

As has been described so far, residents living on the frontline of the advance of land degradation should be the ones to directly implement measures to alleviate land degradation. The conversion of the lifestyle of these residents from an exploitative to a sustainable lifestyle will lead to the alleviation of land degradation. Therefore, the Study focused mainly on the problems related to the support of residents as factors impeding the alleviation of land degradation, summarizing and proposing as the M/P those measures for alleviating the problems in administration, agents, extension systems, etc. for the support of residents. This done, it was decided to experimentally implement, out of the items proposed, ① Project implementation management training (Seminars on the Existing Projects), ② Technical Exchange Meetings, and ③ Participatory-type development method training, in order to verify the effectiveness of the M/P.

Furthermore, a Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit was established as an organization/activity to serve as a starting point for a Rural Development Council, in order to verify also the effectiveness of the Rural Development Council proposed as a framework to connect the product of these activities, i.e., the enhanced capabilities of administrative officials and agents, to the improvement of the resident support systems.

Additionally, operation manuals and technical materials were created to provide support tools.

Figure 7.1.1 shows the correspondence between the M/P elements and the Verification Study.

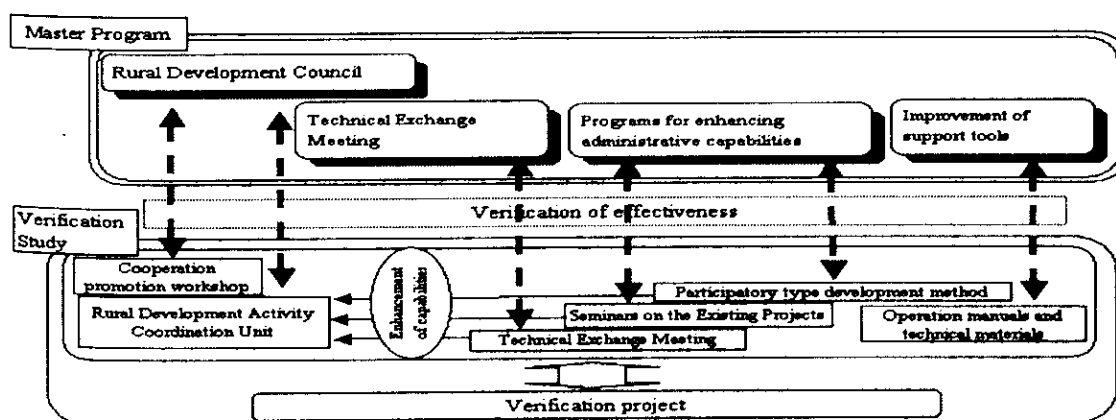


Figure 7.1.1 Correspondence between M/P Elements and Verification Study

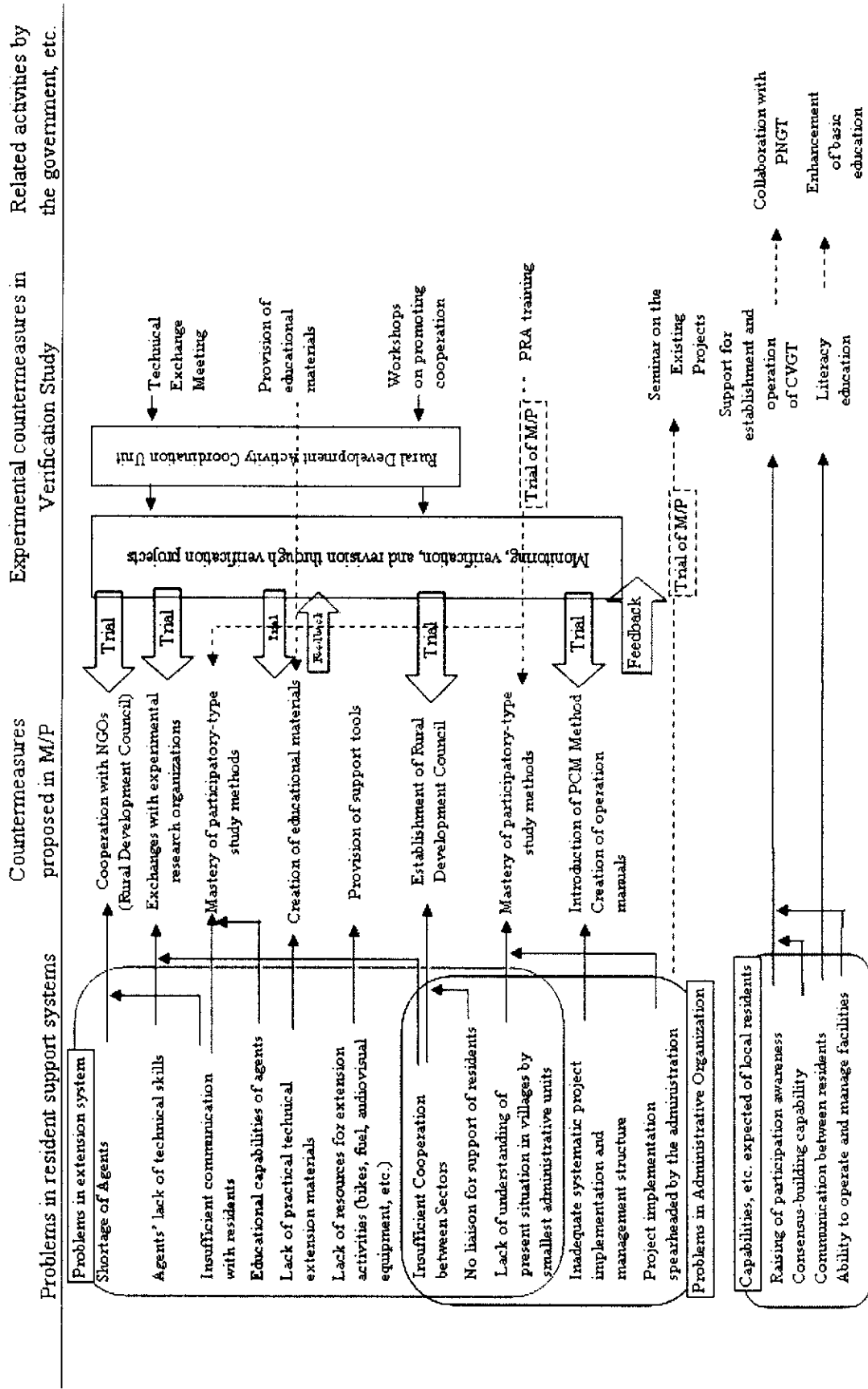


Figure 7.1.2 Relationship between the M/P and the Verification Study during Investigation Study

7.1.3 Procedure of Verification Study

The Verification Study shall be carried out as shown in the Verification Study Flowchart (Figure 7.1.3). This section describes the study method and procedure:

(1) Study method

The Study shall be carried out as follows:

- ① Analysis of the present state of the promotion system and social / natural conditions, and confirmation of impeding factors
- ② Drawing up of the M/P (draft)
- ③ Implementation of the Verification Study to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P
- ④ Revision of the M/P based on the results and evaluation of the Verification Study

(2) Procedure for carrying out the Verification Study

This Study involves carrying out the Verification Study to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P.

To verify the effectiveness of the proposals made in the M/P, the Cooperation Promotion Workshops, Seminars on the Existing Projects, Technical Exchange Meetings, training in participatory-type development methods and activities of the Rural Development Activity Unit were implemented experimentally. At the same time, as an arena in which to verify the techniques and cooperation methods thus acquired the verification projects related to agriculture, stock raising and silviculture, and improvement of living standards that contribute to alleviation of land degradation were implemented in some selected villages.

Figure 7.1.4 shows the schedule for implementation of the Verification Study.

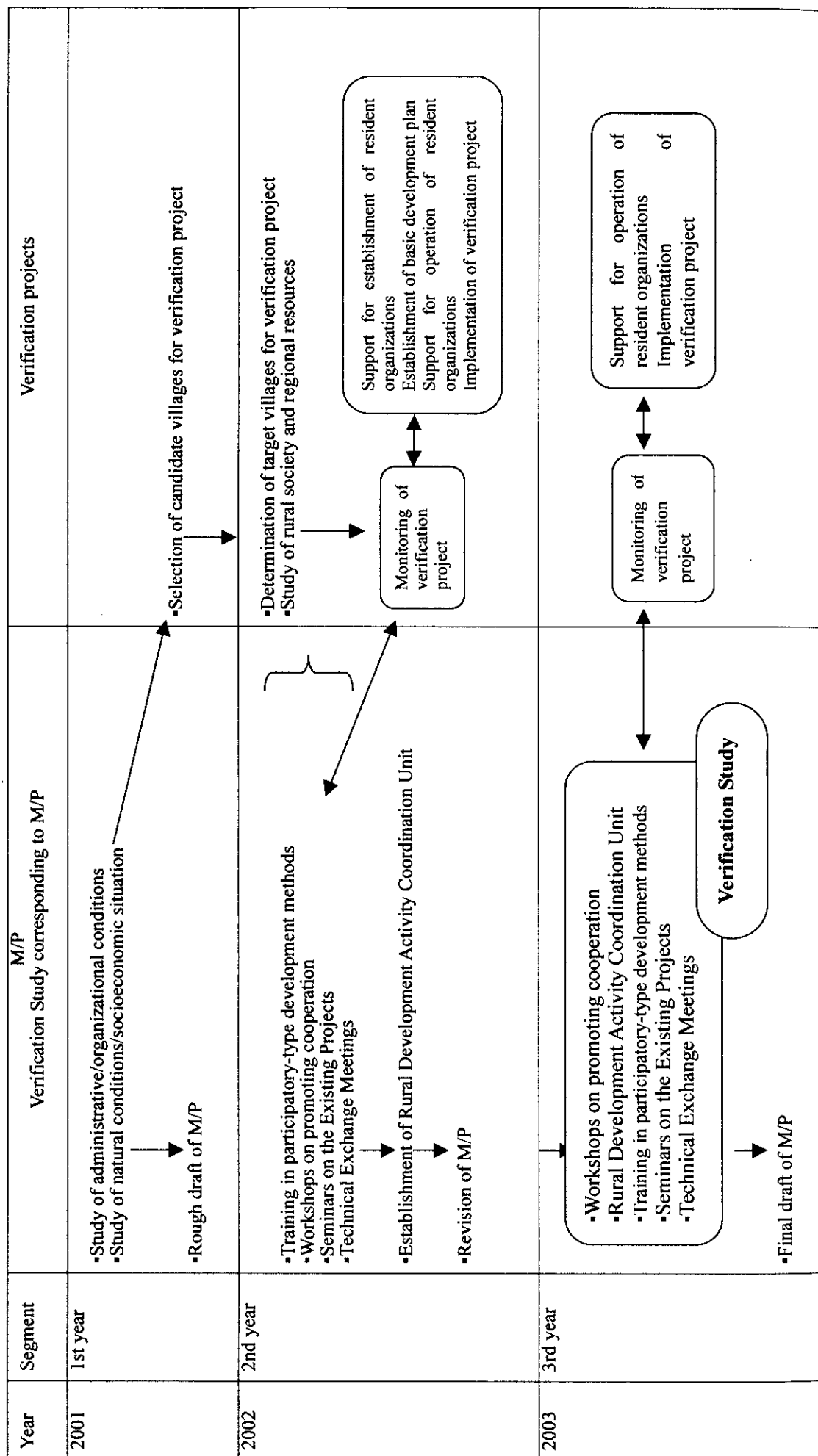


Figure 7.1.3 Flowchart of Verification Study

7.1.4 Implementation Process of Verification Study

The outline of the implementation procedure for the Verification Study is described in Section 7.1.3, "Procedure of Verification Study." The following describes in detail the implementation process for each item.

(1) Implementation plan for Verification Study

The process in this Study, from the study of the present situation to the drawing up of the implementation plan for the Verification Study, is as follows:

- ① Study and analysis of present state of promotion systems
- ② Analysis and verification of impeding factors
- ③ Study of countermeasures against impeding factors
- ④ Proposal of promotion systems in the M/P
- ⑤ Drawing up of implementation plan to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P

1) Study and analysis of present state of promotion systems

The present state of promotion systems in the Study Area was researched through the Study of Administrative/Organizational Conditions during the first field study. This study was conducted mainly through interviews of organizations and persons concerned and data collection. Additionally, this study also examined and analyzed the following items considered to form the basis of a study of systems to alleviate land degradation.

- ① Administrative structure (organization of related ministries and extension systems)
- ② Structural adjustment programs (decentralization, reduction of agents, and privatization of extension projects)
- ③ Implementation system for existing projects
- ④ Role of NGOs and state of their activities

Additional studies of these study items were carried out in the second field study and later.

2) Analysis of impeding factors and study of countermeasures

A study and analysis of the present condition of the promotion systems were carried out and, on the basis of the results, a summary of the impeding factors and countermeasures was drawn up. The results are shown in Table 6.2.1.

3) Proposal of promotion systems in the M/P

Countermeasures to the impeding factors were collected and summarized in the M/P as the following four items:

- ① Rural Development Council
 - Cooperation between sectors and with NGOs
- ② Technical Exchange Meeting
 - Cooperation between administrative officials and the experiment and research organizations
- ③ Programs to enhance administrative capabilities

- Training in participatory-type development methods
- Training in project implementation supervision
- ④ Provision of support tools
- Operation manuals (Project operation management methods)
- Technical materials (Technical extension materials for residents, guidance materials for technicians)
- Equipment (Audiovisual materials, generators, bikes and fuel)

4) Drawing up of Verification Study implementation plan to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P

A plan for the implementation of the Verification Study was drawn up through the implementation of the following activities during the Study implementation period, according to the M/P items.

- ① Workshops on promoting cooperation (Rural Development Council)
- ② Seminar on the Existing Projects (Programs to enhance administrative capabilities)
- ③ Technical Exchange Meetings (Technical Exchange Meetings)
- ④ Training in participatory-type development methods (Programs to enhance administrative capabilities)
- ⑤ Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit (Rural Development Council)

(2) Verification projects

As part of the Verification Study to confirm the effectiveness of the M/P, training sessions and workshops will be held and verification projects implemented to verify mastery of the technologies and cooperative activities acquired therein.

The implementation process up to the drawing up of the implementation plan for the verification projects is as follows:

- ① Recognition of present situation in the Study Area
- ② Determination of target villages for the verification project
- ③ Recognition of present situation in villages targeted in the verification project
- ④ Support for the establishment of CVGT and drawing up of the basic development plan
- ⑤ Drawing up of verification project implementation plan

1) Process up to drawing up of verification project implementation plan

(a) Recognition of the present situation in the Study Area

In order to understand the present situation regarding resources in the Study Area, in the first field study a study of the natural conditions/socioeconomic situation was carried out in 20 villages in the Area. This study was commissioned to NGOs and involved interviews of the residents in an combined use of the MARP method and questionnaire techniques.

On the basis of the study results, the Study Team carried out a rural field study on nine villages, to confirm the study results and to gain an understanding of the present situation.

(b) Determination of villages targeted in the verification project

From the results of the present-status recognition of the Study Area, candidate villages were selected to ensure each region and the diversity of social conditions were represented. These candidate villages for the verification project were proposed to the Steering Committee. With their approval, the following four villages (two each in the Sahel and North Central Regions) were decided on. The details of the selection process are described later.

- ① Vousnango village (North Central Region, Bam Province)
- ② Nounougou village (North Central Region, Sanmatenga Province)
- ③ Selbo village (Sahel Region, Seno Province)
- Diogora village (Sahel Region, Yagha Province)

(c) Understanding of the present situation in the villages targeted in the verification project

In the second field study, the study of rural society and regional resources (baseline study) was commissioned to NGOs and carried out on the villages targeted in the verification project. Here, the MARP method and questionnaire techniques were used to study mainly the occurrence of resources in the target villages. (Appendix 7.1 shows the systematic drawing of the problem analysis of each village.)

On the basis of the study results, the Study Team examined policies for implementation of the verification project in the target villages. The present state of affairs in the target villages is described later.

(d) Support for the establishment of CVGTs¹ and drawing up of the basic development plan

This Study was based on the basic policy of implementing the verification project through cooperation between the administration, NGOs and residents. Thus, prior to the implementation of the verification project a CVGT was set up as an organization to represent the residents.

It was found, as a result of the study of the present state of affairs in the villages targeted in the verification project, that in the North Central Region there was already a CGVT established in one of the villages, and the other was preparing to do the same. However, because of a lack of understanding on the part of the residents or a lack of support for its operation, there were problems; activities were stagnant, and the organization did not represent a consensus of the residents.

In this Study, therefore, support was provided here and in the Sahel Region through cooperation between NGOs and agents, and a new CVGT established that reflected the consensus of the residents.

In this Study, we provided not only support for the establishment of a CVGT but also support

¹ In Burkina Faso, a joint ministerial ordinance of five ministries was issued in 2000 requiring the organization of residents through the establishment of CVGTs.

for the drawing up of a basic development plan for the village spearheaded by the CVGT with the advice of NGOs and agents.

(e) Drawing up of the verification project implementation plan

Using the basic development plan drawn up by residents as a reference, the plan for implementation of the verification project was drawn up as follows:

- ① Drawing up of verification project items (draft) by the Study Team based on the basic development plan
- ② Proposal of verification project items (draft) to residents
- ③ Examination of verification project items (draft) by residents with the assistance of NGOs and agents
- ④ Drawing up of verification project items (draft) by residents with the assistance of NGOs and agents
- ⑤ Finalization of the verification project implementation plan through discussions between the Study Team and residents

2) Process of selecting target villages for the verification project

Candidate villages were selected to ensure that the North Central and Sahel Regions were represented as well as the diversity of social conditions (population, number of hamlets, ethnic groups, religions, resident organizations, main farm products, existence of facilities such as a community hall, history of assistance, agricultural technique extension system, land management, farming systems, management organizations, etc.) as follows:

(a) Selection of candidate villages

Out of the 20 villages selected as target villages for the study of natural resources/ socioeconomic situation implemented in the first field study, nine villages were selected as candidate villages for the verification project. The candidate villages for the verification project were defined basically as those representative of the region in terms of ethnic makeup, employment and economic conditions, population, etc.

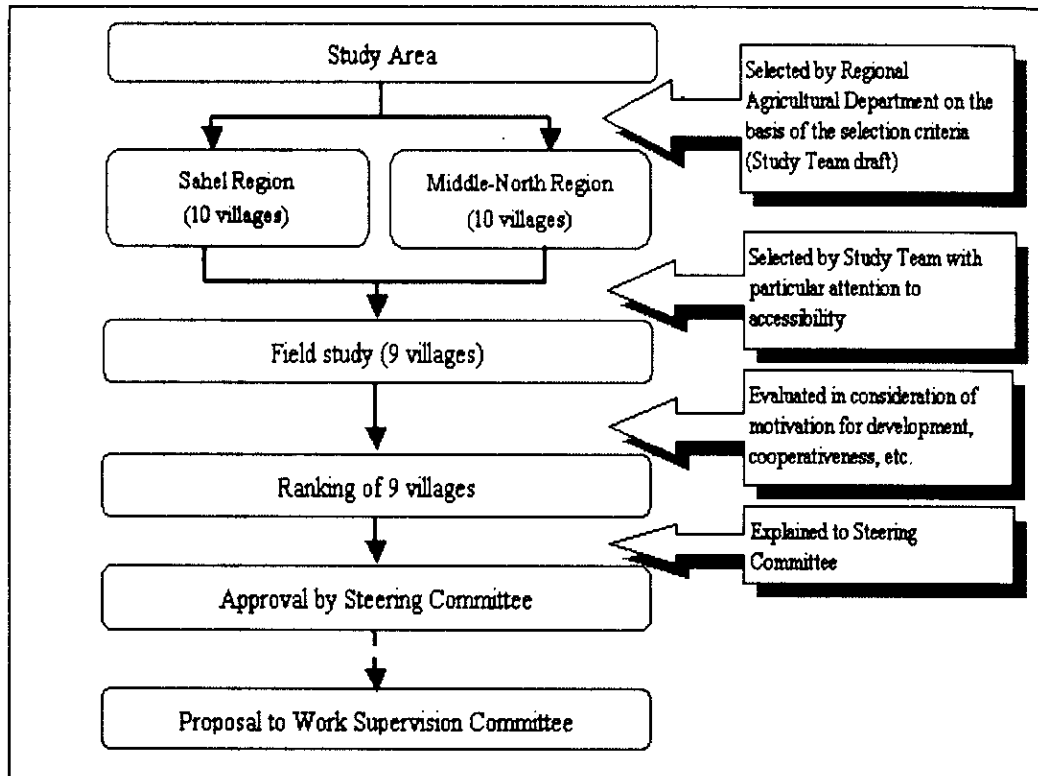
The villages were selected with particular attention to accessibility so that in-depth monitoring could be conducted and so that the implementation of the project would have a demonstrative effect and a ripple effect on the surrounding areas.

Consideration was given to the final selection of the target villages for the verification project so as to be balanced in terms of ethnic makeup, employment and economic conditions, etc. and, since the project involved the organization of the residents, each of the villages was to have a population below 3,000.

Consequently, nine villages were selected from the list of candidate villages for the study. These nine villages were then evaluated as target villages for the verification project on the basis of the results of the field hearing study and regional resources study.

Figure 7.1.5 shows the process for the selection of candidate villages.

Figure 7.1.5 Process for Selection of Candidate Villages



(b) Evaluation of candidate villages

In evaluating the candidate villages for the verification project consideration was given to the villagers' desire for development and their cooperativeness. Since there were no objective criteria for these items, the Study Team made evaluations on a one-to-four scale by observing the behavior and responses of the village residents. Specifically, the villagers were assessed to be highly motivated towards development if they had opinions on the progress of the village, were keen to improve productivity, eager to enhance living conditions, etc. Additionally, the villagers were assessed to be highly cooperative if industry-group activities were lively, if the social environment allowed women to voice their opinions, the village was unified despite ethnic differences, etc.

Accessibility was evaluated on a one-to-four scale, depending on whether the time taken to reach the village from a principal city, at the time of field survey, was ① Two hours or more, ② Under two hours, ③ Under one hour and a half, or ④ Under one hour. However, inquiries were made into road conditions during the rainy season, and this too was taken into consideration.

The possibility of water resource development was evaluated on a one-to-two scale, depending on whether the village had ① No Bas-fond, only wells or ② A Bas-fond.

The history of assistance was evaluated in order to eliminate villages with already high levels of production and living standards as a result of large-scale assistance. This was evaluated on a one-to-four scale, depending on whether the village had received ① a continuous series of assistance projects, ② a single assistance project in a field related to

the alleviation of soil deterioration, etc., ③ a single assistance project, or ④ no assistance project or only a small-scale, single assistance project.

Table 7.1.1 shows the results of evaluation.

Table 7.1.1 Evaluation Results for Candidate Villages for Verification Project

Province	Village	Motivation	Cooperativeness	Accessibility	Water source ¹	Assistance ²	Total	Ranking
Bam	Vousnango	4	4	3	2	3	16	1
Sanmatenga	Saorzi	3	2	3	1	1	10	9
	Noungou	4	4	3	2	2	15	2
Oudalan	Petoye	3	2	2	1	2	10	8
	Korizena	3	2	3	1	1	10	6
Seno	Selbo	4	3	4	2	2	15	2
	Boudounguel	3	2	4	1	2	12	5
Yagha	Diogora	3	3	3	1	4	14	4
	Guissiguori	2	2	1	1	4	10	6

1. A high-ranking village has the possibility for further water source development and development would not entail a high risk.

2. A high-ranking village has not received any large-scale assistance from aid organizations in the past.

(c) Determination of target villages

On the basis of the above evaluation, the Study Team proposed to the Steering Committee that the three villages with the highest evaluation result (Vousnango, Noungou, Selbo) should be selected as the villages to be targeted in the verification project, and this proposal was accepted (at the end of the first field study).

In the subsequent first work in Japan, it was decided to add Diogora, ranking fourth in the evaluation and having received no large-scale assistance in the past, taking into account the opinions of the Work Supervision Committee.

At the beginning of the second field study, the Study Team proposed to the Steering Committee that the four villages (Vousnango, Noungou, Selbo, and Diogora) should be selected as target villages to be covered by the verification project. It was then pointed out that information had been received that Vousnango village was in dispute with its neighbors for reasons rooted in history and that there was a possibility that this would lead to problems in the implementation of the project; and so a decision on this village was deferred.

Subsequently, a field study and information-gathering was carried out for Vousnango village and deliberations held with those concerned, after which the final approval of the chairman of the Steering Committee was obtained and it was determined that the Study would be implemented with the four villages (Vousnango, Noungou, Selbo and Diogora) to be covered by the verification project.

Table 7.1.2 shows the social conditions of the four villages selected.

Table 7.1.2 Social Conditions of the Four Villages

Items	Vousnango Village	Noungou Village	Selbo Village	Diogora Village
Population	1,863	1,038	2,694	411
Number of hamlets	7	7	5	1
Ethnic group	Mossi, Peul	Mossi, Peul	Rimaïbe, Peul	Rimaïbe
Religion	Animism Islam	Islam, Animism, Christianity	Islam	Islam
Residents' organization	11	8	2	5
Main farm products	Millet, Sorghum	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	Sorghum
Number of community halls	2	1	0	0
History of assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Participation of agricultural agent	Living in village	Once a year	Once a week	Irregular

Table 7.1.3 shows the general conditions of the four villages targeted in the verification project, clarified in the field study so far. Table 7.1.4 summarizes the occurrence of five resources in the villages targeted in the verification project.

From this the following points can be pointed out.

- ① The deterioration of farmland is one cause of the decline in cereal production and, consequently, people moving away from the village and working away from home.
- ② The establishment of a CVGT or similar organization is needed to enhance residents' abilities, because the activities of the existing resident groups in the villages are sluggish because of the low literacy rate and lack of prospective leaders.
- ③ Whereas the state of infrastructure varies from village to village, the development of water resources is indispensable.
- ④ There is a shortage of means of obtaining income or a system for making use of funds.

Table 7.1.3 Overview of the Villages in the Verification Project

Province	Village	BAM	SANMATENGA	SENO	YAGHA
		VOUSNANGO	NOUNGOU	SELBO	DIOGORA
Item					
Distance/traveling time from Kaya or Dori		70km (1:00) from Kaya	50km (1:30) from Kaya	5km (0:10) from Dori	80km (1:30) from Dori
Area		38.8 km ²	162 km ²	—	25 km ²
Population (male/female ratio)		Pop. 1863 (845 males, 1018 females)	Pop. 1039 (498 males, 541 females)	Pop. 2694 (1346 males, 1348 females)	Pop. 411 (220 males, 191 females)
Number of hamlets		7	7	5	1
Major ethnic groups		Mossi group, Peul group (living in only 1 district)	Mossi group, Peul group (living in only 1 district)	Rimaibe, Peul group	Rimaibe
Religion		Animism, Islam	Islam, Animism, Christianity (Protestant and Catholic)	Islam	Islam
Number and Types of Schools		1 elementary school (New), not yet functioning	2 elementary schools	1 elementary school	None
Total Number of Organizations in the Village		11 (4 Women's, 4 Men's, 3 Mixed)	8 (2 Women's, 5 Men's, 1 Mixed)	3 (1 Women's, 2 Men's)	5 (2 Women's, 3 Men's)
Major Industries		Agriculture, Stock raising	Agriculture, Stock raising	Agriculture, Stock raising	Agriculture, Stock raising
Major Cultivated Crops		Millet, sorghum	Millet, sorghum, maize	Millet, sorghum, small area of maize	Sorghum
Water resources (wadi, Bas-fond, etc.)		Bas-fond, small reservoir	Bas-fond	Pond, Bas-fond	Bas-fond (dry Nov.- May)
Types and Number of Wells		5 deep wells, 10 large-aperture wells	3 deep wells, 2 large-aperture wells	3 deep wells, 2 large-aperture wells	2 deep wells, 6 crudely drilled wells
Use of Well, etc.		Some wells dry up in March	Some wells go dry during the dry season.		1 deep well is out of order, crudely drilled wells are dry May -July
Soil erosion countermeasures implemented		Zai	Stone lines, soil ridges, planting of trees	Traditional methods, small banking, half-moon constructions	None
Number of meeting places		2	1	None	None
Number of Flour mills		1(privately owned)	1	1	None
Other buildings		Mosque	Crop bank, clinic, flour grinding hut	Pharmacy, mosque, free clinic, crop bank (closed)	Mosque (built by residents)
Content of development projects experienced so far		Well drilling, micro-credit, support for cotton production, soil conservation plan, etc.	Agricultural equipment loan, deep well drilling, literacy center, millet provision, micro-credit	School construction, literacy education, clinic, nourishment intake guidance, vegetable cultivation	Tree planting, hay storage
Implementing Organization of Development Projects		FEER, FAARF, CPEC, Catholic churches, etc.	FEER, ODE, JICA, UNICEF,	FDC, PSP, Burkina Faso government	AAA, APSS
Situation re visits by Agent		Agriculture Agent is living in the village. Agents for other projects visit once a month.	Agent for the environment, agriculture and education visits once a year. Instructors involved in other projects also visit.	Agent living in Dori visits once a week to give guidance. (it is unknown whether the Agent is a staff member of the Provincial Agricultural Office).	Agricultural Agent visits only if requested by the residents when there is a problem regarding cultivation; no routine visits are conducted. meanwhile, the Yagha Provincial Animal Resources Office is giving instruction to stock raising organizations.
Three problems to be solved		Water shortage	Deep well drilling	Drinking water problem	Shortage of water (solution : finding of partners)
		Outflow of youth to the cities due to lack of income	Shortage of cash income	Unstable food supply	Progress of soil erosion
		Lack of accessibility between hamlets	Lack of accessibility to market	Literacy education	Education problems (Establishment of Literacy Center, school)
Land management		The traditional land chief owns the land management rights of the village.	The traditional village chief owns the land management rights of the village.		
Land use		Residents gain the right to use and benefit from the land on the judgment of each agricultural production unit.	Residents gain the right to use and benefit from the land on the judgment of the individual family within the agricultural production unit.		

Table 7.1.4 Situation regarding Resources in the Villages of the Verification Project

(1) Vousnango Village, North Central Region

Category	Natural resources	Social resources	Human resources	Material resources	Financial resources
Resources and problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable rainfall - Soil erosion - Shortage of farmland - Shortage of fodder crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient cooperation between existing 11 groups - Village consisting of eight hamlets including one of nomads (Peul) - Some of land owned by hereditary owners - Families leaving the village due to shortage of farmland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of labor due to men and young people working away from home - Low literacy rate - Lack of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture skills - Excessive labour burden on women due to migrant working of men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of accessibility to main roads - Shortage of drinking water - Shortage of water for livestock - Wells (15) - Mills - Community halls (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No financial institution - Inactivity of cotton producers' organization - Remittance difficult due to poor security in migrant workplace
Measures for effective use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of efforts to combat soil degradation (Agricultural land conservation, production of organic fertilizer, reforestation, agroforestry, etc.) - Use of ground water - Use of surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of group operations - Reconciliation with nomads - Effective use of CVGTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of administrative officials in charge - Use of agents - Use of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full coordination with neighboring villages - Job creation to reduce migrant working (vegetable cultivation in the dry season, etc.) - Use of cereal banks in neighboring villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remittance from migrant workers - Increased production of cotton through recovery of soil (increased income) - Use of funds through micro-credit

(2) Nougou Village, North Central Region

Category	Natural resources	Social resources	Human resources	Material resources	Financial resources
Resources and problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable rainfall - Soil erosion (Loss of topsoil) - Destruction of flora - Shortage of pastureland - Unregulated felling of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low activity level of nine existing groups - 86% Mossi and 14% Peul - Land managed in traditional ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of labor due to men and young people working away from home - Low literacy rate - Mostly stock-holding farmers - Lack of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture skills - Excessive labour burden on women due to migrant working of men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of accessibility to main roads - Shortage of irrigation water - Decline of production in agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture - Unsatisfactory operation of cereal banks - Wells (15) - Mills - Community halls (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of loans from National Depository - Remittance difficult due to poor security in migrant workplace
Measures for effective use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of efforts to combat soil degradation (Agricultural land conservation, production of organic fertilizer, reforestation, agroforestry, etc.) - Use of ground water - Use of surface water - Promotion of improved ovens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of group operations - Reconciliation with nomads - Effective use of CVGTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of administrative officials in charge - Use of agents - Use of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full coordination with neighboring villages - Job creation to reduce migrant working (vegetable cultivation in the dry season, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remittance from migrant workers - Use of funds through micro-credit

(3) Selbo Village, Sahel Region

Category	Natural resources	Social resources	Human resources	Material resources	Financial resources
Resources and problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable rainfall - Soil erosion (Loss of topsoil) - Expansion of dry fields and reduction of pasture land - Shortage of pasture - Reduction of forest resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low activity level of 3 existing groups - Mostly Peul and some Rimaibe engaged in agriculture - Land managed in traditional ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of labor due to men and young people working away from home - Low literacy rate - Mostly stock-holding farmers - Lack of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of water for livestock - Decline of production in agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture - Unsatisfactory operation of cereal banks - Frequent outbreaks of livestock sickness - Frequent failure of deep wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sale of livestock scarce - Remittance difficult due to poor security in migrant workplace - Sluggish activity in goldmining
Measures for effective use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of efforts to combat soil degradation (Agricultural land conservation, production of organic fertilizer, reforestation, agroforestry, etc.) - Use of ground water - Use of surface water - Promotion of improved ovens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of group operations - Effective use of CVGTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of administrative officials in charge - Use of agents - Use of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of wells (5 including 3 deep wells) - Community halls (none) - Mill (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of income through livestock sales - Remittance from migrant workers

(4) Diogora Village, Sahel Region

Category	Natural resources	Social resources	Human resources	Material resources	Financial resources
Resources and problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable rainfall - Soil erosion (Loss of topsoil) - Expansion of dry field and reduction of pasture land - Shortage of pasture - Forestry resources relatively varied, but there is unregulated felling of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict between 2 factions in the village - Low activity level of 5 existing groups - Mostly Rimaibe - All land managed by families and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of labor due to men and young people working away from home - Low literacy rate - Mainly agriculture, with auxiliary stock-raising - Lack of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture skills - Migrant working in the agricultural off-season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of water for livestock - Decline of production in agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture - Frequent outbreaks of livestock sickness - Failure of deep well (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remittance difficult due to poor security in migrant workplace - Sluggish activity in goldmining
Measures for effective use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement of efforts to combat soil degradation (Agricultural land conservation, production of organic fertilizer, plantation, agroforestry, etc.) - Use of ground water - Use of surface water - Promotion of improved ovens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconciliation of the 2 factions in the village - Reinforcement of group operations - Effective use of CVGTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of administrative officials in charge - Use of agents - Use of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of wells (8 including 2 deep wells) - Community halls (none) - Mills (none) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased income through livestock sales - Remittance from migrant workers

7.1.5 Implementation Plan

(1) Workshop on promoting cooperation

At the beginning of the second field study, this workshop was planned in order to "promote inter-sector cooperation between agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture technicians engaged in technical extension activities," aimed at administrative officials and agents working in regional departments and provincial offices under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources, the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Ministry of Environment and Living Environment.

Later during the second field study, the structure of the M/P was reorganized; the establishment of a Rural Development Council was proposed as its main element, and the establishment of a Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit was decided upon as the parent organisation for the Rural Development Council. Accordingly, it was decided to hold this workshop as an opportunity to summarize the activities of the Unit during the third field study.

Table 7.1.5 Outline of Plans for Workshop on Promoting Cooperation

	Period	Description
First WS	Aug. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held in each village. • Extension agents for agriculture, stock raising and silviculture and others jointly analyzed the present conditions and problems of the village.
Second WS	Sep. to Oct. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held in each region (same for third and subsequent WS). • Analysis of systematic and technical problems for alleviation of land degradation.
Third WS	Oct. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of role division between agents, administrative officials and NGOs.
Fourth WS	Feb. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of method of cooperation in implementation of the verification project.
Fifth WS	Jun. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of the overall plan of the third field study. • Examination of the content of the verification project in each village. • Examination of role division and method of cooperation for planning, implementing, and managing the verification project. • Examination of action plan for the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit.
Sixth WS	Jan. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the situation re implementation and management of the verification project. • Summary of the activities of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit. • Examination of the PDM (draft). • Summary of the Study and examination of the basic approach to future efforts.

(2) Seminar on the Existing Projects

This seminar was held in order to "promote improvement of the capability to plan, implement and evaluate projects to be implemented in the future, through fact-finding visits and analysis of the existing projects," and targeted those agents and administrative officials in charge of agriculture, stock raising and silviculture connected with this Study.

- ① During the second field study in 2002, the first seminar was held on the site of the Special Agroforestry Program for Soil and Water Conservation at Central Plateau (Programme Special de Conservation des Eaux et des Sols et d'Agroforesterie dans le Plateau Central: PS-CES/AGF) in which agriculture, stock raising and forest agents and NGOs cooperate with each other in the overall development of rural villages.
- ② During the third field study in 2003, the second seminar was held on the two sites of the

National Program of Agricultural Service Development, Phase II (Programme National de Developpement des Services Agricoles II: PNDSA II) on the theme of the issue of role division and methods of cooperation between those concerned, and measures to deal with this.

(3) Technical Exchange Meeting

This meeting was planned in order to "allow agents and staff of the experiment and research organizations to gain a deeper mutual recognition of the present situation with regard to land degradation and problems in technical extension, improve the necessary technical capabilities and promote cooperation between the regional department/provincial office and the experiment and research organizations."

Exchanges were held with the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles: INERA) during the second field study and with the National Bureau of Soil (Bureau National des Sols: BUNASOLS) and the National Forest Seeds Centre (Centre National des Semences Forestieres: CNSF) during the third field study.

(4) Training in participatory-type development methods

The village residents living on the frontline of land degradation are troubled by the decline of productivity in agriculture and stock raising. In order to promote measures to combat land degradation, it is indispensable for the frontline residents to be keenly aware of land degradation and to take measures to combat it on their own initiative, in order to ensure improved productivity and the continuation of agriculture and stock raising.

For this purpose, the village residents must be made to correctly recognize the actual conditions of land degradation and the negative influence land degradation has on the residents themselves: and it is also necessary to ① coordinate (organize) the residents in each village, ② transfer the technologies to be used in the countermeasures (improve their capabilities), and ③ have them take the initiative in implementing a series of land degradation alleviation activities.

In order to provide effective support for the residents' spontaneous activities for the improvement of productivity and living standards, training in PRA/MARP participatory-type study methods was implemented in the second field study with the aim of improving agents' abilities to educate residents. Because of the time restrictions, however, the agents learned only basic items such as how to interview residents and how to draw up charts, skills which are tools for the method of study involving resident participation. Many of the participants expressed the opinion that they wanted longer training in both theory and practice.

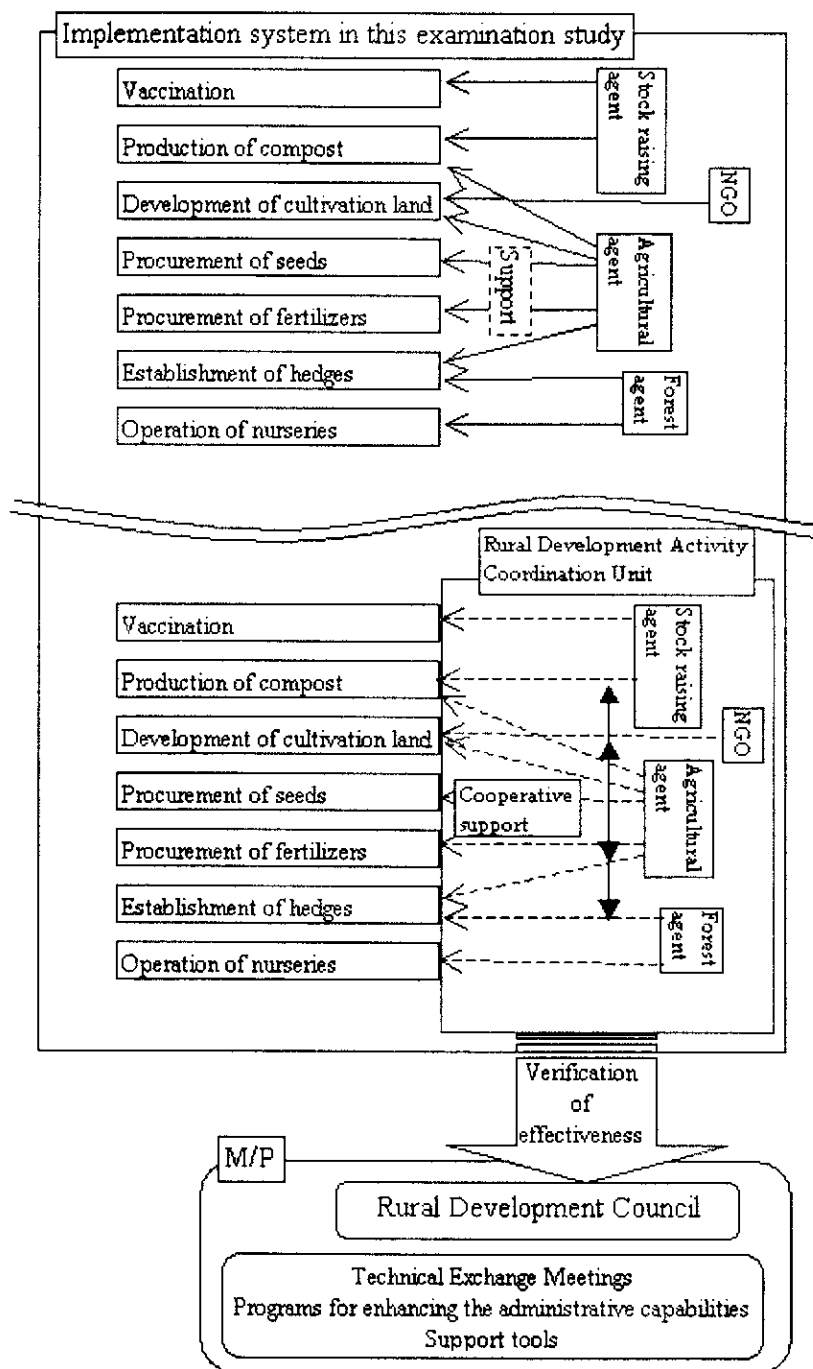
During the third field study, therefore, the agents' understanding and recognition of the participatory type development method were first confirmed through a questionnaire survey, and then during the training period, four days were spent on theory and three days on practical training in the villages, dealing mainly with the attitudes that arbitrators (mainly agents) should adopt for participatory-type development.

(5) Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit

In order to eliminate the factors impeding the promotion of measures to combat land degradation

that had become clear in the field study so far, the following items were proposed in the second field study (on the occasion of the Fourth Cooperation Promotion Workshop, Steering Committee, etc.): ① Cooperation between the ministries, ② Cooperation between the administration and resident organizations, and ③ Establishment of a Unit as an opportunity for NGOs to complement the administration.

After this proposal had been approved by the Burkina Faso government, from the third field study



the Unit commenced activities, which centred on a regular meeting held once a month.

Figure 7.1.6 Inter-sector Cooperation through the Unit, and Verification of the M/P

(6) Verification Project

1) Establishment of and Support for CVGT

(a) Present Situation Regarding Resident Organizations in the Study Area

After the Joint Ministerial Ordinance, "Establishment, Authority, and Organization of Village Committees of Terroir Management" was issued in February 2000 by the five ministries (Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Water, Economy and Finance, National Land Conservation, and Animal Resources (as they were called then)), Village Committees of Terroir Management (CVGTs) were established with the participation of the residents in all the villages concerned.

The CVGTs were established in all the 241 villages of Bam Province in the North Central Region. However, the activities of many of the CVGTs are sluggish because the CVGTs were established before residents had a proper understanding of the roles and activities of the CVGT; and, after their establishment, the CVGTs are not provided with any support for their activities. In Sanmatenga Province, CVGTs were established in 38 villages in 2001 with the support of projects and the NGOs, and in 15 villages in 2002 under PNGT II. In Namentenga Province, CVGTs were established in 41 villages under PAPNA and in 15 villages under PNGT II.

(b) Support for Establishment of the CVGT

Support was provided through the NGOs for the establishment of CVGTs in the four villages targeted in the verification project. The sequence of events for the establishment of CVGT in the villages was as follows:

a) Vousnango Village

The CVGT in Vousnango Village was formed under the guidance of agents after the Joint Ministerial Ordinance had been issued. However, the CVGT was established in a short period of time (four days) and no support was provided for activities after its establishment. Only a few residents took part in the CVGT, the existence of which was unknown to many. Even the CVGT officers do not fully understand the role and activities of the CVGT. The organization existed in name only, and no activities were being carried out.

The following briefing sessions on CVGT activities and the Joint Ministerial Ordinance (CVGT Rules) were held to educate the residents, in order to increase their ' understanding of the CVGT and to revitalize CVGT activities. In these sessions, NGO coordinators and animators who implemented the rural society study and had earned the residents' trust were asked to give explanations, with members of the Study Team joining in as necessary.

- ① Explanation of the CVGT agreement to the leaders of this village and the neighbouring villages (The leaders of the neighbouring villages were summoned in response to a request made by the governor of Guibaré canton, who wanted "the leaders of other villages to gain a deeper understanding.")
- ② Explanation of the CVGT agreement to all the residents of each hamlet, with Q&A. (The briefing sessions were held in each of the hamlets because it was considered too difficult to gather together the many residents (especially women) who live in distant hamlets. Vousnango Village has a large population and the hamlets are distributed

over an extensive area, measuring seven kilometres east to west and five kilometres north to south.)

After each briefing session, the residents in each group or hamlet, advised by coordinators and other personnel, discussed and deepened their understanding of CVGT activities. They also discussed the roles and responsibilities of the CVGT officers, discussed the qualifications for such posts and what kind of person would be appropriate as an officer, and elected representatives of the hamlets.

The representatives and the existing CVGT officers discussed the structure and qualifications of the CVGT officers as well as rules including the establishment of several subcommittees, and drew up draft rules.

After the draft rules had been drawn up, the residents held a general meeting to establish the CVGT, and adopted the rules. New officers were elected based on these rules. The majority of the previous CVGT officers were thus replaced with new members.

b) Nougou Village

Before this Study was implemented, an NGO operating mainly in Ziniare had been providing support for the establishment of a CVGT in Nougou Village and was on the verge of establishing a CVGT. However, the Study Team checked with the residents and the NGO to find that the CVGT to be established would cover only a part of the residents, and that the application for registration of the CVGT to be addressed to the canton governor had been submitted to the governor of Ziniare Canton, and not to the governor of Korsimoro Canton which has jurisdiction over this village. The Study Team decided therefore to scratch the NGO activities, provide education on CVGT activities to all the residents, and establish a CVGT that had the understanding of all the residents.

Following shows the sequence of events from the meeting of the residents to the establishment of the CVGT.

- ① This village has more than 30 groups (formed according to hamlet, vocation, gender, etc.). After a resident meeting to explain the outline of CVGT activities, the residents held discussions in each group and elected two to three representatives per group, depending on the size of the group. Then, another resident meeting was held and the participating residents approved the groups and their representatives. As a rule, in the election of representatives, one person was not allowed to represent more than one group.
- ② The CVGT agreement was explained to the elected representatives, each in turn explaining it to his group. Then, each group held discussions on the establishment of a CVGT.
- ③ The elected representatives of the groups held a meeting and elected committee members from among themselves, establishing a CVGT preparation committee.
- ④ The CVGT preparation committee held meetings as required to examine the structure, roles and qualifications of officers and the content of the draft rules.
- ⑤ A general meeting for the establishment of the CVGT was held to adopt the 1 rules and

elect CVGT officers.

c) Selbo Village

In Selbo Village, resident meetings such as the briefing on the CVGT agreement went without a hitch because the village was free of the problems of the previous two villages and had no conflict between residents as in the Diogora village described later; and because the hamlets within the village are located relatively close to each other. The drawing up of rules by the representatives of the hamlets and representatives of groups was carried out smoothly thanks to the relatively high literacy rate of the residents. Then, a general meeting of residents was held to adopt the rules and elect CVGT officers.

The canton governor attending the general meeting of residents for adoption of the rules and election of officers made a congratulatory speech, saying that he has seen many general meetings for the establishment of a CVGT but never a meeting that had proceeded so well and according to the rules.

d) Diogora Village

Diogora Village, a small village with a population of less than 500, had been split into two opposing factions involving the whole village for the past two years because of a problem concerning the use of the public funds of the village. The then agricultural and other groups had also split into two and acted independently of each other. The Study Team found that this village was in such a state only after Diogora village had been selected as a target for the verification project, while they were carrying out detailed rural society research and providing assistance for the establishment of a CVGT. During the preparatory research for selection of a target village for the verification project, the Study Team had not uncovered this situation in their interviews with the villagers.

For this reason, the CVGT might not be able to be established. Therefore it was determined that the study would be proceeded by the organization of intermediate level while the supports were made for the establishment of CVGT. The support activities for establishing the CVGT were proceeded as mentioned below.

- ① Explained to the leaders (10-plus) of both the factions the need for CVGT activities and requested their cooperation in the implementation of future activities in support of establishment .
- ② Held a residents' meeting (of more than 100 residents) and explained the present situation regarding natural resources and the living environment in the village, using the results of rural society studies conducted so far in order to raise the awareness of problems concerning resource management, and obtained on the residents' acknowledgement of the study results.
- ③ Gathered the leading members (30-plus) from both factions, explained the process of establishing a CVGT, and encouraged them to have discussions in each of their factions to select members for the preparation committee from both factions.
- ④ Undertook education leading up to the establishment of a CVGT by inviting the leaders of both factions to visit an area where a CVGT had already been established, so that they could hear about actual experiences including the problems encountered in the

establishment of the CVGT, CVGT activities and the roles of officers, and could see some agricultural land conservation sites and plantations for Established of CVGT.

- ⑤ The NGO facilitator and the UAT chief cooperated and discussed frequently with the leaders of both groups as well as explained the visiting of advanced sites and the CVGT.
- ⑥ Established a CVGT preparation committee consisting of leaders from both factions (a total of ten persons) to consider the rules of the CVGT.
- ⑦ Held a general meeting for the establishment of the CVGT, at which the rules were adopted and officers elected.
- ⑧ Although far behind other three villages, a formal CVGT was established, registered, and started.

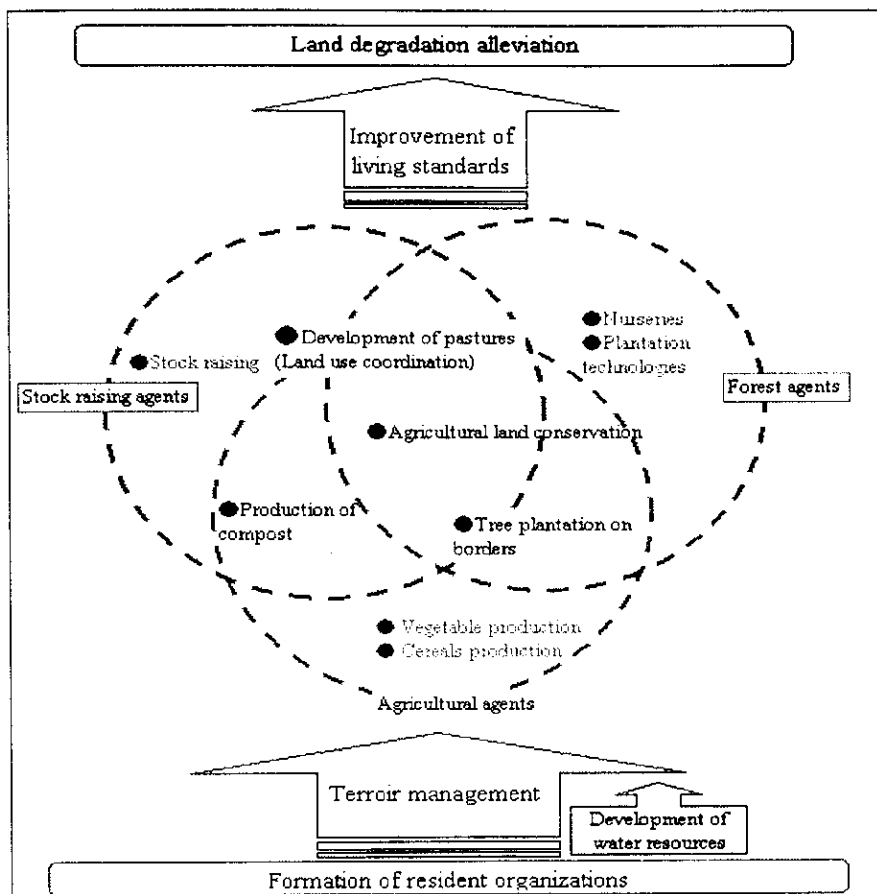
2) Verification project plan

(a) Basic approach to the selection of verification project items

The verification project items were selected on the basis of the following concepts:

- ① Resident organizations should be set up as the recipients of assistance, because the basis of promoting land degradation alleviation is assistance given to the self-directed efforts of the residents.
- ② Efforts should be made to ensure water resources, which are indispensable for improving the productivity of agriculture, stock raising and silviculture as well as raising the living standards of the residents.
- ③ Guidance on agricultural land conservation and silviculture resources management should be provided to achieve a direct effect on land degradation alleviation and to form the basis for the promotion of agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture.
- ④ Priority should be given to projects that extend across the fields of agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture in order to promote cooperation between the ministries.
- ⑤ Consideration should be given to requests from residents, in order to ensure the continuity of the effectiveness of the project. (See the order of priority in the basic development plan.)

Figure 7.1.7 Image of the Relationship between the Verification Project, Inter-sector Cooperation and Land Degradation Alleviation



(b) Consideration of individual circumstances of villages

In addition to the above-mentioned basic approach, the individual circumstances of each village are considered and reflected in the plans, as follows:

[Vousnango Village]

- Place priority on the production of cash crops in order to ensure cash income.
- Set up and operate a sheep fattening fund to increase women's earnings.
- Repair and improve the roads between hamlets because it is difficult to move between the hamlets during the rainy season.

[Noungou Village]

- Place priority on the production of cash crops, since a minimum food supply is ensured.
- Set up and operate a sheep fattening fund to increase women's earnings.
- To promote the sale of agricultural products, develop access roads to the highway.

[Selbo Village]

- Work for the improvement of cultivation skills for key crops, because food is in short supply in this village.
- To raise the productivity of fodder, regenerate and improve the pasture land that has gone bare.

- Provide guidance on forest resource management because, although the resident nurseries are well developed, the existing forestland is not being managed, and no guidance is being provided in forest management through tree plantation.
- In the past, the village residents had the bitter experience of failing in the operation of a cereal bank, the management of which was contracted out. Provide support for the development and operation of a cereal bank so that the residents can operate and manage it for themselves.

[Diogora Village]

- To ensure a stable supply of food, work to improve cultivation skills for key crops.
- Set up and operate a sheep fattening fund to increase women's earnings.
- Having received little assistance in the past, the residents have a low literacy rate. To ensure the continuity of the various activities, construct a community hall and provide literacy education that will form the basis for the activities of resident organizations.
- Devise measures to combat soil erosion using stone lines, as water erosion of the soil is growing worse.
- Forest resources are being reduced by the unregulated felling of trees. Provide guidance on the management of resident nurseries as well as guidance on the management of forest resources .

(c) Contribution by Residents

To raise the residents' awareness of participation in the project as well as their sense of ownership of the facilities to be constructed, and to ensure the sustainability of the project effectiveness through the provision of the funds needed for maintenance and management, the decision has been made that in addition to labour and the free-of-charge supply of materials and equipment available locally, a monetary charge shall be collected from the residents.

However, this charge shall be appropriated to the budget of projects to be implemented by the CVGT, including the maintenance and management expenses, etc. of the facilities.

The rate of charge levied on the residents shall be as follows:

- ① Project items concerning improvement of farmer capabilities (such as training):
No charge to residents
- ② Project items of a highly public nature, requiring construction by professional constructors:
Contribution of unpaid, unskilled labour
- ③ Project items contributing directly to the income of individual farmers:
Charge equivalent to 50% of the cost of consumables such as seeds and fertilizers
Charge equivalent to 3% of the cost of consumer durable goods such as agricultural tools
- ④ Materials and equipment to be used communally
Charge equivalent to 3% of cost
- ⑤ Development of water resource facilities such as digging / repairing of wells:
In addition to Item ② above, charge of 100,000FCFA in cash per site
- ⑥ Construction of buildings:

In addition to Item ② above, free-of-charge supply of adobe bricks and other local materials that the residents can make or procure for themselves

These charges are considered to be appropriate in raising ownership by residents and ensuring the sustainability of the project as they are by no means light compared with those of other projects, and in consideration of the fact that it generally costs 100,000 to 200,000 Fcfa to repair one hand pump.

(d) Conclusion of Verification Project Agreement

A verification project agreement was drawn up to confirm in writing the roles of the Study Team and the CVGT and the Unit in the villages covered by the verification study, concerning the verification project agreed upon by these organizations. Table 7.1.6 shows the charges and responsibilities of each of the organizations described in the agreement.

Table 7.1.6 Outline of Verification Project Agreement

Item	Specification	Remarks
Objective of agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪To have the CVGT take the initiative in implementing the verification project ▪To define the responsibilities of the CVGT, Unit, and Study Team in this Study 	
Contribution by CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Funds, materials, labour, etc., to be contributed by the CVGT in the implementation of the verification project 	Summarized for each village in other tables
Contribution by Study Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Contribution to be made by the Study Team in implementing the verification project 	
Use of CVGT contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Contributions by the CVGT shall be appropriated to the CVGT management and operation fund under the witness of the Unit. 	
Responsibilities of Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Technical support and activity coordination for the CVGT 	
Maintenance and management of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪The CVGT shall be responsible for properly maintaining and managing the facilities constructed in the verification project. 	
Term of Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪From July 2003 to February 2004 	

(e) Formulation of Basic Development Plan

While providing clarification for the need for CVGT establishment and rural development activities in each village, the Study Team explained the results of the rural society and regional resources study to the residents to increase their understanding of the situation of the village and encouraged discussions among the residents on the development items needed.

After the CVGT (or a preparation committee for the Diogora Village) was established, group discussions were held in the subcommittees for agriculture, stock raising and living environment, etc. to analyze the impeding factors in the development of each sector and to establish a basic development plan. No restriction was given to the establishment of a basic development plan and residents could freely discuss the development needed for progress.

The basic development plan could cover not only development related to agriculture, stock raising, sylviculture and water resources but also development related to sanitation, education, etc., becoming thus a concept of development for the entire village.

The NGOs that provided the assistance in establishing the CVGT participated as advisors in these group discussions in preparation of a summary by the CVGT.

(f) Formulation of Verification Project Implementation Plan

The project implementation plan was formulated as follows:

- ① The Study Team formulated the project items (draft) for each research year and proposed them to the residents based on the basic development plan formulated on the initiative of the CVGT in consideration of the research results so far.
- ② The residents, led by the CVGT with the assistance of agents and the NGOs, examined the project items (draft) formulated by the Study Team and then formulated the project implementation plan (draft) defining the project implementation place, time, scale, etc. The Study Team and the residents discussed the project implementation plan (draft) and finalised it.

The following table shows the verification project plan in the four villages to be covered in the verification project and the expected division of roles between agents and NGOs providing support for resident activities.

Table 7.1.7 Verification Project Items and Expected Supporters of Resident Activities

Verification project item Village	Support of establishment and operation of CVGT	Agriculture		Stock raising	Forest resources		Agricultural land conservation		Improvement of living conditions			
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement of crop in rainy season	Sheep fattening	Operation of residents' nurseries	Management of forest resources	Restoration of bare lands	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Repairing of roads	Water resources development
Vousnango		A		A							A	
		S		S								
	NGO	F		F		F					NGO	NGO
Noungou		A		A							A	
		S		S								
	NGO	F		F							NGO	NGO
Selbo			A									
			S			S	S					
	NGO		F			F		NGO	NGO			NGO
Diogora			A	A	A			A				
			S	S		S						
	NGO		F	F	F	F				NGO		NGO

Each column shows the supporter of resident activities (A: agricultural agent, S: stock raising agent, F: Forest agent).

Tables 7.1.8 and 7.1.9 show the project plan for forming resident organizations and the action plan, respectively. The other nine sectors are shown in Appendix 7.2.

Table 7.1.8 Verification Project Plan (Formation of Resident Organization)

Project	Support of Establishment and Operation of Terroir Management Committees	
Target group	Residents	
Implementation period	August 2002 to February 2004	
Background and objective:		
<p>Since the existing organizations in the village (such as agricultural improvement groups) are not capable of systematically carrying out development of the village, resource management, and land use management, the Burkina Faso government enacted in 2000 a law concerning the establishment of a Terroir Management Committee (CVGT) in villages in an effort to carry out sustainable and efficient rural development. However, in the haste to set up the CVGTs the residents were not given a chance to understand the CVGT activities in advance and no follow-up was provided to them after the establishment, and thus many of the CVGTs seem not to be operating at all.</p> <p>In view of this fact, this project shall provide residents with the support required to promote the establishment and operation of a CVGT based on the residents' full understanding and autonomy through the participation of private companies and in cooperation with agents in agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture; and thus the effectiveness of the project shall be verified.</p>		
Activities:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① The Study Team and NGOs shall explain mainly to the village leaders the organization, objective, outline of activities, and member qualifications of a CVGT. ② In a village with multiple hamlets, the Study Team and NGOs shall hold a resident meeting in each of the hamlets and explain about the CVGT. ③ The NGOs shall organize a fact-finding visit to developed areas mainly for the village leaders. ④ The NGOs shall hold a meeting of representatives of hamlets and groups and explain about the CVGT again. ⑤ The residents shall hold a resident meeting and choose CVGT members in a resident election. ⑥ The NGOs shall provide the CVGT with support for the summarization of development requests. ⑦ The CVGT shall establish rules for itself and a basic development plan with the collaboration of the NGOs and in cooperation with the agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture agents. ⑧ The NGOs shall provide the CVGT members with training in leadership and accounting. ⑨ The NGOs shall provide routine guidance tours including practical guidance in accounting. ⑩ The Study Team and NGOs shall educate the residents about the need for natural resources management rules. ⑪ The Study Team and NGOs shall carry out monitoring. 		
Input: by JICA	Input: by Burkina Faso	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① JICA Study Team (resident organizations) ② NGO staff (resident organizations) ③ Materials and equipment: Audiovisual equipment, vehicles, etc. ④ Costs: Training costs, monitoring costs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Government: Administrative staff from provincial offices, agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture agents, and forest agents ② Residents: Participation in meetings 	
Expected effects:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① The residents shall understand the importance of terroir management and organizational activities. ② The residents shall spontaneously establish a CVGT and properly carry out activities. ③ A M/P shall be formulated to include the use of NGOs and the method of cooperation between agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture agents with regard to support for the establishment and operation of the CVGT. ④ Sustainable development will be fostered including appropriate natural resources management of the village in question. 		
Scope of project:		
FY2002: 4 villages (Vousnango, Nougou, Selbo, and Diogora) FY2003: 4 villages (Vousnango, Nougou, Selbo, and Diogora)		

Table 7.1.9 Activity Plan for Verification Program (Formation of Resident Organizations)

Activity Plan		Verification Item: Support of Establishment and Operation of Terror Management Committee																								Person in charge	Implementer of activity		
Activity	Expected effect	Schedule																											
		FY2002						FY2003																					
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3				
1-1 Analyzing the Present Status	Raised awareness of necessity of terror management	■																										Person in charge of resources management	Study Team, contractors, and C/P
1-2 Education (Briefing Session for Residents)		■																										Person in charge of resident organizations	
1-3 Leaders' Fact-Finding Visit to Developed Area		■																										Same as above	
2-1 Selection of CVGT Members and Establishment of Committee	Establishment of terror management system							■																				Person in charge of resident organizations	Residents, Study Team, contractors, and C/P
2-2 Establishment of Rules for Terror Management		■																									Terror Management Committee		
2-3 Establishment of Basic Development Plan		■																										Same as above	
3-1 Training for Members	Enhanced management capabilities of members																											Person in charge of resident organizations	Residents, Study Team, and contractors
3-2 Guidance Tours																												Same as above	
4-1 Education of Residents about Necessity of Natural Resources Management																												Terror Management Committee	
4-2 Examination of Draft of Natural Resources Management Rules																												Same as above	
* Monitoring Survey	Result of monitoring reflected on the implementation of the verification project and the establishment of the M/P																											Person in charge of resident organizations	Study Team and contractors
5-1 Status of Education and Extension		■																									Same as above		
5-2 Status of Establishment of Rules,		■																										Same as above	
5-3 Status of Operation of CVGT		■																										Same as above	
5-4 Status of Natural Resources Management																													

(7) Monitoring Plan

(a) Verification Study

a) Monitoring Items

Monitoring of the Verification Study shall be implemented in the following two steps:

- ① Monitoring of the results (output) of each study activity
- ② Monitoring of the effects (outcome) of each activity to verify the effectiveness of the Verification Study

【1】 Monitoring of the Results of Each Study Activity

The items to be monitored shall include participation in periodical meetings and training sessions, control of proceedings at periodical meetings, and understanding and acquisition level of training items. Participation shall be evaluated by the attendance rate of those involved. The acquisition level shall be identified through a questionnaire and hearing survey. Table 7.1.10 shows the items to be monitored, methods, implementers and targets.

Table 7.1.10 Summary of Monitoring in Verification Study

Study item	Monitoring item	Method	Implementer	Target
Workshop on promoting cooperation	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team	Participants
Technical Exchange Meeting	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team	Participants
	Acquisition level	Questionnaire	Research organization	Agent
	Recognition of needs in the field	Questionnaire	Agent	Research organization
Participatory type development method training	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team	Agent
	Acquisition level	Questionnaire NGO reports	NGO Study Team	"
Seminar on Existing Projects	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team	Agent
	Acquisition level (including role division and cooperation method)	Questionnaire	Study Team	"
Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit	Attendance rate at regular meetings ²	Meeting minutes	Study Team	
	Control of proceedings at regular meetings	Participation in meetings	Study Team	Unit

【2】 Monitoring of the Effects of each Activity

The Verification Study including various activities shall be implemented to verify the effectiveness of the M/P proposed in Chapter 6 as solutions for impeding factors in the

² More than one person participating in the Rural Development Coordination Unit from a CVGT or NGO shall be counted as one. If there is local subcontract work, the NGO that has subcontracted the work shall be included in the members.

promotion of measures to combat land degradation. The effects of the Verification Study must be evaluated according to "how these activities contributed to eliminating the factors impeding land degradation alleviation." Specifically, it is necessary to evaluate the effects by monitoring how the resident support systems were improved (see Section 6.2) through: ① Enhancement of cooperation between administrative officials and agents and improvement of their capabilities, ② Cooperation between the administration and the experiment and research organizations, and ③ Activities of the Verification Study (such as the Rural Development Coordination Unit, Technical Exchange Meeting, and participatory type development method training) carried out for the cooperation with the NGOs that complement the functions of the administrative officials. In other words, not only the result of each activity (output) but also the effects of all the activities (outcome) shall be monitored.

Therefore, the monitoring shall be carried out using the following four methods:

- ① The residents shall evaluate whether resident support systems were improved.
- ② The agents and administrative officials shall evaluate for themselves whether they enhanced the cooperation and improved the capabilities required to provide support to the residents.
- ③ The NGOs shall evaluate whether the cooperative activities with the agents were successful.
- ④ From the point of view of coordination with those concerned, the status of activities reported to the canton governor shall be checked with the canton governor and evaluated.

This outcome assessment evaluates the degree of achievements of Item (1) of Index 1 of "improvement of the ability of one each administrative official and agricultural and silvicultural agent of four provinces" listed in PDM (Table 7.2.3) to be mentioned later.

As ① the above mentioned PDM arranged the objectives to be achieved by the time the study was completed and ② formulated the monitoring plan in advance, then arranged the PDM later, the monitoring was not conducted according to this PDM for Items (2) to (4) of Index 1 and Index 2. For this reason, the monitoring plan of the indices not evaluated must be formulated and implemented in Phase 2.

Evaluation by the residents shall be made in such a way that the Study Team members will basically use Items 2 to 4 in the Evaluation Form shown in Appendix 7.3, adding or amending the questions as required depending on the answers given by the residents (semi-structured interview).

The self-evaluation by the agents and administrative officials shall be made on a one-to-three scale for each of three items: ① Project control, ② Improvement of technical capabilities, and ③ Participatory-type development method. (Refer to Appendix 7.4 for the form.)

The evaluation by the NGOs and canton governors shall be made in such a way that the NGOs and canton governors will basically use the Evaluation Form shown in Appendixes 7.5 and 7.6 respectively in interview style, adding or amending the questions as required similar to evaluation by the residents, .

b) Monitoring Period

【1】 Monitoring of the Results of each Study Activity

Each study activity shall be monitored every time it occurs.

【2】 Monitoring of the Effects of each Activity

Evaluation by the residents shall be done twice in order to verify how the progress of the Verification Study improved the resident support systems. The CVGT representatives in the four villages who are members of the Unit shall carry out the evaluation in July for the first time, and in November to December for the second time.

The self-evaluation by the agents and administrative officials shall be done in December after the completion of the participatory-type development method training, Seminars on the Existing Project and Technical Exchange Meetings, which are scheduled to be implemented in the third year.

The evaluation by the NGOs and canton governors shall be carried out in November through December as each major activity in the third year is completed.

Table 7.1.11 "System Establishment and Capability Improvement Plan" on the following page shows the relationship between the timing of the evaluations and the verification project.

Table 7.1.11 System Establishment and Capability Improvement Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Plan		2002												2003												2004											
		M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M												
North Central	Evaluation																																				
	Verification Study																																				
	Workshop on promoting cooperation																																				
	Technical Exchange Meeting Seminar on Existing Programs PRA method training																																				
Vounango	Rural Development Activity																																				
	Coordination Unit																																				
	Vegetable cultivation																																				
	Sheep fattening Tree planting and management techniques Repairing of roads Water resources development																																				
Noungou	Rural Development Activity																																				
	Coordination Unit																																				
	Vegetable cultivation																																				
	Sheep fattening Repairing of roads Water resources development																																				
SAHEL	Evaluation																																				
	Verification Study																																				
	Workshop on promoting cooperation																																				
	Technical Exchange Meeting																																				
	Seminar on Existing Programs																																				
	PRA method training																																				

(b) Verification Project

a) Implementation and Influence Monitoring

The monitoring of the verification project shall be carried out in two steps: Implementation (progress) monitoring and influence (effect) monitoring.

【1】 Implementation Monitoring

Implementation monitoring refers to collecting information on the use of input, activity timing and timeliness of effects, etc. based on the project plan in each sector. Data shall be collected on the activities of the Village Committee of Terroir Management (CVGT) in each village.

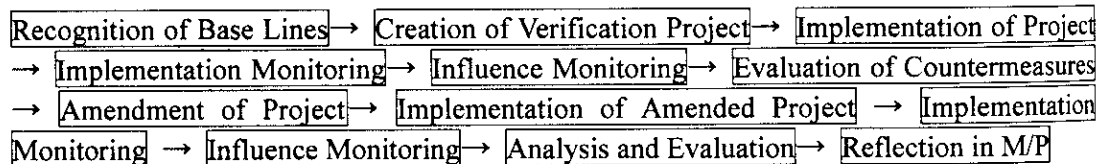
【2】 Influence Monitoring

Influence monitoring refers to analyzing, examining and evaluating the influence (effect) of the project through comprehensive interpretation of data, etc. obtained in workshops involving residents, questionnaire surveys, NGO activity reports, and implementation monitoring after implementation of the verification project.

The final analysis and evaluation results, as well as the results of the implementation monitoring described in section 【1】 , shall be reflected in the M/P to be drawn up.

【3】 Procedure and Technique of Monitoring

The monitoring procedure is shown in the following schematic diagram. However, the period of the verification project is limited and thus the procedure up to the Evaluation of Countermeasures shall be carried out and reflected in the M/P. The procedure from Amendment of Project to Analysis and Evaluation shall not be carried out.



b) Example of Monitoring

A facility development project can be monitored by collecting data with emphasis on three points: ① How the residents participate in development of the facility, ② Effects of the facility (before and after the project), and ③ System of maintenance and management of the facility (schemes and technologies). Data shall be collected through a hearing survey carried out on NGOs and residents, a survey of administrative officials in charge (such as agents), hearing survey carried out on the Study Team, etc.

Table 7.1.12 shows the items to be monitored for the above three points and their purposes.

Table 7.1.12 Points in Monitoring on Verification Project

Classification	Monitoring items	Purpose of monitoring
① How the residents participate in development of the facility	Number of participating residents	Evaluate the CVGT's capabilities for ensuring a workforce.
② Effects of the facility (before and after the project)	Water quality and use of wells Use of community halls Self-sufficiency in and price of cereals Satisfaction level of residents	Measure the effects of the facility before and after the project to verify the effects of the facility development. Measure the satisfaction level of the residents. Evaluate the appropriateness of the development level of the facility .
③ System of maintenance and management of the facility (schemes and technologies)	Maintenance and management system Maintenance and management work Compliance with management regulations Administration capabilities	Identify the institutional problems in maintenance and management by the residents. Identify the problems in maintenance and management technologies. For cereal banks, identify the problems in operation and training guidance methods.

Table 7.1.13 shows the specific monitoring plan for support of the establishment and operation of a terroir management committee. Appendix 7.7 shows the monitoring items on Verification Project for other sectors.

c) Analysis and Examination of Monitoring Data

The evaluation based on the monitoring shall verify the implementation method and effects of the project mainly using the following standards. The results thus obtained shall be reflected in the support tools for the M/P.

Table 7.1.13 Monitoring Plan for Support of Establishment and Operation of Terroir Management Committee

Monitoring item	Monitoring target and frequency	Monitoring contents	Implementer	Data collection method
Education	Residents			
Resident meeting and briefing session	Completed (August to November 2002)	Number of participating residents, level of understanding, etc.	Study Team members, NGOs.	Interviews with and reports from support instructors
Fact-finding visit to developed areas	Completed (September to November 2002)	Number of participating residents, resident consciousness	Study Team members, C/P, NGOs	Interviews with and reports from support instructors
Establishment	Residents			
Selection of members	Completed (October to November 2002)	Status of selection of members	Study Team members, NGOs	Interviews with and reports from support instructors
Formation of subcommittees	Completed (October to November 2002)	Status of formation of subcommittees	Study Team members, C/P, NGOs	Meeting minutes, interviews with and reports from support instructors
Drawing up of rules	Completed (November 2002 to June 2003)	Status of drawing up of rules	Same as above	Same as above
Drawing up of basic development plan	Completed (November to December 2002)	Status of drawing up of basic development plan	Same as above	Same as above
Management capabilities	CVGT			
Training in leadership and accounting	Once or twice a week after training (June to August 2003)	Participation rate, level of understanding of training	Study Team members, NGOs	Interviews with instructors
Guidance tours		Operation status, charge collection and management status	Same as above	Interviews with support instructors and meeting minutes
Natural resources management	Residents			
Change in consciousness of residents	Every briefing session	Number of participants in briefing sessions, natural resources management, status of land usage	Study Team members, C/P, NGOs	Field survey and interviews with residents
Drawing up of rules		Status of drawing up of rules	Same as above	Meeting minutes and interviews with support instructors
Change in consciousness of residents	Residents January 2004	Questionnaire survey	Study Team members, C/P, NGOs	Interviews with support NGOs and residents

7.2 Results of Verification Study

Appendix 7.8 shows the results on Verification Study.

7.2.1 Workshop on Promoting Cooperation

Tables 7.4.1 and 7.4.2 show the results of monitoring of the workshops on promoting cooperation.

This section also summarizes, out of the results of the workshops, the content of the first to third workshops which had a strong connection to the consideration of systems to promote the alleviation of land degradation, as well as an outline of the activities of the Unit which were summed up in the sixth workshop.

The following table shows the main problems and direct causes found as a result of the first workshop.

Target area	Main problem	Direct causes
Selbo	Insufficient food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of cereals on the market • Poor crop yield • Population increase (• Scanty rainfall)
Diogora	Insufficient income of residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture not sold skilfully in the village • Declining production • Activities not diversified • Earnings not managed skilfully
Nougou	Advancing soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of soil due to soil erosion by water • Soil degraded due to soil erosion by wind • Decreasing vegetation coverage • Exhaustion of soil
Vousnango	Decreasing natural resources (Analyzed for each resource type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 【Insufficient available water resources】 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing forests • Sand-filled water reservoir • Few watering places compared with the number of people 【Soil degraded】 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded vegetation coverage • Insufficient soil fertilization measures 【Decreasing wildlife】 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting rules not observed • Decreasing habitat for wildlife 【Decreasing vegetation coverage】 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive logging • Intense water erosion • Intense wind erosion • Insufficient rainfall

In this workshop, problems were summed up through the PCM method. Additionally, the agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture agents explained the present conditions of the village from the standpoint of their respective sectors and then the participants discussed the problems of the village across the boundaries of sectors.

Analysed by region, the results indicated that the main problems or causes were such direct items as

the hardships of life in the Sahel Region and such more general items as the degradation of natural resources in the North Central Region. In the Sahel Region, the degradation of natural resources had advanced to such a degree that it threatened the life of villagers. In the North Central Region, on the other hand, the villagers were experiencing the decrease of natural resources that were once available, although their life is not as hard as in the Sahel Region.

As the analysis advanced, it turned out that, despite the difference in the specified main problems, all the problems were interrelated across the sectors of agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture, and the direct causes were there because the extension technologies of these sectors had not penetrated through to the residents and had failed to yield results.

Many of the participants in this workshop commented that it was beneficial in that they were able to summarize the problems in their own sector as well as to understand the situation in other sectors.

The following table shows an analysis of those involved and the problems as the output of the second workshop.

【Results of Analysis of those Involved】

Region Classification	Sahel Region	North Central Region
Beneficiaries	Large organizations, producers, organized social professional groups, village associations (unions), seedling producers, stock raisers, farmers, residents, children, craftsmen, vegetable growers	Village groups, farmers, stock raisers, seedling producers, loggers (firewood sellers), villagers (men/women), youths
Support groups	Agricultural organizations, agents, producers, CVGTs, technology-related administrative organizations	Services of related ministries and agencies, work groups consisting of agents, NGOs, CVGTs, innovative farmers (extension helpers), associations, researchers, projects, related groups, leading producers
Decision makers	Technology-related administrative organizations, projects/NGOs, leading figures of the village, managers, government and organization members in charge, traditional/religious leaders, ministry officials, local and national government	National government, related ministries, directors and section chiefs of related ministries, NGOs, farmer organizations, village chiefs
Groups not benefiting from extension activities	Nomads and people from out of the village, residents of places of poor accessibility, fringe groups	Mentally and physically handicapped people, individual farmers not in farmer organizations, people from out of the village, the poor
Financial sources	World Bank, PNDSA II, National Depository, projects (JICA, Greenbelt), national government	National government, related ministries, projects, investors (financial institutions), NGOs
Potential dissenters	Religious chiefs, conservatives, traditional leaders	Leaders, land chiefs, candidates not selected, traditional chiefs, hostile villages, social outcasts, conservatives, land owners, people who will dissent to anything
Regional representatives	Person in charge of administration in village, traditional leaders, religious chiefs	Traditional village chief, person in charge of administration in village (RAV), Catholic priests, Islamic leader (imam), land chiefs, community authorities (traditional)

【Problem Analysis Result】

Main problem: The results of extension do not spread.

Classification	Sahel Region	North Central Region
Cause lies with agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrequent visits • Insufficient mastery of extension tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of demonstration materials • Unsatisfactory continuous support
Cause lies with producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension theme not accepted • No fact-finding tours • Traditional production tools • Many illiterate people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme not applicable to village • Extension theme not adopted • Knowledge not shared • Women have no time for participation
Natural causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent supply of water not sufficiently secure 	

The analysis of those involved found common causes across the sectors. Unlike in the first workshop, there was no big difference in the analysis results between the regions. The analysis results seem to indicate problems common to the entire Study Area, rather than problems unique to the villages targeted in the verification project and the cantons in question.

Therefore, the analysis results indicate the measures to be taken in the improvement of the systems for the promotion of land degradation alleviation. It has been pointed out, for example, that the reason "the results of extension do not spread" is that "the extension technologies are not appropriate for the village" or "the agents do not recognize the problems of extension (in the village)." This is one indication that the agents and other staff do not grasp the requirements of the residents. An effective solution for this problem is the Technical Exchange Meetings and the participatory type development method training (described later) proposed in this Study.

The participants commented that ① they deepened their understanding of the extension status of other sectors and that ② they wanted to apply this result to other projects and villages in their charge.

The following table shows the division of roles and the methods of cooperation (draft) agreed upon as a result of the third workshop.

【Division of Roles and Cooperation Methods for Agriculture and Rural Village Development】

Item	Draft for Sahel Region	Draft for North Central Region
Basic study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agents: Collection of data and documents • NGOs: Financial support, coordination, processing and analysis of collected data and documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs and Study Office?: Implementation of Study • DR: Consultation with Study implementers
Formation of resident organizations (Establishment of CVGT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP, agents: Education activities, establishment support training, establishment, operation support and advice, continued support • NGOs: Financial support, coordination, management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agents, NGOs: Joint operation support, advice • NGOs: Briefing session, training, evaluation • CCTP, ST: Discussions, joint study
Development project*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP: Support, advice, management for each of related projects • Agents: Technical training, guidance to residents concerning each of related projects • NGOs: Field study, information sharing, project coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs: Training, cooperation with agents, monitoring evaluation • Agents: Guidance to residents, establishment of project programs • DP: Regular meetings, discussions
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEP, DGCOOP: Pre-project evaluation • OPF, DEP, DGCOOP: Verification of pre-project evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEP: Coordination, post-project evaluation, activity report examination • NGO, OPF, DEP, DGCOOP: Pre-project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEP,DVRD: Monitoring study • DR/UR, DEP, DVRD: Verification of study results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluation • NGO: Monitoring
--	---	---

Agents: ZAT+UAT+ZATE +SDECV
DR: DPAHRH+DPRA+DPECV, DP: DRAHRH+DRRA+DRECV
DGCOOP: Finance, Budget and Cooperation Department
OPF (Organisation Paysan Federation): Federation of Farmer Organizations

Many participants in this workshop gained new perceptions on the division of roles and cooperation between the mediators in a development project. Through the basic development plan (draft) which NGOs provided support for creating, for example, many participants recognized the lack of joint efforts between administrative organizations and NGOs in the past and reconfirmed the importance of cooperation. Furthermore, some participants said that they came to understand which actor (concerned person) should have which role and participate in what kind of cooperation.

On the other hand, some people said that, considering the present conditions of the area, they have doubts about the feasibility of discussed division of roles and cooperation methods and that they need to be revised.

The sixth workshop summarized the activities of the Unit in relation to ① Roles played by agents, ② Roles played by NGOs, ③ Cooperation among agents, ④ Cooperation between agents and NGOs, ⑤ Problems in the activities of the Unit, and ⑥ Improvement plans, using cards to create a chart. (Since too much time was spent on items ① and ② in the Sahel Region, only items ③ to ⑥ were summarized in the North Central Region.)

While efforts were made to create cards with simple and specific wording, the roles and cooperative efforts ended up with abstract descriptions such as "information sharing" and "technical support." The procedure of the workshop needs some improvement by, for example, giving examples of descriptions to be used.

From the summarized result, Table 7.2.1 lists the problems and improvement suggestions for the Unit activities that seem useful as reference in the future implementation of the Verification Study.

Table 7.2.1 Problems and Improvement Suggestions for Unit Activities

Unit	Problem in activities	Improvement suggestion
Guibaré (Vousnango)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmers did not observe the established schedule. - The farmers did not sufficiently participate in the activities (supply labour). - The Unit members did not attend the CVGT general meeting. - The Unit did not so much concern themselves in the project monitoring and support. - The transportation tours did not have sufficient effect. - The provincial chiefs of other sectors did not participate. - The number of visits to the village was limited. <p>(Vegetable cultivation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agents were not very involved. <p>(Forest resources management)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not much activity is carried out in the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the monitoring method. - Reconsider the guidance method. - Examine the participation of provincial chiefs of other sectors and the canton governors - Reconsider the responsibilities and involvement of agents. - Attach importance to the activities for forest resources management. - Provide education to the residents.
Korsimoro (Noungou)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmers did not sufficiently participate in the activities (supply labour). - The residents did not sufficiently participate in training and other activities provided in the busy farming period (rainy season). - There were not sufficient incentives for the activities of the residents. - Access in the rainy season was difficult. - The coordination for the activity plan was difficult. <p>(Vegetable cultivation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wells did not give sufficient water. The residents did not receive sufficient training. <p>(Sheep fattening)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agents were not supplied with sufficient information. - There was not sufficient time to buy feeder animals. - The construction of sheepfolds was delayed. - The fodder ran short. <p>(Wells)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water tank for livestock did not have a sufficient capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit the number of times activities are carried out involving farmers. - Pay wages to farmers. - Drill wells listed in the basic development plan. - Supply fodder. - Build water tanks.
Dori (Selbo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agents were transferred due to relocation. - The provincial office chiefs (agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture) did not have sufficient chances to visit the village. - There was not sufficient financial support for visiting the village. - The number of visits to the village was limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize data for new agents. - Encourage promotion of the provincial office chiefs. - Increase the fuel allowance to be paid when visiting the village. - Increase the upper limit of the number of visits to the village.
Sebba (Diogora)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmers have difficulty in participating in the activities in the busy farming period (rainy season). - The farmers have a low literacy rate. - The agents were transferred due to relocation. - The agents did not have a good means of transportation. - The number of visits to the village was limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide financial support for project monitoring. - Increase the upper limit of the number of visits to the village.

Table 7.2.2 shows the representative remarks made at the close of the workshop by the Unit chiefs (provincial office chiefs) regarding activity policies for the next phase.

Table 7.2.2 Remarks on Next Phase Activity Policies by Unit Chiefs

Unit	Activity policies for the next phase
Guibaré (Vounsnango)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities in the Vounsnango Village shall be continued to enhance the development capabilities of the residents. - Based on the requests from the residents, a list of verification projects with an order of priority was prepared.
Korsimoro (Noungou)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities in the Noungou Village shall be continued to enhance the development capabilities of the residents. - The specific measures shall be determined based on the results of consultations between the CVGT and subcommittees on January 21.
Dori (Selbo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Unit is intended to promote the development of the village (currently Selbo). Thus, the goal is to allow the technicians, NGOs, and resident representatives to sufficiently harmonize their opinions. - In this Study, the Unit received support in finance and operation from the Study Team. Since they understand that the Study Team will not provide support permanently, the future goal is to allow the Unit carry out activities under its own initiative. - The PDM shall be thoroughly analyzed and understood by everyone so that it can serve as the future activity policies.
Sebba (Diogora)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previously, there was no organization like the Unit, in which the administrative officials, NGOs, and residents met in one place and discussed the development of the village. - Initially, the people involved in the Unit were perplexed and confused about the operation. As they had more meetings, however, the Unit started to function well. - The seminar held in the village as the summary of this Study was a big success. It was wonderful that the CVGT subcommittees asked permission to speak. - Both the villagers and the Unit members were satisfied with the results of this Study. The Unit shall continue to provide the village with support for development in the next phase, too.

Further, the PDM (draft) prepared by the Study Team in advance was used as the basis to formulate an amended version in the workshop. Table 7.2.3 shows the PDM after amendment.

The PDM shall be amended at every turning point of this Study and accordingly renamed as PDM1, PDM2, etc.

Table 7.2.3 PDM after the Workshop

Title: Study on the System to Alleviate the Land Degradation in Burkina Faso (Created on: January 20, 2004)

Area: All Study Area (North Central and Sahel Regions), Target Group: CVGTs, Administrative Officials, Agriculture, Stock Raising, and Sylviculture Agents, and NGOs, Period: FY2001 to 2003

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1.The human resource development and technology transfer shall be implemented by establishing the M/P</p> <p>2.The government shall create an action plan based on the M/P and thus spontaneously promote the system to alleviate the land degradation.</p> <p>3.The residents shall have better living conditions and contribute to the alleviation of land degradation.</p>	<p>1.The capabilities of the administrative officials, agents, CVGTs, and NGOs shall be improved and the division of roles and cooperation methods shall be established.</p> <p>2.The resident organizations in many of the villages in the Study Area shall establish and implement a sustainable participatory-type rural development plan.</p> <p>3.The income of the residents shall be improved by about 20% and fixed at this level.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring, questionnaires</p> <p>2. Monitoring, evaluation reports</p> <p>3. Monitoring, questionnaires</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The economic conditions must stabilize. •The national government's policies for alleviation of land degradation must not be set back.
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1.The system to alleviate the land degradation shall be examined and proposed as the Master Program (M/P).</p>	<p>1.The M/P shall be examined and adopted in the national policies of the national government. Further, based on the achievements of the four Units, four Rural Development Councils shall be established to succeed them.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring, meeting minutes of Steering Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The agreement of the related ministries must be obtained. •The natural conditions must not drastically change.
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.The system to alleviate the land degradation shall be improved through the Verification Study.</p> <p>2.As a result of the Verification Study, the effectiveness of the promotion system shall be verified.</p>	<p>1.The following indicators shall be met.</p> <p>(1)One administrative official and agents in agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture (1 for each sector) for each of the four provinces (12 in total) shall have better capabilities.</p> <p>(2) At least one agreement for periodical exchange with experiment and research organizations shall be concluded for each of the four villages.</p> <p>(3)The four Units shall independently hold a meeting every month.</p> <p>(4)The support tools shall be accepted and utilized effectively.</p> <p>2.In the four target villages of the Verification Study, each of the verification projects shall attain the desired results.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring, etc.</p> <p>(1)Monitoring, questionnaires</p> <p>(2)Monitoring</p> <p>(3)Meeting minutes of Unit</p> <p>(4)Monitoring tables and questionnaires for each of the target villages of the Verification Study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The residents' consciousness for participation must not drop. •Guidance and training must be provided on an OJT basis. •The literacy rate of the residents must improve. •The residents shall participate actively in the activities.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Verification Study</p> <p>1.1 Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit</p> <p>1.2 Technical Exchange Meeting</p> <p>1.3 Cooperation Promotion Workshop</p> <p>1.4 Participatory Type Development Method Training</p> <p>1.5 Seminar on the Existing Projects</p> <p>1.6 Operation Manuals and Technical Materials (Guidance Materials, Technical Extension Materials)</p> <p>2. Verification Project</p> <p>2.1 Vounnango Village</p> <p>2.2 Nounngou Village</p> <p>2.3 Selbo Village</p> <p>2.4 Diogora Village</p>	<p>[Study Team]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Study Team • Costs of holding workshops and exchange meetings • Use of NGOs: Commission method • Materials and equipment • Monitoring costs • Questionnaire costs 	<p>[Burkina Faso government]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Administrative officials at the local and provincial administrative organizations • Agents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Canton-level agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture agents, etc. • CVGT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The residents shall participate in the CVGT. — Supply of labour (participation in verification projects) — Contribution of part of expenses related to purchase of materials and equipment and development of facilities — Supply of land, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residents must not hinder these activities. • There must be no dispute among the residents. <p>Pre-conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administrative officials, agents, NGO technicians, and CVGT members must understand the contents of the M/P.

7.2.2 Seminar on Existing Projects

The Seminar on the Existing Projects was held, aimed at agents and administrative officials in charge of agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture related to this Study, in October 2002 for the first time and in August 2003 for the second time.

(1) First Seminar on Existing Projects

The First Seminar on Existing Projects selected for consideration the Special Agroforestry Program for Soil and Water Conservation at Central Plateau (Programme Special de Conservation des Eaux et des Sols et d'Agroforesterie dans le Plateau Central: PS-CES/AGF) in which the agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture agents and NGOs cooperate with each other in comprehensive development of the village. This seminar was held as a fact-finding visit to the village in which the PS-CES/AGF is active.

PS-CES/AGF has a project implementation system in which the Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources, Environment and Living Environment Ministry, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Middle and High Education and Scientific Research, and NGOs implement rural development projects in cooperation, with a clear definition of their roles.

From the answers to the questionnaire given to the participants, it was verified that they learned many things in this Seminar. In particular, they found it informative to learn about the residents' participation in the establishment of the basic development plan, the effectiveness of water recharge through the installation of infiltration weirs, stone lines and zai, technologies to combat soil erosion, and the presence of an elementary school constructed through the spontaneous participation of the residents. On the other hand, the lack of themes related to stock raising and natural resources management was pointed out, mainly by the stock raising agents.

Further, it was pointed out that, although the activities by teams across multiple sectors were effective, no cooperation between the agriculture and stock raising sectors was found.

(2) Second Seminar on Existing Projects

In 2003, the Second Seminar on Existing Projects was held to consider better extension systems, at the two sites under the National Program of Agricultural Service Development, Phase II (Programme National de Developpement des Services Agricoles II: PNDSA II) being implemented in the Sanmatenga Province

PNDSA II had the following problems: ① The program was being implemented in a top-down approach so that the extension activities did not meet the needs of the residents, ② The agents were not providing sufficient education activities for the residents, and ③ The extension activities could not be carried out effectively, mainly due to the low literacy rate of the residents. In the extended period of PNDSA II (1.5 years from 2002), therefore, the private sector, such as NGOs, was incorporated into the operation of the project, and the resident organizations themselves were allowed to select a subproject. However, PNDSA II still has many problems, being limited to the enhancement of software related to the education and training for agriculture and stock raising production and support for the establishment and operation of resident

organizations.

To summarise this Seminar, the attendance rate of eligible participants was 100%, demonstrating their enthusiasm for such projects. It was found that compared to the agents, the administrative officials had higher problem analysis capabilities related to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of a project. It was also found that the agents lacked an accurate sense of judgment. In the self-rating evaluation on this Seminar, the administrative officials had a level of understanding higher by about 10 points than the agents (Table 7.4.3).

(3) Problems

The Seminar on Existing Projects had the participants gather in one place and go on a fact-finding visit to one project so that they could recognize and examine the contents, problems and effectiveness of the project. Because of the insufficient number of meetings due to time limitations and problems of expense, the objective of the Seminar was not achieved in a sufficient way with regard to role division and method of cooperation among those concerned.

It seems effective, for example, to incorporate fact-finding visits to advanced areas in the daily Unit activities and thus learn about the existing projects.

7.2.3 Technical Exchange Seminar

(1) Outline

In the first field study, it was recognized that the administrative organization and the experiment and research organization did not have sufficient communication with each other.

Specifically, the experiment and research organization selected their research themes for themselves, and consequently the selected themes did not necessarily meet the needs of those in the field. The extension activity themes were NOT selected as a result of investigating and summarizing the requests of the farmers and finally adopting the result.

In the Workshop on Promoting Cooperation (Main problem: The results of extension do not spread), the administrative officials, agents, etc. conducted the following self-analysis, as a result of the problem analysis:

- ① The extension themes were not accepted by the villagers. Do they perhaps not match the needs of the farmers?
- ② Do the agents not have sufficient mastery of the extension tasks?
- ③ Are the requests of the farmers investigated and summarized, then incorporated into the extension activities?
- ④ Do the farmers have a foundation to be able to understand and accept the extension technologies?

On the basis of an awareness of these problems, the Technical Exchange Meeting was held to provide an opportunity for the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles: INERA), the National Bureau of Soil (Bureau National des Sols: BUNASOLS), the National Forest Seeds Centre (Centre National des

Semences Forestieres: CNSF) and the administrative officials, agents, etc., in the Study Area to improve their technical capabilities and to strengthen cooperation in extension through the exchange of technical information.

(2) Programs, etc.

The following table shows the schedule and programs of the Technical Exchange Meeting.

【Schedule】

Sahel Region	North Central Region
November 19, 2002	November 22, 2002
October 28, 2003	October 30, 2003

【Programs】

Sahel Region	Middle-North Region
Causes of land degradation and introduction of alleviation technologies (INERA, BUNASOLS, CNSF) in the sectors of agriculture, stock raising, sylviculture, and soil	As left
Answering questions	//
Requests and opinions (from administrative officials, agents, etc.) to organizations providing support for extension activities	//
Responses from the supporting organizations	//
Overall comments	//

(3) Outcome

1) Exchange between Agents, etc. and Experiment and Research Organizations

Previously in Burkina Faso, INERA and the administrative organizations used to hold Monthly Technical Examination Meetings (AMRT: Ateliers Mensuels de Revue Technique) regarding the agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture sectors, but these have been suspended since October 2000 because of the restrictions of the national budget. Therefore, the agents, including forest agents, now have few chances to learn about the latest technologies available for agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture or for soil conservation.

The Study Team considered the proposed enhancement of cooperation between the agents, etc. and experiment and research organizations as an effective means of developing an implementation system to promote measures to combat land degradation.

In this Exchange Meeting, INERA presented technologies related to the alleviation of land degradation, covering the whole agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture sector. Having divided the country into five areas and carrying out research that takes into account the natural conditions, etc. of the local area, INERA was able to present technologies responding to the needs of each area. BUNASOLS gave a simple explanation of the process of soil degradation and measures to combat it. CNSF showed specific logging and planting methods that can alleviate land degradation.

The participants in this Exchange Meeting studied and discussed matters in such earnest that

there were even complaints about the shortage of time. At recess and lunchtime, some participants were seen bombarding the researchers with questions.

Many of the administrative officials expressed the opinion that they would like there to be more exchange meetings, but INERA, BUNASOLS, and CNSF, while admitting that the exchange of opinions with agents, etc. was important, had a more passive attitude to the exchange meetings mainly because of the cost problems.

The experiment and research organization is an independent administrative corporate body and does not have enough budgetary measures for the regular technical exchange. On the other hand, the administrative side is difficult to provide the budget due to the financial situation. At present, there is no other way but for the donors to recognize the necessity, employ the consignment method according to the agreement, and support the technical exchange.

With regard to such matters as the distribution of research findings other than those released in the form of "Technology Cards," photos and digital data, direct guidance to the agents, etc., and the opening up of test fields, the organizations explained the situation they were in, and raised the problem of expenses, even to the staff of the Burkina Faso government.

The implementation of this Technical Exchange Meeting allowed the participants to confirm the necessity and effectiveness of incorporating INERA, BUNASOLS, and CNSF into the system to alleviate land degradation. At the same time, in order to construct a system that will continue even after the end of the cooperation programs in this Study, it is necessary to promote the building of consensus between those concerned, including the central government, through study activities.

Usually, the farmers are given technical guidance only by the agents, etc. and the NGO technicians for a specified region. Brushing up the skills of the agents and training them in new technologies are essential tasks. Although the government does not have the funds for this, we consider that foreign aid or some other measure ought to be employed for this purpose.

2) Land Degradation Alleviation Technologies

The land degradation alleviation technologies presented were well thought-out and took into consideration the soil conditions and vegetation of Burkina Faso, but there was nothing very innovative.

On the other hand, the agents, etc. found many familiar technologies among those presented, but in many cases there they were unacquainted with the conditions for application and rationale behind them, and were strongly inclined to try to obtain technical support through the Exchange Meeting.

Individual technologies presented included variations on stone lines. The relative merits of each type of stone line according to how the stones were piled up, especially the height, number of rows, form of intersection and location were reported on, as well as the fact that

the type of stone line was determined according to the mind of the donor. It was also reported that soil degradation resulting from internal degradation can be prevented by restricting the exploitation of nutrients through cotton growing, etc. As for forest conservation, logging methods were introduced and with regard to tree planting, the characteristics of exotic and native species and planting methods were introduced.

3) Exchanges between People in Different Sectors

When the agriculture agents, stock raising agents and forest agents came together in one place and were given an explanation of technologies related to agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture, the agents had the chance to hear an explanation on the theory of technologies outside of their own specialty sectors. Although the agents, etc. had attended several cooperation promotion workshops held before this Exchange Meeting and were already acquainted with each other, the theme of these workshops had leaned heavily towards administrative matters. Therefore, this Exchange Meeting provided a good opportunity to strengthen a common technical awareness between the agents.

4) Land Use Adjustment

With regard to the use of land, the following problems were pointed out.

- ① There are too many head of livestock (number of animals raised in excess of the regeneration capability of the fodder resources).
- ② Previously, there had been a division of trades, i.e., agriculture and stock raising, between the ethnic groups (For example, the Mossi concentrated mainly on agriculture and commissioned the Peul to raise any livestock they might keep). Recently, however, the agricultural tribes also raise livestock, and the naturally-occurring division of trades is collapsing.
- ③ Although the production of fodder plants (purchase and planting of seeds) is accepted among the residents, it is limited to private pastures. The transhumance of the Peul often causes the problem of trespass on private land.

In the old naturally-occurring division of agriculture, stock raising and silviculture trades, in particular, the technology known as "enclosure" was used to encourage the entry of livestock onto the farmland after harvesting, to use the residue of the harvest as fodder and, in turn, the animal excrement as fertilizer. Recently, however, the farming groups also began to use the residue of the harvest as fodder or recycle it to produce compost, so that there tend to be fewer instances of the raising of livestock being commissioned.

Although the participants share a recognition of the necessity of reconciliation with the nomads and the need to coordinate land use, an opinion is divided over the approach to solving these problems; ① Legal restrictions, ② The building of a resident-initiated consensus, and ③ Guidance by the agents, etc., and it is thought this will become an important issue in the future.

5) Comments of Lecturers on Agents, and Examination of the Farmers' Ability to Adopt Technologies

The lecturers evaluated the trainees highly. According to them, the trainees asked mostly

on-target questions, which they would not have been able to ask if they had not understood the content of the lectures. For the farmers to understand and use the technologies in which the agents were trained, the agents need to think of good ways to transfer them to the farmers.

7.2.4 Training in Participatory-type Development Methods

(1) Outline

In the second field study, training in the PRA method (called MARP in the francophone area) was implemented the aim being to "provide the agents at province-level or canton-level with mastery of the PRA method in order to improve their ability to implement the participatory-type rural present-situation study, thus improving their ability to accurately identify residents' needs." Since this is merely a concept from the standpoint of the administrative officials who supply services, it is still doubtful whether the administrative offices can actually supply such services to the residents, or have such capabilities (in terms of budget, leadership, etc.). The theme of participatory type development is that the residents participate in the entire cycle of processes, including analyzing problems and making, implementing, and evaluating plans, all by themselves.

Because of this background and requests made by the agents, etc. for field training in which the tools for the MARP method would be applied, as well as the consideration that, from the experience of past studies, the agents should be evaluated as to their attitudes and given a deeper understanding of the participatory-type development approach, training in the "participatory type development method" was provided in the third field study.

So far, the PRA/MARP method has been used to carry out resident-participation-type study and planning. However, the creation of various tools, including maps and correlation diagrams to be used in this method, tended to be focussed on so much that the participation-type development often was not implemented on the initiative of the residents. Consequently, the mainstream approach is now changing to Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) through recognition of this. Further, resident participation is defined as the local residents taking a central part in all stages including the formation, planning, implementation, profit sharing, monitoring, and evaluation of activities.³ However, the agents' awareness is that they work according to the requests of the project and, therefore, that 'resident initiative' merely means involving the residents in activities implemented by the agent.

The "participatory type development method" training was provided to allow the participants to recognize and resolve such problems. Therefore, the training was not particularly focused on the mastery of equipment or so-called "tools" of the participatory type study, but was intended to go back to the basics and deepen the participants' perception of the participatory-type development approach.

(2) Content of Training

³ Especially in the case of ODA with which a project is implemented through international organizations or bilateral cooperation and aid, it seems to be actually very difficult for the local residents to spontaneously concern themselves with the formation or planning of a project

The first training session was held over such a short period that only the introduction of PRA/MARP could be provided. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the agents did not have a good understanding of the concept of "participatory-type development." Thus, in the second training session, training was provided mainly to allow the participants to deepen their understanding of "participatory-type development." The agents belonging to the cantons containing the four target villages for the verification project were provided with seven-day training, including four days of classroom lessons and three days of field training.

There is no particularly established educational material for the participatory-type development method. This theme has an unseen problem with regard to recognition and attitude, ie an unnderstanding of what kind of changes are needed so that those concerned can pass to the residents the baton of rural development that so far has been carried by the administration or foreign sponsors. To help the participants understand this problem, it was explained through various examples, and discussions were held using charts.

At the same time, the participatory-type study method comes with a wide range of equipment called "tools," which were explained through specific examples. PRA/MARP, for which innumerable tools are available, does not invariably specify the use of such-and-such a tool; and sometimes no tool at all is used if none is required. It is necessary to choose, combine, and even create on the spot tools according to the situation. Rather, it is more important to set rules on the procedures. Thus, it is more desirable for outsiders such as the agents to explain the rules to the residents and for the residents themselves to carry out analysis and learning using the tools. This was the gist of the training that was provided.

The field training was provided on the outskirts of Kaya City where classroom lessons were given, in the two villages, Zablou and Sondin, which had been recommended by the subcontracted instructor, where the participants were put into two groups and actually used various tools. Since it was in the busy farming season, however, the residents could not spare too much time and the participants were not allocated sufficient time. About three hours per day were spent on the field training. The training, the entire course of which was initially planned to be given separately in the two villages, had to be given only in one village because the coordination in Sondin Village did not go well. During the selection of villages for the field training, the target villages for the Study were considered but not chosen because the NGOs had already carried out participatory-type study using the MARP tools. Thus, the field training was provided in other villages. The training was conducted during the rainy season due to the restriction of the study time. However, the training must be implemented during the dry season after the harvesting.

(3) Effectiveness of Training

The training so far allowed the agents to use the PRA/MARP tools and carry out the participatory type study to sum up the results in diagram form. As far as the field training was observed, however, the agents did not appear able to facilitate rural development for the residents but made it their aim only to prepare diagrams. It seemed that their perception of participatory-type training had not yet been changed to consider "information sharing" and "the spontaneous participation of residents." The agents need to be helped to deepen their understanding and recognition of these problems through on-the-job (OJT) training in the future.

After every training session, the participants are asked to submit a report or answer a questionnaire, about 50% of which are submitted. In the second training session, the agents in Guibare and in the stock raising sector did not submit their answers. This is all there is to go on, but doubt remains regarding the attitude of the agents. Further, the agents' understanding cannot be sufficiently evaluated nor analyzed because of the lack of answers submitted and because of changes in the posting of agents.

(4) Problems

Previously, the agents served as amobile unit promoting national strategies. Currently, however, they are required to have for the capacity, in the framework of activities based on national policies and project support, to not simply give the residents what they need but to empower them so that the residents themselves are able to continue the activities.

Thus, the agents are required to have the ability to facilitate rural development for the residents . On the other hand, they see themselves as a mobile unit promoting national strategies. When the latter perception is strong, the agents direct, rather than facilitate, the residents' activities in the negotiations; The activities are then not directly relevant to the interests of the residents nor do they attain immediate results. In such a case, the activities would cease before the effects manifest themselves. While it is necessary to tactfully facilitate the activities in order to give form to the residents' wishes, the degree of intermediation seems to be difficult.

The training sessions so far emphasized the perception that resident participation was necessary in a series of processes for rural development, but lacked a viewpoint on evaluation. In the future, the training participants need to recognize that a program for participatory type development presupposes participatory-type evaluation, which must be systematically incorporated into the program.

There was also a problem in the education and capability improvement of residents and future leaders of local government. The training sessions so far led the agents to believe that simply learning how to use and using the PRA/MARP equipment and tools will bring about participatory-type development. While, ideally, the agents should be able to spread the concept of resident participation to the residents, many of the agents have not clearly understood them yet.

It is necessary to define the role of agents; whether they need to facilitate the residents as animators, or provide only technical guidance as an administrative service. It might be even said that, from the observations made in the training sessions so far, the average agent does not have the capabilities required to take on the task of rural development. Although about 10% of the agents do have such capabilities, the agents on the whole have widely differing levels of education, are lacking in consideration for the weak (gender consideration), and have a low level of problem awareness. In a sense, the agents are no different from the residents. Another problem is that, when an agent is relocated to an area where he does not speak the local language, he is not be able to help the residents.

Therefore, it is deemed effective to have educational activities and support for the creation of development plans provided to the residents by community-based NGOs, rather than the agents, in the local language.

Table 7.4.5 shows the Monitoring Summary.

7.2.5 Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit

The Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit was explained as "an opportunity to complement cooperation between ministries and between the administration and rural organizations, to complement the administrative services provided by NGOs and to provide support to the residents." After the first regular meeting in June in which the autonomous operation of the Unit was requested, by December seven regular meetings had been held in the cantons. Extraordinary meetings were also held as required.

Initially, there was some confusion due to a lack of understanding of the aim of its activities and the expectation of financial support from the Study Team. After more meetings were held, the verification project made progress and specific activities were carried out in the village, the Unit began to serve as a platform for the CVGT, agents and NGOs to exchange information for the smooth implementation of the verification project. Further, in addition to project implementation, the Unit began to assume the role of a liaison point between the residents and the administration so that the CVGT, for example, would ask for the advice of the administration and NGOs regarding matters related to rural development, such as proper management of natural resources in the village and the rules for shared use of resources with neighboring villages.

The operation of Unit activities, content of discussion and level of support provided to the residents vary depending on the Unit. This is unavoidable to a certain degree because the framework of the Unit largely depends on such personal elements as the qualifications, technical capabilities, experiences, and personalities of its members.

However, the administrative offices and agents can carry out only a limited range of activities because of budget restrictions, while the NGOs, basically carrying out activities within the scope of contracts in the Study, can respond to only a limited range of requests and suggestions from the residents. On the other hand, with the trend towards decentralization and it is not yet clear what kind of support the administration will provide for the policy of making the CVGT a unit of rural development.

For this reason, the attitude of the administrative side is passive when the discussions are made on the agreement with the nearby villages for the management of natural resources or for the formulation of regulations to conserve the resources in the village. More concretely, when the CVGT formulates a draft of agreement, the administrative side takes the attitude that it examines the validity of the draft by referencing to the existing laws or plans and advises by making correction and so on as necessary. In the case of legal regulation, the administrative side should primarily indicate the rough framework and the detail regulations should be determined by the discretion of the CVGT within the indicated scope. However, it can be analyzed that the smallest administrative units not knowing the clarified roles they should play are malfunctioning when the bottom-up approach mainly consisting of decentralization and CVGT is developing.

Strengthening of the functions of these smallest administrative units should be principally solved through the promotion of the decentralization policy by the government of Burkina Faso. The framework of the rural development council proposed by this Study is considered to contribute to the

strengthening of functions. Therefore, functions of the smallest administrative units must be continuously strengthened through the activities of the coordination unit of the rural development activities to be covered by the verification study.

Tables 7.3.15 to 7.3.18 show the Monitoring Summary of the activities of each Unit.

7.2.6 Seminar on the Influence on Nearby Villages

The eighth regular meeting of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit was held in the target villages for the verification project as the Seminar on the Influence on nearby Villages, mainly to ① summarize the activities of the Unit and make them widely known to the residents and ② introduce the effects of the Verification Study to the surrounding villages and allow the target villages for the verification project and the surrounding villages to learn from each other. The outline is shown in the Monitoring Summary as the eighth regular meeting of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit.

The Unit hosted the Seminar, to which the Study Team decided to give as little advice or other intervention concerning the operation as possible. Thus, the way things were done varied somewhat between villages but, with the cooperation of the NGOs, the administrative officials and residents collaborated with each other and the Seminar went off smoothly for the most part.

The special remarks for each village are as follows:

(1) Vounsnango Village and Five Nearby Villages

Nine persons from the five nearby villages (Yaoghin, Raka, Nianguela, Wattinuma, Bokin, and Pitenga) and about 60 villagers participated.

The participants from the surrounding villages were outgoing in asking questions on how the project was implemented.

On the other hand, it was revealed that, with regard to Vounsnango's efforts in the project, the delays in many of the activities resulted mainly from the villagers' lack of sufficient participation in the project, such as the supply of labour. In this public place, the CVGT chairman and resident representatives were given constructive criticism by the administrative officials and NGOs. The CVGT chairman apologized and the representatives of each activity group promised that they would contribute to the implementation of the project by a deadline to be set.

During the preparation for prizes for excellent farmers, the Provincial Agricultural Office Chief showed ingenuity by utilizing the subsidy system of the Ministry of Agriculture to procure agricultural tools. This is a commendable example of resident-support measures spontaneously devised by the Unit.

(2) Nougou Village and Two Nearby Hamlets

Four persons from the two nearby hamlets (Reguitenga and Wara Hamlets in the Fifth Arrondissement of Korsimoro Canton) participated and about 100 villagers were present by the end of the Seminar.

The presentations by the villagers weighed too heavily on the content of the support from the Study Team and NGOs, and were filled with requests for the continuation of support. It was unfortunate that, being in an open-air meeting place, the number of villagers in the audience gradually increased, making the people from surrounding hamlets reluctant to come forward in asking questions.

The villagers' preoccupation with the continuation of support was strongly criticised by the canton governor and agents.

The Korsimoro Unit in charge of Nougou was most sluggish in its activities in terms of cooperation between the agents and NGOs and a support system friendly to the residents, because of the long absence of the provincial office chief and the small number of project items to be implemented. Even in the Seminar to summarize the activities, no specific advice was given by the agents and NGOs to the problems encountered by the residents in the implementation of the project. Thus, the Study Team commented that they expect the agents to act as a bridge between the administrative offices and support organizations.

(3) Selbo Village and Six Nearby Villages

About 10 persons from the six nearby villages (Mamassiol, Bafele, Sambonay, Gaigou, N'Diomga and Goudoubou) participated and about 100 villagers were listening by the end of the meeting.. There were seats for women and children, who accounted for about one-third of the attendees.

Since people were invited from the neighboring villages that share the pastures with Selbo, they were forward in asking questions mainly on the management of pastures, construction of transhumance roads, and coordination between agriculture and stock raising, which were answered accurately mainly by the CVGT subcommittees.

The Seminar was the most effective in view of the objective of introducing the content of the verification project to the nearby villages.

(4) Diogora Village and Eight Nearby Villages

About 70 persons from the eight nearby villages (Notou, Booga Lumo, Kankanfogou, Timgou, Djamana, Sagou, Ipelli, and Ibal) and about 100 villagers participated. Those who were unable to enter the packed community hall surrounded it to listen to the presentations.

The presentations made by each of the subcommittees in turn dealt from start to finish with the content of support provided in the Study and requests to continue the support. The people from the nearby villages did not make any noteworthy comments except to request the same kind of support. This is an unavoidable result in Diogora, which has received little assistance in the past and where education to raise the residents' perception of development has been lacking .

In his summary, the provincial office chief made the commendable comment that the significance of the Seminar was to communicate the experiences of the village to other villages, and that the villagers' preoccupation with the continuation of support needed improvement.

Each of the speakers from the subcommittees, being unaccustomed to this kind of meeting, often faltered in their presentations but each time, the chairman gave supplementary explanations. It is also a commendable effect of this Study that the chairman, who at the first regular meeting of the Unit had seemed unreliable as the representative of the village, had become accustomed to meetings after six months' experience, and was able to assist other villagers.

7.2.7 Verification Project

The verification projects were started in fiscal 2002 to verify the effectiveness of the M/P. The projects implemented so far include the formation of resident organizations and improvement of their capabilities, construction of high-priority wells, education relating to forest resources, construction of community halls and cultivation of vegetables. In fiscal 2003, projects leading to improvement of agricultural, stock-raising and silvicultural activities and improvement in living standards were implemented in four villages. The observations made in these verification projects were as follows:

(1) Perception of Participatory-Type Development

As for the current state of rural development activities, it has long been a problem that "participatory-type development" is seen differently by each of the participants (residents involved and external supporters) and that, in particular, resident participation is merely used as a "means".

As the enlightenment activity of the residents was insufficient partly because of the time restriction, when the verification study supported the establishment of CVGT and formulated the basic development plan, the activity plan was formulated with the participation of the residents. However the contents of the activity plan were assuming the supports of the study and the plan listed the items only. For this reason, at the beginning of the study when the rural development plan considering the residents participation indicated that the residents had the decision right, the residents could only express their opinions and their participation stayed within the framework prepared by the external supporters⁴.

Therefore, the recognition of the "participation type approach" of the residents and the agents who were accustomed to the above mentioned situation was considered to be targeting the implementation of the Project (activities) even though it was considering the residents participation. For this reason, the "participation type approach" emphasized in the second residents participation type training was not to formulate the activity plan with the precondition for the implementation of the project or the participation method of operation and management, but to pursue the decision making of the residents for the improvement of the living of the residents themselves. However, the agents that participated in the training seemed to have placed priority on their own profits rather than supporting the rural development together with the residents.

Furthermore, the residents who were used to receiving the supports from the donors must take time until they became aware of the fact that the project should be implemented mainly by the

⁴ Those who want to participate carry out activities under rules concluded with the external supporters. This does not mean that the residents themselves participate in the series of cycles from drawing up the activity plan to implementing it and evaluating the result.

residents themselves. Even if the residents of Nougou and Vousnango villages were asked to take the initiative for participating in the formulation and development of the plan, they could not change their consciousness to take the stance of implementing the project mainly by the residents. In these two villages, the residents did not express the opinion until the last moment that they would like to contribute to the development.

The residents and the external supporters of resident activities, who have become accustomed to this state of affairs, seem to perceive the "participatory-type approach" in such a way that they aim to implement "projects (activities)" despite considerations for resident participation. Originally, the "participatory-type approach" is NOT a way of creating an activity plan or participating in operation that presupposes the implementation of a project, but a way of pursuing decision-making to improve the living conditions of the residents themselves. It will take some time for the external supporters and the village residents, who are the main implementers, to truly understand the idea of participatory-type development (that the residents themselves should participate in day-to-day activities for resolving problems) as it requires training through Participatory Learning and Action (PLA).

(2) Approach to Gender Considerations

The residents and people involved are being educated to be aware of equal opportunities for the weak and for men and women when implementing a project. Participation in some projects is half men and half women. On the other hand, however, in some villages the CVGT resident organizations only have one female member.

Regarding to this situation, representatives of the resident organizations answered that they realized that not enough women were participating, but commented that, in reality, they could not force the women to participate and that the problem lay with the awareness of the women themselves. Measures were being taken, such as giving separate literacy education classes for men and women, and separating men, women and youths in meetings to make it easier for them to speak up. Such activities and fact-finding visits to other developed areas are educating the residents and gradually improving the situation. However, it will take time for the residents to be able to give consideration to gender.

(3) Division of Roles Between Those Involved

The NGOs that implement projects through contracts come into contact with many residents through their support for residents' activities. Agents, on the other hand, come into contact with and provide technical advice to residents only about once a month in the course of their regular duties. Therefore, agents do not really facilitate rural development for residents, and the residents, in turn, do not depend on them. This is because of the agents' inability to speak the local languages, their relocation every few years and their lack of activity expenses.

What the residents need is for the chance to use the services to be available to everyone, and the necessary framework to achieve this must be provided. In the present circumstances (when no external support is available), it is necessary for the agents, administrative services and NGOs to clearly define what can be done.

(4) Educational Activities

In Burkina Faso, after the joint ministerial ordinance "Establishment, Authority and Organization of Village Terroir Management Committees" was issued in February 2000, CVGTs were established in villages in the entire country. However, many of the CVGTs are stagnating because they were established before residents properly understood them.

To make the land degradation alleviation activities sustainable and effective, it is essential for the residents to understand the activities. Therefore, sufficient time must be spent on support for operation before and after the establishment of a CVGT. In the verification project, therefore, emphasis was put on support for the establishment and operation of CVGTs. The support activities were commissioned to the NGOs. It was then found that, if the animators delegated by the NGOs have abundant experience and successfully promote educational activities for the residents, organizations can be formed smoothly even in villages that have never experienced CVGT activities, causing the residents themselves to carry out spontaneous activities.

Before various activities are carried out, the NGOs are contracted to provide education to the residents. In particular, it is important to provide nighttime educational activities using videotapes, etc. in order to adequately gain the understanding of the residents in a new activity or in the initial phase of an activity. These activities are also required to enhance the sense of participation among residents and motivate them. In practice, preparation for these activities includes planning the contents, adjusting schedules, moving equipment and holding nighttime sessions.

However, these activities are carried out by animators such as NGOs. It is not clear whether the agents have such capabilities and discussions are necessary before they can be required to perform such roles. Furthermore, the demarcation of roles and the necessary materials and equipment need to be sorted out.

(5) Importance of Literacy

As the representatives of the residents who are the implementers of measures to combat land degradation, the CVGT representatives were included as members of the unit. The CVGT representatives need to accurately convey the discussions held in the unit to the villagers. In the early stages of the third field study, the CVGT representatives rarely spoke up when they participated in the unit. However, after the Provincial Agricultural Office Chief instructed them to take notes and accurately convey the discussions to the villagers, increasingly more opinions came from them as more meetings were held. Some of the CVGT representatives lack adequate proficiency in literacy. It was discovered, however, that communication between the unit and the CVGT is possible if the representatives are always accompanied by a literate CVGT secretary. Selbo village had the bitter experience of commissioning operation of the cereal bank to an outsider, who embezzled the funds, causing the cereal bank to collapse. This was an example of failure due to the absence of a literate manager. The village worked on the establishment of a new cereal bank in this verification project. Learning from past failure, the CVGT is considering launching its own literacy class in the village with support from an NGO. These two points show that the residents learned through the verification project that literacy is essential to all their activities.

(6) Agricultural, Stock-Raising and Sylvicultural Development

1) **Cultivation**

The Sahel farmers who participated in the improvement of rainy season growth used chemical fertilizers for the first time in the cultivation of millet, etc. The farmers, who were not very familiar with the concepts of weights, measures and area, had difficulty understanding the NGO technician's instructions regarding the amount of fertilizer to be applied per root. The farmers needed to see for themselves the relationship between the amount of fertilizer and the crop yield before they could gain a sense of the amount. The improved varieties with short stems, short growing periods and high yields were so popular among the farmers who participated in the verification project that they wanted to buy the seeds themselves and increase the area under cultivation. Niebe yields, however, varied depending on the timing of the seeding.

The farmers tried cultivating vegetables to sell for the first time. Since they had no experience of the relationship between the frequency of irrigation and growth, some of their crops perished. It will take three or four years for them to master essential fertilization and pest control techniques.

2) **Sheep Fattening**

As observed in the high rate of participation in fact-finding visits to developed areas and in classroom and field training, the residents are willing to learn. However, when implementing these activities, it is necessary to avoid such periods as the busy farming period in the rainy season, harvest time and Ramadan when the residents have difficulty participating. Cooperation between agents and NGOs varied in terms of enthusiasm depending on the unit. Although technical guidance was provided on the initiative of the stock-raising agents in cooperation with the NGOs, in some units no stock-raising agents participated in the monitoring plans. Since disease control and the treatment of sick livestock were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the stock-raising agents, the NGOs were unable to act and role division began to take clear shape.

3) **Forest Resources**

Since environmental problems are often not a first-priority issue in the everyday lives of the residents, educational activities are important in promoting such efforts in this field. For this purpose, fact-finding visits to developed areas, exchange of opinions with the residents involved and nighttime education using videotapes are necessary. Furthermore, facilitators who provide support for these activities play a major role. Residents who are willing to implement what they understand and think is necessary are beginning to emerge.

The next thing required to sustain this activity is a solution to the problem of how to secure the necessary input.

Tables 7.4.10 to 7.4.21 show the Monitoring Summary on the progress of the verification projects in each field and the results obtained so far for each verification project. Some verification projects were evaluated and the benefits analyzed before the final results were obtained due to limitations on the implementation period.

7.3 Evaluation of Results of Verification Study

7.3.1 Internal Evaluation

(1) Evaluation Indicators

The internal evaluation not only evaluates each activity of the Verification Study (output evaluation) but also comprehensively judges the entire Study to evaluate whether the contents of the proposed M/P are effective (outcome evaluation).

The verification project is evaluated in terms of the implementation process and results of the project.

The following table shows the evaluation indicators. The target was the score of 3 points in three levels.

Table 7.3.1 Indicators for Output Evaluation (excluding Verification Project)

Monitoring item	Indicator	Means of obtaining data	Evaluator
Cooperation Promotion Workshop	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team
Technical Exchange Meeting	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team
	Level of acquisition	Questionnaire	Research organization
	Degree of recognition of needs in the field	Questionnaire	Agent
Training in participatory-type development	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team
	Level of acquisition	Questionnaire NGO reports	NGO Study Team
Seminar on Existing Projects	Attendance rate	List of participants	Study Team
	Level of acquisition (including role division and cooperation method)	Questionnaire	Study Team
Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit	Attendance rate at regular meeting	Minutes of meeting	Study Team
	Running of regular meeting	Participation in meeting	Study Team

The evaluation indicators shown in Table 7.3.2 were used for each of the verification projects in the four target villages. The evaluation was based on the principle of equality between evaluation using the indicators related to "process" and evaluation using the indicators related to "results or effects". The main evaluation indicators related to "process" are: ① establishment of a project management and operation system, ② provision of labor, ③ payment of contributions, and ④ participation in training sessions. The evaluation indicators related to "effects" vary depending on the type of project.

Table 7.3.2 Indicators for Output Evaluation (Verification Project)

Verification project	Evaluation indicator	
	Process	Effects
Support for establishment and operation of CVGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of rules and internal regulations ▪ Election of officers ▪ Results of accountancy and leadership training ▪ Payment of contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of meetings Autonomous operation Management of contributions
Establishment of natural resources management rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education in importance of natural resources management rules 	Establishment of rules
Literacy classes of Construction community hall Literacy education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of management system ▪ Provision of labor ▪ Number of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and management Level of mastership Records of meetings
Cereal bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of management system ▪ Provision of labor ▪ Contribution of initial stock ▪ Participation in training sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and management Use of cereal bank Reduction in farmers who lack cereals
Forest resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of management rules ▪ Implementation of training 	Implementation of reforestation and conservation activities
Construction and management of nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of operation rules ▪ Creation of seedling production plan ▪ Implementation of training 	Appropriate operation
Vegetable cultivation Improvement of rainy season growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of management rules ▪ Number of participating residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group operation Management of contributions
Sheep fattening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of operation rules ▪ Participation in training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of contributions Feeding management
Bare land restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of operation and management rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of vegetation coverage on bare land Land management and use
Digging of wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of operation and management rules ▪ Payment of contributions 	Use and management of wells
Improvement of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of operation and management rules 	Use and management of roads

Table 7.3.3 shows examples of the evaluation criteria for indicators ①, ② and ③ above on a scale of one to three. The same three-level evaluation criteria are provided for each of the evaluation indicators for each project.

Table 7.3.3 Evaluation Criteria by Evaluation Indicators Related to "Process"

Indicator	Level	Description
Establishment of management system	3	The organization actively carries out activities and observes and revises the rules as appropriate.
	2	The organization carries out activities and observes the rules.
	1	The organization and rules have both been established.
Provision of labor	3	100% or more (of planned labor)
	2	50% to 99%
	1	Less than 50%
Payment of contributions	3	All of contributions paid
	2	50% to 99% paid
	1	Less than 50% paid

As described in the section on "Monitoring Plan," the outcome evaluation evaluates how the resident support system was improved as a result of all the activities in the verification project. The evaluators are ① residents, ② agents and administrative officials, ③ NGOs, and ④ canton governors.

For the evaluation by the agents and administrative officials, the agents and administrative officials themselves selected a level for each of the evaluation indicators shown in Table 7.3.4.

For other three evaluators, the Study Team carried out semi-structured interviews and made an evaluation based on the results. Although the interview results were qualitative, the Study Team converted the results into scores on a scale of one to three according to the evaluation indicators and criteria shown in Table 7.3.4.

A score of 3 indicates that the residents support system was improved throughout the study and the objectives of the study were achieved for all indices. On the other hand, a score of 1 indicates that the result of the study was not manifested.

The interview results particularly worthy of note are described in the summary.

Table 7.3.4 Indicators and Criteria of Outcome Evaluation

Indicator	Criteria (scores of 3, 2 and 1)
1. Evaluation by residents	
(1) Frequency of visit by agents	3: The agriculture, stock-raising and silviculture agents are cooperating in visiting the village more often than before. 2: The agents are visiting the village more often than before. 1: The agents are visiting the village as often as before.
(2) Response to requests	3: The agents, regardless of sector, are willing to listen to residents' requests regarding rural development and examine their feasibility. 2: The agents are willing to listen to residents' requests regarding rural development in their own sector and examine their feasibility. 1: The agents are not interested in residents' requests.
(3) Technical guidance	3: The agriculture, stock-raising and silviculture agents are cooperating in giving technical guidance to the villagers. 2: The agents are giving technical guidance in their own sector. 1: The agents are not giving any technical guidance.
2. Self evaluation by agents	
(1) Project supervision	3: Project implementation and supervision capabilities were improved through the Study, contributing to implementation of the verification project. 2: Project implementation and supervision capabilities were improved through the Study, 1: Project implementation and supervision capabilities were not changed.
(2) Improvement of technical capabilities	3: Technical capabilities were improved through the Study, contributing to implementation of the verification project. 2: Technical capabilities were improved through the Study. 1: Technical capabilities were not changed.
(3) Participatory-type development method	3: The participatory-type development method was mastered through the Study, contributing to implementation of the verification project. 2: The participatory type development method was mastered through the Study. 1: The participatory-type development method was not mastered.
3. Evaluation by NGOs	
(1) Cooperation with agents	3: Through the implementation of the verification project, the NGOs effectively

	<p>cooperated with the agents, contributing to the effective implementation of the project.</p> <p>2: Through the implementation of the verification project, the NGOs minimally cooperated with the agents.</p> <p>1: Through the implementation of the verification project, the NGOs seldom cooperated with the agents.</p>
(2) Cooperation with the administration	<p>3: In implementing the verification project, the administration provided technical and administrative advice as appropriate, contributing to the effective implementation of the project.</p> <p>2: In implementing the verification project, the administration provided minimal advice, proving beneficial to the effective implementation of the project.</p> <p>1: In implementing the verification project, the administration did not provide any advice.</p>
(3) Resident-led development	<p>3: In implementing the verification project, the agents, etc. positioned the residents in the leading role and had maximum respect for the residents' wishes.</p> <p>2: The agents, etc. had respect for the residents' wishes when implementing the verification project.</p> <p>1: In implementing the verification project, the agents, etc. did not reflect the residents' wishes.</p>
(4) Technical capabilities of agents	<p>3: Through this Study, improvement of the technical capabilities (project supervision, running of meetings, etc.) of the agents was observed.</p> <p>2: Through this Study, the possibility of improvement of the technical capabilities of the agents was observed.</p> <p>1: Through this Study, hardly any improvement of the technical capabilities of the agents was observed.</p>
4. Cooperation with canton governor	<p>3: The canton governor receives reports on the progress of the verification project, unit activities and this Study from time to time (about once a month).</p> <p>2: The canton governor receives reports outlining the verification project, etc. and knows the contents.</p> <p>1: The canton governor does not receive any information on the verification project, etc.</p>

(2) Evaluation Results

1) Summary of Output Evaluation Results

Table 7.3.5 shows the results of the output evaluation of the cooperation promotion workshops, seminars on existing projects, technical exchange meetings and units.

Table 7.3.5 Output Evaluation of Five Activities

Cooperation Promotion Workshop		Upper column: Attendance	2	3	4	5	6
Middle-North Region	Vousnango	6	11	17	18	18	17
	Noungou	5				95%	85%
Sahel	Selbo	5	14	19	18	18	20
	Diogora	5				95%	95%

Seminar on Existing Projects	Administrative officials	Agents
Attendance rate	100%	100%
Acquisition level score	79	68

Technical Meeting	Exchange	Attendance rate	Acquisition level	Degree of recognition of needs in the field

Middle-North	100	85%	The awareness of farmers in the field is mostly grasped.
Sahel	100	75%	The needs are not fully grasped partly due to regional characteristics such as emphasis on stock raising and differences in mother tongue.

Training participatory-type development	in	Attendance rate	Acquisition level	
		In the classroom	87%	The trainees only understood the concept of participatory-type development and did not apply it to actual operation in the field.
		On-the-job	93%	The trainees learned to use the tools for PRA/MARP.

Unit		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vousnango	Attendance rate	100%	89%	76%	89%	78%	89%	90%
	Operation	—	76%	78%	—	—	—	66%
Noungou	Attendance rate	100%	75%	63%	50%	63%	88%	100%
	Operation	—	50%	50%	—	—	—	52%
Selbo	Attendance rate	88%	90%	100%	80%	90%	100%	88%
	Operation	—	52%	95%	—	—	—	76%
Diogora	Attendance rate	100%	100%	90%	60%	100%	80%	91%
	Operation	—	71%	66%	—	—	—	76%

(a) Cooperation Promotion Workshop

Six workshops were held with a high attendance rate on the whole. However, only a few of those involved participated in all the workshops with the result that they are not well informed about the series of activities conducted in the Study. They could not participate in the workshops partly due to relocation problems and correlation with other duties.

(b) Seminar on Existing Projects

This seminar was held twice, each time with an attendance rate of 100%, and a higher acquisition level was achieved among administrative officials than agents. Both seminars were held in the Middle-North Region, so participants from the Sahel Region were at a disadvantage in terms of the acquisition level because of regional differences in the items being implemented. It would be preferable in future for each of the units to go on fact-finding visits to high-performing villages in the neighborhood and exchange opinions on the division of roles and cooperation method.

(c) Technical Exchange Meeting

This meeting was held twice, each time with an attendance rate of 100%, and a higher acquisition level was achieved among participants from the Middle-North Region than from the Sahel Region. Instructors were invited from national research organizations, and administrative officials and agents participated in the meeting. It is necessary for research organizations, administrative organizations and resident organizations to recognize the needs of local residents and unite their efforts to restructure the division of roles and cooperation methods accordingly.

(d) Training in Participatory-Type Development

The participants learned to use some of the tools to facilitate residents, such as mapping and

transecting, but cannot yet adequately apply the communication capabilities⁵, etc. required for participatory-type development in their interaction with residents.

(e) Unit

The activities of the unit were quantitatively evaluated according to the indicators and criteria shown in the following table. To minimize disparity among the evaluators, the same Study Team members made the evaluations. Therefore, the evaluations were made at the second, third and seventh regular meetings (July, August and December).

Table 7.3.6 Evaluation Indicators and Criteria for Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit

Indicator	Criteria (scores of 3, 2 and 1)
1. Resident participation	
1) Comments of residents	3: The residents speak up freely in meetings. 2: The residents speak up minimally in meetings. 1: The residents have little chance of speaking up in meetings.
2) Recording by residents	3: The residents record the details of meetings. 2: The residents record the main points of meetings. 1: The residents do not record meetings.
2. Cooperation	
1) Cooperation between sectors	In the establishment or implementation of an activity plan, 3: The unit actively considers the cooperation of agents across sectors. 2: The unit tries to ensure minimal cooperation. 1: The unit does not consider any cooperation, but gives priority to planning and implementation in each sector.
2) Cooperation with NGOs	3: The unit cooperates with NGOs based on clear division of roles between NGOs and agents. 2: The unit functions based on the minimum division of roles necessary for the verification project. 1: The unit does not consider any cooperation.
3. Technical and administrative studies	3: The unit carries out technical and administrative studies from the viewpoint of the specialized field of each agent. 2: The unit depends exclusively on NGOs to carry out technical studies, and administrative studies are inadequate. 1: The unit does not carry out any technical or administrative studies.
4. Consideration for residents	3: The unit carries out activities, giving priority to convenience and beneficial effect for residents. 2: The unit carries out activities giving consideration to convenience and beneficial effect for residents. 1: The unit does not consider the residents' standpoint.
5. Running of meetings	3: Consideration is given to ensuring that all the participants can speak up freely and equally. 2: The chairperson, etc. requests the participants to speak up as required. 1: There is a significant difference in the number of comments from the participants, depending on their position.

Table 7.3.7 shows the details of the evaluation results.

⁵ Communication capabilities is a general term for capabilities such as attitude when dealing with people, expressiveness, ability to observe and analyze the situation in talks, and mediating and bargaining abilities.

Table 7.3.7 Evaluation Results for Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit
Middle-North Region
Guibaré

Item Meeting	1-1	1-2	2-1	2-2	3	4	5	Remarks
2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technical study was made of the project.
3	3	1	3	2	—	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the participants including the CVGT representatives joined in lively discussion on inter-terroir activities. • No advance coordination had been made with the CVGT on the pasture development proposed by the agents and no agreement could be reached on the residents' contribution.
7	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting, including control of the proceedings, was run smoothly under the leadership of the provincial office chief. • 7 members of CVGT with high interest in the unit's activities attended voluntarily. • At meetings conducted in Moore and French, the CVGT often spoke up. • On the other hand, the CVGT did not take the initiative on project implementation. • The agents gave only abstract advice on delays in the project.

Korsimoro

Item Meeting	1-1	1-2	2-1	2-2	3	4	5	Remarks
2	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technical study was made of the project.
3	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agents were not very interested in CVGT operation support activities. • There was not sufficient liaison and coordination between the chief of the Department of Animal Resources and the agents and this may be an obstacle to activities.
7	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was not sufficient coordination of activities among the agents in different sectors, between the agents and NGOs, and among the NGOs. • The unit was not used as an opportunity for coordinating activities or promoting cooperation. • The CVGT representative did not grasp the entire outline of the project or this Study.

Sahel Region

Dori

Item Meeting	1-1	1-2	2-1	2-2	3	4	5	Remarks
2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although there was insufficient advance coordination, the NGOs actively participated in the meeting and played a coordinating role.
3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CVGT spontaneously spoke up. The provincial office chief grasped the whole picture of the Study and set the pace of the meeting when required. The provincial office chief sought the opinion of the CVGT on items requiring confirmation of the wishes of the residents. Technical discussions were held on mixed cropping and zoning. Concerning bare land restoration, discussions were held on usefulness to residents and the role of the administration, but no conclusion was reached.
7	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit is beginning to take initiative in operations, such as sending advance notice of the agenda to members. While the administrative officials and agents stuck to the formalities, constructive opinions were expressed mainly by the NGOs. There was a tendency to ultimately attribute problems to insufficient coordination within the CVGT or lack of effort. On the other hand, the CVGT offered counterarguments and explained the situation more actively than in any other unit.

Sebba

Item Meeting	1-1	1-2	2-1	2-2	3	4	5	Remarks
2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting was excellently run, with translations inserted from time to time to encourage speaking. A technical study was made of the project.
3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific reports were made on the activities. Those related to the Ministry of Agriculture actively spoke up. Although the importance of information sharing was emphasized, specific measures were not discussed.
7	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit conducts the proceedings according to a fixed procedure, sending reminders and confirming the minutes of the previous meeting at every meeting. The CVGT spoke up when appropriate through translation into Peul. When the discussion got out of hand, the SAC/MR or NGO took the lead to arrive at a conclusion (partly because the provincial office chief was absent). Consideration was given to the participation of women in activities. The NGOs have a good cooperative relationship with each other.

Operation of the units through participation in the meetings can be qualitatively evaluated as follows:

- Although the Study Team did not attend all the meetings, progress was observed generally in understanding of the aims, running of the meetings and consideration for residents as more meetings were held.
- The units have varying levels of functionality in terms of smooth running, substantial discussions, accurate advice and decisions on countermeasures.
- The performance of a unit largely depends on the qualifications, technical capabilities, experience and personalities of its members. Furthermore, cooperation among agents and between agents and NGOs varies depending on the nature of the verification project and the approach of the NGOs, consequently influencing the performance of the unit.
- Units where the provincial office chief runs the meetings enjoy functional operation. Conversely, units operated by agents have difficulty operating.
- Naturally, units that conduct meetings as far as possible in the local language enable the CVGT to actively participate in discussions and provide information.

(f) Verification Project

Table 7.3.8 shows the output evaluation results for all the verification projects in the four villages.

Table 7.3.8 Evaluation Results of Verification Projects

(By Study Team)

Verification project item Target village	Support for establishment and operation of CVGT	Agriculture		Stock raising	Forest resources		Agricultural land conservation		Improvement of living conditions			
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement of rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Operation of residents' nurseries	Management of forest resources	Restoration of bare lands	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Repair of roads	Water resources development
Vousnango	1.6	1.5	-	2.0	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.5
Noungou	2.3	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.5
Selbo	2.4	-	2.5	-	-	1.8	2.3	-	2.3	-	-	2.8
Diogora	2.4	-	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	-	2.1	-	2.5	-	2.8

(By Questionnaire to Residents)

Verification project item Target village	Support for establishment and operation of CVGT	Agriculture		Stock raising	Forest resources		Agricultural land conservation		Improvement of living conditions			
		Vegetable cultivation	Improvement of rainy season growth	Sheep fattening	Operation of residents' nurseries	Management of forest resources	Restoration of bare lands	Stone lines	Cereal bank	Literacy education	Repair of roads	Water resources development
Vousnango	2.6	1.8	-	2.6	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.6
Noungou	2.8	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.8
Selbo	2.9	-	2.5	-	-	2.9	3.0	-	2.7	-	-	2.8
Diogora	2.5	-	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	-	2.3	-	2.9	-	2.8

"Appropriate / Yes" and "Inappropriate / No" were counted as 3 points and 1 point respectively to calculate the average points.

● **Main Points and Considerations of Project-by-Project Evaluation by Study Team**

Support for establishment and operation of CVGT

- ① Diogora village, which was late in establishing a CVGT, spontaneously accepted the support of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit centered on NGOs and actively carried out activities.
- ② Two villages in the Middle-North Region, which have received support so far, could not shake off the perception of counting on support and got a low evaluation.
- ③ The units centered on NGOs provided such appropriate guidance that all the CVGTs established the rules and internal regulations and held plenary meetings as scheduled and got high evaluations.
- ④ As for the payment of contributions relating to sheep fattening, some villages can be commended for paying contributions with interest. The leaders received training in accounting, but did not fully understand it, and future changes in the management of contributions needs to be monitored.
- ⑤ As for taking the minutes of minutes and autonomous operations, all the villages depend on a literate secretary.

Vegetable cultivation

There were significantly more applicants wishing to participate than planned, demonstrating the high motivation of residents. However, the participants in Vounango could not shake off the perception that they were entitled to support and some did not faithfully observe the instructions of the agents and NGOs, resulting in poor performance except for some crops. The residents of Nougou had a little experience in vegetable cultivation using bas-fond and actively engaged in vegetable cultivation by planning zones and field improvements themselves.

Although the results of cultivation are not available yet, some crops died because the farmers did not observe the frequency of irrigation. It will take some time for farmers to master cultivation technologies.

Improvement of rainy season growth

The residents of Selbo, who are badly in need of cereals, were highly motivated while the residents of Diogora, who are not so badly in need of cereals and lacked confidence in trying improved seeds for the first time, were less active, resulting in a difference in evaluation scores.

While the improved seeds were accepted because they were sown in the same way as conventional seeds, it will take time to establish the use of chemical fertilizers because farmers do not have a sense of weights and measures. Niebe yields varied depending on the timing of seeding in relation to rainfall.

Sheep fattening

In Vousnango and Nougou, the NGOs and administrative officials clarified the division of roles between them and provided support to the residents accordingly. In Nougou, they were able to elicit spontaneous activities by the residents themselves, such as going to the capital, Ouagadougou, to sell sheep at high prices. In both villages, all the residents participated in constructing simple barns. However, sometimes spontaneous activities by the residents were lacking, for example, they did not start working until the NGOs had all the materials ready or they did not try to make the materials on their own initiative. Furthermore, they were inclined to depend on support, such as making the NGO pay for the loss of dead livestock.

In Diogora, the residents collaborated on implementing the sheep-fattening project by, for example, everyone sharing the cost of buying new livestock to replace the livestock that died in the early stages of the project. The women actively participated in market research, etc. For all the livestock with the exception of one animal that died in the middle of the project, the money borrowed from the the residents was returned with 5% interest and funds were accumulated for the next time. However, only one household built a simple barn and the residents need to further understand the merits of drylot feeding.

Forest resources

The evaluation was relatively low because the activity period overlapped with that of other verification projects, resulting in low priority being given to residents' efforts to solve environmental problems, and because the Verification Study period and the residents' actual activity period⁶ did not match.

In Selbo and Diogora, the residents set up a protective zone in part of the village's common land and created management rules. Through this process, they recognized the problem as their own and started to search for solutions. Such facilitation by the NGOs is highly appraised.

As for support for residents' nurseries in Diogora, the residents created operation rules and paid part of the costs.

Both these activities, namely the management of forest resources and the production of seedlings in the residents' nurseries, need to be followed up and monitored in future to see how they are continued.

Restoration of bare land

Although the bare land was successfully restored through natural germination, it rained more than usual during the rainy season in question, and the residents did not fully understand the land usage management rules. Consequently, the score was 75%. The land usage

⁶ Seedlings are generally produced from February to June as they are planted in the rainy season.

management capability of the CVGT needs to be continuously improved.

Installation of stone lines

As installation coincided with the period in which the young men went away to work and the period when literacy education was provided, there was a problem in terms of provision of labor. The CVGT must be responsible for more effective coordination in order to solve this problem. Furthermore, the consignee did not provide enough guidance on the land usage management rules or explain their operation. Consequently, the score was a low 71%.

Cereal bank

The participation in training, provision of labor and establishment of a management system are highly appraised.

However, the remaining problem is that residents' contributions only reached about 20% of the planned amount. This was because the crop was relatively good last year and the residents thought that no contribution was necessary.

Although loans have already started to be made, the management, operation and use of the cereal bank need to be continuously monitored in the future.

Literacy education

The supply of labor for the construction of a community hall and the establishment of a management system were highly evaluated because the NGOs provided appropriate guidance.

The residents were successfully taught that literacy is essential to invigorate CVGT activities centered on the unit and they are enthusiastic about literacy education. While about 20 participants were expected in the plan, more than 40 persons actually participated, which was highly appraised. The fact that 20 persons passed the Level 1 certification test is a promising sign that CVGT activities will be invigorated in the future.

Repair and maintenance of roads

Although the consignee had experience in road repairs, process management was below average so the Study Team had to provide a lot of guidance in the field. Furthermore, the consignee did not mention the various standards in Burkina Faso despite participating in the unit, with the result that the selection of consignee remains a problem to be solved in the future. The residents are to be commended for participating in the project as much as they could.

Water resources development

Some of the consignees, despite having experience in digging wells, had problems in

implementation management. Due care needs to be taken in collecting reference information when selecting a contractor. Well management rules were established and a management system was built thanks to appropriate guidance provided by the NGOs. The residents participated as planned. However, the residents in many of the villages do not yet realize that a large-aperture well needs to be managed by a subcommittee. Therefore, future changes need to be monitored in order to check whether sustainable management is possible.

- **Main Points and Considerations in Evaluation of Each Project Based on Questionnaire of Residents, etc.**

Support for establishment and operation of CVGT

The residents recognized that CVGT activities are useful for rural development. They also gave a high value to support centered on the unit.

However, the residents of three villages, except Selbo, did not seem confident yet about independent development and wanted continued support to be provided mainly by the unit, revealing that independent development will take some time.

Vegetable cultivation

The residents highly evaluated the guidance provided by the agents and NGOs with regard to their efforts to cultivate vegetables. However, the NGO in Vousnango was evaluated rather low. This is because the NGO was strict with the residents, who could not shake off the habit of dependence on NGOs.

Improvement of rainy season growth

Because of the exceedingly favorable precipitation and rain pattern and the excellence of the improved varieties, the participating farmers had a good crop and highly evaluated this item. Some farmers said that they wanted to buy the seeds themselves to enlarge the area under cultivation. The farmers highly evaluated the guidance provided by the NGOs and agents and were satisfied with the support provided through the unit.

Sheep fattening

The residents were mostly satisfied with the contents of the technical training, but wanted continued training in livestock hygiene and marketing. Many of them said that they wanted to construct simple barns if aid was provided. It will take some time for them to understand the merits of drylot feeding. About 70% answered that the contributions were reasonable.

Forest resources

According to the questionnaire taken of the residents, the respondents were mostly satisfied with the contents of the support. However, the residents who received technical training by the forest agents answered that it was difficult to convey the contents of the training to other

residents, indicating the need for continued support.

Restoration of bare land

In the results of the questionnaire taken of residents, all the items were given full marks. This is proof that the bare land was successfully restored through natural germination. In future, observation of the usage management rules will be the key to further recovery and sustainability. Monitoring during and after the next rainy season will be important.

Installation of stone lines

In the results of the questionnaire of residents, the NGOs were highly evaluated, from the explanation to the residents to the completion of work. However, the guidance on usage management rules and the frequency of the explanations on operation got low scores. As usage management based on these rules will form the basis of future monitoring, follow-up will be important.

Cereal bank

The residents highly evaluated unit support centered on NGOs. They answered that it was very useful for the supply and demand of cereals and creating solidarity among the residents.

However, all the respondents answered that management and operation were either "difficult" or "a little difficult," demonstrating the necessity of improving their literacy and knowledge of arithmetics.

Literacy education

Literacy education was provided in Diogora. As the village had never received support for literacy education and had a low literacy rate, the residents were willing to receive literacy education. Their willingness is revealed in figures such as the number of participants, number of residents participating in the establishment of usage rules and construction of a community hall, and the eagerness to participate in future classes, demonstrating the high self-evaluation of the residents.

Repair and improvement of roads

In the results of the questionnaire taken of residents, the contractor was highly evaluated, from the explanation to the residents to the completion of work. Although a problem was encountered in the establishment of maintenance and management rules by the CVGT, operation after that was without problems. The background to the establishment of the rules and the changes in operation need to be monitored and followed up.

Water resources development

In the results of the questionnaire taken of residents, most of the items were highly evaluated.

However, many villages answered that there was a problem in the establishment of rules. This is because establishment was promoted for the entire CVGT instead of only the direct users of the wells. However, operation according to the rules was without problems after that.

The questionnaire of residents, on which the above evaluation by the residents is based, was conducted as follows:

a) Aim of Survey

The questionnaire is aimed at obtaining a rough picture of the evaluation of the project activities, evaluation of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit, and residents' wishes for the future, regarding all the activities carried out in the verification project. In this Study, the picture was grasped in an effort to conduct quantitative analysis of the verification project items that had previously been qualitatively evaluated.

b) Method

A questionnaire was taken of participants in the verification project using the samples shown in Table 7.3.9. The results were mostly as planned except for the improvement of roads. The questionnaire and total figures are provided in Appendix 7.9.

The questionnaire form was created and the questionnaire was conducted by the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit. The draft questionnaire form was created by the Study Team and finalized after a preliminary test by the unit. This survey was conducted from the end of December 2003 to early January 2004.

Table 7.3.9 Number of Persons Polled for Each Verification Project

Verification project	Beneficiaries (persons)	Number of persons polled	Number of respondents
Formation of resident organizations	Indefinite number		
Selbo		18 + 10 = 28	26
Digora		17 + 10 = 27	27
Noungou		19 + 10 = 29	29
Vousnango		17 + 10 = 27	27
Community hall (Diogora)	Indefinite number	20	20
Literacy education (Diogora)	20	20	20
Cereal bank (Selbo)	Indefinite number	20	20
Improvement of rainy season growth (Diogora)	10	10	10
Improvement of rainy season growth (Selbo)	10	10	10
Vegetable cultivation (Noungou)	20	20	20
Vegetable cultivation (Voussnango)	20	20	20
Sheep fattening (Diogora)	15	15	15
Sheep fattening (Noungou)	10	10	10
Sheep fattening (Voussnango)	10	10	10
Forest resources management (Selbo)	20	20	20
Forest resources management (Diogora)	20	20	20
Forest resources management (Voussnango)	20	20	20
Residents' nurseries (Diogora)	20	20	20
Restoration of bare land (Selbo)	20	20	20
Stone lines (Diogora)	Indefinite number	20	20
Road survey (Noungou)	Same as above	20	1
Road survey (Voussnango)	Same as above	20	20
Improvement of roads (Noungou)	Same as above	20	20
Improvement of roads (Voussnango)	Same as above	20	20
Digging of wells (Selbo)	Same as above	20	20
Digging of wells (Diogora)	Same as above	10	10
Digging of wells (Noungou)	Same as above	10	10
Digging of wells (Voussnango)	Same as above	20	20

Notes:

1. For the formation of resident organizations, the targets were all the CVGT officers and 10 ordinary residents.
2. For the community hall, the targets were 20 persons including the steering committee members. For the cereal bank, the targets were 20 persons including four of the steering committee members.
3. For the digging of wells, the targets were 10 persons per well.

Tables 7.3.10 to 7.3.30 show the Monitoring Summary for the Verification Study.

Table 7.3.10 Monitoring Summary [Cooperation Promotion Workshop Middle-North Region]

Item		Content		
Purpose		The Workshop is organized to provide a discussion forum which functions as a regional-level steering committee that can enhance awareness of the present status and future directions of the study shared by Burkina and the Study Team, aiming at strengthening collaboration among provincial agriculture, stock raising and forest sectors and NGOs as proposed in the M/P.		
Background		In the second field study, a total of four rounds of Workshop were carried out with a different theme for each, to enhance collaboration among government ministries and between NGOs. Based on this, it was decided to propose to establish and operate units that can function as a specific mechanism to enhance collaboration. And, therefore, the purpose and positioning of the Workshop was changed as shown above.		
Verification Item		To verify the effectiveness of the system establishment plan, the administrative capability improvement plan and the support tools development, all proposed in the M/P, to develop a system necessary to carry out effective alleviation of land degradation practices.		
Planning/ Implementation Content	Implementation Requirement	When carrying out the Workshop, approval is given by Burkina Faso (steering committee) as part of the third field study activities proposed by the Study Team.		
	Results (Costs)	The Study Team provides C/P travel allowance to participants.		
	Human Input	The Study Team is responsible for the implementation and facilitation of the workshop. On the Burkina Faso side, relevant regional departments, provincial offices, agents and NGOs understand the significance of the activity and participate in it.		
Anticipated Effect		The basic idea of M/P is communicated to relevant government ministries and NGOs. The verification study is implemented smoothly. Feedback is given to the M/P (plan), based on the actual conditions of local administration.		
Activities	Time	Date	Participants (%)	Major agenda
	1	2002 Aug. 26, 27 29, 30	5 6	Analysis of the problems in Nougou village Analysis of the problems in Vousnango village
	2	Oct. 3	11	Problem analysis in extension Analysis of the related parties of extension activities
	3	Oct. 25	17	Examination of the role divisions of the related parties and cooperation methods
	4	2003 Feb. 19	18	Summary of the second field study Implementation system of the third field survey (Cooperation method)
	5	Jun. 9	18 (95%)	Overall plan of the third field study Contents of the verification projects in each village Role divisions and cooperation methods for plan, implementation and management of the verification projects Unit activities plan
	6	2004 Jan. 19	17 (85%)	Sharing of experience among units; the role played by each unit member, detailed collaboration, problems and their solutions Review of PDM plan Review of direction of activities for the next phase
Beneficial Impact Seen		Opportunities to exchange opinions increased as agents from different sectors got to know each other. Problems of the rural development faced by study target villages were identified. Issues related to technical extension at the regional department level were identified. A basis was provided to review the role sharing among interested parties and to determine detailed activities and roles of units.		
Evaluation	Study Team	Through the Workshop, problems of the villages and the development system were identified, the Rural Development Council was proposed as a collaboration framework and the units to carry out verification studies were established and their overall activities were reviewed, which all resulted in an improvement in the M/P.		
Feedback to M/P		Although the mechanism to carry out the Workshop irregularly adopted in the second field study (1st - 4th round) provides an opportunity to enhance collaboration among interested parties, it was found insufficient to construct close relationship for collaboration. The establishment of the Rural Development Council was proposed as a framework to build a mechanism for constant collaboration among interested parties.		

The participation rate was calculated by counting more than two participants from a same organization as one.

For the second field study (1st - 4th round), the participant composition was not identical each time and only the numbers of participants are listed in this table.

Table 7.3.11 Monitoring Summary [Cooperation Promotion Workshop Sahel Region]

Item		Content			
Purpose		The Workshop is organized to provide a discussion forum which functions as a regional-level steering committee that can enhance awareness of the present status and future directions of the study shared by Burkina and the Study Team, aiming at strengthening collaboration among provincial agriculture, stock raising and forest sectors and NGOs as proposed in the M/P.			
Background		In the second field study, a total of four rounds of Workshop were carried out with a different theme for each, to enhance collaboration among government ministries and between NGOs. Based on this, it was decided to propose to establish and operate units that can function as a specific mechanism to enhance collaboration. And, therefore, the purpose and positioning of the Workshop was changed as shown above.			
Verification Item		To verify the effectiveness of the system establishment plan, the administrative capability improvement plan and the support tools development, all proposed in the M/P, to develop a system necessary to carry out effective alleviation of land degradation practices.			
Planning Implementati on Content	Implementation Requirement	When carrying out the Workshop, approval is given by Burkina Faso (steering committee) as part of the third field study activities proposed by the Study Team.			
	Results (Costs)	The Study Team provides C/P travel allowance to participants.			
	Human Input	The Study Team is responsible for the implementation and facilitation of the workshop. On the Burkina Faso side, relevant regional departments, provincial offices, agents and NGOs understand the significance of the activity and participate in it.			
Anticipated Effect		The basic idea of M/P is communicated to relevant government ministries and NGOs. The verification study is implemented smoothly. Feedback is given to the M/P (plan), based on the actual conditions of local administration.			
Activities		Time	Date	Participants (%)	Major agenda
	1		2002 Aug. 19, 20 21, 22	5 5	Analysis of the problems in Selbo village Analysis of the problems in Diogora village
	2		Sep. 27	14	Problem analysis in extension Analysis of the related parties of extension activities
	3		Oct. 22	19	Examination of the role divisions of the related parties and cooperation methods
	4		2003 Feb. 19	18	Summary of the second field study Implementation system of the third field survey (Cooperation method)
	5		Jun. 12	18 (95%)	Overall plan of the third field study Contents of the verification projects in each village Role divisions and cooperation methods for plan, implementation and management of the verification projects Unit activities plan
	6		2004 Jan. 13	20 (95%)	Sharing of experience among units; the role played by each unit member, detailed collaboration, problems and their solutions Review of PDM plan Review of direction of activities for the next phase
Beneficial Impact Seen		Opportunities to exchange opinions increased as agents from different sectors got to know each other. Problems in the rural development faced by study target villages were identified Problems related to technical extension at the regional department level were identified. A basis was provided to review the role sharing among interested parties and to determine detailed activities and roles of units.			
Evaluation		Study team	Through the workshop, problems of the villages and the development system were identified, the Rural Development Council was proposed as a collaboration framework and the units to carry out verification studies were established and their overall activities were reviewed, which all resulted in an improvement in the M/P.		
Feedback to M/P		Although the mechanism to implement the Workshop irregularly adopted in the second field study (1st - 4th round) provides an opportunity to enhance collaboration among interested parties, it was found insufficient to construct close relationship for collaboration. The establishment of the Rural Development Council was proposed as a framework to build a mechanism for constant collaboration among interested parties.			

The participation rate was calculated by counting more than two participants from a same organization as one.

For the second field study (1st - 4th round), the participant composition was not identical for each time and only the numbers of participants are listed in this table.

Table 7.3.12 Monitoring Summary (Second Meeting of Study of Existing Project)

Item	Content			
Purpose	To study a system that allows strengthening the capabilities in project management and operation of the agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture technicians of the administrative organizations. (administrative officials, agents (including the forest agents)) The methodology consists in holding these meetings on the project sites by other donors, and analyzing the planning, execution, management and operation of these projects as well as the division of roles and the modes of cooperation between the main participants.			
Background	The agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture technicians take charge of engineering services for the residents the residents, but the reduction of the number of the civil workers due to the decentralization and program of structural adjustments placed them in the obligation to fulfill their missions in a more effective way. The division of roles and modes of cooperation are one of their important issues.			
Verification Item	The verification of the study and analysis of the division of roles and modes of cooperation between the main participants in similar projects of rural development allows an effective strengthening of the capabilities with respect to planning, implementation and management and operation of the activities of agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture technicians.			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Implementation Requirement	Selection of a project corresponding to the objectives of the study. The modes of cooperation between the main participants and management of the implementation of this project must make it possible to draw some useful lessons.		
	Request	To allow contributing to the strengthening of capabilities with respect to planning, management and operation, etc. of the projects.		
	Method	To send of an information mail to the two Regional Directors concerned, and arrange the schedule. Visit to the project sites. To conduct hearing surveys of the residents After explaining the outline made by the persons in charge of the residents. The 1st round: Special Agroforestry Program for Soil and Water Conservation at Central Plateau (PS-CES/AGF) Time period: 1988 - 2003 (15 years) Supporting organization: International Fund for Agricultural Development (FIDA) , West African Development Bank (BOAD) The 2nd round: National Program of Agricultural Service Development, Phase I (PNDSA I) Time period: 1986 - 1997(Phase I), 1998 - Dec. 2004 (Phase II) (Supporting organization) International Development Association		
	Results (Costs)	Payment of the expenses of mission by the study team to the participants (1st round: 1,000,000Fcfa, 2nd round: 700,000Fcfa) The 1st round: Lease and the 2nd round: JICA vehicles used		
	Human Input	Organization and implementation of the meeting by the study team Residents of the sites to be visited		
Anticipated Effect	To analyze real cases of modes of cooperation and division of roles, to propose adapted methods, and to strengthen the capabilities of the administrations.			
Activity Condition	Date	1st: Oct. 15, 2002 2nd : Aug. 13, 2003	Place	1st: Passore 2nd: Sanmatenga
		Contents		Participants 1st round: 20 administrative officials and agents 2nd round: 21 persons, officials and agents
	Field study	The 1st round: Male, youth and female groups from Ribou village	The 1st round: Participants made analysis on the basis of the explanation of the project manager and interviews with residents.	
		The 2nd round: Male village groups from the district 4 of Korsimoro Canton Male village group from Tammiougou village	The 2nd round: Participants made analysis on the basis of interview with residents of 2 hamlets.	
	Synthesis	Preparation of reports, reply to the survey, synthesis		
Benefit for the residents	A positive implication in our study was developed on the basis of observations and exchanges of opinions regarding the division of roles and mode of cooperation.			
Evaluation	Agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture technicians (participants)	The people who took part in the two meetings have a good comprehension of the Purpose of the meetings, and in their self-analysis, they judge that these meetings had a certain effect. The effectiveness of these meetings could be thus checked. In the self-evaluation of the degree of comprehension, the officials obtained 79 points, that is to say 11 points more than the agents which achieved 68 points. One can hope that the agents will reach also the same degree of comprehension		
	Study team	The rate of participation in the meetings, which is 100%, shows the will for implication by the participants and can be deemed positive. For one part of the agents, the application of the acquisitions of the meetings to the level of technical framing is problematic. As in this seminar, it is useful to look at problems of an existing project but sufficient results could not be obtained due to limited time.		
Feedback to M/P	The participants in these meetings understood the topics of the division of roles and modes of cooperation, namely: The officials take care of the planning, supervision, evaluation, and the agents concentrate on their main mission, which is the promotion of techniques. This seminar is to learn about existing projects through fact-finding visits to developed areas within the framework of Rural Development Council's activities.			

Table 7.3.13 Monitoring Summary (Technical Exchange Meeting)

Item		Content			
Purpose		Through substantial communication between administrative organizations and experiment and research organizations, to promote experiment and research activities meeting front-line needs and to enhance smooth feedback of experiment and research results to the front-line.			
Background		Because sometimes there was a difference between research themes adopted by experiment and research organizations and needs of residents, agents were not appropriately informed of the research results including technical information.			
Verification Item		To provide a forum for governmental research institutes and agents to exchange opinions and to review the way to carry out technical exchange.			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Participants	Agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture agents in charge of the target villages for the verification project. Researchers of agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture who belongs to the Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA), the National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS), the National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF) Agricultural Producer/Producer Group Advice and Support Section Chief of the Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources			
	Methods	The Study Team planned the meeting. Participants gathered at community halls of the Middle North and Sahel Regional Departments of Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources. Agriculture, stock raising, and silviculture researchers who belong to the Institute of Environmental Research and Agriculture (INERA), the National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS) and the National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF) lectured. They presented their research results and participants asked questions and exchanged opinions. Participants filled in the questionnaire form prepared by the Study Team.			
	Input	Daily allowance and transportation expenses for participants and lecturers fees 2002: approx. 622,000Fcfa, 2003: approx. 1,647,000Fcfa			
Implementation Content	Theme	1) Exchanges between agents, and experiment and research institutes 2) Causes of land degradation 3) Technology to alleviate land degradation 4) Exchanges between people in different sectors 5) Coordination of land use			
	Result		Time	Participants	
		Sahel Region	2002/11/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahel Regional Center, Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA): 4 • Agricultural Producer/Producer Group Advice and Support Section Chiefs of Sahel Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources • Specialist Technicians of the Provincial Office of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources: 4 • Agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture agents in charge of the target villages for the verification project: 5 	
			2003/10/28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS): 2, National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF): 1 • Agricultural Producer/Producer Group Advice and Support Section Chiefs of Sahel Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources • Specialist Technicians of the Provincial Office of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources: 2 • Agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture agents in charge of the target villages for the verification project: 4 	
		Middle-North Region	2002/11/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA) : 3 • Agricultural Producer/Producer Group Advice and Support Section Chiefs of Middle-North Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources • Agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture agents in charge of the target villages for the verification project: 7 	
2003/10/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Bureau of Soil (BUNASOLS): 2, National Forest Seeds Center (CNSF): 1 • Agricultural Producer/Producer Group Advice and Support Section Chiefs of Middle-North Regional Department of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources • Agricultural, stock raising, and silviculture agents in charge of the target villages for the verification project: 7 				
General Comments and Lessons Learned		<p>1) While techniques to meet the regional needs can be introduced, it is found that those needs were not satisfied adequately. Even in the case of research done by government officials, the results cannot be published without going through a process to "conclude contracts." Due to the issue of expenses including those for contracts, administrative organizations did not actively request interchanges with others.</p> <p>2) For agents, it was useful to understand the applicable conditions and theoretical basis of each technique.</p> <p>3) Because a single research organization (INERA) covers all areas relevant to agriculture, stock raising and forestry, it is not difficult to maintain coordination and common perceptions among these areas but interchanges between other experiment and research organizations are also necessary.</p> <p>4) Because the current number of livestock significantly exceeds the regeneration ability of feedstuff resources, the issue is to establish a measure to management and operation the number of livestock. Considerations should be given to ethnic groups living on stock raising.</p>			
Monitoring Items and Reference Index		<p>Monitoring items include: the number of times the Workshop is carried out, the participation rate, and the degree of participants' comprehensiveness. These indexes are collected through questionnaire surveys.</p> <p>According to the monitoring result, the participation rate this year was 100% because all the prospective participants were present.</p> <p>According to the questionnaire survey, the degree of comprehensiveness was approximately 45%.</p>			

Table 7.3.14 Monitoring Summary (Participatory Rural Appraisal)

Item		Content														
Purpose		<p>In 2002, we organized a training with the PRA method and the Purpose to strengthen the capabilities of the agents and other agents in order «to accurately grasp residents' needs» and «to analyze present conditions and provide solutions for them quickly and accurately». However the following problems were updated: The duration of the training was short, the agents did not integrate the method sufficiently, and did not understand the concept of resident participatory rural development, which is at the base of this method. We became aware of that matter, and we organized training with the participatory approach intended for the agents, at the third field study.</p>														
Background		<p>The agents of the various sectors do not have a means of access to the villages, and are regarded as staff entrusted with promoting the policies of the State. They think that those are projects supported by the donors of the various countries that carry out these policies, that they are the agents on the spot in charge of the promotion of these projects, and they think that it is their role. They perceive the PRA method as a complete and universal one, and think that the said method is equivalent to the participation of the residents. Their degree of conscience is weak owing to the fact that the participation of the residents consists in taking part in an overall process for a development by the residents. It seems that they believe that the participation consists in explaining the activities with the residents and in implementing them. They do not perceive their mission as «facilitators». The reflection on the training carried out last year led us to deem necessary a deepening of the comprehension of the participatory approach and additional training on the PRA method.</p>														
Verification Item		<p>To contribute to the strengthening of the capabilities of the agents by having them look further into their comprehension of the participatory development and having them acquire a knowledge on the tools of participatory research, through the organization of seminars and training courses on the spot.</p>														
Result	Dates, places and subcontractor	Time	Place	Dates and number of days	Recipients											
		1	Kaya : Course in room Dori : Course in room Pilot villages: practical training	11 to Jul. 12 2002 9 to Jul. 10 2002 17, 18 and 23 Jul., and 18 Aug.	3 days	Formal training by ADRK Formal training by l'UFC-Dori Practical training by ADRK and OCADES at Center-North, and by UFC-Dori in Sahel										
	2	Kaya : Course in room Neighboring villages: practical training	14 to Jul. 17 2003 20 to Jul. 22 2003	7 days	The whole of the training was carried out by trainers dispatched by UFC-Dori (2 trainers)											
	Target	<p>Agriculture, stock raising, and sylviculture agents and forest agents in charge of the target villages of the verification projects. There were 18 participants during the 1st round, and 18 during the 2nd round, where there one could observe the participation of animators of a NGO (UFC-Dori) and one volunteer of JOCV, in addition to the agents.</p>														
	Method	<p>The training was the contract object of service with a NGO. It was organized jointly by this NGO and the study team. The contents of the courses in room and the documents were elaborate on the basis of dialogue with the responsible trainer. The contents were: approach of the participatory development, and tools used in the PRA. The training in room was ensured by a specialized trainer and a assistant trainer (individual consultant, under contract with the NGO for this training). Practical training ground with facilitation by the 2 trainers and use of the various tools of the PRA in the target villages of the verification projects (1st round) and in two neighboring villages to the place of training (2nd round).</p>														
Input	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1st round</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily allowance and transport charges of the agents</td> <td>Approx. 610,000 FCFA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fees of the trainers, and other expenses</td> <td>Approx. 1,800,000 FCFA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd round</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>daily allowance and transport charges of the agents</td> <td>1,425,800 FCFA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fees for the trainers and other expenses</td> <td>2,492,000 FCFA</td> </tr> </table>				1st round		Daily allowance and transport charges of the agents	Approx. 610,000 FCFA	Fees of the trainers, and other expenses	Approx. 1,800,000 FCFA	2nd round		daily allowance and transport charges of the agents	1,425,800 FCFA	Fees for the trainers and other expenses	2,492,000 FCFA
1st round																
Daily allowance and transport charges of the agents	Approx. 610,000 FCFA															
Fees of the trainers, and other expenses	Approx. 1,800,000 FCFA															
2nd round																
daily allowance and transport charges of the agents	1,425,800 FCFA															
Fees for the trainers and other expenses	2,492,000 FCFA															

Result	Contents of the training	<p>Training in room :</p> <p>Theory and techniques of the PRA method of study, course on the items to be taken into account during its application, and discussions in groups (the 1st round)</p> <p>It had been requested from the participants of the previous training to write a report and answer an inquiry. The report was presented only by half of the participants, but almost all answered the inquiry. On the basis of this inquiry, we have determined how the participants evaluated the previous training and how they perceived a new training.</p> <p>The concept of participatory development requires a balance based on the 3 following points which are mutually dependent: ① Change of attitude of the agents and the residents. ② The agents should not be satisfied with contacting only the residents as technicians, but also they should gather information from the residents and to share them with the same residents ③ The agents acquire visual tools such as those of the PRA. But the sole acquisition of these tools is not the most important item. The key point is to obtain the capabilities of animator.</p> <p>A certain number of recommendations (already mentioned during the previous training) were repeated: To respect the ideas of the residents, to dialogue without getting tired, and gain the trust of the residents, create many occasions of dialogue, accommodate the new techniques with flexibility. Various tools of the PRA were the subjects of explanations, then of workshop in-group.</p> <p>Practical training:</p> <p>The agents accompanied the PRA study carried out in the pilot villages by the NGOs within the framework of «study of rural society and regional resources», and took part in an on-the-job training by using the PRA method (the 1st round).</p> <p>The participants separated in two groups carried out studies using the tools of the PRA in two villages (1 village by group). We were in the period of full agricultural activity, but the residents gathered and a sharing of information could be made through the development of charts of the villages, transects, Venn diagrams, etc. In fact the residents worked out by themselves the various charts and diagrams (the 2nd round).</p> <p>The documents of training were distributed to the trainees. A questionnaire was also distributed and we asked the participants to answer before the end Jul. so that we can measure their degree of comprehension of training.</p>
General Comments and Lessons Learned		<p>The 1st round training had made it possible to introduce the PRA method with the participants and, in this manner, it had shown good results. However, this very short training could not make it possible for the participants to understand the participatory development method.</p> <p>During the 2nd round, the trainees became more aware of the participatory development, but the following problems were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their expectation for the allowances were strong; - The mission fulfilled by the agents and the role of facilitator for the participatory development do not coincide; - Three of the participants were transferred just after the training; - The occasions to put into practice what they have learned, and the means to meet the residents are insufficient. <p>The PRA is a method of research making it possible to implement a participatory development tool, which is constituted by the diagnosis, but also the planning of the development which would then take place. However, only the tools used by this method are put ahead, without understanding the direction of the method itself. Some of the participants believe they could be able to undertake a participatory development through the simple acquisition of the tools, they think that these tools make it possible to establish plans of development based on the administrations, and they do not perceive what must be the true participatory development. We endeavored during the training in room to support a change of conscience on this point. However, the practical training, which was one of the means for evaluating a possible change of conscience, showed that it had not occurred.</p> <p>The agents who took part in the training do not perceive the participatory development like a research that proposes to share the information with the residents, and apply it only with an aim of apprehending themselves the situation. One thus has the impression that they put aside the «participatory» aspect and has the feeling that they did not attain a change of conscience with respect to «participation».</p> <p>The perception of the agents as for the training is that: ① The trainings constitute opportunities to integrate the strategies and tools of the projects, and they take part in trainings at the request of the projects, and that ② It is normal that the animator of training takes all under his charge. Because of this perception, they stressed that the Daily allowance and meals etc. were insufficient. This is for us a matter of reflection to take note that many agents raised the problems of expenses rather than comment on the contents of training.</p> <p>If the agents would like to get trainings such as those which were organized until now, we must think of the next trainings.</p> <p>The training on the spot proceeded during the period of full agricultural activity, and the villagers could not devote to each meeting or seeks some two hours that are necessary. We were conscious of the problem from the very start and knew that the ideal period for this type of training on the spot was between Dec. and Feb., but the constraints of the calendar of the study, the fact that we approached already the middle of the study, compelled us carrying out this training without waiting further.</p> <p>It would have been desirable to organize such trainings aiming at a strengthening of the capabilities at the start of the study and activities, since for the post-training evaluation, it is difficult to distinguish the impacts if the time that elapsed is too short, and the evaluation would be difficult.</p> <p>In addition, even if an officer and a trained team of the agents of several ministries were set up, the efforts made until then for the training of the people and strengthening of their capabilities are reduced to nothing if these agents were replaced or transferred. The activities of support in cooperation with the agents will be made difficult as long as this administrative system will not have been arranged.</p>

Table 7.3.15 Monitoring Summary (Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit (UCADR) – Vousnango village)

Item		Content				
Purpose		We implement the UCADR with an aim of making possible the establishment of a system of regular contacts and permanent partnership, allowing us to ensure cooperation between the ministries and agencies, between the administrations and the rural organizations, and a complement of the activity of the services by the NGOs.				
Background		To solve the problem of the system of support for the residents, which is one of the impending factors to the promotion of measures to combat land degradation for which effective solutions were not established, it is necessary to arrange a system allowing a cooperation between the main participants, and a compensation to the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents.				
Verification Item		To check that the «Frame of Dialogue for the Development of the Villages» in the Directing Program is an effective officer for the support for the residents.				
Planning/Implementation Content	Implementation Requirement	Approval by the members of the UCADR of the operation rules suggested by the study team, after revision, if necessary.				
	Selection Decision	The UCADR decides by itself on the rules of management and establishes the annual program of activities.				
	Results (Costs)	The study team deals with part of operating expenses.				
	Human Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study team attends the regular meetings, and gives advices as for the management and operation of the activities or operation of the organization, if necessary. The Burkina party informs about the behavior of the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, and the members of the UCADR attend the meetings. 				
Anticipated Effect		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NGOs would compensate for the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents. Improvement of the communication between the agents and the residents Strengthening of cooperation between the various agents Strengthening of the system of support for the residents through the above-mentioned points. 				
Activities		Time	Date	Rate of participation /Evaluation	Main points being discussed	Impressions
		1	Jun. 12	Rate of participation 100%	Contents of the verification projects Operation rules of UCADR Management rules of the natural resources Annual program of activities of UCADR	The establishment of the CVGT within the framework of the study is highly evaluated by the canton governor. The activities implemented at Vousnango raised a keen interest in the other villages.
		Extraordinary	Jun. 18	Rate of participation 50%	Annual program of activities of the UCADR	The study team did not attend the meeting.
		Extraordinary	Jun. 25	Rate of participation 75%	Annual program of activities of the UCADR Execution Program of verification projects	The meeting proceeded in French, and the translation in mooré has been made for the President of the CVGT only if necessary; the occasions, which he had to express, were thus limited.
		Extraordinary	Jul. 3	Rate of participation 75%	Annual program of activities of the UCADR	The study team did not attend the meeting.
		2	Jul. 8	Rate of participation 89% Eval. 76%	Presentation by the NGOs of their work program Annual program of activities and budget of the UCADR	The meeting proceeded in mooré, and frequent questions have been made to the President of the CVGT to express himself, so that everybody, including him, could express.
		3	Aug. 12	Rate of participation 78% Eval. 78%	Management report and forecasts Land use regulations (inter-soil) Presentation of a proposal of matrix of design of verification projects	In addition to the use of mooré, the fact that the realizations have started made the interventions of the President of the CVGT even sharper than in the previous meeting. In addition, since the development of pastures proposed at the second meeting by the agents have not been explained sufficiently to the CVGT, an agreement could not be concluded as for the contributions of the villagers, and the realization was cancelled.
		4	Sep. 9	Rate of Participation 89%	Concrete labors and allocation of the tasks to reach a consensus between the recipients for the establishment of the Land use regulations (inter-soil)	The team of study did not attend the meeting.

Activities	5	Oct. 7	Rate of Participation 78%	Presentation and examination of the draft of land use regulations (inter-soil)	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
	6	Nov. 4	Rate of Participation 89%	Progress report of the verification projects and questions remained outstanding Examination of the method of activity to be adopted for the establishment of the land use regulations Preliminary test for the inquiry to be made with the resident	The agents think that their task consists in only providing a technical support; they really do not perceive that the UCADR is a structure devoted to the development of the villages. For this reason, the team of study asked them to take part in the management of the UCADR.
	7	Dec. 2	Rate of Participation 90% Eval. 66%	Preliminary test of the inquiry Preparation of the workshop of restitution Report on the progress of the verification projects	The discussions, which proceeded in mooré and French, were animated, also from the side of the CVGT. Seven (7) members of the CVGT, among whom several women, took part on their own initiative, and showed a keen interest for the debates within the UCADR. On another side, the UCADR could not make concrete recommendations about the delay observed in the execution of the verification projects.
	8	Jan. 6	Rate of Participation 80%	Assessment of the activities of the UCADR Presentation of the activities to the villagers of Vousnango and to those of the neighboring villages	Presence of the members of the UCADR, the provincial office chiefs of the Animal Resources Office and Environment and Living Environment, and 9 villagers coming from 5 surrounding villages. Villagers of Vousnango: approximately 60 persons Report according to which the villagers did not deliver the partial contributions for the material, which constituted a condition for the verification projects. Nevertheless, they renewed their request for support for the execution of the plan of development of the village worked out during the study. On the other hand, the administrations and NGOs issued many criticisms towards their reluctance to participate in work for the verification projects. New report that the inhabitants of Vousnango as a whole are dependent on the assistance and they are not very inclined to autonomy. The administrations showed originality while taking advantage of the system of subsidy from the Ministry for Agriculture to obtain agricultural tools (wheelbarrows..) and to reward the most dynamic people.
Beneficial Impact Seen	A clear improvement of the exchanges between the agents and the residents has been observed. The effects of the auxiliary role of the NGOs to the lack of manpower of the agents appear.				
Evaluation	Agents and administrative officials	Concerning the effectiveness of the UCADR for ① cooperation between agents, ② the division of roles between agents and NGO, and ③ the rural development, an inquiry of evaluation on 3 levels of notation was carried out, but without obtaining significant results for the analysis since the majority of the inquiries gave a note of evaluation of 3 points (the highest value).			
	NGO	- the UCADR is useful since it constitutes a framework to seek solution to the problems and a place for discussions. However it takes time to reach a conclusion, which is not always effective for the execution of the realizations.			
	Residents	- Beneficial as a counter which transmits the outstanding questions and desiderata of the residents to the administrations. - If the current situation is compared with the one existing before the creation of the UCADR, the restitution of the information to the villagers by the administrations is improved.			
	Canton governor	The canton governor does not know the details of the activities, but he expressed his wish that, if the UCADR is a trans-sectoral departmental assembly for the rural development, it can also form part of it, as a body of the government representing the local authorities.			

Evaluation	Study team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provincial chief directs the debates and the UCADR operates well. The debates being handle in mooré and French, one can appreciate that the CVGT expressed itself without constraint. - the agents come out together on the spot, but in matter of work in cooperation, they make only their activities in mutual consent.
Feedback to M/P	<p>To promote the residents to present their positive opinions, it is essential to steer the proceedings of a meeting in using the native language.</p> <p>The native language shall possibly be used basically in the meetings of the Rural Development Council.</p> <p>It is recommended to preferably assign the agents to the Sahel Region who can make communications in Peul language.</p> <p>It should be deemed to be difficult to expect that the agents will have the partnership in joint works beyond their specific fields.</p>	

NB: For the calculation of the rate of participation, we did not take account of the participation of the study team of JICA, and counted the participation of the NGO and CVGT at a rate of a person per present organization. The evaluation was done using an «index of evaluation of the activity of the UCADR (project)», expressed in the form of a percentage.

Table 7.3.16 Monitoring Summary (Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit-Noungou village)

Item		Content				
Purpose		We implement the UCADR with an aim to enable the establishment of a system of regular contacts and permanent partnership allowing to ensure a cooperation between the ministries and agencies, between the administrations and the rural organizations, and a complement of the activity of the administration by the NGOs.				
Background		In order to solve the problem of the system of support for the residents, which is one of the impending factors to the promotion of measures to combat land degradation for which effective solutions were not established, it is necessary to arrange a system allowing a cooperation between the main participants, and a compensation to the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents.				
Verification Item		To check that the «Rural Development Council» is an effective officer for the support for the residents				
Planning/Implementation Content	Conditions of implementation	Approval by the members of the UCADR of the operation rules suggested by the study team, after revision, if necessary.				
	Selection Decision	The UCADR decides by itself on the rules of management and establishes the annual program of activities.				
	Results (Costs)	The study team deals with a part of operating Results (Costs).				
	Human Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mission of studies attends the regular meeting, and gives advices for the management and operation of the activities or operation of the organization, if necessary. The Burkina party informs about the behavior of the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, and the members of the UCADR attend the meetings. 				
Anticipated Effect		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NGOs compensate for the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents. Improvement of the communication between the agents and the residents Strengthening of cooperation between the various agents. Strengthening system of support for the residents through the above-mentioned points. 				
Activities		Time	Date	Rate of participation/ Evaluation	Major agenda	Impressions
		1	Jun. 9	Rate of Participation 100 %	Role of the UCADR Study program Type of verification projects, and agreement protocol Settlement of management of natural resources	The intervention of the CVGT to inform that it will endeavor to establish a settlement of management of the natural resources deserves to be underlined.
		Extraordinary	Jun. 27	Rate of Participation 71 %	Annual program of activities and budget of the UCADR	The work program has the tendency to be established under the management and operation of the agents, and one feels the lack of conscience compared to the concept of the central role of the residents in the development.
		2	Jun. 7	Rate of Participation 75 % Eval. 50 %	Checking of the items discussed during the first meeting Examination of the annual program of activities and budget of the UCADR	The interventions of the CVGT are not spontaneous, and are limited to the cases where it is asked to express. The program is examined in details, and it seems to have been the subject of sufficient dialogues with the residents. The representative of the Provincial chief not being Mossi, the meeting could not be held in mooré.
		3	Aug. 11	Rate of Participation 63 % Eval. 50 %	Management report Harmonization of the work programs to come Presentation of a proposal of matrix of design of project for the verification projects	The agents are interested in the various realizations, but do not show any interest for the support of the operation of the CVGT. One can believe that a period of time will be necessary so that it will operate as an organization with the service of a development by the resident as a main actor.
		4	Sep. 1	Rate of Participation 50 %	Examination of the problems which have occurred and the solutions concerning the execution of the activities, including the CVGT.	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
		5	Oct. 6	Rate of Participation 63 %	Report of the activities	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
	6	Nov. 3	Rate of Participation 88%	Questions regarding about the river crossing structure and well carried out last year. Preliminary test for the inquiry with the resident	The meetings of the UCADR are primarily used to submit the report of the progress of the verification projects and do not constitute an opportunity to discuss about the rural development.	

Activities	Extraordinary	Nov. 20	Rate of Participation 75%	Inquire with the resident and preparation of the workshop of restitution of the activities of the UCADR	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
	7	Dec. 1	Rate of Participation 100% Eval. 52%	Report of the activities Problems involved in the execution of the verification projects Preliminary test of the inquiry Preparation of the workshop of restitution of the activities	The coordination of the activities between the administrations, agents and NGOs and among the NGOs is insufficient; the UCADR does not play its part in this harmonization.
	8	Jan. 5, 2004	Rate of Participation 70%	Assessment of the activities of the UCADR Presentation of the activities to the villagers of Nougou and to those of the neighboring villages	Presence of the members of the UCADR, the Canton governor, the provincial office chiefs of the Animal Resources Office and Environment and Living Environment, and 4 villagers coming from 2 neighboring villages. Villagers of Nougou: approximately 60 at the beginning of the workshop, and a hundred at the end. In a few words, it was observed that with respect to resident, one is satisfied to express requests with respect to the donors of assistance, that the villagers take part in a passive manner in trainings and that it was necessary to stimulate their spirit of initiative.
Beneficial Impact Seen	One observes, within a certain limit, an improvement of the exchange between the agents and the residents.				
Evaluation	Agents and administrative officials	Concerning the effectiveness of the UCADR for ① the cooperation between agents, ② the division of roles between the agents and the NGOs, and ③ the rural development, an inquiry of evaluation on 3 levels of notation was carried out, but without obtaining significant results since the analysis of the majority of the inquiries gave a note of evaluation of 3 points (the highest value).			
	NGO	The UCADR offers a good opportunity for harmonizing the activities, in particular when several NGOs intervene at the same time in the same village.			
	Residents	The villagers understand that it is about a new approach, which did not exist until then. During the meetings, the villagers listen the successive accounts that enable them to understand the situation properly. The resident estimates that the UCADR is an effective and useful structure where people can discuss about the development of the village and the solutions to be brought to the problems.			
	Canton governor	The canton governor believes that it is about an effective structure which makes it possible to communicate the requests of the residents to the administrations, the autonomous behavior of the residents and a coordination of the activities of the administrations. The canton governor hopes that during the development of the plan of development by the villagers, certain matters which are not carried out owing to the fact that the aid of the PNGT has not been given, may be promoted It is difficult for the canton governor to be a permanent member of the UCADR because he is busy in other occupations, but he wishes to take part in the meetings when it is required. The canton governor wishes that one develops the experience gained by the UCADR, by carrying out activities of development in other villages.			
Study team	Since the provincial chief has not attended practically the meetings for reasons of change and program, the agent undertook the management and operation of the discussions, but the moderation of the exchanges was insufficient. The information are transmitted poorly between the agent in stock raising and his provincial chief, and it is difficult to determine to whom the responsibility on the side of the administration would fall on, which constitutes a barrier to the implementation of the realizations.				
Feedback to M/P	The responsibility to supervise, to officer the NGOs and to supervise the implementation of the realizations is not concerning the agents at the beginning, and it is a difficult task, even by basing its judgment on his competence and experience. It is necessary to identify well the division of roles between the administration executives and the agents within the framework of dialogue for the rural development: The DPA directs the discussion on the Framework of dialogue, and supervise the implementation of the activities by the NGOs, while the agents assist the DPA and provide the NGOs with framing and the technical and administrative advices that are necessary.				

NB: For the calculation of the rate of participation, we did not take account of the participation of the study team, and counted the participation of the NGO and CVGT at a rate of a person per present organization. The evaluation was done using an «index of evaluation of the activity of the UCADR (project)», expressed in the form of a percentage.

Table 7.3.17 Monitoring Summary (UCADR) (Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit - Selbo village)

Item		Content				
Purpose		We implement the UCADR with an aim of making possible the establishment of a system of regular contacts and permanent partnership allowing to ensure cooperation between the ministries and agencies, between the administrations and the rural organizations, and a complement of the activity of the services by the NGOs.				
Background		To solve the problem of the system of support for the residents, which is one of the impending factors to the promotion of measures to combat land degradation for which effective solutions were not established, it is necessary to arrange a system allowing a cooperation between the main participants, and a compensation to the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents.				
Verification Item		To check that the «Rural Development Council» of the Directing Program constitutes an effective framework for the support of the residents.				
Planning/Implementation Content	Conditions of implementation	Approval by the members of the UCADR of the operation rules suggested by the study team, after revision, if necessary.				
	Selection Decision	The UCADR decides by itself on the rules of management and establishes the annual program of activities.				
	Results (Costs)	The study team deals with part of the operating Results (Costs).				
	Human Input	The study team attends the regular meetings, and gives advices regarding the management and operation of the activities or operation of the organization, if necessary. The Burkina party informs about the behavior of the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, and the members of the UCADR attend the meetings.				
Anticipated Effect		The NGOs compensate for the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents. Improvement of the communication between the agents and the residents Strengthening of cooperation between the various agents Strengthening system of support for the residents through the above-mentioned points.				
Activities		Time	Date	Rate of participation/Evaluation	Major agenda	Impressions
		1	Jun. 12	Rate of Participation on 88 %	Role of the UCADR Study program Contents of the verification projects, and agreement protocol Settlement of management of natural resources	An increase in the interest is observed due to the fact that the realizations started to be concretized. However, it seems well that the comprehension of the role of the UCADR is insufficient.
		2	Jul. 11	Rate of Participation on 90 % Eval. 52 %	Role of the UCADR Annual program of activities and budget of the UCADR	The Services do not include the role of the UCADR. It is appreciable that the NGOs expressed themselves actively.
		3	Aug. 8	Rate of Participation on 100 % Eval. 95 %	Management report of the NGO and presentation of their program Support for the budget of the UCADR Examination of the operation rules of the UCADR Information on the matrix of design of project and the evaluation	It was finally possible to discuss about implementation of the verification projects. It should be noted that the CVGT expressed itself spontaneously on several occasions. The Services make comments on the activities carried out by the NGOs, but the harmonization of the programs is insufficient.
		4	Sep. 4	Rate of Participation on 80 %	Report of the results of activities and confirmation of the the schedule	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
		5	Oct. 9	Rate of Participation on 90 %	Report of the results of activities and confirmation of the the schedule	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
		6	Nov. 7	Rate of Participation on 100 %	Report on the results of activities and confirmation of the schedule Preliminary test for the inquiry with the resident	The president of the CVGT made only one limited intervention since he did not know well about the activities of the various subcommittees. Passive participation of the administrative officials and agents.
		Extraordinary	Nov. 26	Rate of Participation on 78%	Preliminary test for the inquiry with the resident	The team of study did not attend the meeting.

Activities	7	Dec. 5	Rate of Participation on 88% Eval. 76%	<p>Program execution of the workshop of restitution of the activities</p> <p>Confirmation of the results of the activities and the program</p>	<p>One can appreciate the attitude of the provincial chief, who has little occasion to go on the spot, but who endeavors to understand the situation through the reports of the agents, NGOs and the CVGT during the meeting.</p> <p>One can also appreciate the fact of motivating the residents to self-develop, which is expressed in the following point of view: "Assistance is not something that will last forever".</p> <p>Nevertheless, the responsibilities remain fuzzy with respect to the problems, which emerge, and one sees finally a tendency to reject the responsibility on the residents while asking the CVGT to prepare a proposal and to submit it to the judgment of the administrations.</p> <p>The extent and distribution of the support brought by the administrations and NGOs are not clearly established.</p> <p>The reason called upon for the stagnation of the activities of the agents is the fact that the supplementary programs decreased, which shows a contradiction with the framing of the residents.</p>
	8	Jan. 9, 2004	Rate of Participation on 100%	<p>Assessment of the activities of the UCADR</p> <p>Presentation of the activities to the villagers of Selbo and to those of the neighboring villages</p>	<p>Presence of the members of the UCADR, the representative of the Canton governor, the provincial chief of the Environment and Living Environment, and 10 villagers coming from 6 neighboring villages.</p> <p>Villager of Selbo: approximately 70 at the beginning of the workshop, and a hundred at the end. A third of the assistance was women and children.</p> <p>The invited villages were those which share with Selbo a zone of pasture, the talks concerned the attitude to be taken with respect to transhumance, the resolution of the conflicts between farmers and stock raiser. This meeting was also enriching for the neighboring villages.</p>
Beneficial Impact Seen	<p>The NGOs worked to compensate for the lack of strength of activity of the agents and contributed to the implementation of the activities.</p> <p>The UCADR offers a good occasion to the administrations to listen to the opinions expressed by the CVGT, and this has contributed to forge better relations.</p>				
Evaluation	Agents and administrative officials	<p>Concerning the effectiveness of the UCADR for ① good cooperation between agents, ② the division of roles between agents and the NGOs, and ③ the rural development, an inquiry of evaluation on 3 levels of notation was carried out, but without obtaining significant results for the analysis since the majority of the inquiries gave a note of evaluation of 3 points (the high value).</p> <p>(Comment of the provincial chief): the budgetary restrictions are such that we practically do not have any occasion to apprehend the situation on the ground, and the activities of the UCADR are instructive since one has a more precise idea of the situation of the activities on the spot as explained by the agents, NGOs and CVGT.</p>			
	NGO	<p>When a NGO undertakes activities, it is essential that it collaborate with the administrations and agents. To this end, the UCADR represents a useful structure.</p>			
	Residents	<p>The administrations and NGOs intervene in the village via the UCADR, and also within the resident a feeling of unity was felt in order to carry out the realizations in harmony. It is something of appreciable. During the meetings of the UCADR, one can feel divergences of opinion according to the position of each one, but to achieve the common goal which is to develop and support the village, no position has a priority in particular; and we wish that an effort be made to avoid conflicts.</p>			
	Canton governor	<p>The provincial chief of the DPAHRH had presented to him the activities of the UCADR within the framework of a previous meeting; however he never received an official report from the UCADR, the agents or the administrative delegate of the village, and thus he does not know the situation in details.</p>			
	Study team	<p>Influenced by the method of establishment of the CVGT by the PNGT and according to the decentralization, the administrations tend to claim with the villagers to make a proposal and prepare a first preliminary draft. It is necessary nevertheless to clearly define preliminarily the role which the administrations must assume, as well as the work that the villagers must provide (search for a consensus, establishment of a plan, preliminary draft of settlement) before reaching the level where they can request the technical departments to take part.</p> <p>The role of the NGOs in their support for the resident not being well defined either, improvements are to be brought.</p> <p>But if it one keeps well in sight the situation after the end of the assistance, one can carry a positive appreciation on the attitude which consists in exhorting the village to self-develop.</p>			
Feedback to M/P	<p>The process which consists in the agents and NGOs going periodically on the spot and making a regular report of these matters to the provincial chief is useful since this enables the provincial chief to apprehend the current situation in its jurisdiction. It is estimated that the basic concept of the Rural Development Council, which consists in having the administrations, the agents and NGOs collaborate together to support the residents, is effective to strengthen the administrations at the provincial level, and it is advisable to regard it as an essential component of the Directing Program.</p>				
<p><i>NB: For the calculation of the rate of participation, we did not take account of the participation of the study team, and counted the participation of the NGOs and the CVGT at a rate of a person per organization present. The evaluation was done using an «index of evaluation of the activity of the UCADR (project)», expressed in the form of a percentage.</i></p>					

Table 7.3.18 Monitoring Summary (Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit - Diogora village) -

Item		Content				
Purpose		We implement the UCADR with an aim of making possible the establishment of a system of regular contacts and permanent partnership allowing to ensure cooperation between the between the ministries and agencies, between the administrations and the rural organizations, and a complement of the activity of the services by NGOs.				
Background		To solve the problem of the system of support for the residents, which is one of the impending factors to the promotion of measures to combat land degradation for which effective solutions were not established, it is necessary to arrange a system allowing a cooperation between the main participants, and a compensation to the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents.				
Verification Item		To check that the «Rural Development Council» of the Directing Program constitutes an effective framework for the support of the residents.				
Planning/ Implementation Content	Conditions of implementation	Approval by the members of the UCADR of the operation rules suggested by the study team, after revision, if necessary.				
	Selection Decision	The UCADR decides by itself on the rules of management and establishes the annual program of activities.				
	Results (Costs)	The study team deals with part of the operating Results (Costs).				
	Human Input	The study team attends the regular meetings, and gives advices regarding the management and operation of the activities or operation of the organization, if necessary. The Burkina party informs about the behavior of the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, and the members of the UCADR attend the meetings.				
Anticipated Effect		The NGOs compensate for the insufficiencies in number and technical level of the agents. Improvement of the communication between the agents and the residents Strengthening of cooperation between the various agents Strengthening system of support for the residents through the above-mentioned points.				
Activities		Time	Date	Rate of participation/ Evaluation	Major agenda	Impressions
		1		Rate of Participation 100 %	Role of the UCADR Operation rules Contents of the verification projects Work program of the UCADR	The provincial chief shows much authority and one can fear that the other opinions are not expressed
		Extraordinary		Rate of Participation 71 %	Examination of the annual program of activities and the budget of the UCADR	The study team did not attend the meeting
		2		Rate of Participation 100% Eval. 71%	Report on the activities from the first meeting Presentation by the NGOs of their work program The annual program of activities and budget of the UCADR	The Provincial chief carried out the debates, but the latter paid attention so that all have equal possibilities to be express. The systematic translation in Fulfulde is to be appreciated. However the interventions of the CVGT were limited.
		3	Aug. 7	Rate of Participation 90 % Eval. 66%	Management report of the NGO and the administrative organizations Support of the study team and participation of the administrations Explanations on the matrix of design of project and on the evaluation	It was finally possible to discuss about implementation of the verification projects. The administration side makes comments on the activities carried out by the NGOs, but the harmonization of the programs is insufficient. NGOs spoke about the keen interest which the meetings of sensitizing (with video) woke up in the residents, but the interventions of the President of the CVGT show a weak perception of its role of representative of the village.
		4	Sep. 3	Rate of Participation 0 %	Report of the results of the activities and confirmation of the schedule	The team of study and the representatives of the CVGT did not attend the meeting.
		5	Oct. 8	Rate of Participation 100 %	Report of the results of the activities and confirmation of the schedule	The team of study did not attend the meeting.
	6	Nov. 6	Rate of Participation 80%	Report of the results of activities and confirmation of the schedule Preliminary test for the inquiry with the resident	The administrations, the agents and the NGOs start to use the UCADR to harmonize their activities. The interventions of the CVGT were limited since the meeting proceeded in French and the representatives of the CVGT only understand fulfulde.	

Activities	7	Dec. 4	Rate of Participation 91% Eval. 76%	Program execution of the workshop of restitution of the activities Confirmation of the results and the program of the activities	The translation in fulfilled made it possible for the CVGT to fully express itself. The NGOs work in good cooperation. With respect to the execution of the verification projects, the NGOs benefit in a suitable manner from the agents when the intervention of the administration is necessary. Their relation is not of the type that the agents guide NGOs. The participation of the women in the activities is taken into account.
	8	Jan. 8, 2004	Rate of Participation 82%	Assessment of the activities of the UCADR Presentation of the activities to the villagers of Diogora and those of the neighboring villages	Participation of 70 villagers coming from 8 neighboring villages Villager of Diogora: 50 people at the beginning, and a hundred at the end. The people who could not return in the community hall are listening to the interventions. In short, remonstrance was addressed to the speakers who made only claim for the continuation of the assistance. The workshop itself was held properly, and the capabilities of organizational management of the representatives of the CVGT are reinforced with their participation in the meetings of the UCADR.
Beneficial Impact Seen	<p>The NGOs worked to compensate for the lack of strength of activity of the agents and contributed to the implementation of the activities.</p> <p>The UCADR offers a good occasion to the administrations to listen to the opinions expressed by the CVGT, and this has contributed to forge better relations.</p> <p>At the time of its foundation, this CVGT had many problems, but each subcommittee was dynamic and the organizational capabilities of the villagers were reinforced.</p>				
Evaluation	Agents and administrative officials	Concerning the effectiveness of the UCADR for ① good cooperation between agents, ② the division of roles between agents and the NGOs, and ③ the rural development, an inquiry of evaluation on 3 levels of notation was carried out, but without obtaining significant results for the analysis since the majority of the inquiries gave a note of evaluation of 3 points (the high score).			
	NGO	<p>The Program the Sahel Burkina had also set up the frameworks of dialogue, but it was the financial backer who took the initiative. By comparison, the management and operation of the UCADR is entrusted to the Burkina administrative side, and this allows us to predict its durability in the future, which is appreciable.</p> <p>It is to be expected that the UCADR can operate in the future without the financial support of the team of study.</p>			
	Residents	<p>Very good appreciation owing to the fact that the relations between villagers and the agents as well as the perception of the agents by the villagers radically changed.</p> <p>Until now, the agents came to the village to carry out the governmental programs of vaccination and to repress the illegal wood cuts, and they suggested to the villagers that they would sanction them according to cases, and tried to management and operation them. Now, the villagers accepted well the agents, owing to the fact that they work with the development of their village.</p> <p>During the ordinary meetings of the UCADR, the villagers had difficulty to express themselves at the beginning since they did not have any practice of it, but now they are able to express themselves freely. And when there are gaps in their explanations, the agents and NGOs who know well the situation assisted them.</p> <p>The village organizes an assembly before each monthly meeting of the UCADR where a synthesis is made of what will be said and required. One also undertakes the restitution with the villagers of what was said during the meeting. The meetings of the UCADR thus make it possible to create bonds between the village and the partners for support to the development.</p>			
	Canton governor	The canton governor took part in the general meeting that constituted the CVGT, he receives complements of explanation from the provincial chief who submitted a report to him, and knows about the broad outline of the Study. However, he does not receive a periodic report of the UCADR or agents and does not know the activities in details.			
	Study team	<p>The agents and NGOs support together the activities in the village on many occasions, in particular with the agent of agricultural advisory service. However, one could say about this situation that the NGOs rather benefit from the agents when there is a need, rather than to speak about works in cooperation based on a relationship of equal among equal.</p> <p>The cooperation between the NGOs improved relatively, and is centered on the NGO in charge of the support for the establishment of the CVGT.</p>			
Feedback to M/P	<p>One will more clearly regulate the relations between administration executives, agents and NGO within the Rural Development Council.</p> <p>Concretely speaking, the framing and supervision of the NGOs fall within the competence of the provincial chief.</p> <p>Due to their position in the administration, the agents provide the provincial chief with the information about the situation on the spot and, in accordance with the instructions of the provincial chief, they give on the spot the technical and administrative councils necessary to the NGOs.</p>				

NB: For the calculation of the rate of participation, we did not take account of the participation of the study team, and counted the participation of the NGO and the CVGT at a rate of a person per organization present. The evaluation was done using an «index of evaluation of the activity of the UCADR (project)», expressed in the form of a percentage.

Table 7.3.19 Monitoring Summary (Project to Support the Establishment and Operation of CVGT)

Item	Content	
Purpose	To set up a village organization based on the autonomy of the residents, and allowing to develop and manage the natural resources, social, and economic inside the soil To support the installation and operation of the CVGT, recipient of the construction of a promotion system of measures to combat the degradation of soils based on cooperation between the NGOs and the agents, and to verify the effectiveness of the leading program	
Background	The existing organizations in the villages are not able to take activities regarding the development in an organized manner. The natural resources management is not possible at the individual level. The installation or the strengthening of organizations of the residents is essential for a durable management of the soils. The laws of Burkina Faso make compulsory the installation of CVGT on the level of the villages at the time of the implementation of projects. For certain CVGTs already present, the activities are not understood by the residents, and the follow-up is insufficient.	
Verification Item	To verify the method through which the NGOs, as main intervening parties, but in cooperation with the agents, can support an effective organization of the residents.	
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Absence of CVGT in the village, or the CVGT ceased its activities.
	Request Status	There was a request with respect to the organization in the 4 villages that are objects of the verification projects
	Selection Decision	In conformity with the requests, implemented in the 4 villages
	Standards/ structure	Installation and operation based on a consensus of the residents
	Method	Commissioning of the guidance for establishment and operation with a NGO Institution of the settlement of the CVGT By the residents, helped by the NGOs and agents Establishment of the Plan of development of the village, with the assistance of the NGOs and the agents Election of the office of the CVGT, and declaration of the rules of procedure of the CVGT.
	Results (Costs)	Support for the installation and operation of the CVGT in the 4 villages during Years 2002-2003: 45.160.000 FCFA Setup and follow-up of the operation of the CVGT in the 4 village during Years 2003-2004: 24.600.000 FCFA
	Human Input	Study team: Support for the establishment and operation of the CVGT through the NGOs Burkina Side: Administrative officials, educational activities by the agent
Anticipated Effect	Establishment of a plan of rural development, implementation of the realizations, management of the equipment, all that by the CVGT as a main participant. Checking of the system effectiveness for promotion to combat the land degradation, through the search for cooperation between the NGOs and agents	
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Aug.-Dec. 2002: Holding of village meeting, development of the statutes and rules of procedure, beginning of the activities, drafting of the plan of basic development Establishment of the CVGT: Diogora: Feb. 2003, Selbo: Dec. 2002, Nounou: Oct. 2002, Vounnango: Nov. 2002. From Jan. 2003: Support for operation, visits to advanced sites Jun. 2003 to Jan. 2004: Support for the activities, setup of training of accountancy and leadership, implementation of the follow-up.
	Management/ use	The presence of an internal conflict in the village of Diogora delayed the establishment of the CVGT, but a sensitizing was exerted within the framework of the support for operation, and the activities could start at the same time as in the other villages. In Diogora where its CVGT has been established late, the animator (NGO) charged with the setup for the operation of the CVGT carried out an effective setup, and the CVGT starts to undertake activities by itself and to be involved actively in the development of a convention on the natural resources. The villagers of Selbo perceived the importance of the literacy education and since Jan. 2004, on a proposal by the CVGT, they got busy to organize a session for literacy education with the support of the NGOs. In Vounnango, a movement took shape in the CVGT to contact other projects. The perception according to which a project is a fact that is granted to them is always strongly anchored. In Nounou, the subcommittees for agriculture began its activities for improvement of the rainy season cultivations (rice growing, seeds improved of millet, introduction of manure)
Beneficial Impact Seen	Besides the one of Diogora, the CVGTs were established in 2002, and all are managed in an adequate manner, with the assistance of the NGOs and the agents.	

Evaluation	Residents	<p>100% of respondents to the questionnaire answered that the organization of residents was useful for the rural development.</p> <p>Regarding the guidance provided by NGOs, 90% answered that the support for establishment was very good and 77% answered that the support for operation was very good.</p> <p>81% answered that fact-finding visits to developed areas was very useful.</p> <p>70% answered that training on leadership and accounting was very useful.</p> <p>60% answered that the guidance provided by NGOs for training on leadership and accounting was very good.</p> <p>It should be highly recognized that 98% answered that the management rules were complied with, 86% answered that subcommittee activities were active and 100% answered that contributed fund was properly managed.</p> <p>In this manner, residents highly evaluated the establishment of CVGT and the operational support provided to them.</p> <p>On the other hand, however, when asked if they could make development plans on their own, nearly 70% answered that it would be unlikely. This means that it takes some time before residents can improve their ability.</p>
	Study Team	<p>The appreciation that has been brought is that the capabilities with respect to the setup of the animator in charge of the support for operation exerts a great influence on the activities of the CVGT, and that the CVGT of the Sahel took advantage of their activities from an appropriate setup, and start to be self-managed.</p> <p>The CVGT which were given aids in the past have a difficulty to get rid of the idea according to which the rural development is achieved by having recourse to assistance.</p> <p>Concerning the improvement of the condition of the women in the village, the practices are always tough. During the study, an advice has been given to the CVGT to include several women in the office, but of 17 or 18 members, there was only one or two women; this question remain to be solved.</p>
Feedback to M/P	<p>The support for the organization of the CVGT gave better results when it was carried out by excellent and experienced animators (they are numerous in the NGOs).</p> <p>It is necessary to teach to the representatives of the CVGT who take part in the meetings of the UCADR to accurately deliver the results of the discussions to the whole CVGT.</p> <p>In the organization of residents and the provision of support to them, it must take a substantial amount of time to establish the stability of such activities and an attitude of self-development among residents.</p> <p>A mechanism should be established so that representatives of CVGT participating in the Rural Development Council can report CVGT of the contents of discussion appropriately.</p>	

Table 7.3.20 Monitoring Summary (Literacy Education)

Item	Content			
Purpose	To promote the activities of the CVGT by ensuring a community space. To increase the literacy rate in the village through the promotion of the literacy education. To check the division of roles in the installation of the system which is based on cooperation between administrations (agriculture, stock raising, forestry), and between the administration, residents and NGOs.			
Background	Many techniques to combat the land degradation are diffused in writing. It is essential to improve the literacy rate for establishing appropriately the new techniques. The literacy rate in Burkina Faso is very low, and the promotion of the literacy education is an important problem in the rural development. In addition, the buildings for community use are particularly lacking in the villages under-equipped in social infrastructures. For these reasons, it is necessary to construct a community hall (literacy classroom) to be used as a basis for promoting the literacy education, and to organize courses of literacy education.			
Verification Item	To check the strengthening of the capabilities of effective execution and management of the projects of the residents by the NGOs and the administrations.			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Absence of modern facilities for the meetings in the village Establishment of a regulation and a management system By the residents Supply of non specialized manpower and land for work		
	Request Status	The 4 pilot villages all had asked for the construction of a community hall and the organization of course of literacy education.		
	Selection Decision	Diogora was retained because low literacy rate and that there was no facility for community meeting.		
	Standards/ structure	Building of flats, in cement breeze blocks Accessories: blackboard, tables for the teacher, tables for the students		
		Standards	Area	Parts finish
		8.0 x 6.0 m	48 m ²	Ground: concrete, roof: sheets coated
	Method	Completion of the work mainly by the resident Service to be commissioned to a building enterprise (supply of materials, setup of the completion of the work, technical training) The residents ① provide the manpower, ② do not make any financial contribution. Course of literacy education intended for the leaders, with the support of a NGO The students of the courses of literacy education pay 500 FCFA for their supplies.		
Results (Costs)	Year	Activities	Amount in FCFA	Remarks
	2002	Construction of a community hall	4,572,157	
	2003	Literacy education	1,284,000	
Human input	Study team: member responsible for the improvement of the living conditions, and personnel of the NGOs Burkina party: supply of manpower			
Anticipated Effect	The activities of the CVGT are encouraged and the literacy rate of the villagers increases. The residents acquire the techniques of construction and management of a building.			
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Period	Activities	
		Year 2002 - 2003 Jun. - Oct. 2002 Dec. 2002	Diagnosis of the situation and analyzes of requests of the residents using the PRA Studies and studies of basic data acquisition Discussions between the CVGT, NGOs, homologues and study team, and establishment of the project implementation plan	
		Jan. - Feb. 2003 Oct. 2003 - Jan. 2004	Construction of the community hall with the participation of the villagers under the management of a specialized firm. The courses of literacy education are deferred to Dec. because of the Ramadan. End of Nov.: Retraining of the 2 teachers (1 man, 1 woman) at the Provincial Literacy Education Office. Beginning of the courses of literacy education on Dec. 8, with 2 classes (men, women) and 20 students.	
Management/ use	Training of a group in charge of the use and management of the community hall, establishment of the regulation for the use and management of the hall. The room is kept clean, and the management of equipment s is well made; it is used for the assemblies of the CVGT, the meetings of the special interest groups and the discussions on the implementation of the projects.			
Beneficial Impact Seen	A NGO had carried out a session of abstract literacy education into 2002-2003. The study on the inventory of fixtures in Oct. 2003 revealed that 4 of the students had reached level 1. Courses of literacy education began since Dec. 2003 per 2 classes (men, women) to be completed at the end of Jan. 2004.			
Evaluation	Residents	100% of respondents to the questionnaire participated in the construction labor contribution, which reveals residents' strong willingness to participate. 100% answered that management rules were clearly specified and complied with properly. 100% answered that literacy education was useful. The fact 100% of respondents answered that guidance of NGOs was very good is an evidence to prove the guidance was appropriate. The fact 65% answered that they wanted to utilize literacy education for child education, which proves that residents have a strong awareness of the future of villages and their self-development can be expected.		

Evaluation	Study Team	<p>There were no school at villages and residents' literacy was low. Despite this, residents' enthusiasm could be felt from their community hall construction efforts. It should be highly recognized that they showed willingness to improve illiteracy.</p> <p>It should be highly recognized that a total of 21 men and 24 women participated against the planned 20 participants in total.</p> <p>It should be highly recognized that a system adapted by NGOs to organize classes separately for men and women contributed to such a high participation rate and the favorable results.</p> <p>It should be highly recognized that a total of 20 participants passed the level 1 examination, which will contribute to the revitalization of CVGT.</p>
Feedback to M/P		<p>The CVGT is the accepting organization of the implementation of the projects with the cooperation of the administrations, the NGOs and the donors. It is essential that the CVGT be taught reading and writing to communicate within the frameworks of dialogue for the development of the villages.</p> <p>If we consider the system establishment with the administrations, NGOs and CVGT, the key point is the strengthening of the capabilities of the CVGT.</p> <p>The participation in the activities of a resident which perceived that the literacy education generates a stimulation in the economic activities, is important to ensure its durability.</p> <p>The literacy education should not thus be only carried out in the ethnic languages, but it is also necessary to have them choose a language which bring profits to the villagers.</p> <p>The courses were established by forming classes that are separated for the men and women.</p>

Table 7.3.21 Monitoring Summary (Improvement of Rainy Season Growth)

Item		Content	
Purpose		To contribute to the food supply and the increase in incomes of the residents through the improvement of the conditions of the rainy season cultivation. To check the system effectiveness of support in which the agricultural agents of the government are at the center of the activities and work in partnership with the NGOs and existing organizations.	
Background		Consequently to the environmental changes and increase in the resident, it became difficult, during these last years, to ensure a stable food supply. The introduction of improved varieties and techniques that are more effective are encouraged with the aim to increase the production of cereal cultures in rainy season, but due to the lack of agents and difficulties of getting the necessary inputs, no outstanding effects would be observed. It is thus necessary, with this situation, to improve the rain farming system.	
Verification Item		To check the effectiveness of a system through which the agents, in partnership with the NGOs and institutes of research, etc. bring the improvements of the rainy season cultivations.	
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Establishment of management rules and management system by the villagers Supply of the fields for cultivation, supply of labor Agreement as for the financial contribution (farm equipment)	
	Request Status	The 4 villages required a support	
	Selection Decision	It was decided to carry out these activities in the 2 villages of the Sahel which are confronted with problems with respect to food supply.	
	Method	The agents are the main intervening parties. A local NGO is commissioned to supplement the activity of the agents Selection of 10 residents taking part in the activity by the agricultural subcommittee The contribute to 50 % of the materials. Implementation of guidance for agricultural land conservation to improve the rainy season cultivations.	
	Results (Costs)	Year 2003-2004 (first period): 5,390,000 FCFA (ADRA), 2 villages.	
	Human Input	Study team: Visit to the advanced sites organized by the NGOs, assistance to guide the cultivation management. Burkina Side: Technical guidance for the cultivation management by the agents, supply of labor by the residents.	
Anticipated Effect		Food safety in the villages Establishment of a system of access to the materials and technical guidance Establishment of a support system based on cooperation between the administrations and the NGOs	
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Period	Activities
		Jan. to Aug. 2002	Identification of the situation and requests of the residents through two studies different
		Jun. to Aug. 2003	Beginning of the cultures: supply of the inputs and material, visits of sites, training, setup of the cultures
	Oct. to Nov. 2003	Collect, follow-up	
Management/ use	The number of participants was fixed at 10 people. The supply of the materials is procured by a villager in charge, assisted by the agent The rainy season cultivations were undertaken, using the provided materials, with the guidance by the agents.		
Beneficial Impact Seen		The access to the improved varieties was facilitated. At the sight of the increases in output in the pilot, there were many residents of the surroundings who also wish to use the improved varieties. The cooperation between the NGOs and the agents is ensured by the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit.	
Evaluation		By the residents	The improved varieties present a short thatch, with heavy ears, an abundant output and a fast growth; they are very appreciated by the residents. The residents taking part in the pilot realization want to buy themselves the improved seeds and to increase their acreage.
		By the study team	One cannot check whether the spreading of mineral manure took well, but one can observe with certainty the introduction of the improved seeds even in the case of neighboring residents.
Feedback to M/P		- To make introduction of the improved seeds an essential topic of the activities of the agents.	

Table 7.3.22 Monitoring Summary (Vegetable Cultivation)

Item	Content		
Purpose	To contribute to the improvement of the incomes and quality of the food of the residents through the vegetable cultivation. To verify a system in which the agricultural agents, in partnership with the NGOs provided with technicians in hydraulics and vegetable cultivation, able to solve the problems of hydraulics and soils implement improvements of the vegetable cultivation.		
Background	The vegetable cultivation in the dry season is an easy source of incomes and plays an important part (see Annex 4.1 Vegetable Market Price). Beside certain zones, the agents are rather specialized in the rainy season cultivations, and they have little experience with respect to setup of the vegetable cultivation. It is thus necessary for them to collaborate with the technicians of the NGOs who are very experienced in truck farming. In the target areas, because of lack of water and constraints in the use of the land, the vegetable cultivation is practiced limited.		
Verification Item	To verify the effectiveness of a system through which the agricultural agents, in partnership with the NGOs provided with technicians in hydraulics and vegetable cultivation, implement the improvements of the vegetable cultivation.		
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Establishment by the villagers of management rules and management system Supply of the soils for the sinking of the wells, adjustment of the site, supply of labor on a purely free basis Agreement as for the financial contribution (inputs and farm equipment)	
	Request Status	The 2 villages of Center-North required the adjustment of sites of truck farming and the setup of the cultures.	
	Selection Decision	The realization is adopted for the 2 villages of Center-North, which have possibilities of access to water and good outlets for vegetables.	
	Standards/ structure	Shaft sinking: implemented within the framework of the realizations of the field of water resources. Family gardens: approximately 65 m2 per person (the first year, only in Vousnango) Community Garden: 0.5 hectare	
	Method	The sinking of the wells was ordered from a contractor during Year 2002-2003 and was carried out. In Vousnango, basic training and soil survey (Annex 7.10) were carried out in 2002, and since 2003 started to produce compost after development of the field. In Nougou, beginning of the activities in dry season after the finalization of the well	
	Results (Costs)	2nd period of Year 2002-2003: Setup of the vegetable cultivation: 1,956,500 FCFA (SPB) 1st period of Year 2003-2004: Vousnango: 5,367,075 FCFA (ADRK) 2nd period of Year 2003-2004: Nougou 5,226,800 FCFA (ADRK)	
	Human Input	Study team: Contribute to the installation of the equipment and setup of the management of the cultures through the NGOs Burkina Side: Setup of the management of the vegetable cultivation by the agents of setup, supply of labor By the residents	
Anticipated Effect	Incomes for the residents, improvement of the quality of the food, establishment of the vegetable cultivation. Establishment of a on cooperation support system between the administration and the NGOs		
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Period	Activities
		Jan. to Dec. 2002	Identification of the situation and requests of the residents through two different basic studies
		Jan. and Feb. 2003	Sinking of the wells by specialized contractors Setup of the cultures in small gardens with Vousnango
		Jun. at Aug. 2003	Installation of the community garden with Vousnango and production of compost
	Oct. 2003 to Feb. 2004	Setup of the vegetable cultivation with Vousnango Installation of the community garden and setup of the vegetable cultivation with Nougou	
Management/ use	Groups of vegetable cultivation were created inside the subcommittees of agriculture, and a plan of realization has been established. The residents provided the manpower for the implementation of the community sites.		
Beneficial Impact Seen	Practically all the members of the vegetable cultivation groupings took part in the whole training and visits of sites, and they are well involved in this activity. The residents integrated the techniques of truck farming.		
Evaluation	Residents	During the visit of advanced sites, all the participants expressed their will to carry out the activity, by noticing how the vegetable cultivation profits could be obtained. The access to the techniques was facilitated by the activities in partnership between the agents and the NGOs.	
	Study Team	The division of roles between the agents and NGOs was good, and made it possible to raise the degree of implication and the technical level of the residents with respect to vegetable cultivation.	
Feedback to M/P	Explanation of the effects of this activity, which is the only realization ensuring the monetary incomes in the pilot study, and of the way in which the residents must take part in it.		

Table 7.3.23 Monitoring Summary (Sheep Fattening)

Item	Content			
Purpose	<p>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.</p> <p>To build simplified sheepfolds, and to thus allow the acquisition of the fattening techniques.</p> <p>To vaccinations and parasite extermination, to thus allow the acquisition of techniques of sanitary management.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Background	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The overgrazing is one of the principal causes of the land degradation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The generation rate of contagious diseases in the area is high, and it is responsible for the drop in productivity.</p> <p>It is thus necessary instruct sanitation, in particular through vaccinations, by stressing the prevention of drop of productivity.</p>			
Verification Item	<p>To check 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.</p>			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	<p>Establishment of the management rules by the residents</p> <p>Collect and deposit of contributions according to the management regulation</p> <p>Agreement as for the financial contribution (3% of the building material Results (Costs) of the feeder animals, 100% of the purchase price of the animals to be fattened)</p>		
	Request Status	<p>There was in the 4 villages a request for credit for the fattening.</p>		
	Selection Decision	<p>Beside Sèlbo that took advantage from works of recovery of bare land, the activity was adopted for the three other villages.</p>		
	Standard structure	<p>Animals to be fattened: 30 heads per village</p> <p>Simplified sheep-folds (being able to contain 3 to 5 heads): 10 per village</p> <p>Participants : 10 people approximately per village</p>		
	Method	<p>Training, guidance tours, and fund management guidance were entrusted to a NGO</p>		
	Results (Costs)	<p>Ovine fattening (Vousnango, Nougou)</p> <p>Year 2003-2004 1st period 5,900,000 FCFA</p> <p>Year 2003-2004 2nd period 2,660,750 FCFA</p>	<p>Training, simplified sheep-folds, purchase of the feeder animals</p> <p>Guidance tours, installation of the funds for the fattening</p>	
		<p>Ovine fattening (Diogora)</p> <p>Year 2003-2004 1st period 2,900,000 FCFA</p> <p>Year 2003-2004 2nd period 1,300,000 FCFA (in forecast)</p>	<p>Training, simplified sheep-folds, purchase of the feeder animals</p> <p>Guidance tours, installation of the funds for the fattening</p>	
Human Input		<p>Study team: Member of the mission in charge of the stock raising, personnel of the NGOs Burkina Side: supply of manpower by the resident.</p>		
Anticipated Effect	<p>Improvement of the techniques of stock raising</p> <p>Establishment of funds by the residents</p> <p>Establishment of a support system based on the NGOs and administration</p>			
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	<p>Jun. to Oct. 2002: Understanding actual conditions and requests by the residents through the PRA studies and baseline studies</p> <p>Dec. 2002: Discussions between the CVGT, NGOs, homologues, and the study team, preparation of project implementation plan</p> <p>Jul.-Aug. 2003: Training, installation of the simplified sheep-folds, purchase of the feeder animals, vaccination and parasite extermination</p> <p>Dec. 2003-: Guidance tours</p> <p>Jan. 2004: Sale of the livestock, installation of the funds</p>		
	Management/ use	Villages	Participants	Management regulation
		Vousnango	Women: 6 Men: 4	Established in Aug. 2003: creation of a management committee composed of representatives of the participants in the ovine fattening, and of a committee of management and operation with external people.
		Nougou	Women : 6 Men: 4	Ditto
Diogora	Women : 6 Men : 9	Established in Aug. 2003: creation of a management committee of representatives of the participants in the fattening, members of the office of the CVGT and representatives of the stock raising subcommittee		

Activity Condition	Management/ use	A number of participants in training			
		Contents of training			
		Visit to advanced sites	Vousnango 14 (140%)	Noungou 14 (140%)	Diogora 13 (87%)
		Distribution of various food	10 (100%)	14 (140%)	19 (127%)
		Cutting of fodder and conservation	10 (100%)	14 (140%)	17 (113%)
	Management and hygiene of the cattle	10 (100%)	14 (140%)	25 (167%)	
	Purchase and sales of sheep and status of contribution collection	The number of sheep purchased	30	30	30
		Purchasing price	726,000Fcfa	683,500Fcfa	462,950Fcfa
		Purchasing price/the number of sheep	24,200Fcfa	22,785Fcfa	15,431Fcfa
		The number of sheep sold	27	29	29
Selling price		1,182,000Fcfa	1,546,125Fcfa	679,600Fcfa	
Selling price/the number of sheep	43,780Fcfa	53,315Fcfa	23,435Fcfa		
The amount of collected contributions	Currently under discussion	Currently under discussion	609,000Fcfa		
Collected contributions/the number of sheep			21,000Fcfa		
Beneficial Impact Seen	During the technical training, the assistance included also people other than the participants of the activity, who endeavored to assimilate the techniques (Noungou, Diogora). After the visit to advanced sites, the CVGT took the initiative to hold an assembly in order to prepare a report with those who had not taken part. (Diogora) Establishment of a promotion system through which the role of the administrations and NGOs is clarified.				
	Evaluation	Residents	100% of respondents to the questionnaire were satisfied with the training on raising management techniques and 97% hoped that the training would continue. Training subjects that residents requested most were livestock hygiene, market-related measures and feed stuff manufacturing. Although all of participants answered that guidance of agents was appropriate, 10% did not consider that guidance of NGOs was necessary. It is recognized that everyone except for one person complied with the operation and management rules.		
Study Team		The management regulation, which was established, covers the management of the funds. For Diogora, an interest rate of 5% was fixed for the refunding of the funds. Everyone repaid including interest. For Vousnango and Noungou, coordination efforts are underway regarding a 10% interest. The NGOs and the stock raising agent cooperated together for training. Concerning the treatment of the diseases, it is the stock raising agent who was especially responsible for this matter. In Vousnango and Noungou, the NGOs encouraged the villagers so that 60% of the participants in the fattening are women. At Diogora, of the source animals, two died. To replace one of them that died at the early stage after vaccination, participants contributed 1,000 Fcfa each and purchased one to restart raising. At Diogora, only one sheep hut was constructed because the manufacture of adobe bricks were behind the schedule due to a delay in the crop season and because some farmers sold sheep earlier to livestock dealers who came to the village.			
Feedback to M/P	Clarification of how to share roles: Technical guidance on livestock hygiene, etc. to be provided by stock raising agents and organizational strengthening to be carried out by NGOs. Establishment of operational rules including arrangements for livestock died of accidents, etc.				

Table 7.3.24 Monitoring Summary (Forestry Resources Management)

Item	Content	
Purpose	To verify the division of roles of adjustment of the system based on cooperation between the agents of the administrations of agriculture, stock raising and forestry, as well as between the administrations, the residents and NGOs. Sensitizing and technical setup to allow the residents to bring a value in a lasting manner to their forest resources.	
Background	The forest resources and their development are major elements of the life of the residents. The exploitable resources forest decreases year by year, which is one of the causes of desertification. (The fight against desertification concerns a field of highest importance in the policy of the State) There is no organization of the residents for the conservation and management of these forest resources, and technical information are insufficient. Disordered branch lopping and tree cutting are practiced without being accompanied by activities of plantations. The activities of plantations do not produce fast effects, directly related to an improvement of everyday life, and it is thus necessary to integrate them in activities covering several fields.	
Verification Item	To verify the effectiveness of a system in which the NGOs in partnership with the agents diffuse the techniques and strengthen the capabilities of the residents, so that the latter manage their resources in durable manner.	
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Villages which did not do many plantations until now Villages in which there are problems to solve with respect to forest resources management Villages in which the residents are strongly involved, and where the land degradation advances dramatically
	Request Status	Request of support in the 4 villages that are the objects of the verification projects
	Selection Decision	In 2002-2003, the adopted activity was that of sensitizing in 3 villages (forest agent absent in 1 village). For Year 2003-2004, we adopted the implementation of this realization in the 2 villages of Sélbo and Diogora located in the Sahel, an area which is subjected to a serious land degradation.
	Standard structure	Management by the residents as main participants, the establishment of a management regulation and a program of activities.
	Method	Sensitizing carried out by the forest agents (by means of posters) Management and operation were entrusted to NGO Strengthening of the capabilities of the environmental subcommittees or the village groupings through «on-the-job training» Implementation of the forest resources management (activities of plantations, etc. considered)
	Results (Costs)	Year 2002-2003: 100,000 FCFA (support for the Results (Costs) of activity of the forest agents) Year 2003-2004: 4,255,000 FCFA
	Human Input	Study team: Setup of the forest resources management supervised by the member of the study team in charge of the forest resources and the NGOs Burkina Side: Cooperation with the other fields among the agents, and harmonization of the approaches Residents: Drafting of the regulations of management by the subcommittees, management.
Anticipated Effect	As main participants, the residents operate a suitable management of the forest resources, and will continue to do. (fixing of the resources management) Establishment by the residents of a regulation of forest resources management, and implementation of activities of plantations, etc. Establishment of a support system by the NGOs and administrations.	
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	During year 2002-2003 various modes of plantation were presented and an inquiry was carried out on requests made with respect to plantation. However, the activity had not continued due to the development by the residents of a program of plantations with the support of the forest agents (that shows that the forester could not act without injection of funds from outside). Implementation of part of the activities: Direct drillings with supply of seeds realized with the forest agent. From Jul. 2003: Contract with a NGO, starting of dialogues between the NGOs and the residents, empowerment of the residents (strengthening of the capabilities, etc.) - Conclusion of agreements of support written between the residents and the NGOs; Development of the programs of activities - Diagnosis (through PRA method) of the forest resources with the residents, for the development of the regulation of resources management
	Management/ Use	The discussions based on the participation of the residents started The foresters and other agents cannot always take part in the meetings
Beneficial Impact Seen	Through the drafting of the programs of activities, the residents began to be aware of their role of main participants, but the concrete activities are not implemented yet. Nevertheless, the residents set up themselves a system, which keeps the exchanges of views.	
Evaluation	Residents	Almost all residents recognized the need of resource management and rules for this purpose. At 2 villages excluding Diogora, residents recognized that there was some relationship between residents of other villages. On the other hand, however, they felt no need to expand (spread) the rules to other regions. Note: At Diogora village, many respondents did not answer all the questions listed in the questionnaire.
	Study Team	It should be highly recognized that residents started to feel the need to solve problems independently There are problems regarding residents' participation due to the balance between other prioritized activities. They could not appear on time and the numbers of overall participants as well as female participants were small. Because in some cases residents were still dependent on others, it will take time for them to start discussions by themselves. A lot of problems were found, for example, forest agents are often transferred to other locations and they cannot be involved in activities on a constant basis. Under facilitation of NGOs, residents' participation was found appropriate, including the ways to listen opinions of residents and to respect each one's opinion.
Feedback to M/P	The support for the activities which the animators of the NGOs carry out for the facilitation with the residents is effective; as for the intervention of the forest agents, it clearly appeared that it is limited to technical and lawful advices, and that that is satisfactory. The system to be considered makes it possible to give such advices during meetings of the UCADR. The problems encountered at the level of the forest agents are their change, their reduced operating manpower as compared to their district which is wide; they do not have sufficient occasions to discuss with the residents.	

Table 7.3.25 Monitoring Summary (Support for Operation of Residents' Nursery)

Item		Content
Purpose		To verify the division of roles in the establishment of the system based on cooperation between the administrations of agriculture, stock raising and forestry, as well as between the administrations, the residents and the NGOs Implementation of a system and infrastructures, and technical setup to make it possible to the residents to produce seedlings in a lasting manner.
Background		The residents' nurseries play a important part since they provide the seedlings necessary to the activities of afforestation. However, one cannot get seedlings since the number of nurseries is insufficient, or the site of these nurseries is distant and there are many people who cannot reach it. Other problems are encountered on the level of these nurseries, in particular a management that does not ensure their durability and a bad quality of the seedlings.
Verification Item		To examine the methods of lasting management of the nurseries while carrying out the technical setup necessary for the installation of nurseries and the introduction of new essence and fruit trees. To verify the effectiveness of a system in which the NGOs in partnership with the agents diffuse the techniques and strengthen the capabilities of the residents.
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Villages which do not produce seedlings of trees until now Villages which do not have nurseries
	Request Status	Request of support for the production of seedlings in the 4 villages that are the objects of the verification projects
	Selection Decision	For Year 2003-2004, we adopted the implementation of this realization in the village of Diogora (some nurseries already exist in the 3 other villages)
	Standards	Management by the residents as main participants, through the establishment of a management regulation and a program of activities.
	Method	Order operation and management and technical guidance to a local NGO Installation of the seedbed carried out with the support of the forest agent Strengthening of the capabilities in management and technique of the environmental subcommittees or the village groupings through a «on-the-job training »
	Results (Costs)	Year 2003-2004: 3,400,000 FCFA
	Human Input	Study team: Technical setup and management, supervised by the person in charge of the study team and by the NGOs Burkina Side: Cooperation with the other fields by the forest agent, and harmonization of the approaches Residents: Drafting of the regulations of management by the subcommittees, management and production of seedlings
Anticipated Effect		The residents ensure by themselves the production of the seedlings, and this activity will be continued. The activities of plantations by the residents are encouraged. Establishment of a support system by the NGOs and administrations.
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	From Oct. 2003: Contract with a NGO, starting of the dialogue between the NGOs and the residents, empowerment of the residents (strengthening of the capabilities, etc.) - Conclusion of agreements of support written between the residents and the NGOs, development of the programs of activities - Creation of a management committee composed of 9 members - Installation of the seedbed and production of seedlings (production to be considered: 500 seedlings) - Production by 2 nursery gardeners (remunerated by the CVGT), and participation of other villagers
	Management/ use	Realization of discussions based on the participation of the residents. The foresters and other agents cannot always take part in the meetings. The inputs and material are maintained by the management committee of seedbed.
Beneficial Impact Seen		Dynamism given to the activities by the residents themselves through the development of the program of plantations for the year to come, became evident.
Evaluation	Residents	Every respondent answered that the guidance on nursery field operation was appropriate. After receiving the technical training, just 50% of respondents answered that they would be able to teach fellow residents the technique. In addition, participants in the activities were not satisfied about the number of guidance tours actually carried out.
	Study Team	There were problems about residents' participation, for example, the numbers of resident participants and female resident participants were small. Some residents are still found dependent on others. For carrying out the project based on a consensus, it is difficult to bring residents together (force them to get together) because they have different things to do. Due to restraints by routine activities, support of forest agents is limited to technical advice. Nighttime class using video and facilitated by NGOs was easy for residents to understand. And the class was carried out properly, for example, residents' opinions were listened and each one's opinion was respected.
Feedback to M/P		Need for carrying out publicity campaigns, and importance of the selected topics. Rather than to install a seedbed per village, it is easier for the residents that each villager produces little by little seedlings in his own place It is thus important to examine, for the technical support to be brought, which methods should be adopted for training and how to carry out the follow-up.

Table 7.3.26 Monitoring Summary (Agricultural land conservation: Recovery of bare land)

Item		Content			
Purpose		To implement, within the framework of the conservation of the arable lands, works of recovery of bare land from the point of view of the development of pastures based on the participation of the residents. To examine the role of the adjustment of a system based on cooperation between the agriculture and the stock raising administrations, as well as between administrations, the resident, and NGOs.			
Background		The bare land are increased in an important manner in the area of the Sahel, following the overgrazing, the reduction of the periods of fallow, and with the abusive cut. These last years, efforts have been made in the Sahel to restore the vegetation by ploughing in the bare land, and the importance of these measures is perceived, but the residents are not involved yet.			
Verification Item		To contribute in the restoration of the vegetation by works of recovery of bare land The effectiveness of this work and later management will be checked through the intervention of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit. The capabilities of the residents are strengthened through the development of cooperation between the main participants and the management regulation of the use.			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Institution by the resident of a management regulation Supply of the site for the recovery of bare land			
	Request Status	Village of Sélbo: 150 hectares, Village of Diogora: 70 hectares			
	Selection Decision	Implemented at Sélbo, village in which the increase in the production of fodder is a crucial problem.			
	Standards/structure	Supply on a purely free basis of the soils by the resident (3 hectares, 1 site) Institution of a management regulation			
	Method	A mechanical ploughing and setup to the management of use, etc. was entrusted to a NGO			
	Results (Costs)	The Results (Costs) relating to works of recovery of bare land were settled by the study team (1,299,600 FCFA), and since there no was purchase of materials or equipment, there no was contribution from the residents.			
	Human Input	Study team: Order of works, management and operations, final supervision. Recipients of benefits: Discussions with the subcommittee for the environment, completion of the works, establishment of the management regulation of the use CVGT: choice of the building site, transport of equipment for field studying, examination and application of the management regulation of the use			
Anticipated Effect		The site of the recovered bare land is arranged in a participatory manner and is managed in an adequate manner as a pasture, which contributes to the supply of fodder.			
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Item	Content	Period	Remarks
		Management and operation work	Duration of the work: 20 days	Jul. 2003	
		Implementation of the ploughing		End of Jul. 2003	
	Follow-up	Restoration of the vegetation, state of management and the use	From Jul. 2003 to Jan. 2004		
Management/use	Management system	A committee for the environment was created in the village The member of the study team in charge of the stock raising and resource management and operation supervises the work, and the technicians (administrative officials, stock raising agents) accompanied it according to the needs.			
Beneficial Impact Seen		The resident took part in works of recovery of bare land and in the importance that was perceived. It thought of a management regulation of the use after the works and developed a will for involvement. A management of the use based on the regulation is carried out in an adequate manner After the ploughing, the resident planned the plantations by itself.			
Evaluation intermediate	Residents	According to the result of questionnaire survey, each item for NGOs' activities received full points, which means that resident recognized those activities highly. Residents were satisfied with the growth of plants and trees which budded naturally and grass was highly valued because they could be used as land covering material as well as pasture grass. Trees were also expected to be used as fodder trees in the future.			
	Study Team	The participation of the resident, the state of the establishment of the management regulation are in conformity with what was to be considered, while the implication of the resident is strong. In Dec. 2003, effects were noted on the recovery of the bare land, 4 essences of trees germinated naturally, with 608 growths per hectare, and the grass coverage was 25% approximately. It can be highly evaluated.			
Feedback to M/P		Residents' awareness has been improved and CVGT is required to respond actively so that residents' requests listed above can be realized. It is necessary to let know that for the completion of the works, it is possible to reduce the costs by covering a broad surface, and that the solution for that is a grouped realization and a coordination of works.			

Table 7.3.27 Monitoring Summary (Agricultural land conservation: Installation of stone lines)

Item		Content			
Purpose		To implement, within the framework of the conservation of the arable lands, the stone line based on the participation of the residents. To examine the division of roles and the modes of cooperation between the administrations, the resident, and NGOs.			
Background		The land degradation is serious in the area of the Sahel, due to excessive agriculture and the abusive cut of the trees. The stone line are one of the measures used in the Sahel for the conservation of the soils, and the importance of these measures is perceived, but the residents are not involved in effective method of construction.			
Verification Item		To contribute in reducing the land degradation through the installation of stone line The effectiveness of this work and later management will be checked by the intervention of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit. To contribute in reducing the land degradation through the installation of stone line The effectiveness of this work and later management will be checked by the intervention of the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit. The capabilities of the residents are strengthened through the development of cooperation between the main participants and the management regulation of the use.			
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Supply by the resident of a management regulation Supply of the site for the installation of the stone line			
	Request Status	Village of Sélbo: 100 hectares, Village of Diogora: 90 hectares			
	Selection Decision	Implementation with Diogora, village in which there was not yet any assistance for the stone line.			
	Standards/ structure	Supply on a purely free basis of the soils by the resident (2 hectares, 2 sites) Institution of a management regulation			
	Method	Installation of stone line and technical guidance were entrusted to a NGO			
	Results (Costs)	The Results (Costs) relating to works were regulated by the study team (2,450,000 FCFA), and since there was purchase of material, the residents contribute with 27,000 FCFA.			
	Human Input	Study team: Management and operation work, management and operations, final inspection Recipients of benefits: Discussions with the subcommittee for the environment, completion of the works, establishment of the management regulation of the use CVGT: choice of the building site, transport of equipment for field studying, examination and application of the management regulation of the use			
Anticipated Effect		The stone lines are installed in a participatory manner, and the sites are managed adequately as cereal fields, which contributes to the cereal production.			
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Item	Content	Period	Observations
		Work order	Duration of the work: 45 days	End of Nov. 2003	
		Implementation of the ploughing		Dec. 2003	
	Follow-up	Situation of the management and use	From Jan. 2004		
Management/ use	Management system	A committee for the environment was created within the CVGT. The member of the study team in charge of the stock raising and resource management supervises the work, and the technicians (administrative officials, stock raising agents) accompanied him according to the needs.			
Beneficial Impact Seen		The resident took part in the installation of stone line and its importance has been perceived. It has thought of a management regulation for use after work and developed a desire for involvement. A management of the use based on the regulation is carried out adequately. After the installation of the cords, the resident prepared a program of cultures.			
Intermediate evaluation	Residents	Residents were interested in the way to operate handy water levels and even mastered how to operate them. Residents participated taking time out from other things, including works away from home and literacy education. They were willing to participate.			
	Study Team	The participation of the resident, the situation of the establishment of the management regulation are in conformity with what was to be considered, and the implication of the resident is strong.			
Feedback to M/P		On the assumption of an insufficiency of rubbles used for the cords, a technical assistance for their re-use must be carried out starting from technical didactic supports. It is important to identify the stone quarries (distance, difficulty or no difficulty in quarrying, type of stones, etc.) during a preliminary study. The period of completion of the selected works must be favorable to the participation of the villagers.			

Table 7.3.28 Monitoring Summary (Cereal Bank)

Item	Content	
Purpose	To contribute to improve the food supply and the budget of the homes in the village. To contribute to the strengthening of the capabilities in management of the residents through the cooperation of the NGOs and the agents of agriculture, and to check the system effectiveness of support.	
Background	For the main cereals, in particular millet and sorghum, the difference in price between the period of harvest at the level of the producers and the period of "tide over" ranges from simple to double or even more, and the residents who miss cereals in period of "tide over" are obliged to acquire some at higher price. The residents do not have the funds nor the technical capabilities to manage a cereal bank in lasting manner. The cereal bank makes it possible to correct food imbalance in the villages, and to stabilize the incomes of the residents.	
Verification Item	To check the effectiveness of a system in which the NGO sin partnership with the agents strengthen the capabilities of the residents with respect to durable management.	
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Establishment of the management rules by the residents and a management system Supply of manpower and the ground for construction on a purely free basis Agreement as for the financial contribution (50% of the Results (Costs) of provisioning of the starting stock of 5 tons)
	Request Status	Request of construction and of support for management in the 4 villages
	Selection Decision	Adoption for the village of Sëlbo in which the cereal supply and demand pose a crucial problem.
	Standards/structure	Building in lime pit, concrete blocks foot, 5 X 8 = 40 m2 Supply of materials such as balances, pallets, bags, etc.
	Method	Installation of stone line and technical guidance were entrusted to a NGO Supply of labor by the resident (5 people per day)
	Results (Costs)	Year 2003-2004 1st period 3,700,000 FCFA Construction of the bank Year 2003-2004 2nd period 2,280,990 FCFA (forecast) Service of setup of management
	Human Input	Study team: Construction of the bank and setup of management via the NGOs Burkina Side: Supply of information on the state of the market by the agents, structural engineering setup.
Anticipated Effect	Stabilization of the supply cereals in the village In the past, the management of the cereal bank of Selbo had been entrusted to an outsider at the village, which had stolen the funds. Following this bitter experiment, a suitable management of the bank by the resident has been set. Establishment of a support system by the NGOs and the administrations	
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Jun. to Oct. 2002 Diagnosis and analyses of requests of the residents using the PRA Studies and studies of basic data acquisition Dec. 2002 Discussions between the CVGT, the NGOs, the counterpart and the study team, preparation of project implementation plan Jul.-Aug. 2003 Construction of the cereal bank Oct. 2003 Operation guidance training Nov. 2003 Re-entry of the opening inventory (resident: 5 tons; study team: 5 tons) Dec. 2003 Beginning of the management of the bank
	Management/ use	Creation of an organization for management by the CVGT Participation in construction with 5 residents per day More than 20 people participated in the management and operation training. The collection for the starting stock is constituted of one bundle of millet per home (a bundle of ear millet corresponds to 20 kg approximately). The team of study made an agreement to fix the proportion of millet and sorghum in its contribution, and gave these cereals. But the total contribution collected from residents amounted to only 1t, as of the end of Jan. Starting Jan., loans have been also provided.
Beneficial Impact Seen	The grouping of management could be organized, and the management system is well established. The construction of a beautiful building is finished, and in Nov. 2003, training was carried out with the elaborate technical teaching equipment. A session of literacy education is to be considered from 2004, and one feels the villagers are determined to manage this cereal bank by themselves, learning the lessons from the painful experiment of the past.	
Evaluation	Residents	100% of respondents to the questionnaire highly evaluated those who intervned, saying that the construction guidance given by NGOs was appropriate and the guidance of administrative officials was evaluated as 100% appropriate. 24% of respondents answered that the operation was difficult and 76% said it was a little difficult. This reveals the difficulties of self-operation. The cereal bank was highly recognized as 100% of respondents answered it was useful for the organization and cohesion of village people.
	Study Team	One feels the villagers were very determined to manage themselves correctly this cereal bank, in memory of the past failure when they had entrusted the management of their cereal bank to somebody who does not belong to the village. One can appreciate the fact that 20 people and more took part in training. In addition, it should be highly recognized that the villages learned from the failure and started independently to open literacy classes by getting support of NGOs. The contribution of early stocks started in Nov. and the crop pick-up was carried out as planned. But, despite the planned 5t contribution, the actual contribution of residents amounted to just 1t, which indicates the severe state of cereal production in the villages.
Feedback to M/P	It is to be noted that during the setup of management the literacy education is essential for the behavior of the accounts books and the respect of the payment by the residents. It is essential for the management of the cereal bank to take measures so that the literacy rate increases in the village. The structure of the building will prevent the rats and parasitic insects to penetrate inside. Trays will have to be laid out to prevent the formation of moisture during rainy season. As for the instruments of weighing, amongst other things the tine, used for the local transaction, should be introduced. It is necessary to install a space allowing the reception of the payments and the management of the book of accounts. To clearly define the division of roles, the administrations dealing with providing the information market, and the NGOs of the setup for the construction of the building and meticulous management of the cereal bank.	

Table 7.3.29 Monitoring Summary (Repair of roads: River Crossing Structure)

Item	Content				
Purpose	To repair roads within the framework of the improvement of the Framework of Life, with the participation of the residents To contribute in strengthening the capabilities of the residents through the partnership with the contractor and the NGOs, and to check the effectiveness of the system of support				
Background	In the villages that are the objects of the verification projects, part of the roads connecting the hamlets and the access roads to the principal axes are interrupted following the gully erosion, and the bicycles and vehicles cannot pass any more. For this reason, the movement of the men and animals, as well as the access to the external world became very difficult in wintering, and that creates an obstacle with the usual socio-economic activities.				
Verification Item	To make beforehand a plan of the road repair, and restore and arrange part of the road with the participation of the residents. To check the effectiveness with respect to the improvement of everyday life of a strengthening of the capabilities of the resident to maintain the equipment, based on cooperation between the NGOs and agents.				
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Establishment of the management rules by the residents and a management system Supply of non specialized manpower			
	Request Status	Repair of a road connecting the districts (Vousnango) Repair of a river crossing structure to the entry of the village (Noungou)			
	Selection Decision	Both requests were adopted			
	Standards/structure	Surveys and plan of design of two Rural Development Council (presence of various main participants on the spot, information regarding the highest water levels in the past) to conform with the applicable standards in Burkina Faso			
	Method	Order from a contractor for the design and completion of the works. (To conform under the terms of reference)			
	Results (Costs)	Year 2003-2004, Results (Costs) of field studying and design: 1,757,020 FCFA Cost of the renovation works: 10,303,360 FCFA Vousnango 4,225,500 FCFA (contribution of the resident: 16,275Fcf) Noungou 6,077,860 FCFA (contribution of the resident: 22,275Fcf)			
	Human Input	Study team: Order, management and operation and final verification of the service Recipients of benefits: Explanations at the subcommittee for improvement of the Framework of Life, implementation of the service CVGT: Presence on the site of the subcommittee for improvement of the Framework of Life, explanations to the general meeting of the CVGT, supply of non specialized manpower, management and maintenance			
Anticipated Effect	The capabilities of the recipient of benefits are strengthened through the results of the service, and a mode of cooperation and a division of roles between the main participants are established. These methods can be used again in later similar works.				
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Heading	Detail	Period	Remarks
		Order of works for surveys and design	Duration of the work: 1 month	Jun. 2003	The works of the 2 villages are joined together in only one service
		End of field studying and design	Report (plane of work)	End of Jul. 2003	
		Order of works	Duration of the work: 45 days	End of Nov. 2003	The works of the 2 villages are joined together in only one service
		End of the works		Dec. 2003	
	Management, maintenance, etc.		From Jan. 2004		
Management/use	Management system: drafting of a management regulation and maintenance, approved in general meeting of the CVGT and application				
Beneficial Impact Seen	The residents took part in the stage field studying and design, and perceived the importance of this activity. A consensus and a desire for involvement were observed with respect to management and maintenance during and after the completion of the works.				
Evaluation intermediate	Residents	According to the results of the inquiry with the residents, the activity of the NGOs is highly appreciated by the residents			
	Study Team	According to the form of evaluation of the study team, the participation of the residents, the installation of subcommittees, etc. are positive. The technical level of the NGO is normal.			
Feedback to M/P	It is necessary to have the villagers understand the importance of management and maintenance of the roads after the works, and to set up a management system and maintenance. The provided equipment is effectively utilized for the maintenance and management.				

Table 7.3.30 Monitoring Summary (Water Resources Development: Installation of Wells)

Item	Content						
Purpose	To install wells within the framework of the improvement of living conditions, with the participation of the residents To examine the role of the adjustment of a system based on cooperation between the NGOs, administrations and residents.						
Background	Repaired drilling in 2003 (1st period) was out of use following a breakdown of the pump, and the villagers could not get the funds necessary to its repair						
Verification Item	To check the effectiveness of a system in which the official NGOs and administrations collaborate while reinforcing the capabilities of the residents with respect to a durable management of the wells and drillings.						
Planning/ Implementation Content	Selection Requirements	Establishment of the management rules by the residents and a management system Agreement for the financial contribution (100,000 francs per well or drilling)					
	Request Status	In the programs of development of the villages, the requests for installation of well and drillings are numerous (Vousnango 7, Nougou 7, Sélbo 6, Diogora 1)					
	Selection Decision	Year 2002-2003: Well with large diameter: Vousnango 2, Nougou 1, Diogora 1, Sélbo 1 Year 2003-2004: Well repairs: Sélbo 1					
	Standards/ structure	Manual pump drilling in 2003-2004 (in 2002-2003, well with large diameter only)					
	Method	Through commissioning to a recipient of benefits					
	Results (Costs)	Year 2002-2003	Well	24,290,000 FCFA (4 villages, 5 wells in all)			
		Year 2003-2004	Rehabilitation drilling	1,239,500 FCFA (1 drilling)			
Human Input	The contribution of the residents is 100,000 FCFA per work, which are to be settled after the harvest of millet. Study team: Order, management and operation, and final inspection of the works Recipients of benefits: Discussions with the environmental subcommittee, completion of the works, establishment of the management rules of the use CVGT: Cleaning of the site of sinking, auxiliary works during sinking, examination and application of the rules of management of the use						
Anticipated Effect	The division of roles and modes of cooperation between the main participants: administrations, NGO, etc. are established, and can be used again for the later drilling and alteration works of well. The implementation of installation of well and drillings on a participatory basis makes it possible to improve the management system and maintenance of the equipment in the village, and contributes in access to the drinking water of the residents.						
Activity Condition	Implementation Process	Heading		Details	Period	Remarks	
		2002	Order of works	Duration of the work: 30 days		Jan. - Feb. 2003	Explanations on the kind of installation, need for rules, cleaning, supply of manpower
			Execution	Dialogue with the CVGT, explanation of the main items of the management of the use, supply of manpower by the residents			
			End of work	Management and operation final			
			Follow-up □	State of implication of the residents, situation of the use		From Jan. 2003	
		2003	Management and operation work	Duration of installation: 30 days		Jul. 2003	Explanations on the kind of installation, need for rules, cleaning, supply of manpower
			Execution	Dialogue with the CVGT, explanation of the main items of the management of the use, supply of manpower by the residents			
			End of work	Management and operation final			
	Follow-up		State of implication of the residents, situation of the use		From Jul. 2003		
	Management /use	Management system: A subcommittee improvement of the Framework of Life was installed. Maintenance and maintenance are quite assured.					
Benefit for the Residents	The residents took part in the installation of the wells and drillings, and perceived the importance of this activity. They also took part in the publicity campaigns with respect to the rules of management of the use, and the use of this equipment is well managed.						
Evaluation	Residents	In a field which requires specialized technical skills, the assistance by the NGOs was considered to be effective and appreciated by the residents.					
	Study Team	One can appreciate the fact that the residents contribute financially, and that the organizations are reinforced, which means a good management of the wells and drillings.					
Feedback to M/P	The subcommittee for improvement of the Framework of Life has the duty to give an account at the general meeting of the CVGT regarding the contents of installations. The execution of the realizations progresses after having made understandable to the village that the management system and maintenance and the system of responsibilities must involve the CVGT of the village as a whole and not only as final recipients.						

2) Outcome Evaluation

The outcome evaluation is, to put it another way, the state of improvement of the resident support system through the implementation of the verification project. The outcome evaluation was conducted according to the indicators and criteria shown in Table 7.3.4. Specifically, the agents conducted a self-evaluation on a scale of one to three using the questionnaire. The Study Team members carried out semi-structured interviews of residents, NGOs and canton governors, and made an evaluation based on the results.

As shown in Table 7.3.4, a score of 3 indicates that the residents support system was improved throughout the study and the objectives of the study were achieved for all indices. On the other hand, a score of 1 indicates that the result of the study was not manifested.

Table 7.3.31 shows the evaluation results. (The self-evaluation of the agents is the average evaluation of the respondents.)

Table 7.3.31 Outcome Evaluation Results

	Vousnango	Noungou	Selbo	Diogora
1- (1)Frequency to visit	2	2	2	2
(2)Handling of the request	2	2	2	2
(3)Technical instruction	2	2	2	2
Resident average	2	2	2	2
2- (1)Project supervision	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3
(2)Improvement of technical ability	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0
(3)Participation type development	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Agent average	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
3- (1)Cooperation with the agent	2	2	2	2
(2)Cooperation with the administration	2	1	2	1
(3)Development initiated by the residents	1	1	2	1
(4)Technical ability of the agent	1	2	2	1
NGO average	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.3
Collaboration with 4 canton governors	2	3	1	1
Total average	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7

The average score was 1.7 to 2.0. The resident support system by the study seemed to be improved and the effects of the study were manifested. However the evaluation indicates

that the improvement was not sufficient and the continuous activities to improve the resident support system are necessary.

The outline of the result for each index is shown as follows. The fact that the evaluation result for each index did not vary much just like the evaluation by the residents was symbolic could be considered that the standard was not established to properly indicate the results numerically. For this reason, it is necessary to review the evaluation indices and examine the ramification of the evaluation standard for the future studies.

(a) Evaluation by the residents

The scores of the evaluations by the residents were 2 for all indices of all villages. It could be considered that the standard could not properly show the differences of villages numerically because the standard was simplified by considering the educational level of the residents,

In addition, the fact that the three items, "frequency to visit", "handling of the request", and "technical instruction", were scored 2 means that the frequency of visiting the villages by the agents increased, but the agricultural and sylvicultural agents could not support the resident with the cooperation crossing the boundary of sectors.

(b) Evaluation by the agents

The self-evaluation generally attained high scores in all the items. While item 2-(3) in the self-evaluation produced the answer that the agents mastered the participatory-type development method, item 3-(3) in the evaluation by NGOs produced the answer that the agents, etc., did not reflect the residents' wishes when implementing the verification project. This seems to be the limit of the self-evaluation method. SAC/MR, which is responsible for supervising the agents, gained a score of two or less on a scale of one to three for all the items, which seems to be an appropriate result as a self-evaluation.

(c) Evaluation by the NGOs

The NGOs, each implementing the project in cooperation with the agents as part of the Study, answered that they were able to carry out some of the activities, such as the explanations for the residents and ascertainment of the local situation, efficiently through cooperation with the agents, but that, generally, cooperation with the agents was not absolutely essential and the project could be adequately implemented by the NGOs alone.

Acquisition of the participation type development method by the agents was evaluated the lowest among all indices. From the NGOs who were versed with the participation type development, change of the consciousness on and the acquisition of the method of the participation type development by the agents must have been insufficient.

Furthermore, the average score of four villages on the improvement of technical ability was 1.5, which means that this item was evaluated as not showing sufficient improvement of technical ability.

(d) Evaluation by the canton governor

In the Middle-North Region, the canton governors received minimal information on the Study and showed a high interest in the Study. The unit was highly evaluated as an effective framework to convey the opinions of the CVGT to the administration.

The Nougou village was highly evaluated because the ZAT chief of Guibare was closely related to the canton governors all the time not limited to this study.

In the Sahel Region, in contrast, the canton governor received insufficient information from the unit members, including the provincial office chiefs and ZAT chiefs, and only knew the fact that the Study was in progress.

3) Complementary explanation of outcome evaluation

Based on the results of interviews conducted of residents, NGOs and canton governors, the effect of the proposals made in the M/P that is difficult to grasp with the quantitative evaluation through the verification project can be summarized as follows:

(a) Viewpoint of Residents

The residents answered that the agents were certainly visiting the villages more often than before, but this was only to be expected because the agents needed to visit the villages in order to implement the verification project and were given the incentive of fuel expenses through the Study. However, the agriculture, stock-raising and sylviculture agents were expected to provide support to the residents through cooperation across sector borders, but this goal was not attained.

At present, the agents basically carry out activities in their respective sectors and the residents select the agents depending on the nature of the problem when they request a solution.

However, the framework in which the agents and NGOs cooperate in supporting village development is an effective framework that reduces the distance between the residents and the administration and agents, directly conveys the residents' requests to the administrative officials, etc., and feeds back the examination results to the village.

As a typical example, the following remarks were heard from the Diogora CVGT:

"Previously, the forest agents came only to crack down on illegal logging. When the forest agents came, the villagers hid themselves. When the stock-raising agents attempted to conduct vaccinations, they did not adequately explain the need for vaccinations, so the villagers did not cooperate with the vaccinations and the agents attempted to punish them by fines. So the villagers avoided the agents. However, when the agents started to cooperate in village development as part of the Study, there occurred a major change in the relationship between the villagers and the administration/agents. The villagers now gladly welcome the agents in order to receive technical guidance."

All the CVGT representatives welcome it as a major change that the administrative officials,

agents and NGOs discuss village development in the regular meetings of the unit and coordinate their activities. The residents began to speak up freely at the regular meetings as more meetings were held. Although the system for organizing regular meetings varies from village to village, some villages coordinate opinions at a villagers-only meeting held in advance and express them at a regular meeting and others feed back information through the CVGT subcommittees after a regular meeting. While previously it was difficult to convey the opinions of villagers to the administration, it became easier to do so after the Study. Therefore, the villagers highly evaluate the unit as a framework connecting them to the administration.

(b) Actual Situation of Agents

The agents visit the villages about twice a month on average because they now have the incentive of fuel expenses for their visits. While fulfilling their ordinary tasks, the agents need to visit a village at least once every two weeks, which is the maximum human resources that can be input, in order to support its development.

Although some agents were observed to jointly visit a village, they did so simply to handle a request made by the Study Team. The agriculture, stock-raising and sylviculture agents do not yet spontaneously cooperate with each other.

Of the related administrative officials and agents (22 posts: 10 in the Middle-North Region and 12 in the Sahel Region), four persons in three posts in the Sahel Region (stock-raising and forest agents) were transferred only during the third study. Although public officers get transferred after about two or three years on average, it is a great loss from the perspective of improving capabilities through the Study. If the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Ministry of Environment and Living Environment do not actively cooperate with the Study in terms of consideration for personnel, it will be necessary to reconsider how the stock-raising and forest agents involve themselves in the proposed Rural Development Council in which they are defined as the main members.

(c) Characters of the evaluation by NGOs

The NGOs were interviewed for their opinions mainly on cooperation with the administration or agents including the unit, improvement in the capabilities of the agents through the Study, and the agents' understanding of the bottom-up approach. The results varied depending on the evaluator. Furthermore, the evaluations did not necessarily agree with those of the Study Team on unit operation.

This seems to have resulted from differences in the technical capabilities of the evaluator or NGO to which the evaluator belonged, past experience of cooperation with the administration, and the sectors to which the verification project was related.

On the other hand, mention was made of cases in which, when more than one NGO carries out activities in one village, lack of sufficient coordination between the NGOs leads to problems, and the usefulness of the unit as a framework for liaison and coordination between the parties involved was pointed out.

The agents carried out technical extension on specific themes according to the extension programs formulated by the national government. Since many of the government-led development programs in the past did not elicit resident participation, efforts are being made to switch to a resident-led bottom-up approach. However, the NGOs that cooperated with agents concluded that it will take a considerable amount of time for the agents to reform their perceptions.

Furthermore, they also pointed out that the inability to speak Peul in the Sahel Region constituted an obstacle to extension activities and that frequent relocation of agents hindered cultivation of human resources through the Study.

While CCTP, a provincial-level council, did not function, the unit, which was only part of the Study activities, functioned well as an opportunity for cooperation between the administration and NGOs. The framework in which the provincial office chief was assigned the central position in the unit was highly evaluated as an attempt to ensure continuity. The NGOs thought that, in the future, it would be necessary to phase out the intervention of the Study Team in order to establish an independent resident support system.

(d) Relation with Canton Governors

Although it is stipulated in the government ordinance¹ that "the canton governor shall coordinate and supervise the administrative organizations in other sectors in the canton," it seems that in reality decentralization of authority is not functioning adequately because of insufficient communication between unit members and governor in Sahel region.

Furthermore, the unit has a rule that says it must carry out liaison and coordination with the Provincial Technical Conference and the canton governor, but it is not observed. This is because the operation rules did not come from the unit and the framework of resident support through the Study centered on the unit exists only for the Study, proof that Burkina Faso organizations are not yet carrying out spontaneous activities.

Furthermore, opinion is divided on participation in the unit, as to whether the canton governor should be a permanent member, or whether it is sufficient to provide him with information as required. Considering that the canton office is staffed by only about three persons, it seems more realistic for the unit to regularly provide information.

However, it is also pointed out that since the provincial office chief is not authorized to summon the staff of other ministries, it is preferable for the canton governor to be responsible for unit operation according to the stipulation in the aforementioned governmental ordinance.

¹ Décret #2003-218/PRES/MATD du 25 Avril 2003/12/17

"Government Ordinance concerning the Authority of the Regional Governor, Provincial Governor, Canton Governor and Village Chief (Délégué)"

Décret portant attributions du Gouverneur de Région, du Haut-Commissaire de Province, du Préfet de département et du Délégué de Village

4) **Summary by Study Team of outcome evaluation**

Considering the administration's financial power, mobility, and technical capabilities such as the participatory-type development approach found in educational activities, training, etc., as described in paragraph 6.3.4, it seems realistic to ① support residents, the central role of rural development by the NGOs in case the residents' organization and certain inputs of human resource are necessary, ② control support activities of the residents by the administration, and ③ have the agents assist the administrative officials including the provincial office chiefs by collecting information in the villages and providing administrative guidance to the residents and technical guidance support according to the extension programs formulated by the government (such as pest control and vaccinations).

Furthermore, it is necessary to assess the progress of the decentralization policies promoted by the Government of Burkina Faso and accordingly propose the promotion of cooperation between the provincial governor, canton governor and technical administrative organizations.

7.3.2 **External Evaluation**

For evaluation of the Study by a third party, an external consultant was asked to conduct an evaluation to identify the effectiveness of the proposed M/P elements and the state of capability improvement (such as changes in perceptions) of C/P and other persons involved. (Refer to Appendix 7.11 for the questionnaires of external evaluation) In this evaluation, the consultant conducted semi-structured interviews of those involved in the unit from four cantons and a hearing investigation of the CVGT members of two villages. The results obtained from these are outlined below.

Comments on the M/P elements:

- ① The Rural Development Council proposed in the M/P is effective. For it to function adequately, however, it is necessary to define the chain of command and take budgetary measures to ensure continuation of its activities and functions.
- ② Operation of the Rural Development Council requires the participation of the canton governor responsible for regional development. Due to such problems as political background, transfer of personnel and insufficient staffing of the canton office, however, it is necessary to give consideration to appointing the canton governor as honorary chairman and having the Regional Agricultural Department carry out practical business as the secretariat.
- ③ To implement projects by the system proposed in the M/P, it is necessary not only to obtain the adequate understanding of the person in charge in the central ministry concerned, but also to obtain the cooperation of other related ministries. Therefore, specific proposals on the construction of cooperative relationships must be made.
- ④ This Study is consistent with the development policies of the Government of Burkina Faso, such as the Decentralized Rural Development Policy Notice (LPDRD) and the establishment of the Rural Development Committee (CVGT).
- ⑤ It is still difficult and premature to evaluate the M/P, which has been just started, in terms of continuity and impact.

Comments on improvement of the capabilities of those concerned Agents

- ⑥ The parties concerned are beginning to develop a different perception of participatory-type

development due to the influence of the Study. They have taken the first step in this direction. However, the agents do not yet have the opportunity to put it into practice and thus need on-the-job training to master participatory-type development in further resident activity support.

- ⑦ To deepen the knowledge they have acquired, it is necessary to first develop a trust-based relationship through close contact and association with the residents. Therefore, it is necessary to give consideration to personnel management, such as not transferring personnel during the implementation of a project.
- ⑧ The agents in charge of carrying out extension activities understand the innovativeness of participatory-type development, but have not applied it yet.
- ⑨ In this Study, there are significant differences between the activity budgets provided to the agents and the expenses provided to the NGOs. Therefore, the agents feel frustrated with their activities. The Study Team explains the conditions of support before the Study, but needs to use more persuasion to obtain the understanding of C/P.

NGOs

- ⑩ Those concerned with support in NGOs and other private organizations recognized that they were able to provide development support with synergistic effects by cooperating with public organizations and other NGOs and complementing each other.
- ⑪ Those concerned in the NGOs that participated in the unit recognized that they were able to use the unit as an effective tool for cooperation, discussion and coordination.

Residents

- ⑫ The residents are also learning the necessity of developing their own region on their own initiative instead of passively receiving support from outside. However, they have not yet mastered how to accomplish this. This change is more advanced in the Sahel Region than in the Middle-North Region.
- ⑬ The activity (verification project) implementation plan in the Study is not compatible with the local farming calendar. To improve the capabilities of the residents, it will be more effective to implement projects according to the local farming calendar.

Chapter 8

Chapter 8 M/P Reflecting the Verification Study Results

8.1 Verification Study Items to be Reflected on M/P

To alleviate land degradation, it is necessary to enhance the agricultural and stock-raising productivity of the residents living in the forefront of land degradation, thereby changing their production from the exploitation mode into the sustainable mode and promoting their settlement.

For this purpose, it has been put forward in Chapter 6 that the program to alleviate land degradation should be implemented in conjunction with the administration's system to efficiently support the rural development and appropriate natural resource management that the residents take upon themselves to promote the program to alleviate the land degradation. Based on this suggestion, the Master Program (M/P) as the methodology to establish the system of promoting the program to alleviate the land degradation has been recommended.

In addition, the results of the Verification Study that was made to verify the effectiveness of the M/P have been described in Chapter 7. Seven items of these results of the Verification Study should be reflected on the M/P as summarized as follows:

- The planning and supervision of rural development projects should be undertaken by Directors of Provincial Offices and Governors of Cantons.
- The information on the actual village conditions that Directors of Provincial Offices have grasped is very limited. The system in which agents make tours to villages in order to grasp the actual village conditions and make regular reports is indispensable for rural development.
- The contact points between residents and agents/administrative agencies in the present extension system are limited to the necessary minimum activities such as extermination of diseases and insect pests, vaccination and illegal tree-cutting regulations. For providing support to residents, it is essential to provide the opportunities for the administration side to have regular hearings of the opinions of residents.
- The Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP) has been established in the Provincial level as a system to promote mutual tie-ups among related administrative agencies and the Governor of each Canton has the responsibility for coordination and supervision of other administrative agencies (such as ZAT, ZATE and SDECV leaders in the agricultural, stock-raising and sylvicultural sector) in the Canton level. However, these systems are not fully functioning.
- The agents for agriculture, stock raising and sylviculture are able to give technical and administrative advice on the matters under their responsibility (such as, for example, extermination of diseases and insect pests for agricultural agents and illegal tree-cutting regulations for forest agents). However, they have poor consciousness of making joint works beyond their own technical ability or fields in order to implement any comprehensive rural development across agricultural, stock-raising and sylvicultural fields.
- It is often difficult for agents and administrative officials to directly support residents in the Sahel Region because of difference of mother languages. Thus, it is indispensable for them to depend on the cooperation of NGOs that are making the activities rooted in local areas and good at local languages.

- It is difficult to expect so soon that agents and administrative officials will be familiar with the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method to become the implementers of rural development projects, but it is necessary to furnish them with the training for the PRA method continuously in order to deepen their understanding of the significance of the residents' participation in rural development on their initiative.

8.2 Considerations for M/P Recommendation

In Burkina Faso, the programs related to rural development including promotion of the decentralization and establishment of CVGT by PNGT are being implemented. However, some programs involve a discrepancy between the system and practice aspects and some are still in flux and reflux. Therefore, the following 4 points will be considered in recommending the M/P:

- In Burkina Faso, there have already been the systems to promote the mutual tie-ups among related administrative agencies including Provincial Technical Conferences and Provincial Committee of Land Development (CPAT), and it has been planned to set up the Committees of Land Development in the national and regional levels in future. In the Canton level, the government ordinance stipulates that the governors of Cantons make coordination and supervision of the administrative agencies. Based on these circumstances, the contents of the M/P to be recommended should be considered to keep the integrity with the existing frameworks under any policies and secure the sustainability. In addition, it is conditioned that any activity recommended in the M/P should be shifted to one of the activities under the administrative frameworks if the alternative to it is available on the administration side when the administrative frameworks are complete.
- The organization recommended in the M/P is intended to provide the residents that take the program to alleviate land degradation upon themselves with efficient support through the mutually cooperative relationship among the smallest administrative units in the agricultural, stock-raising and silvicultural fields and through the cooperation with NGOs. This organization is recognized as an example of the systems that the implementing agency for the rural development and the program to alleviate land degradation that Burkina Faso has been promoting and the smallest administrative units in decentralization should be aiming at.
- The M/P recommends the program to support the move of reorganizing the extension programs promoted by the Government of Burkina Faso including decrease of agents and charged extension of agricultural, stock-raising and silvicultural techniques under the structural coordination program as well as the release of the extension projects to the private sector.
- In Burkina Faso, 1,500 CVGTs have been established as of the end of 2002 under various programs represented typically by PSB, and PNGT. Some of these CVGTs have not kept a given level, in terms of functionality, independent development and organizational appropriateness in representing the public opinions, depending upon their individual backgrounds of establishment and the support received in their establishment. For example, the CVGTs in two villages in the Middle-North Region were reorganized or the works of setting up theme were re-conducted in the Verification Study. However, the existing CVGTs will be positively used and positioned as the pivots of rural development in the recommended M/P in taking the existing programs by the Government of Burkina Faso into consideration.

8.3 Contents of M/P

In the M/P, the following three items are recommended:

- ① Improvement of the residents support system through establishment of Rural Development Council
- ② Improvement of agents' ability of supporting residents through the ability improvement program
- ③ Reinforced and more efficient activities for supporting residents through the support tool improvement program

The Rural Development Council in ① is intended to more clearly define the minimum items and the functions of the members that should be provided as the system to promote the program to alleviate land degradation.

In operating the Rural Development Council through the Verification Study, in particular through the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit, it has been determined to take the following points into special consideration:

- The experience and ability of agents are insufficient and difficult to operate the Council and supervise the projects implemented using NGOs, which should be undertaken by the administrative officials such as Directors of Provincial Offices or governors of Cantons.
- It is more efficient and realistic that agents and NGOs collect village information and report it to the Director of a competent Provincial Office, who supervises the corresponding project based on the reported information.
- Agents are expected to collect the above information in the village level and undertake both the administrative and technical guidance to NGOs and the residents in implementation of projects.
- It is a realistic way for the time being that the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources takes the initiative in building the residents support system with the joint cooperation of agents beyond their fields, namely agricultural, stock-raising and forest agents as needed.

Based on the results of the Verification Study that has been made so far, it has been determined to be appropriate that the training for implementation and supervision of projects should be included in the normal activities of the Rural Development Council as recommended above. In addition, it is also recommended to incorporate the relationship with experiment and research institutes and the training for participation-type development schemes together into the ability improvement program in ② above.

Further, it is recommended as the support tool improvement program in ③ to secure the extension materials and equipment to support the enlightening activities under the M/P.

The flow of the process from the Verification Study through the M/P to alleviation of land degradation is summarized in Fig. 8.3.1.

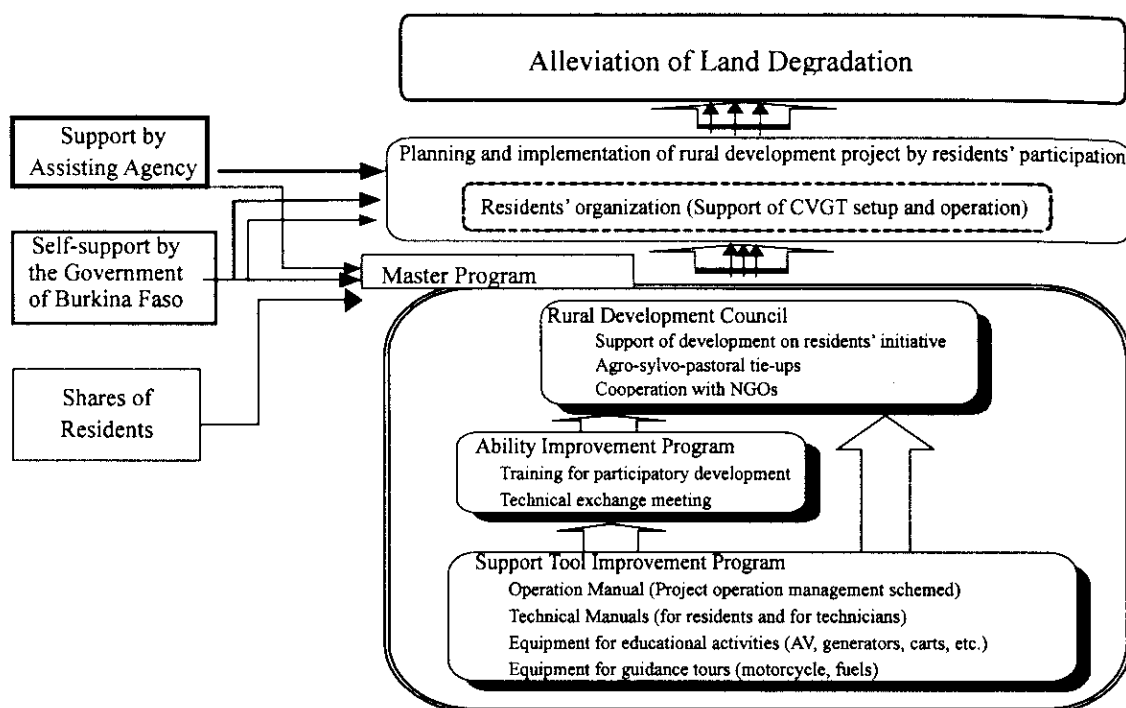


Figure 8.3.1 Positioning of Master Program

8.3.1 Setup of Rural Development Council

In the Verification Study, the Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit can be evaluated from the viewpoints of reinforcement of the residents support system by the administration and agents and its collaborate system with NGOs to solve some difficult problems for agents and smallest administrative unit officials, but it has not attained sufficient results in the tie-ups of various fields across related administrative agencies because the study period has been short. The Coordination Unit may cause a confusion with the new administrative framework in the trend of decentralization that the Government of Burkina Faso is promoting.

Therefore, it is recommended to set up the Rural Development Council as the most important element of the M/P that will function as the model of the smallest administrative unit in the residents support program to be implemented in the tie-ups among agricultural, stock-raising and sylvicultural agents and in the cooperative relationship between the administration and NGOs as needed to promote the program to alleviate land degradation. The procedures of implementing rural development projects for the Rural Development Council and the functions of its members will be described below.

Setup of Rural Development Council

1. Purpose

The Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources will set up the Rural Development Council as the access contact for residents support in promotion of agricultural development, stock-raising development and appropriate management of natural resources such as forests with the cooperation of Ministry of Animal Resources and Ministry of Environment and Living Environment and in the tie-ups with NGOs and using the national budgets and the

support of assisting organizations, in order to contribute to alleviation of land degradation through the sustainable rural development.

2. Basic Policies

- ① To promote the residents' willingness to development and, therefore, to use the existing residents' organizations such as CVGT and support the setup of CVGT as needed.
- ② To use agents and forest agents as the access contacts between residents and the administration.
- ③ To complement the incomplete functions of the smallest administrative units in using NGOs for each individual project for rural development.

3. Functions

The function of the Council is to support the rural development projects including agricultural and stock-raising development and resource management to contribute to the program to alleviate land degradation on residents' initiative.

4. Organizational Structure

- ① Director of Provincial Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Office (hereinafter Provisional Agriculture Office Director), and technical staff
- ② Agricultural agents (ZAT-leaders and UAT-leaders)
- ③ CVGT representatives
- ④ Stock-raising agents (ZATE-leaders) and forest agents (SDECV chiefs)
- ⑤ NGOs in charge of project implementation
- ⑥ Chief of Rural Society Extension and Guidance Section, Regional Department (SAC/MR Chief)

5. Organizational Character

- ① Positioned as a smallest administrative unit for the support of the rural development projects to be implemented for the program to alleviate land degradation.
- ② Functions as a model to improve the smallest administrative units and to reorganize municipalities under the Government of Burkina Faso. The Rural Development Council will transfer its functions to the administrative system and resolved, if its functions are replaceable by the improved administrative unit.
- ③ The know-how accumulated for the residents support through the activities of the Rural Development Council is deemed to be improved human resources of the members and used within each administrative system.

6. Implementing System

- ① The Rural Development Council will be operated by the Director of Provincial Agriculture Office in close relationship with the Regional Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Department.
- ② The Director of Provincial Agriculture Office will make positive use of technical staff of the Office and furnish them with On the Job Training in operating the Rural Development Council.
- ③ Rural development projects will be implemented on the initiative of residents.
- ④ The residents support necessary to implement such projects will be provided by

NGOs.

- ⑤ Agricultural agents will provide NGOs and residents with administrative guidance and technical support necessary to implement projects.
- ⑥ If the tie-ups with other fields such as stock-raising industry and forest resource management are required, the cooperation of stock-raising agents with forest agents are called for.
- ⑦ The Director of Provincial Agriculture Office will make reports on the program to alleviate land degradation implemented using the Rural Development Council to Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP) and other related agencies, and make requests especially for the cooperation of stock-raising and forest agents to the Director of Provincial Animal Resources Office and the Director of Provincial Environment and Living Environment Office.
- ⑧ Agricultural agents will have regular meetings with the governors of Cantons to report the activities of Rural Development Council, and make requests for the cooperation of stock-raising and forest agents through the governors of Cantons.

7. Activity Items

- ① Support for CVGT setup in the villages in the Study Area
- ② Support for CVGT operation
- ③ Support for implementation of rural development projects
- ④ Monitoring and assessment of rural development projects

8. Required Period for Establishment of Support System

The period required from the setup of the Rural Development Council in a Canton through the conductance of independent activities until its establishment as the access contact for residents support is estimated to be 4 years and the period for the villages in which the Rural Development Council has already been set up is estimated to be 3 years.

The process of establishing CVGT is roughly estimated to take one year.

The period of implementing a rural development project is one to two years and the period of monitoring and assessment is one to two years.

9. Budgeting Measures

In regard to item 7 above,

- ① The cost of surveying villages in a Canton to select the villages for the Study is appropriated by Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources.
- ② The costs of establishing and operating a CVGT are appropriated by Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources. The positive use of PNGT is made to establish a CVGT.
- ③ The cost of implementing a project is appropriated by Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources in the proportional shares with Ministry of Animal Resources and Ministry of Environment and Living Environment depending upon the project type. The costs required for the maintenance and operation of any facility installed under the project will be shared by residents from the viewpoint of sustainability of the project effects and independence of the residents.
- ④ The cost of operating the Rural Development Council is appropriated by Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources.

- ⑤ However, the costs necessary for the administrative guidance and technical support that are provided by agricultural and stock-raising agents and forest agents will be borne by residents.
- ⑥ If it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources to budget the costs in ① to ④ above, it is not impeded to receive the support from assisting organizations.

The conceptual diagram of the system to operate the Rural Development Council is shown in Fig. 8.3.2.

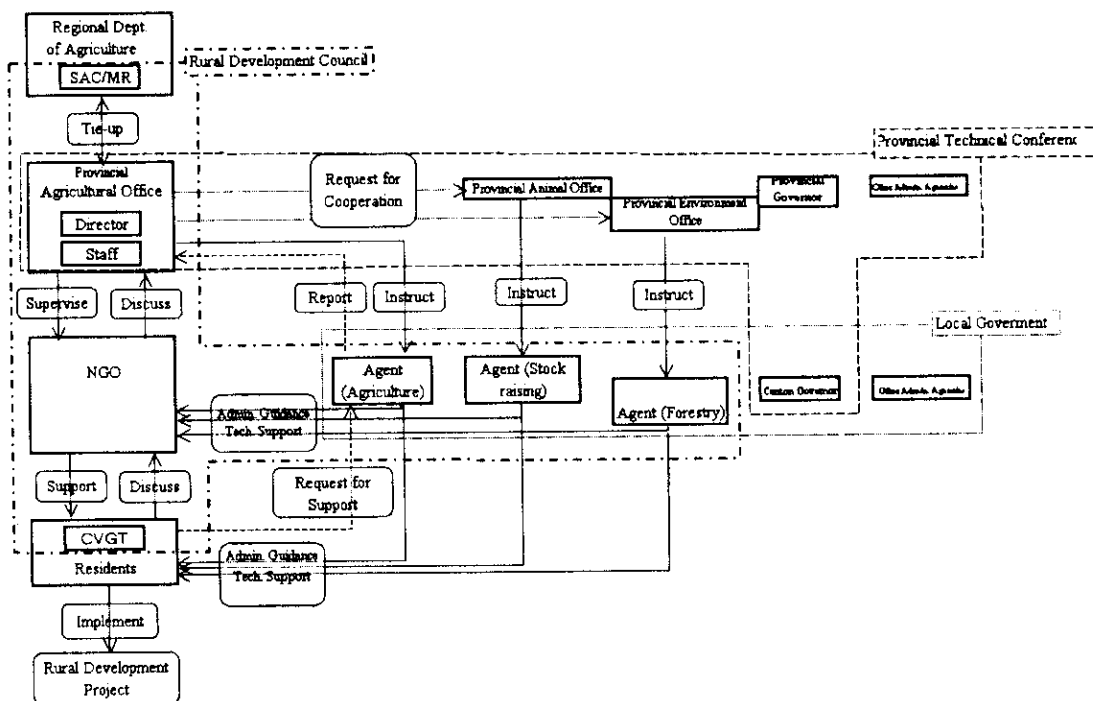


Figure 8.3.2 Rural Development Project Implementing System by Rural Development Council

8.3.2 Ability Improvement Program

The number of agents is limited and they cannot make guidance tours to all the villages in their jurisdiction. However, many NGOs have their headquarters in the metropolitan city or local cities where provincial offices are located, but few of their staff are posted in villages. In these circumstances, agents are the access contacts to connect between residents, and the administration and rural development support organizations such as NGOs.

Agents and forest agents have sufficient technical capabilities and experience in the issues such as traditional agricultural techniques in improved cultivation in the rainy season, extermination of diseases and insect pests, vaccination and illegal tree-cutting regulations that should be coped with in the national level. NGOs can use the techniques possessed by agents in the fields in which they have little know-how. Agents are expected to make a certain level of contribution in providing technical support to NGOs in any rural development projects by NGOs. This is one of the important objectives

- (2) Technical exchange meetings with INERA and other institutes
 - ① Regional Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Department will enter into a contract with an INERA branch center to hold the meeting.
 - ② The meeting will be held on the program as 3. (2) ①-⑤ for a one-day schedule once in a year.
 - ③ The meeting will be held one to 3 years after establishment of the Rural Development Council.

5. Budgeting measures

Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources will take the budgeting measure in proportional shares with Ministry of Animal Resources and Ministry of Environment and Living Environment.

8.3.3 Support Tool Improvement Program

As the support tools necessary to implement the agricultural development support program and the ability improvement program that constitute the main elements of the M/P, operation manuals and technical materials will be prepared and distributed and the equipment for educational activities and guidance tours will be procured.

Support Tool Improvement Program

1. Purpose

This program is intended to complement the functions of the Rural Development Council and the ability improvement program as recommended in the M/P for demonstration of higher effects and to provide equipment and materials necessary for the Council to efficiently make the residents support activities.

2. Items of the Program

- (1) Preparation and distribution of operation manuals

The matters to be considered for enforcement of the M/P will be wrapped up as an operation manual based on the knowledge acquired through the process of formulating the M/P. This operation manual will be distributed the concerned with the Rural Development Council.
- (2) Preparation and distribution of technical materials

The technical materials for agents' guidance and for technical extension to residents will be prepared and distributed to the concerned with the Rural Development Council as the supplemental materials for efficient extension of techniques to residents.
- (3) Installation of equipment for educational activities

As the use of audio-video equipment is effective for educational extension to residents, one complete set of equipment for educational activities consisting of a video deck, a TV set, a generator, a transport vehicle and cheap lodging facility will be deployed in each Province.
- (4) Securing of equipment for guidance tours

To make guidance tours to residents with mobility and efficiency, 3 motorbikes will

be deployed in each Canton and the fuels for them will also be secured in order to provide administrative guidance and technical support to the residents in UAT(ZAT), ZATE, SEDCV and NGOs.

3. Operation Funds and Method

(1) Operation manual and technical materials

Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources will distribute the copies of the operation manual and technical materials as needed, which have been prepared in the required quantities through this Study.

(2) Equipment for educational activities

Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources will secure the budget for equipment and install the equipment in each Province when it starts the implementation of the M/P.

(3) Equipment and materials for guidance tours

Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources will secure the budget for equipment and materials and procure one set each.

8.4 Goals and Milestones of M/P

8.4.1 Goals

The following 4 goals as the system levels to be established through the implementation of the M/P are recommended:

- The Rural Development Council will be established in all the Cantons in the Study Area (28 Cantons in the Middle-North Region and 26 Canton in the Sahel Region) and the related agents will have experience in the activities of the Rural Development Council.
- As a result, the members of the Rural Development Council that will make activities on the administration side (SAC/MR, Directors of Provincial Offices and agents) will acquire the know-how to implement rural development projects in cooperation with the agents in other fields and NGOs.
- The agents will acquire the basic skills, knowledge and know-how on the participation-type development scheme and secure the ability of functioning as the access contact to report the opinions of residents to the administration.
- Through the improvement of their abilities, the members on the administration side will educate the human resources that can implement any rural development project including the works: ① actual village status surveys, ② organizing of residents, ③ formulation of development plan, and ④ project implementation and supervision, ⑤ operational support of resident organizations, in accordance with the milestones of this Study and in tie-ups with NGOs as needed, if each Regional Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Department and each Provincial Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Office secures the funds for rural development projects in all the Cantons within the Province.

8.4.2 Discussions on Milestones

(1) Implementing period of M/P

The standard period of system establishment and project implementation by the Rural Development Council has been fixed to be 4 years if the CVGT is not set up, and 3 years if the CVGT has been set up. This period has been fixed based on the results of the Verification Study that has been made so far. It is necessary to verify the appropriateness of the period in the Verification Study in the Second Phase, but the period of 4 years (or 3 years) is fixed at the present for the following three reasons:

- In this Study, the determination of the villages for the Verification Study, the actual village status surveys (study of rural society/regional resources) and the CVGT setup were made in the Second Study in Burkina Faso (from May 2002 to February 2003). In implementing the M/P, the CVGT setup will also be scheduled by the use of NGOs in the same way as in this Study, and the period required until the CVGT setup has been determined to be one year.
- In this Study, part of the Verification Study was started in the later stage of the Second Study in Burkina Faso, but the greater part of the projects were implemented in the Third Study in Burkina Faso (from June 2003 to February 2004). However, the optimum period of project implementation is different by project item (project to be implemented in the dry season or in the rainy season). In anticipation of any delay in case of missing the timing, the period of the rural development project has been fixed to be one to two years.
- In this Study, the monitoring and assessment of the project could not be made. However, the period required for these has been fixed to be one to two years because it has been planned to use one year after the project implementation for monitoring and the successive one-year period for assessment.

The processes of CVGT setup, project implementation, and monitoring and assessment are not discrete individually in practice, but the plan formulation and other works necessary for project implementation are prepared in parallel with the CVGT setup and the preparation for monitoring is made in the later stage of project implementation. These processes are carried forward in overlapping with each other. (See Fig. 8.4.1.)

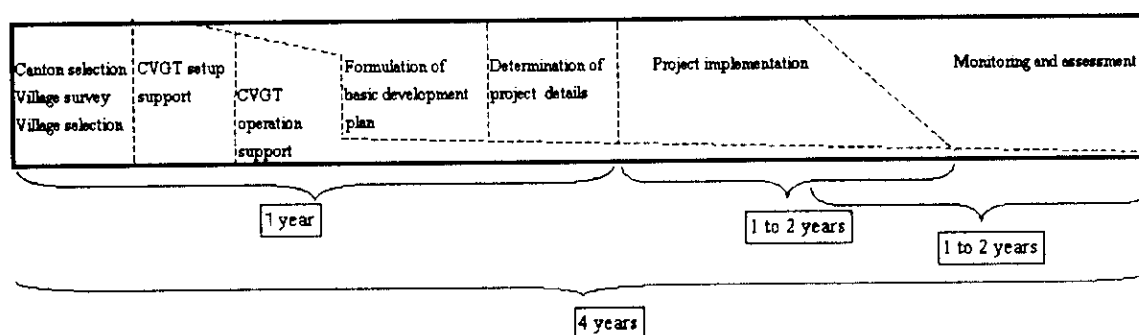


Figure 8.4.1 Conceptual Diagram of Activities in Rural Development Project

This Study had restrictions on the single-year budgeting and the fiscal year beginning in April, so that it was impossible to formulate the implementation plan of the Verification Study that was most adaptive to the actual conditions in Burkina Faso. For example, it would be difficult to implement the project in the fiscal year in Japan in accordance with the implementation plan scheduling the preparatory period of the Study for the rainy season and the busy farming period just before it. If the recommended M/P is executed by the Government of Burkina Faso,

however, it is expected to be feasible on the more efficient implementation plan to meet the actual conditions in Burkina Faso.

(2) Restrictive factors in implementation of the M/P

As to the period to complete the M/P, the following three restrictive factors are foreseen if the sufficient fund required for implementation of the rural development project is secured:

- The Director of Provincial Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Office will be the executive officer of the Rural Development Council, one director of the provincial agriculture, hydraulics, and halieutic resources office specifies the number of the councils that can be established simultaneously in the province by the rural development councils involved in the establishment process.
- SAC/MR will represent Regional Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Department and serve as a member of the Rural Development Council within the Regional Department. Compared with the director of the provincial agriculture, hydraulics, and halieutic resources office, the SAC/MR plays smaller roles in establishing the rural development council. However, as only one SAC/MR is assigned to a bureau, he/she could specify the number of councils that can be established simultaneously in a bureau.
- NGOs that can complement the functions of the administration and support the rural development project are limited. Especially, in consideration of the road conditions in the Sahel Region, a limited number of NGOs that has their activity bases in the Sahel Region can only be used in the project.

In taking these restrictive factors into consideration, the milestones for implementation of the M/P will be defined depending upon the progress in which the Rural Development Council will establish the support system. Then, the period required to establish the support system through the setup of the Rural Development Council will be estimated to be one period per Canton of each Province.

8.4.3 Milestones of the M/P

The period required the Rural Development Council to establish the system and the period required to implement the M/P considering the restrictive factors in implementation of the M/P will be estimated below. The estimation is based on the following two preconditions:

- The ability improvement program will be implemented in parallel with the setup of the Rural Development Council (within one to three years) not to give any impact on the milestones of the M/P.
- The monitoring and assessment stage that has been started in a Canton that has established the system in accordance with the M/P will be in parallel with the setup of the CVGT in another Canton (in considering that there is no overlap in implementing the project). (See Fig. 8.4.2.)

As a result, the period required for implementation of the M/P will be 31 years until 2037 in the Middle-North Region and 28 years until 2034 in the Sahel Region. (See Fig. 8.4.1.)

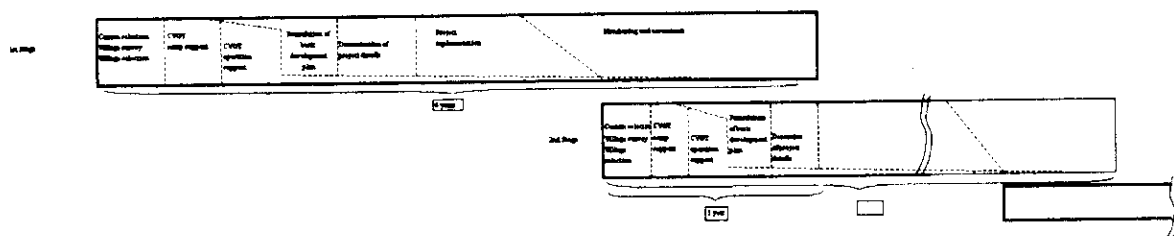


Figure 8.4.2 Milestone Schedule of the M/P (Detailed)

Table 8.4.1 Milestone Schedule of the M/P (Total)

Province	Cantons	2006	2014	2022	2030	2038	2046
Middle-North Region							
Bam	8	█	█	█	█		
Sanmatenga	10	█	█	█	█	█	
Namentenga	8	█	█	█	█		
Sahel Region							
Soum	9	█	█	█	█	█	
Oudalan	5	█	█	█			
Seno	5	█	█	█			
Yagha	5	█	█	█			

Note: The villages for the Verification Study in this Study are not included in the above Cantons.
The width of each square denotes 4 years.

8.5 Number of Villages Subject to the Rural Development Council's Implementation of the Program to Alleviate Land Degradation

At present, each Provincial Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources Office has 3 to 5 technical staff members. In operation of the Rural Development Council, one staff member per Canton assists the Director of the Provincial Office to improve the staff's ability of formulating project plans and supervising the project implementation.

If the required budget is secured after the development project is completed in the target villages in a certain Canton, it will be anticipated that the rural development project to serve the alleviation of land degradation will subsequently be implemented using the Rural Development Council that has been set up. In this case, the program to alleviate land degradation will be implemented in 351 villages by the Rural Development Council that will be improved through the course of implementation of the M/P. (See Fig. 8.5.1.)

Table 8.5.1 Number of Villages Subject to the Program to Alleviate Land Degradation

Province	Cantons*/ Villages**	This Study	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	5th Stage	6th Stage	7th Stage	8th Stage	9th Stage	10th Stage	Total
Middle-North Region													
Bam	Canton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			9
	Villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	63
Sanmatenga	Cantons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
	Villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	66
Namentenga	Cantons		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			8
	Villages		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	51
Sahel Region													
Soum	Cantons		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		9
	Villages		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		45
Oudalan	Cantons		1	1	1	1	1						5
	Villages		1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5		35
Seno	Cantons	1	1	1	1	1	1						6
	Villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6		45
Yagha	Cantons	1	1	1	1	1	1						6
	Villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6		46
Total	Cantons	4	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	2	1	54
	Villages	4	11	18	25	32	39	43	47	51	53	28	351

8.6 Required Investment in M/P Implementation

8.6.1 Basic Guidelines for Estimation

The investment required for implementation of the M/P has been estimated in accordance with the basic guideline shown in Fig. 8.6.1.

The budgets required for these investment items will basically be appropriated by the Government of Burkina Faso such as Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources (including the support from assisting organizations), but the items for which the residents will share the costs are marked with ○ in the column [Residents' Share], and the costs are indicated in the next subsection.

Although it is relevant that the residents will share part of the cost of the rural development project, the rate of share and other factors should be discussed in future. Thus, the cost estimation in the category considering for the residents' share has not been made.

During the implementation of the M/P, two cases are considered: ① the one case that the system is established in a Canton for the M/P; and ② the other case that the budget for the rural development project is secured separately to implement the program to alleviate land degradation in a Canton where the system has been established. In the case ②, the item required to implement the program to alleviate land degradation will be marked with ○ in the column [The project continues after completion of the program] and the cost will be indicated in the next subsection.

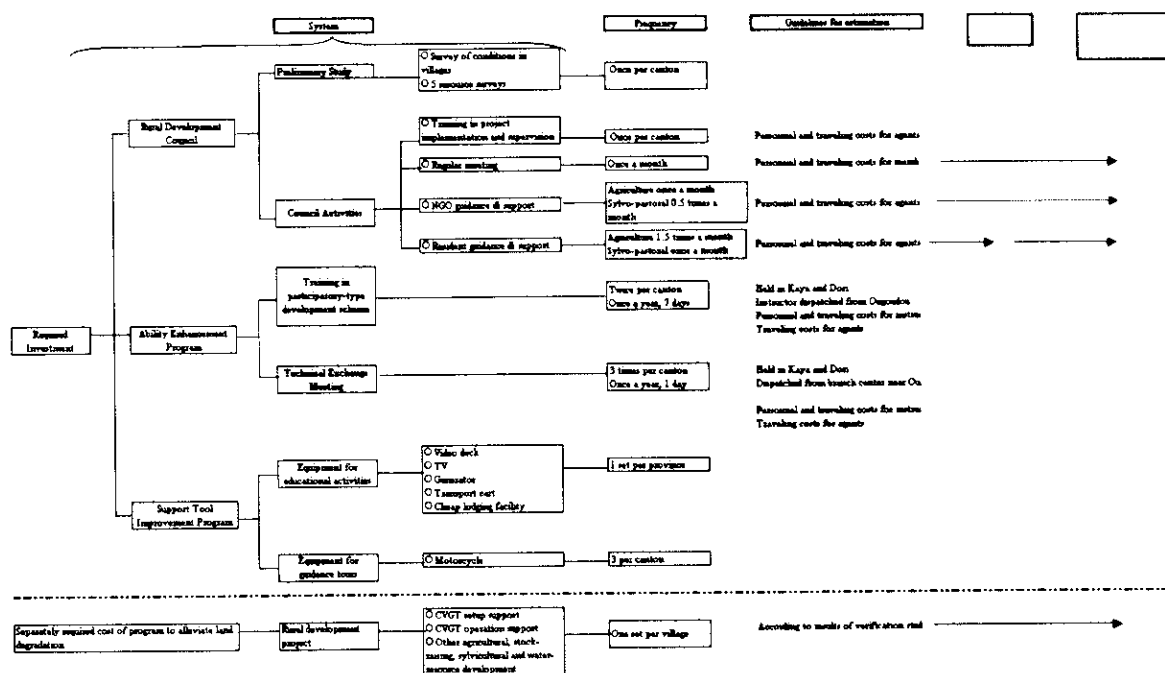


Figure 8.6.1 Basic Guideline for Estimation of Investment Required for M/P Implementation

8.6.2 Results of Estimation

The results of estimation are indicated in Table 8.6.1, in which the estimated residents' share and the project cost are divided into two categories: the case of establishing the system in all the Cantons in the Study Area and the case of implementing the program to alleviate land degradation in parallel in the Cantons where the system has been established. As a result, the number of villages in which the program to alleviate land degradation will be implemented is also indicated. The residents' share in the required investment and the rural development project cost including the costs of CVGT setup and operation support are also indicated for reference.

The details of calculation are shown in Attachment 8.1. The unit price used for this calculation is shown in Section 8.3.1 to be mentioned later and the frequency and the amount are shown in Figure 8.6.1.

Table 8.6.1 Investment Required for M/P Implementation

(Unit: 1,000Fcfa, village)

	Total		Middle-North Region		Sahel Region	
	Cost	Villages	Cost	Villages	Cost	Villages
System establishment	3,714,537	54	1,914,342	28	1,800,195	26
Residents' share	96,000		49,920		46,080	
Project cost	2,895,000		1,505,400		1,389,600	
Program against land degradation	22,485,880	351	11,621,680	180	10,864,200	171
Residents' share	666,240		343,680		322,560	
Project cost	20,091,300		10,364,100		9,727,200	

8.6.3 Unit Costs and Other Conditions for Estimation

The unit costs used for the above estimation will be listed and described below.

(1) Project cost for CVGT setup and operation support and rural development project

The costs required for CVGT setup and operation are different by various conditions such as village scale, number of existing village organizations, maturity, residents' literacy rate. The project cost of the rural development project is also largely different by the project item and contents and village conditions.

The unit costs and other conditions are shown below, based on the items and the results of the Verification Study (including CVGT setup and operation support) implemented in 4 villages.

Item	Roughly estimated Cost (1,000Fcfa)	Remarks
CVGT setup support	11,300	Incl. development plan formulation
CVGT operation support	6,200	
Total	17,500	

Item	Roughly estimated Cost (1,000Fcfa)	Specification
Improvement of cultivation in rainy season	2,700	
Improvement of vegetable cultivation	7,300	Joint-use field 0.5ha x 2
Sheep fattening	4,300	Breeder 30 head, 10 simple-frame shed
Forest resource management techniques	2,100	
Stone line	2,500	
Bare land recovery work	1,300	2 ha
Cereal bank setup and operation support	5,900	Warehouse 40m ² , Fund control and operation
Community hall	4,600	
Installation of large-diameter well	9,700	Diameter 1.8m, depth 15m, 2 wells
Total	40,400	

(2) Unit cost for personnel cost estimation

Item	Unit Cost (Fcfa/day)	Remarks
Agent/administrative official	5,000	
Agent (Resident guidance)	2,500	4 hours of work (half-day)
Instructor for participation-type development scheme	80,000	By hearing
INERA staff	20,000	By estimation
NGO	50,000	By hearing
Cost of lodging	4,000	Actual cost

(3) Unit cost for equipment cost estimation

Item	Unit Cost (Fcfa)	Remarks
Pick-up truck	24,000,000	TOYOTA HI-LUX
Motorcycle	1,350,000	100cc
TV	300,000	21 inch
Video deck	200,000	VHS Multi system
Generator	952,000	2.2kw
Simple bed	19,000	
Mosquito net	4,500	

(4) Unit cost for relocation cost estimation

Item	Unit Cost (Fcfa/km)	Remarks
Vehicle	90	
Motorcycle	60	

Item	Unit Cost (Fcfa/day)	Remarks
Microbus rent	125,000	Including fuel cost

(5) 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	92	
	Cantons in Bam	120	Estimated		Gorom	93	
	Cantons in Sanmatenga	95	Estimated		Djibo	188	
	Cantons in Namentenga	96	Estimated		Cantons in Seno	98	Estimated
Kongoussi	Ouagadougou	108			Cantons in Yagha	148	Estimated
	Cantons in the Province	62	Estimated		Cantons in Oudalan	114	Estimated
Boulsa	Ouagadougou	176	via Kaya		Cantons in Soum	242	Estimated
	Cantons in Province	96	Estimated	Sebba	Cantons in the Province	56	Estimated
				Gorom	Cantons in the Province	21	Estimated
				Djibo	Cantons in the Province	54	Estimated

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.

Chapter 9

Chapter 9 Summary of Problems and Proposals

This chapter summarizes the problems that remain to be solved as of the end of the study in Phase I (December 2000 to February 2004) and the study items for Phase II (April 2004 to March 2006). In addition, the precautions to be taken when a project is implemented using this M/P are summarized as proposals.

9.1 Problems to be Solved in Phase II

(1) Consistency with Framework of Policies of Burkina Faso Government Relating to M/P

As described in Chapter 8, the Government of Burkina Faso is promoting "decentralization". According to the governmental ordinance, the canton governor is responsible for coordination and supervision of canton-level administrative activities. At province level, the Provincial Technical Conference (CCTP) and the Provincial National Land Development Committee (CPAT) have been established as the framework for promoting cooperation between administrative organizations. However, due partly to lack of personnel, the canton-level administrative system does not have the ability to conduct coordination and supervision of administrative organizations. Furthermore, CPAT, which had to be established by law, is not functioning at all because of too many members and lack of funds. From a political framework, it would be preferable for the canton governor to take charge of the operation and management of the "Rural Development Council" proposed in this M/P. However, in consideration of the actual state of affairs, the Study Team proposed that the "Rural Development Council" should be placed in the charge of the provincial office chiefs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources for the time being.

In the agricultural development strategies for promotion of decentralization, an organization similar to the Rural Development Council may be advocated. Concerning the "Rural Development Council" therefore, the operation, management and position of the canton governor, and coordination with CCTP and CPAT shall continue to be the issues to be examined in Phase II.

(2) Enhancement of Activities of Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit

The unit was established in June 2003 as a place where the CVGT, NGOs, related agents and administrative officials jointly work on rural development. Initially, there was confusion due to the different sense of purpose held by each of the unit members (actors). However, as specific support activities were carried out in the verification project, the division of roles between the members resolved itself and the unit began to function as a place for information exchange for smooth implementation of the verification project. In some villages, members began to exchange opinions on the management of natural resources.

However, expertise in verification projects is still limited and sustainability needs to be verified. It is necessary to continuously provide support activities for operation and management and for fund management of each project, as well as for fund operation in preparation for next-phase projects. Furthermore, measures for operation based on private funds also need to be examined.

When the unit was formed, the formation of the CVGTs and the establishment of the basic development plan had already been completed with the support of NGOs. Whether these

activities can be carried out on the initiative of the unit has not yet been verified.

Since publicity activities and technical support activities for the other villages in the canton just started with the seminar held in January, further development must be promoted including interaction between the CVGTs.

(3) Enhancement of Capabilities of CVGTs and Residents

Although one year has passed since the establishment of a CVGT in each village, the residents of some villages cannot shake off the habit of dependence on supporters and tend not to solve problems through their own contrivance or efforts. They need to stop depending on assistance and start requesting support only for problems that the CVGT or the residents cannot solve themselves.

Literacy education was provided in Diogora, the village with the lowest literacy rate. However, the literacy rate was also low generally in the other villages, hindering the implementation of each verification project. The residents are also keenly aware of the importance of literacy when carrying out project operation, fund management and technical training, and each village made a request for literacy education. Therefore, it is necessary to provide adequate literacy education at least to the CVGT officers.

To ensure the sustainability of the projects, it is desirable that, in addition to the establishment of a fund by resident contributions in Phase I, fund operation shall be enhanced by introducing full-fledged micro-credit.

Furthermore, the Government of Burkina Faso is examining the possibility of charging for agricultural, stock-raising and sylvicultural technical extension. It is necessary to enhance residents' project implementation capabilities and examine how much the residents can afford to contribute.

(4) Enhancement of Capabilities of Agents

To build a system in which residents can cultivate the required techniques and pay the price for them through, for example, development of commercial crops, it is necessary for the agents to share information with the residents through communication with them and earn their trust.

The agents are trying to achieve technical extension using various methods while suffering because of restrictions on the residents' side (lack of a concept of weights, measures and area, low literacy rate and a habit of dependence). The agents, however, are not always on the residents' side, but work as promoters of national policies or projects. While the role of the agents is mainly to provide technical services from the administration, they need to have facilitation capabilities in order to transfer technologies and educate residents. Therefore, the training in participatory-type development was provided twice in Phase I. However, the agents are still more inclined to provide guidance to residents only from the standpoint of the administration and less inclined to help residents continue the activities for themselves.

(5) Selection of Appropriate NGOs

In this Study, support was provided through NGOs to enhance resident organizations. The

NGOs and, in particular, personnel who can act as facilitators and animate the residents play a key role. It is necessary to further define the criteria and requirements for such personnel.

9.2 Study Items in Phase II

In consideration of the problems pointed out in the previous section, the following study items will be proposed for Phase II. These are designed to verify effective promotion systems through the verification projects.

(1) Examination of Framework of Rural Development Council

In view of the rural development strategies in decentralization policies and the implementation of other development programs, the operation and management as well as the members of the "Rural Development Council" shall be examined.

(2) Enhancement of Activities of Rural Development Activity Coordination Unit

The four units are progressing differently in their activities depending on the different capabilities of the CVGTs and residents and their different views of support, the different geographical and social conditions in which the villages are placed, and the degree of support for rural development provided by the NGOs, administrative officials and agents.

Therefore, item 1) shall be implemented, and according to the situation of each unit, activities selected from items 2) to 5) shall be continued or enhanced.

- 1) Support and evaluation of the operation and management of the verification projects and fund management, as well as fund operation in preparation for next-phase projects in the existing four target villages
- 2) Undertaking of a series of processes from the selection of new target villages on the initiative of the unit, to support for CVGT activities, establishment of a basic development plan and implementation of the verification project
- 3) Verification of ripple effects through, for example, the conclusion of a Natural Resources Management Agreement
- 4) Publicity activities to the villages in the canton (such as technical guidance and project information)
- 5) Analysis of problems and verification of effective unit operations through exchange of information between the units (Continuation of the coordinating committee in the regions through the Cooperation Promotion Workshop)

(3) Enhancement of Capabilities of CVGTs and Residents

- 1) Reform of residents' perceptions through unit activities and support for CVGT operation
- 2) Improvement of activity capabilities through verification projects
 - Review of residents' contribution
 - Provision of literacy education according to level of participants
 - Introduction of micro-credit

(4) Enhancement of Capabilities of Agents

- 1) Participatory-type development training shall be provided according to theme on an

on-the-job basis in the field. Sector-by-sector guidance materials and extension materials shall be created.

- 2) Technical Exchange Meetings shall be held according to theme and provide training on an on-the-job basis.
- 3) In the daily activities of the unit, fact-finding visits to developed areas shall be made to allow the participants to learn about existing projects.

(5) Improvement of Capabilities of NGO Personnel

Through this Study, NGO personnel capabilities shall be enhanced and the organization shall be reinforced by carrying out unit activities in cooperation with administrative officials and agents.

9.3 Proposals

(1) Cooperation between Related Ministries for Alleviation of Land Degradation

Cooperation across the agricultural, stock-raising and silvicultural sectors is required to alleviate land degradation. The administrative system of Burkina Faso is such that responsibility for the agricultural, stock-raising and silvicultural sectors is split among the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources, the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Ministry of Environment and Living Environment respectively. Consequently, even if a project is promoted on the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources, it will be proposed the other two ministries to cooperate closely in order to produce effective results.

(2) Operation of Rural Development Council

It has been decided that the "Rural Development Council" proposed in the M/P shall be operated on the initiative of the provincial office chiefs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Halieutic Resources for the time being. However, it may not be possible to operate the Council under the administrative framework of the Government of Burkina Faso. Consequently, if the Council is judged to be effective in the Phase II study results, we propose that the necessary measures, such as adoption of a governmental ordinance, shall be taken to promote cooperation with related ministries including the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Ministry of Environment and Living Environment.

Note that the Council shall be operated on the precondition that operation shall be switched to the system centered on the canton governors when decentralization gains effectiveness.

(3) Improvement of Quality of Agents

To implement the projects, agents and other administrative officials were employed and granted allowances from the donors. This system has continued up to the present. Some of the agents and administrative officials have fallen into the habit of implementing the projects just for the sake of the allowances that they receive, forgetting their original role of serving the residents or the development of the villages through the elimination of poverty.

NGOs must produce results through their activities. Any NGO staff who are trained, carry out tasks and do not bring results are dismissed. They are paid on a merit system. Administrative officials are not fired even if they do not produce any results. They get paid the same amount regardless of differences in results and capabilities. Unless administrative officials are rewarded

differently in terms of salary or other benefits according to their results and capabilities, the administrative services will not be significantly improved.

While these phenomena occur because of the financial straits observed in the lack of activity expenses, it will be proposed urgently that they recognize their original roles and make serious efforts to promote the projects.

(4) Method of Planning and Implementing Projects

Although projects used to be planned and formulated on the initiative of the central government and implemented in a top-down approach, in recent years they are increasingly shifting to a bottom-up approach based on resident participation according to the recommendations made by international organizations. However, the residents still think that projects are something that is automatically granted to them. It is necessary to reform the perceptions of the government staff who are the leaders as well as those of the residents who are the beneficiaries.

As for the projects, it is proposed for the local organizations to investigate and analyze the needs of the residents and then for the local organizations and the residents to work together to plan and implement projects. In addition, it can be said that the promotion and improvement of decentralization by the government is urgently required to complete these situations.

(5) Decentralization and Securement of Funds

Decentralization is making progress. However, decentralization will not work if only the systems and organizations are reformed. If authority alone is transferred and no tax reforms are made, decentralization will not be effective. At the present time, tax reform and decentralization are not advancing in parallel. It will be proposed that tax reform that matches decentralization must be achieved as soon as possible.

(6) Settlement Promotion for Alleviation of Land Degradation

To stabilize production in agriculture and stock raising, it is important for the residents to settle down. Land degradation can be alleviated only if the residents live in one place. If the residents move to the rainy southwestern region, there will be problems with regard to food security and land conservation. It will be proposed to increase the production of strategic crops that suit the characteristics of the Middle-North and Sahel Regions. It can be said as an important matter to promote the production of potatoes, sesame and vegetables in addition to millet, sorghum and niebe in the Middle-North Region and the production of sesame in addition to livestock, millet, sorghum and niebe in the Sahel Region.

(7) Implementation of Projects through Cooperation with Local Organizations, NGOs, etc.

The administration was involved in the projects by providing guidance and supervision of NGO activities. The Rural Development Council is a place where NGOs and the administration can discuss as equal partners. The establishment of such a council is unprecedented in the previous implementation of projects in Burkina Faso. In this Study, it was confirmed that NGOs and the administration can cooperate with each other. For a project to retain effectiveness in its actual implementation, it is essential that the two parties work in harmony according to the division of roles defined in the M/P. In the basis of this situation, it will be proposed the regional organizations and NGOs etc. to face a problem in cooperation.

(8) Encouragement of Production of Agricultural Products for Export

Poverty is negatively influencing all the activities of farmers. The farmers cannot earn cash even if they increase the production of cereals to achieve self-sufficiency. Most of the materials and equipment for agriculture and stock raising are imported. Imported goods can be bought only if foreign money is earned. Earning foreign money is the only way to eliminate poverty. Thus, the production of agricultural and livestock products for export must be encouraged to earn foreign money.

(9) Promotion of Literacy Education and Familiarity with Weights, Measures and Area

Agricultural production technologies are usually explained using weights, measures and area. To explain the technologies to farmers who are ignorant of the concept of weights, measures and area, the explanation is adapted to the actual area that the farmer farms. Technologies thus taught lack universality.

It is urgently necessary to provide literacy education and make the farmers familiar with weights, measures and area in order to disseminate the agricultural production technologies, implementation of the literacy education activities linked with the agricultural production activities and promotion to use weights and measures and the area more consciously are recommended.

jica