

Support Organization to the Promotion of  
Community-based Sustainable Development

Burkina Faso  
Unity- Progress- Justice

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World Neighbors – Canada / A P D C

**2<sup>nd</sup> Six-Month Progress Report**

Project Number	
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Country/ State	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
Project Manager's Name	<b>TANKOANO T. Charles</b>
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The second period of Fada Communities' Development Program implementation was marked by intensified activity implementation as a result of local communities' trust and belief in the effectiveness a very important program for them. During this period, communities and APDC conducted activities in the three main program sectors including women's organizational capacity building and leadership, improved food security, and natural resource preservation and management (NRM) with a view to increasing results at grass root level. No progress was achieved under the Action-Learning/ Monitoring and Evaluation component during the period under review.

During this period, 1,100 people including 611 women and 489 men participated in the implementation of collective activities (training, awareness raising sessions and meetings) and individual ones (animal fattening, aviculture, farm development).

No major threat to activity implementation was identified at communities' level. The latter was rather mobilized to conduct these activities, thus demonstrating their utmost interest in the program.

## I. RESULTS AND PROGRESS DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

### Logical framework

**Impact objective 1:** By June 2011, Fada Community-based Organizations involved in the program will have reached stages 1 and 2 of their organizational development (based on the 5 organizational development stages for autonomy and phasing out developed by WN/OKC)

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
Improve by 2011 the capacities of households in 15 villages to fight against hunger efficiently through increased agricultural production and other livelihoods.	<b>1.1</b> -15 village organizations and one inter-village coordination organization in Fada area will improve their organizational structuring and functioning (especially women's organizations) for them to be more dynamic and manage their development process.	<p>Upon APDC's request, the state provincial department of Environment in Fada, conducted a diagnosis on natural resource management structures (protection, improvement and development) in the 5 program villages with a view to improving their effectiveness. This work concerned 12 existing committees and revealed that some committees were missing and others were poorly structured or no longer operational due to lack of support (animation, poor technical capacities, insufficient action means and lack of coordination).</p> <p><b>After this diagnosis, APDC provided the 5 partner villages with support to build their organizations and mainly harmonize their committees.</b> As a result, 20 village committees (i.e. 4 per village) were set up including: bush fire committees, wildlife management committees, forest product processing groups and forester groups.</p> <p>Awareness raising sessions were therefore conducted for these committees' members on their roles and tasks for them to be more dynamic. It is also worth noting the establishment of an inter-village committee to coordinate all Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities at village level and take relevant decisions.</p> <p>This therefore resulted in improved oversight of bush fires, poachers and tree cutting in the 5 village areas and the subsequent reduction of impacts associated with such practices. Meanwhile, foresters (peasant farmers involved in forest protection activities)</p>	<p>In all, 21 committees including an inter-village NRM coordination committee were set up or revitalized</p> <p>This adds to the setting up of 6 coordination committees including an inter-village coordination committee for food security.</p> <p>The meeting facilitation and reporting training session was postponed to this year (which has just started). Priority was given to the formalization of structures and information/ awareness raising of leaders on their roles and responsibilities.</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		<p>are committed to mobilize communities around the issue of 5 ha reforestation i.e. 1ha per village in July 2009 (tree seedlings are already available).</p> <p>As far as food security is concerned, 5 village committees and 1 inter-village coordination committee are set up to coordinate and manage all production and income generating activities in addition to taking relevant decisions. These committees' members also attended awareness raising sessions to understand their tasks better.</p> <p>- The various coordination committees (village and inter-village levels) have started performing their tasks, thus opening the way to the progressive transfer of responsibilities to the grass root level.</p> <p>- 22 leaders (14 women and 8 men) from 5 village groups of Fada improved their knowledge and capacities in local governance by taking part in a training session organized by APDC in November 2008. The knowledge gained through the training and awareness raising sessions will help them revitalize and sustain their organizations.</p>	
	<p><b>1.2</b> – Village organizations will improve from 1 to 2, their self-promotion skills (in diagnosis-planning, local resource mobilization, sound management and transparent decision making) by June 2011.</p>	<p>85 persons (37 women, 48 men from 5 program villages) improved their knowledge and capacities in participatory diagnosis-planning by taking part in 2 training sessions in 2 villages. The 2 sessions were respectively about comprehensive diagnosis-planning and NRM diagnosis planning. In both cases, participants get acquainted with the concepts, causes and consequences of the problem on one hand and the identification of actions to implement, activities planning, implementation timeline and strategies on the other hand. As a result, each village now has a small group of people who are able to facilitate participatory planning sessions. Besides,</p>	<p>The capacity building session was held in the 5 villages. In July, the villages will provide APDC with activity programs that could be synthesized, gathered and improved in a single annual activity program.</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		<p>NRM committees' members have an action plan with a timeline for the implementation of the program-sector activities so to achieve expected results.</p> <p>- 61 group leaders (44 women and 17 men) from 4 villages attended, in May 2009, 2 three-day group development training sessions (1 session for 2 villages) in order to improve not only their functioning, mobilization and sound management but also their members' accountability within their organizations.</p>	<p>- The group development training and the awareness raising sessions conducted during the previous period on the roles/taks of members/groups and specific committees enhanced participants' knowledge on functioning and management principles as well as financial resource mobilization for the functioning of their village organizations. However, visible changes can not be expected before 1 year at least.</p>
	<p><b>1.3</b> –Women in the 3 villages of Fada area will build their leadership capacities (mobilization, animation, social empowerment, initiatives, etc.)</p>	<p><b>APDC funded a literacy session for 47 women of the village of Kpentouangou.</b></p> <p>At the end of the initial session in April 2009, the trainees were assessed and 42 upgraded.</p> <p>4.9 – 2 women of Fada with good capacities and experience in animation and support to rural women were identified for them to assist women in the 5 program villages in the setting up of a Saving-Credit scheme called “Savings for Change”. Both women will attend a training on Saving and Credit in July 2009 for them to conduct animation sessions in the 5 villages from September 2009.</p>	<p>This 60-day training session held this year will be pursued during the next literacy campaign (2010 &amp;t 2011) to complete the training. This will enable beneficiaries to manage their activities and income better on one hand and increase their productivity by attending technical training sessions.</p> <p>The EPC (Credit and Saving Scheme) is mainly used in rural areas to bring women to mobilize self-funding so to solve their problems. The strategy is already successfully used by about 15 women organizations in the Gnagna</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
			<p>province, thus the need to extend it to Fada area so to improve this program activities.</p> <p>Several discussions were held with women of the area. A lot of them are really motivated and looking forward to the launching of this strategy.</p>
		<p>Six (6) women already trained on Gender and Rights issues conducted 4 awareness raising sessions for women in 2 villages on these themes in March and April 2009. In all 183 persons (116 women and 67 men) were informed and improved their knowledge and capacities on both themes. Women showed genuine interest in these issues, especially the one related to their rights to undertake economic activities and own property as well as men's duties in households and equitable sharing of tasks between men and women, etc.</p>	<p>Animators will intensify awareness raising activities in all the villages so to reach as much women as possible.</p>
	<p><b>1.4.</b> 70 poor households in the area will increase their productivity by 30% by using sustainable management technologies (WSC techniques) and natural resource preservation techniques (soils, water, etc.)</p>	<p>36 producers from 2 villages (as compared to 25 planned in 2009) upgraded their knowledge and capacities in water and soil conservation techniques (WSC) by attending a two-day training session on soil and land cover degradation as well as alternative sustainable production techniques. As a result, participants applied stone lines and zai techniques on their farms.</p> <p>In addition, 30 households were provided financial support to transport rubble stones and develop stone lines on 30 ha i.e. 1ha per household. Beneficiaries will use this developed area during this crop year to increase their cereal production.</p> <p>Also, collective equipment comprised of 25 wheelbarrows, 50 picks, 50 shovels, 50 forks and 15 jump bars were purchased and distributed to the 5 program villages (i.e. 5 wheelbarrows, 10 picks,</p>	<p>- 30 / 36 trained farmers used their new skills to develop their farms.</p> <p>The results in terms of yields and increase in production will only be available at the end of the crop year, i.e. in December 2009.</p> <p>Due to time constraints, the training on composting was not conducted. 2 sessions will be conducted in</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		10 shovels, 10 forks and 3 jump bars per village) so to promote farm development with stone lines and Zaï as well as compost production to increase farm productivity.	November 2009 on this issue.
	<b>1.5 - 70 poor households will increase their income by 30% by undertaking economic activities (animal fattening)</b>	<p>15 poor households in 2 villages (Cianjaaga &amp; Gnianmanga) were provided financial support each in January 2009 to undertake cattle fattening with a view to increasing their income and improve their food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35 beneficiaries were targeted by WN/Canada funding, including 15 for cattle fattening and 20 for sheep fattening. It is worth noting the financial support provided in June 2008 by WN/OKC to help 90 households conduct economic activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 households for cattle fattening</li> <li>- 45 households for sheep fattening</li> <li>- 20 households for poultry production and sale</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>So, the current number of households that benefited from the program support for IGAs is 125 in the 5 first five villages. Beneficiaries are divided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40 households in cattle fattening</li> <li>- 65 households in sheep fattening</li> <li>- 20 households in poultry farming</li> </ul> <p>Women, who are the poorest in the households, were the main (90%) beneficiaries of the financial support to help them conduct various income generating activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- About 30 persons sold their first animals (sheep and cows) and increased their income. However, the accurate situation of the sales is yet to be made. This will help assess the progress achieved in terms of income increase (for placements, see please see tables).</li> </ul>	<p>This objective registered quite significant progress in one year, with regard to the number of households having undertaken income generating activities to increase their income. We believe this will quickly contribute to improve food security within the poor households involved.</p> <p>The figures on activity results and impacts will be available in the coming months.</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
	<b>1.6</b> – 5 households have reforested 2.5ha (i.e. 0.5ha per households) with pilostigma (fertilizing plant) to increase their soil fertility in a sustainable manner.	This activity is yet to start	This initiative could start in 2010.

**Impact objective 2:** 20 % of poor households in the program intervention villages will have improved their food security and nutrition with increased income or agricultural productivity from the use of sustainable management and natural resource preservation technologies from July 2008 to June 2011.

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
2. Strengthen communities' capacities to organize and manage their natural resources in a sustainable way, with emphasis on gender/equity promotion	2.1. - 2 women groups (GVF) or mix groups (GV) in 2 program villages will protect and preserve at least 3 local useful tree species while increasing their income.	5 women groups in the 5 program villages were identified as adding value to non-timber forest products. This took place during a meeting organized by APDC and the provincial department of Environment for all village committees responsible for natural resource management. However, these groups are not structured ones but mere specific activity committees of the Women's Groups (GVF). Their main forest product processing activities include: - Shea butter production and soap making - Traditional oil extraction from « <i>Balinitès</i> » seeds - production of baobab fruit powder	- In all, 5 women groups involved in forest product valorization were identified and their activities are known. Their technical production capacities were improved through the training of 30 of their representatives and the subsequent provision of equipment to them. - Balanités oil is used for consumption, soap and body cream production. It is in great demand on marketplaces and can therefore be a

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		<p>These groups are not involved in any specific activity related to the protection of the tree species they use but the larger groups they belong to, take an active part in the wildlife management, bush fire control and reforestation specific committees.</p> <p>In May 2009, 30 women of 5 groups in the 5 villages upgraded their technical capacities in <i>Balanitès</i> oil extraction (in great demand) by attending a 6-day training session. This helped them move from the traditional way of extraction to an improved and more income generating one. The trained women will assist their groups to increase their oil production and thus, poor households' income quickly.</p> <p>After their training, the women groups in the 5 villages were provided equipment (20 pots, 20 bowls, 10 spatulas, 10 ladles, 05 mortars) for their oil production activity.</p>	<p>sustainable source of income for communities. This is why APDC has not hesitated to organize this first training for women. This oil production has already increased in the 5 villages and women use this oil for their own consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From December 2009, women will increase their income substantially with this product.</li> <li>- However, women in the 5 villages are yet to adopt specific protection techniques for the trees they use so much. APDC and the province department of Environment of Fada will bring these women to use tree protection techniques.</li> </ul>

**Impact objective 3:** Contribute to existing natural resource (soils, water, vegetation, wildlife) preservation and improvement by promoting local protection and valorization techniques in program villages.

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
	<p>3.1. – The GV of program partner villages will protect natural resources (waters, forest, fauna) in their area by adopting local management rules</p>	<p>All the committees, depending on their specific functions, are involved in natural resource protection activities. As a matter of fact,</p> <p>a) Bush fire management committees (5)’ environmental protection techniques include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- holding of information and preparatory meetings (annually)</li> <li>- opening of firebreaks</li> <li>- cleaning of reforested sites</li> <li>-awareness raising on bushfire drawbacks</li> <li>- fire oversight and extinction operations</li> </ul> <p>b) Wildlife Management committees’ (5) are concerned by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control of hunting</li> <li>- Excessive tree cut (green trees) control and oversight</li> <li>- Bushfire and carbonization monitoring</li> </ul> <p>C) Foresters’ groups (5) conduct activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest seeds collection for cultivation purpose</li> <li>-Tree seedlings production (few groups)</li> <li>- Reforestation / tree planting</li> <li>- Training / information on reforestation and tree protection techniques</li> </ul> <p>E) The GVF involved in non-timber forest products (5) processing are valorizing non-timber forest products to increase their income and meet their food and health care needs.</p> <p>Examples :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several local practices for natural resource protection, improvement and valorization were identified by 4 specific activity committees in the 5 program villages.</li> <li>- An inter-village committee was set up to coordinate this program sector activities at grass root level</li> <li>- 58 members of these structures built their planning and operational capacities with the material equipment provided to them.</li> <li>- Communities in these villages demonstrated great interest in the rational management of their heritage. As a result, the committees are working to achieve results and impact on their environment by May 2010 (for the program review session).</li> <li>- The local practices identified will be improved with other elements and validated by local authorities before being disseminated in the villages.</li> <li>- Finally, the exchange visit on NRM meant to promote local protection and</li> </ul>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		<p>They use <i>Balanitès tree species</i> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- oil extraction</li> <li>- Soap making</li> <li>- Pharmacoepia</li> <li>- fodder</li> </ul> <p>And <i>Adansonia tree species</i> for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- grain consumption</li> <li>- conversion into local spice (soumbala)</li> <li>- consumption of leaves (soup), sale</li> <li>- pharmacoepia (especially the tree bark)</li> <li>- oil extraction.</li> </ul> <p>Besides, APDC supported partner villages to set up a 12-member inter-village coordination committee (including 3 women) for NRM activities. These members attended 5 awareness raising sessions on their roles/tasks for them to become more dynamic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 58 members (18 women and 40 men from 4 villages) of the village and inter-village NRM committees attended a 3-day training session organized by APDC and the Provincial Department of Environment, thus improving their knowledge in NRM and building their capacities in NRM diagnosis- planning. Participants were able to understand the causes and problems of natural resource degradation better and identify actions towards reaching program impact. As a result, the 4 villages which participated in this session developed an action plan for June 2009 to May 2010. Finally, the meeting on local NRM practice identification gathered 127 participants including 42 women and 85 men from 5 villages.</li> </ul>	<p>valorization initiatives was not conducted due to delays in the identification of relevant sites by the province department of Environment in Fada. This visit should be conducted in 2010.</p> <p>Exchanges with communities helped identify the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor technical capacities</li> <li>- insufficient support/ animation from services</li> <li>- insufficient equipment for all the committees</li> <li>- The wildlife management committees' poor capacities to stop poachers' action</li> <li>- insufficient water points for wild animals</li> <li>- no pressure means against poachers</li> <li>- no water points to produce tree seedlings for reforestation purpose</li> </ul> <p>APDC is committed to support NRM committees in order to revitalize them,</p>

Specific objectives	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
		<p>Besides, APDC provided the village bushfire control committees and wildlife management committees with collective equipments to revitalize their activities. This equipment is comprised of: 2 wheelbarrows, 5 shovels, 5 picks, 5 forks, gloves, etc. per village.</p> <p>The various exchanges on natural resource management issues enabled participants from each village involved to learn about ongoing practices in other villages.</p> <p>In the coming months, emphasis will be laid on the dissemination of the texts adopted at national level to serve as mutual enrichment opportunities.</p>	improve their management initiatives and disseminate them in the program area for sustainability purpose.

**Impact objective 4:** The program team will make sure that local capacities are in place for monitoring and evaluation as well as program results and impact documentation

Specific objective	Indicators	Achievements and progress	Comments
4.1. APDC will implement a monitoring & evaluation plan and build 125 community leaders' capacities to document program results and impact.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The monitoring and evaluation plan is developed</li> <li>-the data monitoring and collection tools on agriculture, income generating activities and credit are available at APDC's level;</li> <li>- The data monitoring and collection tools on natural resource management are yet to be developed.</li> <li>- the training session for community leaders on monitoring and evaluation tools has not been conducted during the period and APDC has scheduled it in September for 50 persons.</li> <li>- No progress was achieved as no activity was conducted to that purpose during this period.</li> </ul>	In September, 50 leaders will be trained for them to start monitoring activities in each village and collect information.

## II. DATA ON ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

### A – Placement of resources with beneficiaries (for income generating activities)

#### 2.1 – Animal fattening

##### Placement of animals for fattening purpose (cattle and sheep: WN/ Canada support)

Village / community	Household members			Funds received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
	T	W	M					
Village : Kojonti					Sheep			
Thiombiano Possibo				30,000	2			
Tompoudi Tapoa				30,000	2			
Thiombiano Madame				30,000	2			
Tankoano Mariam				30,000	1			
Tandamba Gnaandi N°1				30,000	1			
Dabini Yempaabou				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Youlapumba				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Yiéinipundi				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Namunja				30,000	1			
Nassouri Pampani				30,000	1			
Sub-total1=10 beneficiaries				300,000	13			
Village : Kpentuangou								
Thiombiano Boali				30,000	1			
Yonli Gmaalo				30,000	1			
Combari Buayéma				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Assanata				30,000	1			
Tandamba Maninpougidiba				30,000	1			
Ydani Dorcasse				30,000	1			
Combari Poyombo				30,000	1			
Combari Boayéma				30,000	1			
Koadima Maïmouna				30,000	1			
Yonli Miabala				30,000	1			
Sub-total2=10 beneficiaries				300,000	10			
<b>TOTAL 1=20 beneficiaries</b>				<b>Cfa f 600,000</b>	<b>23 sheep</b>			
Village : Kianjaaga	W	M	T	cfa F	Cattle			
Tompoudi Gmédiempo				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Tadjoa				125,000	1			
Tompoudi Yiempabou				125,000	1			

Village / community	Household members			Funds received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
Tompoudi Pagali				125,000	1			
Tompoudi Elyse				125,000	1			
Ouoba Awa				125,000				
Koadima Mano				125,000				
Tandamba Folpoa				125,000	1			
Ouoba Bandiidi				125,000	1			
Dabini Babouogou				125,000	1			
Sub-total= 10 beneficiaries				1,250,000	10 cows			
Gniamanga					cows			
Thiombiano Taladi				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Mathieu				125,000	1			
Onadjoa Jean Baptiste				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Emmanuel				125,000	1			
Onadjoa Gérard				125,000	1			
Sub-total = 05 beneficiaries				625,000	05 cows			
<b>TOTAL 2 =15 households</b>				<b>Cfa f 1,875,000</b>	<b>15 cows</b>			

**Other placement of animals for fattening purpose (cattle and sheep) with WN/OKC funding**

Village / community	Household members			Funds received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
KONONTI	W	M	T	CFA F	Cows			
Thiombiano palamanga				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Noaga Marguérite				125,000	1			
Tandamba Dirba				125,000	1			
Dabini BLANDINE				125,000	1			
Tandamba Gmaandi				125,000	1			
Tompoudi Elisabeth				125,000	1			
Tompoudi Possibo				125,000	1			
Dabini Podama				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Léoussa				125,000	1			
Ouoba Bétha				125,000	1			
Sub-total=10 households				1,250,000	10 cows			
KPENTOUANGOU								
Thiombiano Maninpougidiba				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Abiba				125,000	1			
Combari Myiéba				125,000	1			
Thiombiano				125,000	1			

Village / community	Household members			Funds received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
Kanmidinni								
Koadima Taladi				125,000	1			
So Gmaandi				125,000	1			
Yarga Esita				125,000	1			
Ouoba Talari				125,000	1			
Lompo Dayanli				125,000	1			
Yonli Folpoa				125,000	1			
Sub-total=10 households				1,250,000	10 cows			
KPAYIEGOU								
Tompoudi Piro				125,000	1			
Koadima Balkima				125,000	1			
Combari Goadinni				125,000	1			
Thiombiano Yalipoua				125,000	1			
Tompoudi Babouogou				125,000	1			
Sub-total= 05 households				625,000 F	05 cows			
<b>TOTAL 3 = 25 households</b>				<b>CFA F 3,125,000</b>	<b>25 cows</b>			
KPENTOUANGOU	W	M	T	cfa F	Sheep			
Thiombiano Baanbouado				60,000	3			
Nassouri Possibo				60,000	3			
Thiombiano Nouaga				60,000	3			
Nassouri Tapoa				60,000	3			
Thiombiano Myiemba				60,000	2			
Thiombiano Noaga				60,000	2			
Combari Moadada				60,000	2			
Dabini Dirba				60,000	2			
Thiombiano Tani				60,000	2			
Nassouri Poyombo				60,000	2			
Sub-total : 10 households				600,000	24 sheep			
Kojonti								
Naba Malo Marie				30,000	2			
Dabini Lamoussa				30,000	2			
Dbini Yarpoa				30,000	2			
Onadja Marie				30,000	1			
Combari Kanfiénni				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Amie				30,000	1			
Dabini Baanbouado				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Goudi				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Camba				30,000	1			
Yonli Kilimiadi				30,000	1			
Sub-total Kojonti= 10				300,000 F	13 sheep			

Village / community	Household members			Funds received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
households								
Kianjaaga								
Combari Kanfienni				30,000	1 sheep			
Dabini Tompoa				30,000	1			
Dabini Kontombou				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Poguoli				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Tani				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Camba N°1				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Camba N°2				30,000	1			
Tandamba Poyombo				30,000	1			
Kanla Germaine				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Taladi				30,000	1			
Sub-total=10 households				300,000 F	10 sheep			
Gnianmanga								
Tompoudi Bernadette				30,000	2			
Thiombiano Thérèse				30,000	2			
Thiombiano Monique				30,000	1			
Onadja Noumpoa				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Yentéma				30,000	1			
Onadja Mano				30,000	1			
Tankoano Kankangou				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Mouara				30,000	1			
Tompoudi Tiamba				30,000	1			
Tandamba Lucie				30,000	1			
Onadja Odette				30,000	1			
Onadja Chantal				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Elisabeth				30,000	1			
Thiombiano Véronique				30,000	1			
Naaba Podama				30,000	1			
Sub-total=15 households				450,000 F	17 sheep			
<b>TOTAL 4 =45 households</b>				<b>1,600,000 F</b>	<b>64 sheep</b>			

## 2.2 – Initial placement of fowls (with financial support from New Field Foundation-NFF)

Village / community	Household members			Funding received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
	T	W	M					
Village				cfa Francs	Fowls			
KPENTOUANGOU								

Village / community	Household members			Funding received	Nature and number	Initial income	Post-activity income	Rate of increase
Thiombiano Yombo				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Kondia				15,000	10			
Combari Talari				15,000	10			
Onadja Kompoa				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Talaria				15,000	10			
Sub-total= 05 households				75,000	50 fowls			
KOJONTI								
Onadja Larba Agnès				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Youlapoumba				15,000	10			
Tompoudi Possibo				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Madame				15,000	10			
Thiombiani Possibo				15,000	10			
Sub-total = 05 households				75,000 F	50 fowls			
KIANJAAGA	W	M	T					
Thiombiano Youmanli				15,000	10			
Dabini Bendi				15,000	10			
Ouoba Daglo				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Noaga				15,000	10			
Thiombiano Talari				15,000	10			
Dabini Madame				15,000	10			
Tompoudi Boulo				15,000	10			
Tiombiano Kompoa				15,000	10			
Combari Goada				15,000	10			
Thiopmbiano Talardia				15,000	10			
Sub-total= 10 households				150,000	100 chickens			
<b>TOTAL 5 =20 households</b>				<b>300,000 F</b>	<b>200 +20 chickens</b>			

#### GRAND TOTAL

- Sheep fattening = 65 participating households with 87 sheep
- Cattle fattening = 40 participating households with 40 cows/oxes
- Poultry farming = 20 participating households with 220 chickens

### ***B – Placement of other resources with communities***

#### **– Placement of equipment**

- a – Equipment placed with women groups involved in *Balanitès* oil production

villages	Type and number of equipment							
	Bid pots	Small pots	Large bowls	Small bowls	spatula	Big ladle	Small ladles	mortars
Kpentouangou	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Kpayiéou	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Kojonti	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Kiajaaga	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Gnianmanga	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Total	10	10	10	10	10	05	05	05

b – Collective equipment for farm development with WSC techniques

villages	Type and number of equipment				
	Wheelbarrows	picks	shovels	forks	Jumper bars
Kpentouangou	05	10	10	10	03
Kpayiéou	05	10	10	10	03
Kojonti	05	10	10	10	03
Kiajaaga	05	10	10	10	03
Gnianmanga	05	10	10	10	03
Total	25	50	50	50	15

c- Collective equipment for NRM (bush fire control, firebreak opening, fight against poachers) –

The table is not ready.

### III – Health of animals placed initially

Animal species	Total animals placed	Total animals alive	Increase	Dead or lost animals
Feeder cattle	40	40	-	00
Sheep	87	75	-	12
Chickens	220	608	873	265

### IV –Human resource mobilization: participation in activities conducted.

#### 4.1- Capacity building/training

- Diagnosis-Planning training (2 sessions)

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	43	14	29
Gnianmanga	04	00	04
Kojonti	10	04	06
Kpayiéou	13	10	03
Kpentouangou	15	09	06
Total	86	37	49

-Training on WSC techniques (1 session)

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kpayiégu	16	00	16
Kpentouangou	20	00	20
Total	36	00	36

- *Balanitès* oil extraction training (1 session)

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	06	06	
Gnianmanga	05	05	00
Kojonti	09	09	00
Kpayiégu	05	05	00
Kpentouangou	05	05	00
Total	30	30	00

- Group development training (2 sessions)

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	15	11	04
Gnianmanga	16	10	06
Kpayiégu	15	13	02
Kpentouangou	15	10	05
Total	61	44	17

- A 60-day Literacy session was conducted for 47 Women (1 village)

#### 4.2- Participation in sensitization/awareness raising sessions

- Awareness raising sessions on gender and rights for Women leaders

Villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kpentouangou	97	74	23
Kpayiégu	86	42	34
Total	183	116	67

-Awareness raising sessions on coordination committee members' roles/tasks

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	14	08	06
Gnianmanga	14	10	04
Kojonti	10	04	06
Kpayiégu	20	17	03
Kpentouangou	27	23	04
Total	85	62	23

#### 4.3- Organization: Setting up of organizations or strategies

- Meeting on the identification of natural resource management practices.

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	13	03	10
Gnianmanga	15	04	11
Kojonti	20	06	14
Kpayié gou	77	29	48
Kpentouangou	02	00	02
Total	127	42	85

- Meeting on the setting up of an inter-village coordination committee for natural resource management (NRM)

Villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	16	04	12
Gnianmanga	14	02	12
Kojonti	80	24	56
Kpayié gou	09	02	07
Kpentouangou	06	01	05
Total	125	33	92

- Meeting on the setting up of an inter-village coordination committee for food security and organization activities

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	06	03	03
Gnianmanga	05	02	03
Kojonti	06	02	04
Kpayié gou	07	05	02
Kpentouangou	06	02	04
Total	30	14	16

- Meetings on the setting up of an inter-village coordination committee for food security and organization activities

villages	Participants		
	Total	Women	Men
Kianjaaga	32	20	12
Gnianmanga	37	28	09
Kojonti	60	39	21
Kpayié gou	38	27	11
Kpentouangou	53	31	22
Total	220	145	75

The cumulative number of human resources involved in the implementation of program activities from January to May 30, 2009 is as follows:

- Mobilization around collective activities (training, awareness raising, organization meetings)

Number of participants	Number of women	Number of men
945	508	437

- Mobilization around individual activities (income generating activities, farm development at households' level) = 155 (beneficiaries of animal fattening and poultry farming activities + 30 farm development stakeholders) including 103 women and 52 men.

Summary table on the total number of participants to program activities during the period under review:

Total number of participants	Number of women	Number of men
1,100	611	489

Human resource mobilization and involvement was key to activity implementation. As a matter of fact, women were actively involved in most of the activities and were sometimes more mobilized than men except for the natural resource management activities.

## **Conclusion**

Generally speaking, the program is running smoothly on the field and communities in all villages are motivated. Women are more interested and expect great changes.

The main difficulty is related to APDC's poor staffing which prevented the program from appointing a staff in Fada to provide permanent accompaniment to communities in the implementation of their program activities. The availability of such a person would have helped achieve more significant results.

With the reduction of APDC's support to organizations in Gnagna province (especially those of Liptougou, Koala & Manni), a staff will be temporarily appointed in the area and the other staff members will continue to provide periodical support. Besides, collaboration with state services will be improved to create more synergy for villages.

As regards prospects, APDC will strengthen its assets in the first five villages and extend its actions to 3 other villages. To that end, a more in-depth diagnosis of these villages will be conducted in October 2009. In September 2009, APDC, with support from a competent resource person will develop monitoring and evaluation databases for this program while laying emphasis on community leaders' training on how to keep M&E tools.