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EVALUATION  
REGIS-ER MIDTERM  
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION  
REPORT

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# REGIS-ER MIDTERM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

USAID/SENEGAL

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USAID Senegal Monitoring and Evaluation Project

## **Cover Photo**

Beneficiary of a Moringa Oasis Garden at Zaboure, Maradi, Niger  
Photo by the Evaluation Team.

## **DISCLAIMER**

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## ACRONYMS

AUE	<i>Association des usagers d'eau</i> (Water Users Association)
BDL	Bioreclamation of Degraded Lands
SCBC	Social Communication and Behavior Changes
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBSP	Community-Based Solution Provider
CF	Conservation Farming
CGPE	<i>Comité de Gestion de Point d'Eau</i> (Water Point Management Committee)
COFO	Commission Foncière (Land Commission)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EdM	<i>École des Maris</i> (Husband Schools)
EWS	Early Warning System
FG	Focus Group
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
FVV	Femme Vaccinatrice de volaille (Woman Poultry Vaccinator)
GNRM	Governance and Natural Resource Management
HNW	Health, Nutrition, WASH
i3N	High Commission of the Initiative Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens
IP	Independent service Provider
KII	Key Informant Interview
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Project
MtM	Mother-to-Mother
NCBA CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association/ Cooperative League of USA
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REGIS-AG	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Accelerated Growth
REGIS-ER	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience
RISE	Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced
SAREL	Sahel Resilience Learning
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SECCA	Self-Managed Community Savings and Loan Strategy
SL	Sustainable Livelihood
SS	Safe Space
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ViM	Victory over Malnutrition
VVV	Volunteer Village Veterinarian
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WUA	Water Users Association

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation was conducted primarily as an internal learning tool to better understand the midterm performance of the Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience (REGIS-ER) activity. The findings are intended to help take the necessary measures to improve the program during its remaining years of activity. The lessons learned and successes of the supported activities are to be shared with USAID/Senegal’s Sahel Regional Office and REGIS-ER in Ouagadougou and Niamey to optimize their management decisions.

## Evaluation Objectives and Questions

The purpose of this study was to conduct an external midterm performance evaluation of the REGIS-ER activity. The main questions of this evaluation were designed to determine the extent to which REGIS-ER is building the resilience of targeted households and communities; to identify which aspects of the program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why; to investigate the extent to which the complex synergies of REGIS-ER’s interventions work together to build resilience; and to identify what aspects of the program either promote or inhibit collaboration with other Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) partners, host governments and other programs.

The main audiences for this report are the USAID/Senegal Mission, Office of the Sahel; USAID offices in Niger and Burkina Faso; the National Cooperative Business Association’s (NCBA) Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), and key stakeholders such as the central and local governments in Burkina Faso and Niger, other donors and NGOs.

## Project Background

REGIS-ER is the flagship multi-sectoral resilience project of USAID’s RISE program. It works to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in marginal agricultural and agro-pastoral zones in Niger and Burkina Faso. REGIS-ER’s expected results are tied to the project’s three main objectives: (1) sustainable livelihoods; (2) governance and natural resource management; and (3) health, nutrition and WASH.

## Evaluation Design, Methods and Limitations

This evaluation relied heavily on primary data collection of qualitative information from focus group discussions and key informant semi-structured interviews. REGIS-ER also provided secondary quantitative data on resilience capacity performance measures for use in this evaluation. A non-representative sampling design was adopted based on extensive discussions with USAID/Senegal, the REGIS-ER senior management team and regional directors. In Burkina Faso, 210 interviews—60 focus groups and 150 key informant interviews in 14 communes and 44 villages—took place in the regions of Sahel, Centre Nord and Centre Est. In Niger, 203 interviews—61 focus groups and 142 key informant interviews in 10 communes and 21 villages—took place in the regions of investigation: Maradi, Zinder and Tillabery.

## Findings and Conclusions

Overall, the major findings support that REGIS-ER’s interventions have helped communities and households strengthen their resilience capabilities in terms of livelihood assets, income and food security. In Burkina Faso, 54 percent of the field and extension agents interviewed strongly agreed that their livelihood assets have increased; this includes 50 percent of men and 68 percent of women. In addition, in Niger, 63 percent of respondents agree that their income has absolutely increased, while their livelihood assets and food security have improved by 50 percent and 75 percent respectively, due to REGIS-ER’s interventions.

REGIS-ER helped targeted communities build their social capital by bridging and linking human, physical and financial capital and by strengthening social values and areas of collective action.

More than 85 percent of the respondents reported that they diversified their livelihood assets. A greater stock of effective human capital is now available to communities, and household income has improved, leading to better absorptive and adaptive capacities to deal with shocks and stresses.

Agricultural production has been intensified through adoption and diffusion of new techniques and technologies. Habbanayé beneficiaries, mostly women, in Burkina Faso (83 percent) and Niger (67 percent) strongly agree that chronically vulnerable households are receiving help to build their livelihood assets and increase their income and the nutritional status of their households.

Conservation agriculture participants of both genders in Burkina Faso (75 percent) and Niger (89 percent) strongly agreed that crop production increased significantly because of higher yields, which in turn led to more production and increased household income and consumption. In addition, the evidence supports that about 87 percent of the bioreclamation of degraded land (BDL) respondents in both countries increased land area for cereals, vegetables and nursery trees. About 80 percent of the self-managed community savings and loan strategy (SECCA) credit/savings participants strongly agreed that they had access to informal credit and developed their skills for a better understanding of the formal financial system.

Health, nutrition and WASH beneficiaries agreed that significant changes are happening in their communities in the areas of potable water, behavior change and best sanitation practices. In Burkina Faso and Niger, 67 percent strongly agreed that their general well-being has improved. More potable water is now available to the communities without the heavy burden to women of acquiring it; the waterholes are mostly functional. Social communication and behavior change respondents (87 percent) in both countries agreed that behavior change is occurring in their communities. Access to health services has strongly improved, according to 88 percent of respondents in Burkina Faso and Niger. Health practitioners are now better trained, and populations have easier access to health services. Community social dimensions and areas of collective action have also been strengthened.

While the evaluation team cannot speak to the extent of changes based on a formal counterfactual because of the insufficiencies in the baseline data, they can generally see significant improvements in income, production, health, nutrition and behavior based on the opinions of the beneficiaries. More effective human resources are now available to deliver quality goods and services to their communities. Agricultural production has been intensified through technological changes, providing more food and more income to the most vulnerable households. The evidence also largely confirms that social values and the development of areas of collective action have been significantly enhanced within the participating communities. All of these realizations are helping communities build stronger adaptive and transformative capacities to recover from shocks and stresses.

The top scorers among all REGIS-ER interventions, based on beneficiary opinions, are SECCA, social communication and behavior change (SCBC), Habbanayé, conservation agriculture (CA), health and rehabilitation of water points, community-based solution provider (CBSP), natural resource management (NRM) and BDL. To determine the top scorers, the evaluation team used the mean score attributed to the range of interventions, plus and minus one standard deviation. From the perspectives of the beneficiaries, these interventions led them to increase their resilience capacities and induced behavior change among household members.

The bottom scorers are perceived to be disaster-risk reduction, animal health and aviculture. Significant constraints—such as the unavailability of veterinary health products, the inadequate level of efficiency of the volunteer village veterinarian (VVV) and the low level of training in fodder cropping and functional literacy and numeracy—limit their popularity.

The core group of top performers is perceived as having the most significant positive impact when building the resilience capacities of the targeted beneficiaries. Taken together, these interventions helped communities improve their food security through higher income and more home-consumed products. However, the low-ranking activities could potentially act as a catalyst that helps produce indirect or induced effects on the most successfully perceived interventions.

The synergies between and within program components and interventions of REGIS-ER combined to produce direct, indirect and induced effects among the targeted beneficiaries. On the program component side, 95 percent of male respondents in Burkina Faso and in Niger believed that the interactions between the sustainable livelihood (SL) and governance and natural resource management (GNRM) components are strong or moderate. Women respondents moderately supported those interventions.

On the synergies between interventions, 75 percent of respondents primarily believe that the interactions between agriculture and nutrition are dominant. More food is available for home consumption and from purchases due to higher income. This translates into better food security and dietary diversity for the beneficiaries. Twenty-five percent of beneficiaries reported that improvements in human capital through capacity-building activities are having significant synergies within and between REGIS-ER interventions.

Beneficiaries recognize the positive synergies within and between all three REGIS-ER program components. Building their human and financial capital capacities to produce more with less effort is ultimately impacting their health through better nutrition and dietary diversity. Capacity building across all interventions helped participants strengthen their human capital and their livelihood assets and will remain forever within their communities.

REGIS-ER meets periodically with other development partners within their zones of influence and implements joint interventions with some of them. The frequency and quality of those meetings significantly shape the nature of their relationships and determine their willingness to carry joint activities and overcome prevailing constraints that inhibit collaboration.

Joint activities are a sign of healthy relationships between REGIS-ER and its partners, including participating government agencies, USAID-funded direct partners and other donor agencies operating in the same zones. The primary domains of collaboration are in the areas of capacity building, field visits, implementing joint activities and development of communal plans.

The constraints that REGIS-ER partners perceive as inhibiting or limiting their past and future collaboration are: sharing an informal type of relationship; lack of visibility of REGIS-ER, specifically among government development services; lack of joint activity planning; differences in zones of influence; deficiencies in communication; high work load; lack of protocols of agreement; and administrative burdens to overcome.

Partner meetings are determining factors to promote partner collaborations. The lack of formalization of these meetings inhibits REGIS-ER's effort to promote collaboration with its partners. Joint implementation of interventions between partners is a cornerstone of a healthy collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners, but is subject to the establishment of collaboration protocols.

Niger is doing well in that regard. The evidence shows Niger exhibits a higher level of partner collaboration than Burkina Faso does. This seems to be associated with Niger hosting the central REGIS-ER office.

## **Major Recommendations**

- Provide advanced capacity-building trainings and quality control follow-ups to CBSP's independent service provider (IP) to assure that it delivers better-quality services to the community members



who need them, aimed particularly at the village vaccinators and other animal health providers. This could help reduce livestock mortality rates.

- Plan exit strategies aimed at households practicing CF to ascertain that they acquire the capacities to procure the necessary basic tools and machinery by strengthening their linkages with financial institutions. This will sustain crop profitability after REGIS-ER and could be addressed specifically by the capacity-building interventions.
- Generate market intelligence to help producers link more effectively with potential buyers or suppliers of inputs along the value chain of the targeted crops (millet, maize and cowpeas) and products from home and commercial gardens.
- Accelerate the establishment of a system of “warrantage” to shield producers against price fluctuation shocks caused by the significant seasonality of agricultural production. REGIS-EG in collaboration with REGIS-ER is already working toward that end.
- Work more intensively with the Land Commission (COFO) to bring livestock herders in line with regulations to manage potential conflicts with agricultural producers. A better understanding of the herders’ traditional annual migration patterns in association with targeted awareness campaigns could increase enforcement of the established livestock corridors.
- Provide more capacity-building trainings on natural resource management and help build water retention infrastructures to allow better control of flooding and limit the extent of potential flood water damage on crops and household dwellings.
- Provide more support to agricultural activities because of their highly praised synergies with the other program components. As beneficiaries say, “when agriculture works, everything else works.” This popular saying emphasizes that the basis of their resilience rests on agriculture.
- Formalize the relationship with REGIS-ER and its partners by establishing protocols of agreement and promoting annual meetings for activity planning and design.
- Emphasize the harmonization of intervention zones of REGIS-ER, its partners and targeted beneficiaries during planning to avoid duplication of activities.
- Intensify the effort to include government agencies in activity planning, capacity-building trainings, implementing joint activities and field visits.

## EVALUATION PURPOSE AND QUESTIONS

This work is an external midterm performance evaluation of the activity titled Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience (REGIS-ER). It is intended to help the USAID/Senegal Mission measure REGIS-ER’s results to date and to gauge the effectiveness of its approach in achieving its stated goals. The results, lessons learned and the success of the supported activity are to be shared with the USAID/Senegal’s Sahel Regional Office and REGIS-ER in Ouagadougou and Niamey to optimize internal and external learning for the remaining years of the activity and to inform future activity design.

The audience of the performance evaluation final report includes:

- REGIS-ER in Burkina Faso and in Niger;
- USAID/Senegal Mission, Office of the Sahel, USAID offices in Niger and Burkina Faso;
- National Cooperative Business Association’s (NCBA’s) Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA); and
- Key stakeholders, such as the central and local governments in Burkina and Niger, the technical extension services, other donors, partner community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs.

The evaluation questions are formulated below:

- Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is REGIS-ER building the resilience of targeted households and communities?
- Evaluation Question 2: Which aspects of REGIS-ER’s program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why?
- Evaluation Question 3: To what extent do the complex synergies of REGIS-ER’s interventions work together to build resilience?
- Evaluation Question 4: What aspects of the REGIS-ER program either promote or inhibit collaboration with other RISE partners, host governments and other programs?

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

Following repeated large-scale humanitarian emergencies in the Sahel, USAID recognized that continuing to treat these recurrent crises as acute emergencies is extremely costly and does not effectively address their underlying causes. Consequently, USAID’s Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) initiative has realigned existing and new humanitarian and development assistance efforts to strengthen resilience in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones of the Sahel.

REGIS-ER is RISE’s flagship multi-sectoral project working to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in marginal agricultural and agro-pastoral zones in Niger and Burkina Faso. REGIS-ER addresses the root causes of chronic vulnerability by increasing economic well-being, strengthening institutions and governance and improving health and nutrition status.

REGIS-ER's expected results are tied to the project's three main objectives:

1. Sustainable livelihoods: diversified economic opportunities, intensified climate-smart agricultural and animal production and marketing, increased access to financial services.
2. Enhanced governance: strengthened natural resource management, disaster risk management, conflict prevention and management, increased coordination between regional and local governance structures.
3. Improved health and nutrition: increased access to potable water, improved health and nutrition practices.

## EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODS

This evaluation relies heavily on primary data collection of qualitative data from focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews of key informants among the targeted beneficiaries. These methods are complemented by secondary quantitative data acquisition on resilience capacity performance measures provided by REGIS-ER's senior management team and its partners. MEP/Senegal worked with two local research firms: NExDEFI in Burkina Faso and GAYYA in Niger to implement the fieldwork and the data management tasks. The following approach was taken:

- Desk review of key relevant documents;
- Key informant interviews (KIs) to acquire data from stakeholders; and
- Focus group discussions (FGD) with key stakeholders, to bring depth and breadth to the semi-structured interviews of the key informants (See *Annex II for the Data collection instruments*).

A non-representative sampling strategy was adopted based on extensive discussions with the REGIS-ER senior management team and regional directors. The following surveys were conducted:

- Burkina Faso: 210 interviews, including 60 FGDs and 150 KIs in three regions, 14 communes and 44 villages. The regions of investigation are Sahel, Centre Nord and Centre Est.
- Niger: 203 interviews including 61 FGDs and 142 KIs in three regions, 10 communes and 21 villages. The regions of investigation are Maradi, Zinder and Tillabery.

The team transcribed and analyzed secondary data using the software programs SPSS and Stata. For the qualitative data, the content analysis feature of MaxQDA identified key themes of the focus group transcripts that can broaden the understanding the scope of the quantitative information.

## DATA LIMITATIONS

Evaluation facilitators conducted separate interviews for males, females and youth groups to gather the perceptions of all groups. This minimizes the possibility that the primary data collected during the FGDs will be contaminated by the most vocal participants.

Non-representative sampling procedures were used, given the resources available to perform the evaluation. Snowball strategies were adopted whenever needed to identify the most relevant respondents.

By design, this evaluation was primarily based on qualitative assessment of beneficiaries' perceptions. Accordingly, readers should be aware that some findings might not reflect accurately the reality in the

field, particularly when the evaluation was preceded by two successful rainy seasons. Questions were asked to the respondents at the beginning of the interviews to validate the relevance of their answers and minimize as much as possible the sources of data quality issues.

Difficulties in locating beneficiaries in a multi-country setting have been overwhelming because of the geographic spread between towns and villages, particularly in Niger. Furthermore, the fieldwork took place during the rainy season, which proved to be a challenge in terms of accessing targeted villages and gathering enough beneficiaries to carry out the interviews.

Working with local cabinets to conduct the fieldwork and primary data analysis has been a good experience for reinforcing their capacities to undertake project evaluation studies. However, the data collection process was challenging in Niger because of the lack of institutional and technical capacity of the GAYYA cabinet, especially for the qualitative data collection and analysis. In response to this, MEP was required to manage and conduct additional focus groups, as well as conduct data entry and analysis for all field data collected in Niger.

## **FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

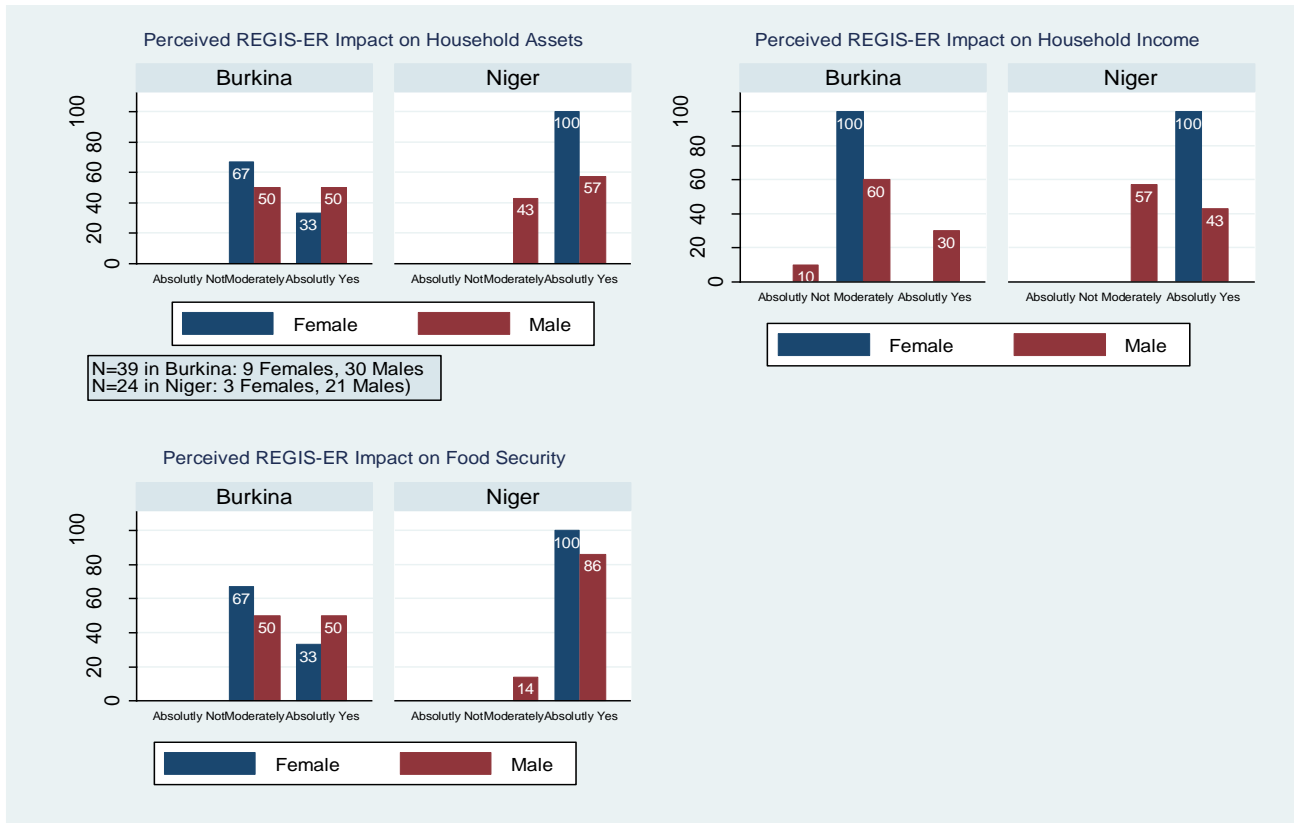
### ***Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is REGIS-ER building the resilience of targeted households and communities?***

The discussion of Evaluation Question 1 will include two major sub-questions: (1) Did REGIS-ER help targeted communities build their social capital by bridging and linking human, physical and financial capital? (2) Did REGIS-ER strengthen community social dimensions and help build areas of collective action?

#### **Findings**

Graph 1.1 illustrates the targeted beneficiaries' answers when asked if the combined effect of all REGIS-ER's interventions have helped communities and households strengthen their resilience capabilities in terms of livelihood assets, income and food security (*See also Annex VII, which contains extracts of life stories of some beneficiaries.*)

## GRAPH I.1: OVERALL PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF REGIS-ER ON TARGETED BENEFICIARIES



As reported by the extension and field agents, REGIS-ER absolutely or moderately improved the livelihood assets, income and food security of beneficiaries in both countries. Only 10 percent of the male respondents in Burkina Faso reported that their income did not absolutely improve. Women in both countries agreed that their assets, income and food security have improved; however, women’s opinions in Niger were stronger than those in Burkina Faso. In both countries, women appreciated the effect of REGIS-ER on their increased income. While opinions in Niger are strong, the appreciation in Burkina Faso was moderate.

*“Previously, to improve our income, we tried to sell mats in the local market without any success (not even FCFA 100). But now, the income women receive from gardening allows them to make many purchases. Thanks to the gardening activities, we do not have debts any more, and we do not even ask our husbands for money to buy soap”.* Extracted from Focus Group in Thilabéry, Filingué, Sofongari (Niger)

*“What we have noted since REGIS-ER started is that poverty is losing ground. Everybody can meet his needs.”* Extracted from FG discussions at Iguefan, Thilabéry North.

### Did REGIS-ER Help Targeted Communities Build Their Social Capital by Bridging and Linking Human, Physical and Financial Capital?

This section addresses interventions aimed at sustainably increasing the economic well-being of the beneficiaries, such as: diversification of economic opportunities; intensification of agricultural production and markets; access to financial services; and health, nutrition and WASH.

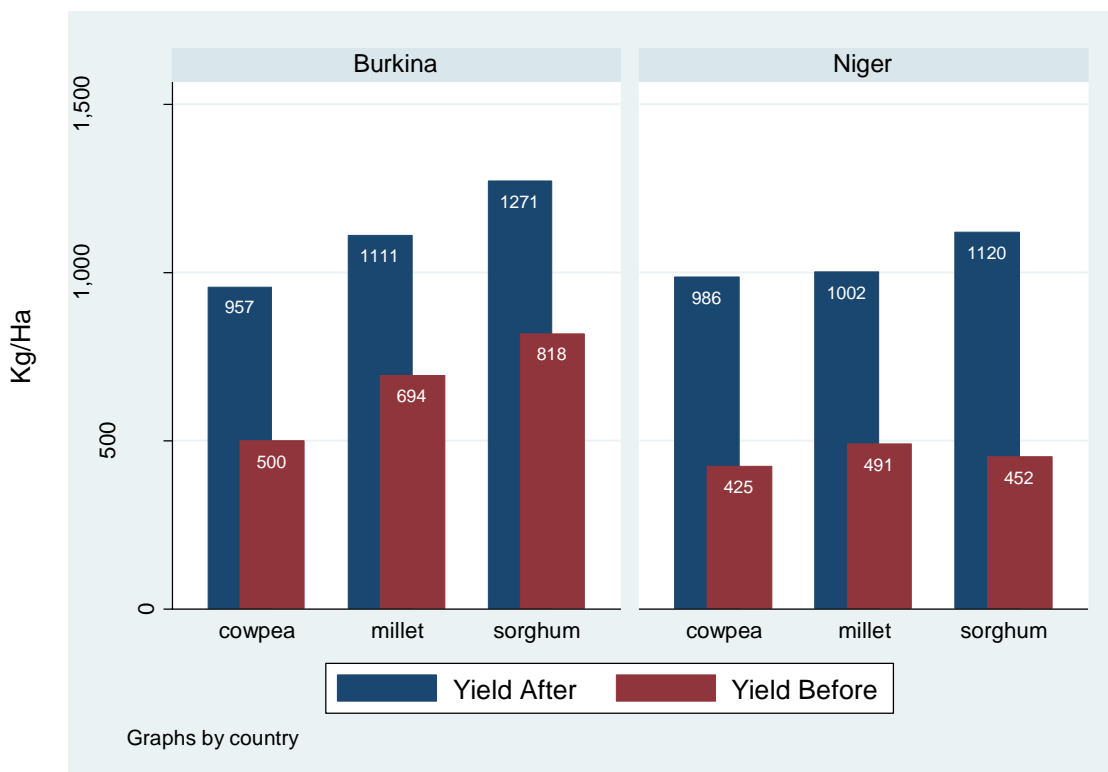
#### Diversification of Economic Opportunities

According to the performance data reported by REGIS-ER, from inception until now, 2,984 jobs—83 percent for females and 17 percent for males—have been created. This represents a huge variance of

249 percent with respect to the cumulative target of 1,200 jobs, way above expectations. This outstanding performance reflects the success achieved, but also suggests an underestimation of the expected performance target on job creation. Data was not available on the gender breakdown of the targets to explain the performance achieved on women’s job creation.

Crop yields for cowpeas, millet and sorghum increased significantly in absolute terms, as Graph 1.2 shows.

**GRAPH 1.2: EFFECTS OF CONSERVATION FARMING ON CROP YIELDS**



In Burkina Faso, those improvements represent relative yield gains of 91 percent, 59 percent and 55 percent for cowpeas, millet and sorghum respectively. In Niger, those crops showed relative gains of 138 percent, 113 percent and 154 percent.

The gross margin analysis (see annexes 5 and 6 for absolute values) supports that in Burkina Faso, crop gross margins increased respectively by 108 percent, 68 percent and 159 percent for cowpeas, millet and sorghum, compared to their baseline levels. In Niger, these performances are even higher: 172 percent, 135 percent and 272 percent respectively for cowpeas, millet and sorghum. These higher relative gains in Niger are partly explained by its initial lower technical capacity to produce those crops. Without the support of REGIS-ER, crop gross margins remained attractive to farmers.

Yield gains are quite similar between millet and sorghum. Expected producer prices (CFA 225 and 280 per kg respectively) explain gross margin differences between those two crops. Regarding cowpeas, productivity gains, in association with much a higher producer price (CFA 392) explain why gross margins are much higher for cowpeas in comparison to millet and sorghum.

The net margins analysis found that millet net margins decreased in Burkina Faso and Niger by CFA 32,351 and 16,699 respectively compared to their baseline levels, without the support of REGIS-ER. Sorghum net

margins increased slightly in Burkina Faso and Niger – CFA 944 and 14,104 respectively. Cowpeas net margins substantially improved in Burkina Faso and in Niger – CFA 52,968 and 93,736 in comparison with their baseline levels. Without the support of REGIS-ER in the provision of input procurements such as seeds, fertilizer, small tools, rippers and seeders, net margins are still higher than the baseline levels, but only for sorghum and cowpeas.

The content analyses from the FG discussions and individual interviews corroborate those findings. The beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the intensification of agricultural production activities. They consider those interventions as having a positive impact on building their resilience capacities through the diversification of their income sources and the dietary diversity of their households. REGIS-ER interventions have allowed beneficiaries to diversify their activities, thanks to the project incentives they received. However, because of the good rainfall levels during the two preceding years, it has been challenging to isolate the effect of the diversification of income sources on non-climate dependent livelihood.

#### Community-Based Service Providers/Individual Providers (CBSP/IP):

The objective of the CBSP/IP is to support the emergence of village-based CBSP to ensure that high-quality products, services and information supporting food security and resilience remain available to vulnerable household members.

In Burkina Faso, 100 percent of the key informants interviewed, of both sexes, believed that the objectives of REGIS-ER through its interventions on CPSP/IP are being met. In Niger, 75 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that the objectives are being met.

The reasons associated with these appreciations, as reported by the CBSP/IP beneficiaries, are:

- A better stock of human capital;
- The prestige of serving communities;
- Increased income conducive to better absorptive and adaptive capacities to deal with shocks and stresses; and
- Better nutritional status and dwellings for their households.

Furthermore, 88 percent of participants in this activity in Burkina Faso and 100 percent in Niger were satisfied with the revenues they earn. All participants considered their communities' demand for their services to be adequate. All participants expressed willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

#### **Intensification of Agricultural Production and Markets**

Based on REGIS-ER performance data, the diffusion<sup>1</sup> rate of the new technologies introduced by REGIS-ER is estimated to be 90 percent, including 66 percent of women and 34 percent of men. The cumulative number of hectares under those technologies is estimated to be 10,861. These performances

*“Habbanayé is quite advantageous for us. Thanks to the income we generate from this activity, we and our parents can eat better. In case of financial difficulties or food stress, we can sell the animals in order to satisfy our needs. Also, in case of illness, it becomes easier to buy medicines for us.”*

*“There is also the fact that we can use revenues from Habbanayé to help our children to purchase school supplies and other small school expenses.” Extracted from FG discussions at Kouboutche, Tillabery (Niger).*

<sup>1</sup> Diffusion is defined as the cumulative number of adopters of the technologies introduced to farmers by REGIS-ER during the first half of the project's life cycle, as compared to the total number of farmers trained under those technologies.

support that technical and technological change is currently happening among the targeted beneficiaries.

#### Habbanayé:

The objective of the Habbanayé activity is to perpetuate the local practice of communities giving an animal to a community member who is experiencing difficulties. The custom has been elevated to the status of a model. In Burkina Faso, five local goats (four females and one male), 500 kg of concentrated feed and 75 tons of feed are given to each person in need. In Niger, four goats (three females, one buck), five 50 kg sacks of bran and five 50 kg sacks of cottonseed are distributed to the beneficiaries.

Habbanayé beneficiaries strongly highlighted the income benefits they receive from this activity. Diet improvements had been mentioned by households whose food habits are not restricted by goat milk and its derivatives. The Habbanayé activity allowed its beneficiaries, mostly women, to have livestock assets and enhance their well-being and their social status in the communities.

Eighty-three percent of the respondents believed with certainty that the objectives of the Habbanayé activity are being met; this includes 50 percent of male respondents and 90 percent of female respondents. In Niger, 67 percent of the respondents agreed that the objectives are being met. The reasons associated with this performance as expressed by the beneficiaries are:

- Chronically vulnerable households are receiving help to build their livelihood assets;
- Household income increased; and
- The nutritional status of the communities has improved for those who consumed goat milk and its byproducts.

Among the 17 percent who believe that the Habbanayé objectives are not being met in Burkina Faso, the main reason put forward was the current level of mortality (37 percent on average). All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

In Burkina Faso, the development of Habbanayé is in an early stage. The beneficiaries are still in the first-generation cycle. In other words, the first generation of beneficiaries is in the process of passing the gift to a second group of beneficiaries. Others beneficiaries have just received training, particularly in the Sahel region. However, the effects are visible and beneficiaries are mostly satisfied with Habbanayé. All beneficiaries, most of them women, have a new source of income and enjoy better considerations within their families and communities.

*“Habbanayé has also a very important benefit and contributes greatly to poverty reduction. There is a real change in our village. We pass the gift to someone who will replicate the sharing process to a second generation beneficiaries and so forth. You see; through Habbanayé the wealth is compounded.”* Extracted from FG discussions at Kouboutché, Commune de Tondi Kandia, Tillabery (Niger).

*“In the area of livestock, those who had no animals before REGIS-ER -ER are livestock owners thanks to Habbanayé. The benefits are really too overwhelming”.* Extracted from FG discussions at Kouboutché, Commune de Tondi Kandia, Tillabery (Niger).

#### Aviculture:

The aviculture activity seeks to capitalize on the fast reproduction cycle and the lucrative market for chickens to increase the purchasing power of beneficiaries and the resilience of households by raising constraints on health, feed and habitat.



Half of the respondents strongly agreed that the objectives of the aviculture activity are being met in Burkina Faso, split evenly at 50 percent of male respondents and 50 percent of female respondents. The reasons associated with this appreciation for the totality of the beneficiaries are:

- Increased production of chickens for home consumption and for sale; and
- Increased household income.

For the 50 percent who believed that the aviculture objectives are not being met, the reasons given are insufficiency of beneficiaries' knowledge in aviculture, the inadequate level of supervision and the lack of chicken houses. All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

#### Animal Health and Nutrition:

The objective of the animal health and nutrition activity is to promote animal health in rural areas, characterized by a high demand with significant impact on households who need a quick return on their investment.

Fifty-seven percent of the respondents strongly agreed that the objectives of the animal health activity are being met in Burkina Faso; this includes 40 percent of male respondents and 100 percent of female respondents. The rationale provided by beneficiaries to support these appreciations are:

- Better animal health, and therefore
- Increased household income and home consumption.

Among the 43 percent who did not strongly agreed that the objectives are being met, the underlying reasons were the unavailability of veterinarian health products, the inadequate level of efficiency of the VVV and the beneficiaries' low level of training in fodder cropping and functional literacy and numeracy. All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

#### Conservation Agriculture:

The objective of the conservation agriculture activity includes several strategies for adapting to climate change: (1) reducing soil carbon loss while increasing organic matter that leads to higher productivity; (2) enriching soil with the addition of compost and leaving crop residue after harvest (less fertilizer needed); and (3) concentrating rainwater where it is needed by physical means (zaï, demi-lunes), by good plowing practices (ripper) and by increasing infiltration (plowing on the contour, breaking up compacted soil with organic matter). These techniques optimize yield gains when rainfall is uncertain and when improved early maturing seeds are used.

*“The level of production before and now cannot be compared. The land on which we worked were completely degraded. They produced almost nothing. But now, we plant green leaves, okra and some sorrel. We can say that the production is good compared to yesterday.”* Extracted from FG discussions at Gardi, Tillabery (Niger)

*“The agriculture regeneration provides better yields. The agricultural practices of our ancestors did not allow us to produce as well.”* Extracted from FG discussions at Sourgo koirra (Niger)

cowpeas; and

- Home consumption enhancements.

Through the FG discussions and individual interviews, the beneficiaries are very enthusiastic about the results obtained from conservation agriculture and bioreclamation of degraded lands. Beneficiaries strongly emphasize the significant yield increases they obtain. Sometimes they criticize some of their traditional strategies compared to REGIS-ER’s strategies. The bioreclamation of degraded lands, in light of the discussions with the beneficiaries, allowed women to have easier access to land. They put a special emphasis on the new agricultural knowledge provided through REGIS-ER rather than on the tools they received. This is the sign that a positive behavior change is developing within the households.

The other 25 percent in Burkina Faso and 11 percent in Niger agreed or somewhat agreed that the objectives are not being met because of the lack of output markets and price vulnerability due to increased production. All participants expressed willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

#### Bioreclamation of Degraded Land:

The objective of the bioreclamation of degraded land is to reclaim degraded land by building stone bunds, berms and zaï and planting okra, hibiscus and sesame to cover the soil.

Seventy-four percent of the respondents strongly agree that the objectives of the Bioreclamation of degraded land activity are being met in Burkina Faso; this includes 73 percent of male respondents and 75 percent of female respondents. In Niger, 100 percent of the respondents (all women) strongly agree or agree that the objectives are being met.

The reasons cited by the beneficiaries were:

- Increased reclaimed land for crop planting and
- More production for targeted crops (cereals, vegetables and nursery trees).

Seventy-five of respondents in Burkina Faso strongly agreed that the objectives of the conservation agriculture activities are being met; this includes 73 percent of men and 100 percent of women. In Niger, 89 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that the objectives are being met (88 percent of men and 67 percent of women).

The reasons associated with this performance are:

- Higher yields, and therefore
- More production;
- Increased crop gross and net margins under the support provided by REGIS-ER for millet, sorghum and



*Millet Conservation Farming beneficiary at the village of Kongare, Maradi, Niger*

The remaining 26 percent in Burkina Faso agree or somewhat agree that the objectives are being met because of the lack of water retention physical infrastructures and the weakness of the ties with financial institutions to have access to off-season credit. All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.



*Oasis Garden solar powered irrigation system at Zaboure, Maradi, Niger.*

Oasis, Commercial Gardens and Plant Nurseries:

The objective of the oasis garden and the plant nurseries are to provide beneficiaries with solar pump systems with basins to allow them to have access to production water while reducing the physical effort and the time needed to acquire it compared to traditional water pulling, saving time and effort for women in the pursuit of their activities.

One hundred percent of the respondents in both countries strongly agree that the objectives of the oasis/commercial gardens and the plant nursery activities are being met, inclusive of all genders. The reasons put forward by the beneficiaries are:



*CF/FMNR beneficiary at the village of Tankou Goumadie, Sahel, Burkina Faso*

- Higher yields,
- Time saving,
- Area expansion, and increased crop productions.

In addition, 100 percent of the participants in these activities in both countries are satisfied with the supplemental revenues they earn and expressed their willingness to pursue these activities without REGIS-ER.

**Access to Financial Services**

As off now, based on REGIS-ER performance data, a total of value 627,832 FCFA has been provided as rural agricultural loans to the participating beneficiaries; this represents shares of 58 percent and 42 percent for women and men respectively. This performance is far below the expected target of 2,250,000 FCFA and

represents a variance of 28 percent with respect to their expectation.

SECCA Credit/Saving schemes:

The objective of SECCA in Niger and Burkina Faso is to promote sustainable economic growth as a way to build resilience to recurrent climate change impacts by introducing self-managed community savings and credit schemes. SECCA facilitates access to credit services and the means to build savings. Sixty-one percent of the respondents strongly agree that the

*“Currently in the village, there is a good production of food crop, Now, nobody needs to visit his neighbor to solicit food or money. When we go in our gardens, we are sure to bring something to prepare for the whole family.”* Extracted from the FG discussions at Bankor (family garden and commercial garden), Tillabery (Niger)

objectives of the SECCA system activity are being met; this includes 67 percent of male and 58 percent of female respondents.

Another 39 percent agree or somewhat agree that the objectives are being met. The major constraint of SECCA, from the perspective of the beneficiaries, is that the interest rate is high. This rate is 22 percent according to most of the interviewed beneficiaries. But detailed discussions with SECCA facilitators reveal confusion between the social share (10 percent), the interest rate (10 percent of the credit) and the administrative costs (2 percent). Several beneficiaries incorporate these aspects in the calculation of the interest rate, which leads to a high rate of 22 percent.

In Niger, beneficiaries strongly agree that SECCA is helping them. All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER. The reasons provided by the respondents to support their appreciations are:

- The availability of credit when in need of cash;
- The opportunity to develop a start-up business;
- The increased familiarity with the financial system and the good preparation to apply for formal credit loans.

In addition, the effects of SECCA on beneficiaries are constrained by their limited management capacities. That situation reduces the profitability of their income-generating activities. Another aspect raised by several beneficiaries in relation with SECCA is its illicit character from an Islamic perspective; aspiration matters in this case. Some people have refused to join the system because of this religious belief. On the other hand, there is a communication problem between SECCA managers and the beneficiaries. It is important to put in place a communication strategy dedicated to SECCA and a special monitoring system to support the management capacities of beneficiaries when implementing economically profitable activities.

## **Health, Nutrition and WASH**

### Increased Access to Potable Water:

The objective of the access of potable water is to increase community access to potable water.

Seventy-five percent of the respondents strongly agree that the objectives of the potable water activity are being met; this includes 57 percent of male respondents and all (100 percent) the female respondents. In Niger, the majority of the respondents of both genders (67 percent) agree that the objectives are being met.

The reasons expressed by the respondents associated with this opinion are:

- Potable water is now available to the communities without the heavy burden to women of acquiring it;
- The waterholes are almost all functional; and
- The general well-being and health of the populations have improved.

Among the 25 percent who agree or somewhat agree that the access to potable water objectives are not being met, the main reasons put forward are the difficulties in maintaining the revolving funds, an inadequate supply of repair parts and the insufficient effort to raise the population's awareness of the value of potable water. In addition, the creation of water use associations (80 percent of respondents) and access to efficient borehole repair and maintenance services (82 percent) are highly appreciated by the communities. All participants expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

*"The difference in drinking water now and previously is clear. Before, a borehole can broke down for one or two years without repair. Today this is no longer the case. In the past, people did not agree to contribute for repair work. Today WUAs fully play this role thanks to the money available."* Extracted from the FG discussions at Komondjari, Bartiéboucou, Bartiéboucou (Burkina).

The beneficiaries have noticed an improvement in access to safe drinking water thanks to REGIS-ER's interventions. These have helped to speed up the reparation of boreholes in case of breakdown. Also, through the WUA, a revenue collection system has been set up to cover the repair fees. From the beneficiary perspectives, the sustainable access to safe drinking water cannot be done only through the construction of hydraulic infrastructures. It is essential to establish a management mechanism through local committees including water management and mobilization of resources for the maintenance and the repair of boreholes.

*"We and our families have now access to safe drinking water. Diseases related to unsafe water declined in the village, which allows firms to channel sewage and keep good hygiene practices in the households. In addition, regarding gardening, we consume today safer food."* Extracted from the FG discussions at Komondjari, Bartiéboucou, Bartiéboucou (Burkina)

Improvement in the conditions of access to clean water has helped the beneficiaries improve their health. The beneficiaries also recognized the important role played by CBSP and IP in the maintenance and the repair of water points. The time required to fix a breakdown is reduced to the benefit of the beneficiaries. The analysis from the standpoint of the beneficiaries also reveals that drinking water is not only used for domestic consumption but also for irrigation of market garden plots. This multiple use of drinking water must be analyzed in depth to identify the possible implications on the sustainability of water resources.

Communication and Behavior Changes (CBC): The discussions will be focused around the following activities: Mother to Mother (MtM), Safe Space (SS), Husband School (EdM), Posters and Digital Media, Dietary Diversity, Total Sanitation and Health Services and Nutrition.

Through the focus groups and in depth interviews, behavioral changes in hygiene, nutrition and health have been real. Women were cited as the primary adopters of these changes. Thus, prenatal and postnatal visits, and baby deliveries in a health facility are now part of women's best practices. The content of messages delivered, in association with the media developed to channel those messages, including posters, and the use of local contacts have facilitated the assimilation of awareness themes and encouraged behavior changes.

Seventy-three percent of the women respondents in Burkina Faso and 100 percent of them in Niger agree strongly that the objectives of the CBC activity are being met. The reasons they associate with this opinion are multifaceted:

According to all respondents, 100 percent the Mother to Mother (MtM) sub-activity is improving prenatal follow-ups of pregnant young women, and the adoption of best hygiene practices by young women groups. *"Miscarriages among women have decreased significantly"*

All participants (100 percent) strongly agreed or agreed that the Safe Space (SS) sub-activity positively affects youth groups. Based on beneficiary perceptions, the attendance level at health centers has raised

significantly, behavior changes are noticeable in the areas of health, hygiene and sanitation according to the respondents, and young mothers benefit from follow-up visits until after they give birth. *"Traditionally, women were hiding to give birth, and announce the good news only after they deliver, to minimize the risk of miscarriages. Some of them could even die without anyone knowing. But now they all go to the clinic for prenatal care and childbirth. They do not miss any steps."* » Extracted from the FG discussions at LOSA KADO (Niger).

Ninety-two percent of participants in Burkina Faso and 100 percent in Niger strongly agree or agree that the School of Husband (EdM) sub-activity positively affects households' entire well-being spectrum. According to the beneficiaries, behavior changes are noticeable in the areas of health, hygiene and sanitation, and mothers are more knowledgeable in terms of family health.

The poster and the digital media productions sub-activities are believed respectively by 93 percent and 33 percent of all participants in Burkina Faso, and by 100 percent in Niger, to strongly or moderately affect positively the communication gap within communities and age groups. According to the respondents, behavior changes are noticeable in the areas of health, hygiene and sanitation.

*"We were given media on paper and photographs. In our turn, we return to the village, to raise awareness for better access to health centers in case of diseases or on raising awareness on how to breastfeed a baby or attach a mosquito net."* Extracted from the FG discussions at [Filingué, Sofongari \(Niger\)](#).

The dietetic diversity sub-activity is believed by 50 percent of all participants in Burkina Faso and 100 percent in Niger, to strongly or moderately effect positively the Dietetic Diversity of all household members, and particularly children and lactating women. According to the respondents, behavior changes are noticeable in the areas of health, hygiene and sanitation.

In Burkina Faso, 92 percent of all participants joined 100 percent of respondents in Niger to say that the total sanitation sub-activity strongly or moderately affects positively the total sanitation of all household members. According to the respondents in both countries, improvements are happening in the areas of health, hygiene and sanitation, and women are more aware of health issues related to bad sanitation.

Among the beneficiaries who somewhat agree that the SCBC objectives are not being met, the main reasons reported are the lack of breath of the prenatal follow-up visits and hygiene and sanitation practices (number of targeted households).

Based on the beneficiary view, there is a real awareness of the dangers and risks associated with some past behaviors and practices. This awareness has led to the adoption of alternative behaviors at the individual and community levels. Nowadays, the population loves the living environment resulting from clean-up activities and latrine construction.

**Health Services and Nutrition:** 88 percent of the respondents in Burkina Faso and 89 percent in Niger strongly believes that the objectives of the health and nutrition are being met. The reasons associated with this opinion are that less need to use the health centers, and an easier access to health services to the communities. Moreover, 63 percent of the beneficiaries in both countries reports that good health services are now available to communities. Good hygiene (100 percent) and better nutrition (100 percent) practices are adopted by the majorities of households within communities. Among the 37 percent who believes that the access to better health service objectives are not being met in Burkina Faso. The main reason puts forward is the unavailability of the health service units to the population within acceptable distances. Eighty-eight percent of the participants in Burkina Faso and 100 percent in Niger agree that they will continue these best practices without REGIS-ER.

## Did REGIS-ER strengthen community social dimensions and help build areas of collective action?

This section addresses interventions aimed at raising the awareness of beneficiaries toward issues on governance and natural resource management. It covers the management of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and conflict prevention and management.

### Natural Resource Management

The objective of the natural resource management activity is to restore degraded zones into productive agricultural land by developing local conventions that include maps of existing resources, socioeconomic infrastructure, livestock corridors, and potential conflict zones.

Eighty-seven percent of the respondents in Burkina Faso and 100 percent in Niger strongly or moderately agree that the objectives of the co-management of natural resources are being met.

The reasons the beneficiaries associate with this appreciation are:

- The reductions in the top soil degradation;
- More land is available for cropping; and
- Yield gains on grown crops are subsequently achieved.

Among the 13 percent in Burkina Faso who believes that the co-management objectives are not being met, the main reasons put forward are the limited capacity of the village leaders to deal efficiently with the communal leaders to manage their natural resources, and the lack of water retention infrastructures. All beneficiaries in both countries expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER thanks to the knowledge acquired.



*Producer CF leader beneficiary of a ripper at Lorbina, Kaya, Burkina Faso*

### Disaster Risk Reduction

#### Early Warning System:

The goal of the early warning system is to develop community early warning systems for quick response (SCAP-RU) and preparedness for eventual catastrophes at the commune level.

The totality of the respondents (100 percent) in both countries strongly agrees that the objectives of the early warning system are being met. The reasons associated by the beneficiaries with this appreciation are:

- Rescue teams are trained and ready to intervene in case of disaster. This happened already during flood and fire disasters;
- Helpers mobilized promptly and limited the extent of the damages caused by the disaster;
- Special groups are appointed the task to early warn local authorities and government services when disaster strikes.

All communities expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER thanks to the knowledge acquired.

#### Risk Preparedness:

All respondents (100 percent) in both countries strongly agree that the objectives of the risk preparedness activity are being met. The reasons they associate with this appreciation are:

- Special groups are trained in first aid interventions to help individuals in need;
- Lessons learned from prior disasters are discussed within communities and incorporated into future preparedness strategies;
- Beneficiaries experienced first-hand the effectiveness of being better prepared to absorb shocks and/or to recover from them;
- Simulation exercises are performed routinely and have proven to be best practices, to improve preparedness particularly in case of flood or fire shocks.

All communities expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER thanks to the knowledge acquired.

### **Conflict Prevention and Management**

#### Conflict Management:

The goal of the conflict prevention and management is to Implement the framework for conflict resolution as outlined in USAID’s Supporting Peace Processes for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, conflict recovery.

All respondents (100 percent) in Burkina Faso and 50 percent in Niger strongly or moderately agree that the objectives of the conflict management activity are being met. The reasons they associate with this appreciation are:

- Land conflicts have diminished;
- Social values to manage land assets are strengthened;
- Agriculture and livestock conflicts revolving around water points have almost disappeared;
- Women are increasingly having access to land for agricultural activities.

*“During their recent visit, the Land Commission (COFO) instructed the communities that all households are required to register their land assets, as a proof of ownership. In addition, any transaction on land whether a sale, a borrowing or an exchange must be recorded. This is what they told us.” Extracted from the FG discussions at Imanan, Iguéfan, Tillabéri Sud (Niger)*

*“REGIS-ER built our capacity in the area of conflict management and supported local government partners in their effort to create the COFO. Since then, all community transactions on land are documented regardless of the nature of the transaction.” Extracted from the FG discussions at Filingué, Sofongari (Niger)*

Conflict management strategies aimed at communities are strengthened by the adoption of a new governance and partnership framework including agricultural extension agents, and mayor’s office. This led to the creation of the Land Commission (COFO). All land transactions are documented in a formal



way under this framework. This initiative contributed greatly to the reduction of land conflicts, particularly between agricultural and livestock producers.

In Niger, the remaining 50 percent do not believe that the objectives are being met because of the low availability of financial resources to help manage the infrastructures and services necessary to improve land conflicts. They also report that they need more help to raise awareness about conflictual situations and strengthen their social cohesion. All communities expressed their willingness to pursue this activity without REGIS-ER.

Nevertheless, those measures are not uniformly applied consistently in all communities. The traditional annual migrations of livestock producers make them less aware of the regulation mechanisms set-up by COFO. In addition, the beneficiaries mentioned that livestock producers are not involved in the livestock corridors established by the COFO.

Taken together, all those constraints limit significantly the effect of the regulatory framework adopted under the COFO in some villages. The effectiveness of the measures undertaken needs improvements in the future.

*“The COFO visited our community once to announce that livestock corridors need to be freed. Since then, we have not seen them again.” Extracted from the FG discussions at Chiwil, Tillabéri (Niger)*

*“Conflicts are reduced among crop producers but not among livestock producers. We do not see them to raise their awareness!” Extracted from the FG discussions at Imanan, Iguéfan, Tillabéri Sud (Niger)*

*“Similarly to the actions taken by extension agents and the COFO to prevent us from using the fields located on the livestock corridors, measures should also have been taken to keep herders out of our crop fields. Even some crop producers have been arrested because they did not follow the rules.” Extracted from the FG discussions at Gao Sabon Gari, Tillabéri (Niger)*

## Conclusions

While we can't speak of extent based on a formal counterfactual, we can tell that generally income, production, health, nutrition and behavior changes, have been improved significantly with reference to their ex-ante situations. These realizations, all combine to increase beneficiaries' social, financial and human capital thus, improving their absorptive, adaptive and transformative resilience capacities.

Along with the multidimensional changes induced through REGIS-ER, by strengthening the capacities of targeted beneficiaries to absorb, cope with and to recover from shocks and stresses, the evidence gathered largely supports that social values and the development of areas of collective action have been significantly enhanced, within the participating communities and probably beyond. This is potentially conducive to a better management of communities' social capital and, ultimately, to enhance their resilience capacities.

Despite all these achievements, it should be noted that further improvements need to be brought-in to maintain the profitability of the crops which are supported under REGIS-ER. Gross and net margins should remain attractive to guarantee the sustainability of the CA intervention after REGIS-ER. Crop yields for cowpeas, millet and sorghum significantly improved in both countries. Those improvements brought about substantial gross margins increases in Burkina Faso and in Niger, even without support from REGIS-ER. Net margins are also attractive to farmers under the support provided by REGIS-ER. However, without the project's support in the provision of inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, small tools, ripper and seeder, net margins are only higher than their baseline levels for sorghum and cowpeas, but not for millet.

Lowering mortality rates among poultry and small ruminant producers is necessary to maintain and increase the profitability to beneficiaries of these activities. The availability of well-trained fodder crop producers and veterinarian and animal health service providers is cornerstone for the sustainability of these activities after REGIS-ER. The lack of output markets and the price vulnerability due to increased production are potential bottlenecks that need to be addressed, along with the lack of water retention physical infrastructures and the weakness of the ties with financial institutions to have access to off-season credit. Likewise, constraints associated with maintaining an adequate supply of repair parts for water infrastructures and the difficulties to maintain the revolving funds for water point maintenance are also areas of further improvements for REGIS-ER.

## Recommendations

1. Provide advanced capacity building trainings and quality control follow-ups to CBSP/IP to assure they deliver better quality services to the community members who need their help. This recommendation is particularly aimed at village vaccinators and other animal health providers and could help reduce livestock mortality rates.
2. Support advanced capacity building trainings to livestock participants especially in agroecology zones where aviculture is not a traditional activity. Expanding the chicken house building interventions could help reduce poultry mortality rates;
3. Strengthen the collaboration with CBSP/IP active in the village veterinarian vaccinator interventions. Increasing the availability of veterinarian health products is a prerequisite for having a performant animal health service sector;
4. Promote more off-season capacity building activities in agriculture, to significantly enhance crop and livestock productions and therefore, the health and nutrition of the chronically vulnerable beneficiaries;
5. Plan for exit strategies aimed at households practicing CF to ascertain that they acquire the capacities to procure the basic tools and machinery necessary to their activities, by strengthening the linkages with financial institutions and providers of inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds. This will sustain crop profitability after REGIS-ER and could be addressed specifically through the capacity building interventions and by strengthening the linkages between farmer organizations and micro finance institutions;
6. Upgrade the knowledge of beneficiaries through capacity building activities so that they can acquire activity oriented functional literacy and numeracy skills that will allow them to perform basic accounting and reading of instructions.
7. Generate market intelligence to help producers link more effectively with potential buyers or suppliers of inputs along the value chain of the targeted crops (Millet, Maize and Cowpeas) and products from home and commercial gardens. Establishing a memorandum of understanding with REGIS-AG should be a good addition to the potential action plans being considered;
8. Accelerate the establishment of a system of “warrantage”, to shield producers against price fluctuation shocks caused by the significant seasonality of agricultural production. REGIS-ER in collaboration with REGIS-AG is already working toward that direction and broaden the collaboration to include other value chains such as poultry and small ruminants.

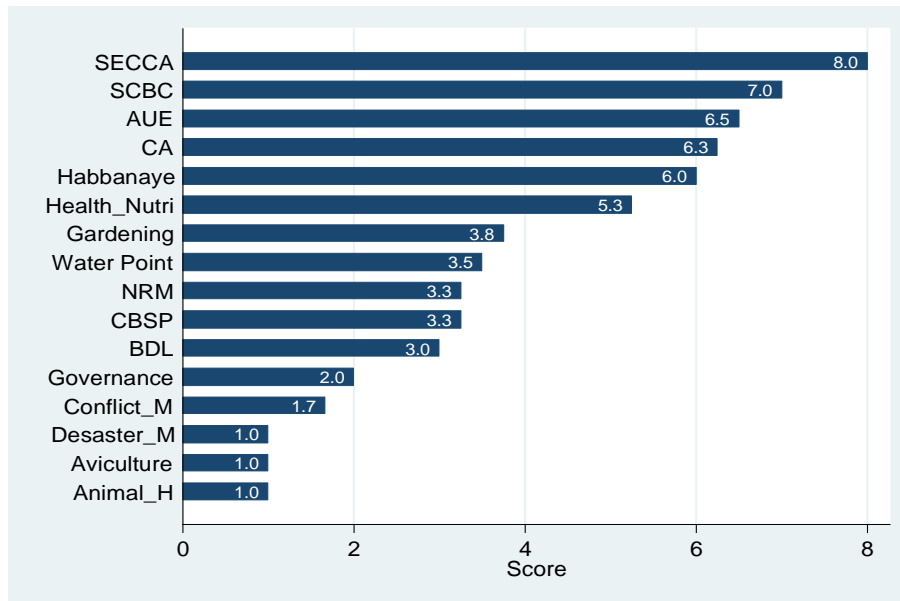
9. Simplify and rationalize the conditions of access and the interest rates of the SECCA credit and saving systems, to facilitate and expand access to credit, for business purposes, for the most vulnerable households;
10. Support beneficiaries, in collaboration with government officials, for the acquisition of basic physical infrastructures such as water retention reservoirs, solar powered water pumps and storage facilities;
11. Work more intensively with the COFO to bring livestock herders in line with the regulations adopted to manage potential conflicts with agricultural producers. A better understanding of the herders' traditional annual migration patterns in association with targeted awareness campaigns could help increase the enforcement of the established livestock corridors;
12. Facilitate other relevant interventions aimed at maintaining an adequate level of the revolving funds used in the potable water activity and identify ways on how to maintain a sufficient supply of repair parts for water infrastructures;
13. Increase effort to raise the population's awareness of the value of potable water to the communities and the prenatal follow-up visits on hygiene and sanitation practices.
14. Provide more capacity building trainings on natural resource management and help build water retention infrastructures to have a better control on flooding, and to limit the extent of potential damages of flood water on crops and household dwellings;
15. Increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of the rescue teams and special groups to act when disaster strikes or to activate the communication channels with government officials and local leaders when needed;
16. Extend the effort made so far, to provide women with a greater access to land for agricultural activities such as crop production, home and commercial gardening, plant nurseries, Moringa oil extraction or powder production capabilities. The fertility of the biodegraded lands is being restored, REGIS-ER should reinforce its effort to negotiate with local government to increase the accessibility of women to the restored lands.

***Evaluation Question II: Which aspects (+ and -) of REGIS-ER's program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why?***

**Findings**

In light of the opinions expressed by the beneficiaries, Graph 1.3 illustrates the score attributed to REGIS-ER's interventions. The mean scores estimated from the beneficiaries' perceptions are used as measures of classification. They only reflect the perception of the beneficiaries and can serve as general guidelines to inform future actions.

**GRAPH 1.3: SCORES ASSIGNED TO REGIS-ER'S INTERVENTIONS BY THE BENEFICIARIES (N=125 IN BURKINA FASO AND 52 IN NIGER)**



**Legend:** CA = Conservation Agriculture; Conflict\_M = Conflict-Prevention Management; Disaster\_M = Disaster Risk Management, Animal\_H = Animal Health.

SECCA, SCBC and AUE performed extremely well and are appreciated by the beneficiaries as the top performers with scores between 8 and 7. CA, Habbanayé, Health and Nutrition, Gardening and Rehabilitation of water points are ranked as the second group of performers with mean scores between 6 and 4. NRM, CBSP, BDL Governance and Conflict Management are given mean scores ranging between 4 and 2. The last group of interventions, Disaster Risk reduction, Aviculture and Animal Health are given a score of 1.

To classify these interventions between top- and less-performing activities, the scores are divided into two categories. Those who are above the mean plus or minus one standard deviation<sup>2</sup> are considered as top performing interventions. Activities ranging below the mean ranking minus two standard deviations are ranked as less performing interventions. Since those appreciations reflect the subjective views of the beneficiaries, it is worth recognizing that potential respondents' bias could have contaminated those scores.

### Top-Performing Interventions in Burkina Faso and Niger

From the perspectives of the beneficiaries, the best performing interventions are SECCA, SCBC, AUE, CA, Habbanayé, Health and Nutrition, Gardening, Rehabilitation of water points, NRM, CBSP, BDL, Governance and Conflict Management.

Access to credit and land and local leader enabling environment policies have improved. Agriculture and animal productions became more abundant, and thus provided better food security to the targeted communities, through more home consumption and increased sales of their crops. Specifically, SECCA, removed significant constraints associated with the development of economic activities and the diversification of revenue sources. This is highly appreciated by the beneficiaries who understand that the objectives of SECCA through savings and credit, must allow household members to undertake profitable activities and therefore have a revolving fund before the end of the implementation of REGIS-ER. “The

<sup>2</sup> The standard of Deviation of a data series is a measure of dispersion of the data around its mid-point.

*project seeks to give us a starting capital and bring us to engage in activities that can provide us with income. When you receive a credit you must learn how to set-up a business and make it profitable".* Extracted from the FG discussions at Farie Hausa, Niger.

According to the beneficiaries, the constructive linkages between agriculture, savings and credit, and income-generating activities are clear. The head of SECCA in Burkina Faso, said, "We would like to receive training on income-generating activities, because women can take credits and work if they know how to do income-generating activities, exchange with other communities that have similar experiences and training." The same observation is made in the village of Kirgou Gourma in Burkina Faso. According to one of the women interviewed, "We received refundable credits, and in case of illness, a woman member can have a loan. "Women also perform animal fattening with the money they borrow from the group. In the same locality, another woman says "savings and credit have helped us and will help ensure that health costs will be covered when needed."

These testimonies emphasize the importance of SECCA which is a community solidarity mechanism but also an instrument to support the implementation of economic activities which helps in the management of households' social capital (health, education children). Despite its importance as expressed by beneficiaries, SECCA has constraints related to the interest rate considered high. The beneficiaries highlighted many times the lack of support in the identification and implementation of economic activities.

Moreover, through this ranking, beneficiaries acknowledged that the nutritional status of the participating households is enhanced thanks to the greater diversity of their diets and the availability of safe drinking water, providing them with a better health, especially for young children and caretaking mothers. This ultimately led them to increase their resilience capacities and induced behavior change among household members.

The content analysis of interviews with people shows that presumably Habbanayé and its derivatives are profitable to beneficiaries and to the whole community. But, it is an activity which is more beneficial to women. They gain revenue and satisfy the needs of their households. However, Habbanayé performances are limited by the high mortality of animals. This situation raises questions about the effectiveness of the actions of animal health, through the intervention of Women Village Vaccinators and Volunteers Village Vets. The discussions highlighted the difficulties related to the availability of grazing areas.

*"Often when the animals are suffering from a disease, we called the REGIS-ER agent to inform him and ask for his help. If he cannot, we proceed to the local traditional treatment." Extracted from focus group animated in Kouboutché, Tondi Kaia, Tilaberi, Niger*

*"There is someone who come to vaccinate our animals. He often does that for free and sometimes we paid. We like his work, it is well done. He came to vaccinate the goat and they eat well. But now we do not see him. Since last year I have not seen him." Extracted from focus group facilitated in Kouboutché, Tondi Kaia, Tilaberi, Niger*

Beyond Habbanayé, the content analysis of several thematic and community focus groups confirmed an effective use of products from agriculture regeneration for feeding families, which helped stabilize the nutritional level of families, especially children.

Regarding CBSP, the qualitative interviews highlighted other elements positively appreciated interventions. Examples of such activities include the sensibilisation of pregnant or nursing women, the construction of latrines; the maintenance and safety of the immediate environment of houses (household level sweeping, cleaning). According to the beneficiaries, elements of behavior change and adoption of best hygienic practices are noticeable: "Everyone now is aware of the changes made in the village. When visitors come they note that the people of this village has performed outstanding effort in sanitation. When we clean the village we use to find decomposed animals' carcasses. Some inhabitants have complained about this inconvenience but now,

*they are happy with the look of their front yard. Now that we have cleaned up our village, flies do not pollute our food to make us sick.”* (Extracted from focus group music animated in Sofongari, Tilaberi, Niger.)

In light of the elements that emerged from the interviews, the various activities mentioned above are very important to the beneficiaries. Their implementations resulted in a series of positive changes in their economic well-being, their living conditions, particularly in the areas of health, hygiene and nutrition. However, even if these activities are well appreciated by the communities for their contribution to building resilience, several limitations and constraints were reported in their design and implementation.

### **Lower-Performing Interventions in Burkina Faso and Niger**

The group of less performing interventions, from the stand point of the surveyed beneficiaries, is identified as Disaster-Risk Reduction, Aviculture and Animal Health.

Animal health interventions from the perspectives of the beneficiaries suffers from the unavailability of veterinarian health products, the inadequate level of efficiency of the VVV and the low level of training in fodder cropping and in functional literacy and numeracy. In addition, insufficiencies are noticeable in the Aviculture intervention such as the level of beneficiaries’ knowledge, the inadequate level of supervision and, the lack of chicken houses. Furthermore, Disaster-Risk reduction experienced low availability of financial resources to help manage the infrastructures and services necessary to improve land conflicts.

### **Conclusions**

The core group of top performers SECCA, SCBC, AUE, CA, Habbanayé, Health and Nutrition, Gardening, Rehabilitation of water points, NRM, CBSP, BDL, Governance and Conflict Management are perceived as having the most significant positive impact, when building the resilience capacities of the targeted beneficiaries. Taken together, these interventions helped communities improve their food security through higher income and more home consumed products, and thus better nourished and healthier household members.

The bottom ranked interventions are identified as Disaster Risk reduction, Aviculture and Animal Health. While these interventions might not have a high direct impact on building the resilience capacities of the beneficiaries, they surely have positive indirect and induced effects, as reported previously by the beneficiaries.

The dynamic nature of vulnerability should be considered seriously. Increased agricultural and animal productions might be conducive to market shocks through price drops. Crop producing beneficiaries reported that they experienced low prices in the cereal market because of the increased production. Likewise, Habbanayé and other micro-enterprise beneficiaries complained of a growing demand for donkeys originating from Nigeria through Maradi by Chinese businessmen interested only on the skin of the animal. A parallel market of donkey meat is also reported in many African countries. The price of donkey more than tripled over the last two years with a depressing effect on livestock prices in Niger. Some focus group participants reported the following: *“If we sell one donkey, we will be able to acquire four goats. REGIS-ER should consider giving us donkeys instead of goats. This would help us more than receiving goats.”* (FG Extract from Zaboure, Maradi, Niger).

### **Recommendations**

- I. Provide more support to agricultural activities because of its highly praised synergies with the other program components. There is a common saying among beneficiaries said that when agriculture works everything else works. This saying emphasize that the basis of their resilience rests on agriculture.

2. Increase the efficiency of CBSP/IP by providing advanced capacity building trainings to animal health practitioner;
3. Expand off-season training and fodder cropping capacity building interventions, while supporting functional literacy and numeracy for women participants;
4. Accelerate the collaboration with REGIS-AG on “warrantage”, to minimize price fluctuation shocks and broaden the support to include other relevant value chains.
5. Coordinate with other donor partners to invest in physical capital (infrastructures) to limit the perishability of the horticultural products and other post-harvest losses, for the targeted crops.

***Evaluation Question III: To what extent do the complex synergies of REGIS-ER’s interventions work together to build resilience?***

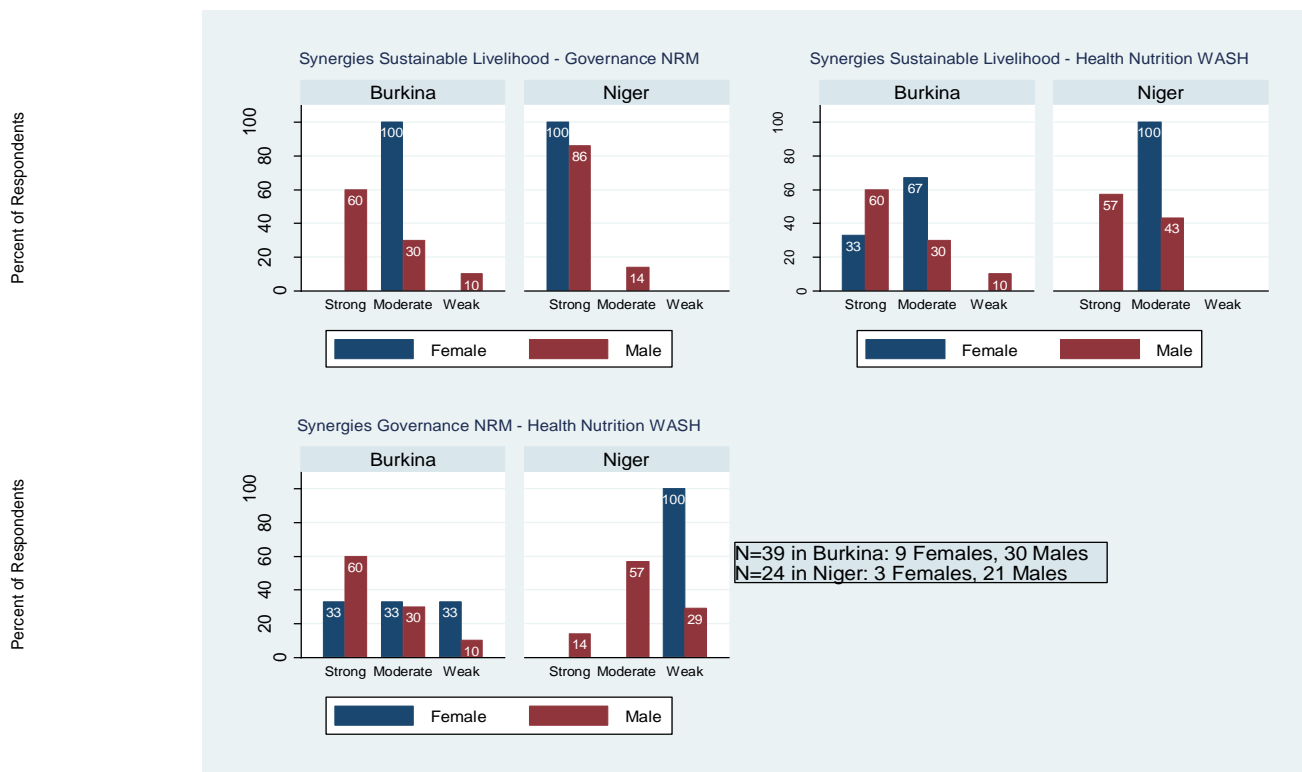
**Findings**

In light of the lessons learned on synergies between components and interventions during the first half of the project cycle, REGIS-ER is deep in the process of restructuring its intermediate results. Eight program areas are proposed in their scaled-up theory of change. Those programs are: (1) Livestock corridors, Health and Animal Nutrition, (2) Commercial and Nutritional Horticulture, (3) Access to Financial Services, (4) Resilient Production System, (5) Disaster Risk Management and Local Institutions, (6) Water Services, (7) Hygiene and Sanitation, and (8) Community Health and Nutrition. These improvements are designed to optimize the synergies within and between project’s components.

**How are the complex synergies of the REGIS-ER program components perceived by the field agents?**

Graph 1.4 below, shows the strength of the interactions between the three program components of REGIS-ER based on interviews with the REGIS-ER field agents:

## GRAPH 4: STRENGTH OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN REGIS-ER PROGRAM COMPONENTS BY FIELD AGENTS



In Burkina Faso, 90 percent of male field agents believe that the interactions between the Sustainable Livelihood and GNRM components are either strong (60 percent) or moderate (30 percent). In addition, all women field agents (100 percent) only moderately support the depth of this interaction.

In Niger, 100 percent of male respondents reports that the synergies between the sustainable livelihood and GNRM components are either strong (86 percent) or moderate (14 percent). All women field agents (100 percent) support that the depth of this between component interaction is strong.

Similarly, in Burkina, 90 percent of the male respondents support that the interactions between Sustainable Livelihood and Health, Nutrition and WASH (HNW) are either strong (60 percent) or moderate (30 percent) while 100 percent of female respondents agree that those synergies are either strong (67 percent) or moderate (33 percent). Ten percent of the respondents found them weak.

In Niger, 100 percent of the respondents report that the synergies between the sustainable livelihood and HNW components are the strongest, with strong and moderate receiving 50 percent each. Beyond the positive assessment of the beneficiaries about conservation agriculture, they are very aware of the complementarity of REGIS-ER activities mainly between agriculture and livestock.

*“They complement each other, because the one who do agriculture gradually will practice livestock farming, so it is agriculture which then complete livestock. And if agriculture goes well, it is complemented by livestock. So farms activities and fences are complementary because it allows women who perform Habbanayé to have credit and buy some cattle. So the cycle is completed and it allows things to grow.”* Extract from FG discussions at Gardi, Tillabery (Niger)



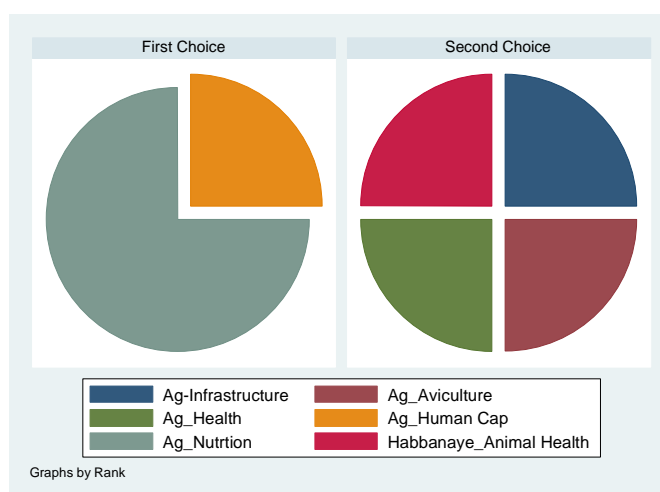
In both countries, the reported evidence shows less support to a strong relationship between GNRM and HNW (54 percent and 13 percent in Burkina Faso and Niger respectively). The reasons associated with these appreciations, based on the respondents' opinions are:

- Higher capacity of targeted beneficiaries to maintain or to improve their livelihood assets;
- Improvements in the households' financial capital; and
- Higher level of food security.

Male field agents on the weaker side of the argument support that progress on a sector like agriculture are weakened by other induced shocks such as market price shocks.

### What are the most significant interactions between program interventions as perceived by field agents?

**GRAPH I.5: DOMINANT AND SECOND CHOICE SYNERGY POTENTIALS BETWEEN AND WITHIN INTERVENTIONS**



Seventy-five percent of the field agents primarily believe that the interactions between agriculture and nutrition are dominant. More food available from home consumption and from purchases out-off higher household income provided better food security and dietary diversity to the targeted beneficiaries. This translates into better health for participating households.

Also, as a dominant choice, improvements in human capital through capacity building activities are reported by 25 percent of the targeted beneficiaries as having significant synergies within and between the intervention basket of REGIS-ER. The majority of the beneficiaries agree that the sustainability of the proposed activities under REGIS-ER is well established, because of the new knowledges they acquire through the project.

Moreover, as a second choice, the synergies between the Habbanayé and animal health interventions are recognized by 25 percent of the respondent as having beneficial interactions among the beneficiaries, Likewise, respondents also support that the positive interactions between agriculture and health, agriculture and aviculture, are recognized by respectively 25 percent of the respondents.

## Conclusions

The positive synergies within and between all 3 REGIS-ER program components of REGIS-ER are well accepted by field agents, with a predominance of the synergies between agriculture and nutrition. This is especially overwhelming in Niger.

Agriculture (including livestock), which is the principal activity of the targeted beneficiaries, is mentioned most frequently by field agents in terms of synergy with other components. Building their human and financial capital capacities to produce more with less effort, will ultimately impact their health through better nutrition and dietary diversity. This will strengthen the social dimension values necessary to manage efficiently their social capital.

## Recommendations

1. Optimize the performance of the field agents and their presence in the fields. This will result in a more robust coverage of the project's sites to fulfill the needs of the participating beneficiaries. The evaluation team acknowledges that effort toward that direction was underway during its presence in the field;
2. Diversify the profile of the field facilitators, and upgrade their capacity to better support and advise their communities on tools and techniques provided by the project;
3. The evaluation team noticed a significant gender gap in Niger in the distribution of the field agents and recommend the inclusion of more women as field agents, particularly in Niger;

### ***Evaluation Question IV: What aspects of the REGIS-ER program either promote or inhibit collaboration with other RISE partners, host governments and other programs***

## Findings

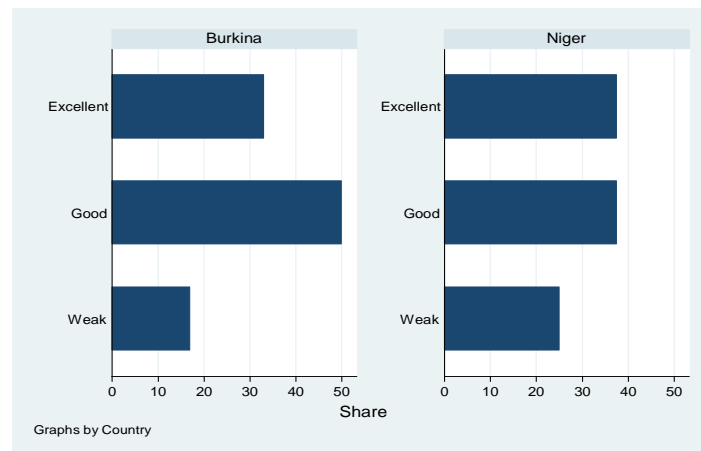
Evaluation Question Four will be discussed from the stand point of three sub-questions: (1) Did REGIS-ER periodically meet with other development partners within their zones of influence? (2) Did REGIS-ER associates with other development partners to jointly implement supporting activities? And (3) What are the constraints perceived by REGIS-ER's partners that inhibit or limit their past and future collaboration perspectives?

### **Does REGIS-ER periodically meet with other development partners within their zones of influence?**

In Burkina Faso, 43 percent of the partners, including government officials, implementing partners and other donor programs, reported that they periodically meet with REGIS-ER. The remaining 57 percent of them mentioned that they did not. Among those who meet with REGIS-ER, 67 percent did it on an informal and unscheduled basis, according to their prevailing needs. The majority of those who meet with REGIS-ER (83 percent) either have excellent (33 percent) or good (50 percent) appreciations of the outcomes of those meetings.

In Niger, 73 percent of the respondents mentioned that they periodically meet with REGIS-ER and the remaining 27 percent reports that they did not. Among those who meet with REGIS-ER, 25 percent do it weekly, 13 percent monthly, 13 percent annually and 49 percent on an informal basis. 75 percent of those who met with REGIS-ER either have excellent (38 percent) or good (38 percent) appreciations of the outcomes of those meetings as illustrated below.

**GRAPH I.6: APPRECIATION OF THE CONTENT OF THE MEETINGS WITH THE PARTNERS (N=14: 6 IN BURKINA FASO AND 8 IN NIGER)**



Partner meetings are significant factors to promote partner collaborations. While meetings seem to be working when they happen, they are reactive by nature and the lacks of formalization of these potential synergies inhibit the effort to promote collaboration. REGIS-ER has established strong partnership with other Tier-I partners such as SAWKI, ViM and PASAM-TAI. For example, REGIS-ER meets regularly with SAWKI to share experiences, avoid duplication of activities and emphasize their complementarities, Informal meetings are sparsely organized between REGIS-ER, REGIS-AG and ViM to harmonize their interventions in the areas of CF and warrantage.

**Does REGIS-ER jointly implement activities with other development partners?**

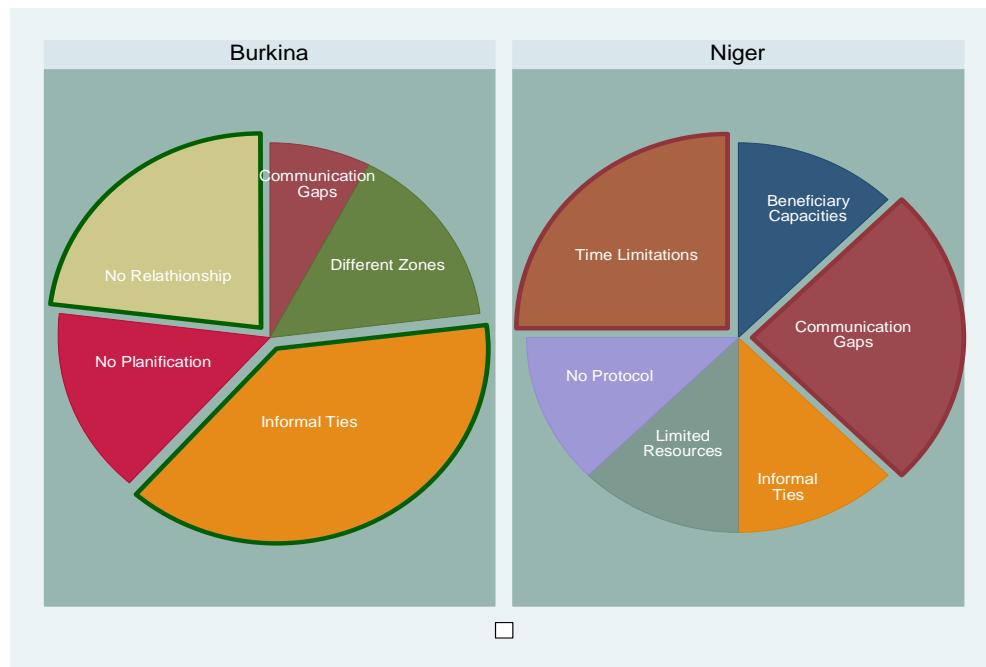
In Burkina Faso, 57 percent of the implementing partners irrespective of donor reported that they implement jointly determined activities with REGIS-ER. The remaining 43 percent mentioned that they did not. Among those who jointly undertake supporting activities with REGIS-ER, the primary domains of collaboration are in the areas of capacity building (63 percent), field visits (13 percent), and asset ownership transfers to beneficiaries (13 percent). The secondary domains of collaboration are on the areas of financial support to beneficiaries (17 percent), second generation follow-up to the Habbanayé activity (17 percent) and risk preparedness (17 percent).

In Niger, 91 percent of the respondents reported that they implement jointly determined activities with REGIS-ER. The remaining 9 percent said that they did not. Among those who jointly undertake supporting activities with REGIS-ER, the primary domains of collaboration are in the areas of implementing joint activities (70 percent), asset ownership transfers to beneficiaries (13 percent); capacity building (10 percent), communal plans development (10 percent) and others (10 percent). The secondary domains of collaboration are on the areas of field visits (17 percent), warranting (17 percent), market intelligence (17 percent), SECCA system (17 percent) and others (32 percent).

Different axes of collaboration between REGIS-ER and the Tier-I partners have been defined, and action plans are being drafted toward that direction. For example, REGIS-ER and REGIS-AG conducted several meetings to set-up a strong collaboration in the area of warrantage and Value Chain strengthening for cowpeas, small ruminants and poultry. Commitments of collaboration have been made between REGIS-ER and CRS/PASAM-TAI, to formalize their cooperation in the area of CF. REGIS-ER and ViM have formulated their intention to collaborate more specifically in CA and the development of a network of seed producers, to support agricultural production.

**What are the constraints perceived by REGIS-ER's partners that inhibit or limit their past and future collaboration perspectives?**

**GRAPH I.7: MAJOR CONSTRAINTS INHIBITING COLLABORATION**



In Burkina Faso, the evidence gathered supports that the leading factor constraining the potential of collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners is the informal type of relationship they share (39 percent). The second determinant constraint to collaboration is the lack of relationships, specifically among Government Development Services (23 percent). Other reported limiting factors are: the lack of joint activity planning (15 percent), differences in Zones of Influence (15 percent) and the deficiencies in communication (8 percent).

In Niger, the major factor constraining the potential of collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners is the lack of communication (25 percent). The second significant constraint is the extent of the work load which makes finding time for potential joint planning activities difficult to implement consistently (25 percent). Other secondary limiting factors are: the informal nature of the collaboration (14 percent), the lack of protocols of agreement (29 percent) and the administrative burdens (29 percent) to overcome.

In general, the lack of dialogue between REGIS-ER and some regionally decentralized Government Agencies should be well noted. The services involved are the Multi-sectorial coordination unit such as 3N in Niger and the Permanent Secretary of Agricultural Policies in Burkina Faso. Other Government agencies are the Regional Agricultural Directions in both countries, the Regional Directions for water and Sanitation and the Provincial Directions of Livestock. It also is worth emphasizing that the lack of formal relationship limits the depth and the breath of the potentials collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners. Niger has a different preference ordering than Burkina Faso regarding the two major constraints inhibiting collaboration, however they have higher level of collaboration to begin with, so this is not surprising.

## Conclusions

Partner meetings are determining factors to promote partner collaborations. The lack of formalization of these meetings inhibits the effort to promote collaboration. REGIS-ER is making significant effort by consolidating its partnerships with other Tier-I partners such as SAWKI, ViM and PASAM-TAI in the areas of experience sharing, harmonization of interventions, CF and warrantage.

Joint implementation of interventions between partners is cornerstone to support a healthy collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners. Niger seems to be doing very well toward that direction. Axes of collaboration between REGIS-ER and the Tier-I partners have been identified and, action plans are being considered with REGIS-AG, CRS/PASAM-TAI, ViM in the areas of warrantage, value chain strengthening for cowpeas, small ruminants and poultry CF. and the development of a network of seed producers.

Niger shows evidence of a higher level of collaboration than Burkina Faso. This seems to be associated with the fact that Niger hosts the central REGIS-ER office a/o Niger regional staffs are more seasoned than their counterparts in Burkina Faso. In addition, Niger's field staff is very experienced and is well connected to the partner network. This generally could be identified as the main aspect of the program that affects collaboration with other partners.

## Recommendations

1. Formalize the relationships between REGIS-ER and its partners by establishing protocols of agreement, and by promoting mandatory annual or semi-annual meetings for activity planning and design inclusive of all facilitating agencies. This is more urgently needed with the Tier-I partners;
2. Emphasize the harmonization of intervention zones of REGIS-ER and partners, and targeted beneficiaries during planning to avoid duplication of activities;
3. Intensify the effort to include Government Agencies in activity planning, capacity building trainings, implementing joint activities and field visits whenever relevant;
4. Improve implementation of activities by increasing the communication between partners. This could be done by organizing scheduled meetings on a formalized basis with a predetermined frequency.

# ANNEXES

## Annex I: Evaluation Statement of Work

### I. Statement of Work

<b>USAID SOW Manager</b>	Thibaut Williams, SRO
<b>Activity COR/AOR</b>	Thibaut Williams, SRO
<b>MEP SOW Manager</b>	Moussa Sy, Senior Evaluation Specialist
<b>Activity Title</b>	REGIS-ER Mid-Term Performance Evaluation
<b>Activity Period</b>	November 15, 2013- November 14, 2018
<b>Award/Contract #</b>	AID-625-A-14-00001
<b>Funding</b>	Total Estimated USAID Amount: US\$70,027,811.00 Cost Share: US\$7,027,811
<b>Implementing Organization</b>	National Cooperative Business Association's (NCBA) Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	Agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones of Burkina Faso and Niger
<b>Task</b>	REGIS-ER Midterm Performance Evaluation
<b>Task Start and End Dates</b>	June 10, 2016-September 30, 2016

### 2. Activity Description

Following repeated large-scale humanitarian emergencies in the Sahel, USAID recognized that continuing to treat these recurrent crises as acute emergencies is extremely costly and does not effectively address their underlying causes. Consequently, USAID's Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) initiative has realigned existing and new humanitarian and development assistance efforts to strengthen resilience in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones of the Sahel.

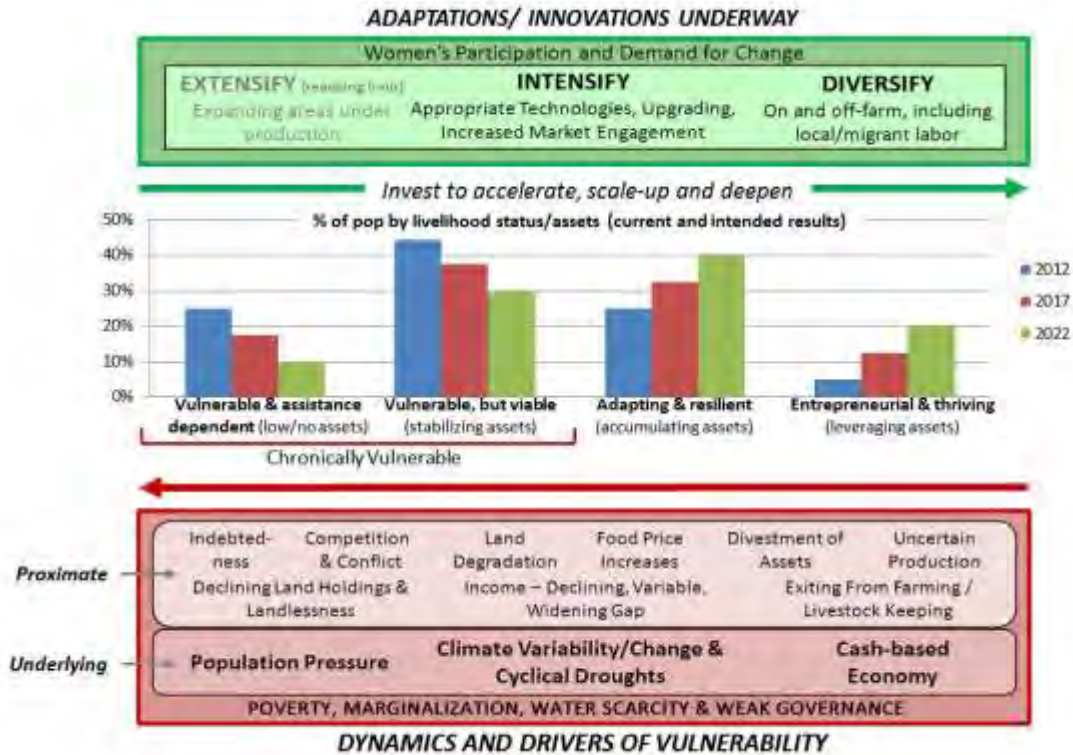
Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience (REGIS-ER) is RISE's flagship multi-sectoral resilience project working to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in marginal agricultural and agro-pastoral zones in Niger and Burkina Faso. REGIS-ER addresses the root causes of chronic vulnerability by increasing economic well-being, strengthening institutions and governance, and improving health and nutrition status.

REGIS-ER's expected results are tied to the project's three main objectives:

1. Sustainable livelihoods: diversified economic opportunities, intensified climate-smart agricultural and animal production and marketing, increased access to financial services
2. Enhanced governance: strengthened natural resource management, disaster risk management, conflict prevention and management, increased coordination between regional and local governance structures
3. Improved health and nutrition: increased access to potable water, improved health and nutrition practices
4. Development Hypothesis and Implementation

The REGIS-ER development hypothesis assumes that the resilience of people, households, communities and systems in agro-pastoralist and marginal agriculture zones in Niger and Burkina Faso will be significantly enhanced by increased sustainable economic well-being, strengthened institutions and governance, and improved health and nutrition. Those who are chronically vulnerable will adapt and become resilient, thus achieving improved economic security (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1. DYNAMICS AND DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN THE SAHEL.**



4

Increased sustainable economic well-being – defined by household income, food access, livelihood assets and adaptive capacity – will be achieved by scaling-up, deepening, and expanding upon resilience adaptations and innovations already underway. Facilitating the scale-up, deepening and expansion of these activities will create an avenue for inclusive economic growth that will further increase sustainable economic well-being and further enhance the ability of people, households, communities, systems and countries to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses.

Stronger institutions and governance will provide a critical source of stability that both constitutes and creates resilience – be it in relation to natural resources, disaster response and conflict management, or the interface between state and non-state actors. It will also provide the enabling environment needed to facilitate inclusive economic growth and increased, sustainable, economic well-being.

Improved health and nutrition are another critical dimension of and pathway to resilience. First, the impact of poor health and nutrition on human development, individual and aggregate productivity and household resources constrains and ultimately undermines efforts to facilitate inclusive economic growth. Second, the financial costs associated with unanticipated health and nutrition crises within households can initiate or exacerbate the downward spiral of divestment and indebtedness among chronically vulnerable households, leaving them even more vulnerable.

Initiating and sustaining this positive dynamic of change requires working with and investing in entire communities from the most vulnerable to those who are already thriving, as the prospects of all are intimately connected; it also requires bolstering the resilience of the social, economic, and natural resource systems in which they reside. Finally, it requires an integrated and comprehensive approach to gender, recognizing women as innovative and dynamic change agents, addressing gender disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making, and leveraging the economic, political, and sociocultural attributes, constraints, and opportunities associated with being male and female.

REGIS-ER is half-way through its five-year project duration. The RISE initiative was officially launched after the REGIS-ER award, which placed an increased emphasis on collaboration with other resilience partners, including the Food for Peace development programs. USAID awarded REGIS-ER's sister-project, REGIS-AG (Accelerated Growth), in January 2015 to strengthen value chains related to cowpea, small ruminants and poultry. REGIS-ER is currently re-orienting its program structure and field presence based on an exchange visit to NCBA-CLUSA's Yaajeende project in Senegal as well as an internal review of REGIS-ER's results, structures and processes. In September 2015, RISE's learning contract, SAREL, completed a survey of 2,500 households as part of a baseline for evaluating the impact of the overall RISE initiative.

#### 4. Existing Performance Information Sources

USAID will provide the Evaluation Team with a package of background materials, including:

- Cooperative Agreement and modifications
- Program quarterly reports, work plans, PMP and field visit reports
- Baseline and midline data collected to date
- Any relevant studies or background reports used to support the activity
- SAREL's RISE Baseline Survey Report
- TANGO Qualitative Study.

All background documents will be provided to the MEP Team by the end of May 2016, to support the work plan design.

#### 5. Task Purpose, Audience, and Intended Uses

USAID/Senegal intends to conduct an external **midterm performance evaluation** of its Activity titled "Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience (REGIS-ER)." This evaluation will help the Mission measure project results to date and measure the effectiveness of the activity's approach in achieving its stated goals. Performance results, lessons learned and the success of the supported activity are to be shared with the USAID/Senegal's Sahel Regional Office and the limited presence offices in Ouagadougou and Niamey in order to guide REGIS-ER implementation for the remaining years of the activity and to inform future activity design.

The audience of the Performance Evaluation final report will be:

- USAID/Senegal Mission, Office of the Sahel
- National Cooperative Business Association's (NCBA) Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)
- Key stakeholders such as the central and local governments in Burkina and Niger, the technical extension services, other donors, partner community based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs

#### 6. Task Requirement

As a midterm performance evaluation, the evaluation questions will focus on how well the REGIS-ER activity is achieving its goals and ways in which to improve on eventual outcomes of the activity. Specific questions include:

- I. To what extent is REGIS-ER building the resilience of targeted households and communities?



2. Which aspects of REGIS-ER's program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why?
3. To what extent do the complex synergies of REGIS-ER's interventions work together to build resilience?
4. Which of REGIS-ER's aspects either promote or inhibit collaboration with other RISE partners, host governments and other programs?

## 7. Gender Disaggregation and Gender Differential effects

Gender disparities, such as those associated with access to and control of assets, decision-making responsibilities and time-use patterns, reduce the resilience of individuals, households, communities and systems in targeted agro-pastoralist and marginal agriculture livelihood zones. Targeted efforts that engage both men and women to reduce these disparities and shift socio-political and socio-cultural norms that disempower girls and women are essential not only for gender equity, but for the achievement of the program's resilience aims.

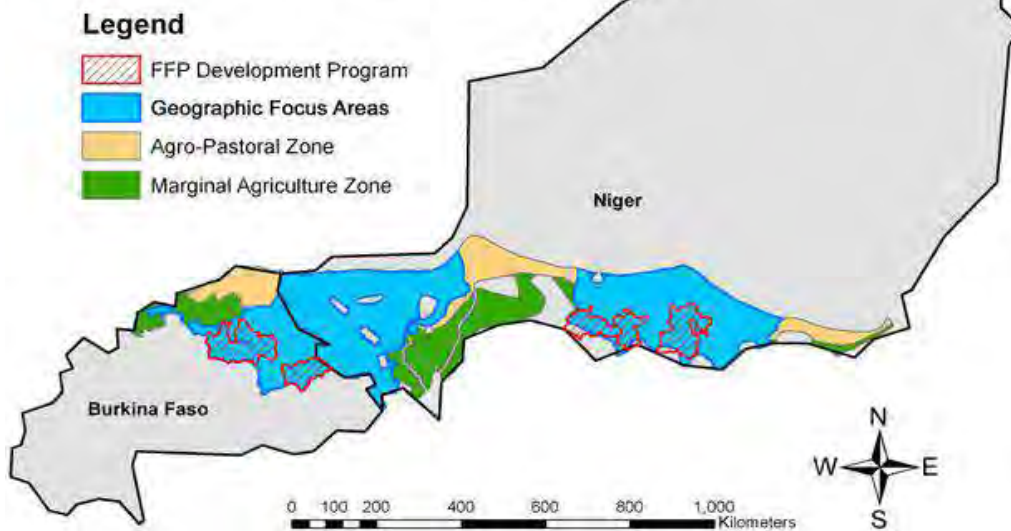
In FY 2015, REGIS-ER developed their Gender Strategy & Action Plan based on a thorough analysis conducted the previous year. This document guides REGIS-ER's mainstreaming of gender into its various activities and its understanding of the different socio-cultural and geographic factors that impact programming in terms of gender. REGIS-ER has increased its organizational capacity to advance and measure gender equality and empowerment by training its staff, hiring a Gender Advisor and disaggregating key performance indicators by sex.

This mid-term performance evaluation will explore to what extent REGIS-ER has demonstrated gender best practices to address economic and social gender inequality by specifically integrating gender considerations into the four abovementioned evaluation questions.

## 8. Approach

The RISE Initiative targets agricultural and agro-pastoral livelihood zones in Niger and Burkina Faso characterized by high vulnerability. As illustrated below, the activity's target zones are located from the southern portion of the Zinder Region in the east, to northeastern Burkina Faso in the west. The targeted beneficiaries of REGIS-ER are vulnerable rural households, individual and women organizations engaged in activity interventions, community-based organizations and financial institutions. The targeted population includes local leaders, farmers and livestock groups, youth associations, community-based organizations, civil society organizations, NGOs, micro/small enterprises, water user and water management committees, and other relevant beneficiaries. REGIS-ER operates in a total of 25 communes (10 in Niger and 15 in Burkina Faso).

**Zones d'intervention de la Cellule de planification conjointe pour le Sahel identifiée pour des investissements visant à renforcer la résilience**



For the purpose of this mid-term performance evaluation study, various credible evaluation methods shall be proposed by the evaluation team in providing detailed answers to the specified evaluation questions. Outcome monitoring questions will ultimately be included in the list of evaluation questions based on the REGIS-ER PMP. The following suggested guideline provides substance for answering the proposed illustrative evaluation questions:

1. *To what extent is REGIS-ER building the resilience of targeted households and communities?*

**Context/Background**

The overall objective of USAID|REGIS-ER is to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations. USAID defines resilience as the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses so they become less chronically vulnerable and more able to achieve inclusive growth. In this regard, USAID would like to know to what extent the targeted households and communities would be better prepared to mitigate, adapt to and recover from these shocks.

**Approach**

The evaluation team’s approach shall emphasize random sampling of participating communes as well as field visits in verifying the status, utilization and efficacy of equipment and infrastructure delivered by the program such as manual motor pumps, irrigation systems, wells, micro-gardening equipment, etc. The evaluation team will confer individual and group interviews as well as focus groups discussions with the different beneficiary categories and other participating entities in the targeted communes of Niger and Burkina Faso on REGIS-ER’s three program areas: Sustainable Livelihoods, Governance and Natural Resource Management, and Health, Nutrition and WASH. Furthermore, the team will collect mixed secondary data (quantitative and qualitative – derived from baseline data, and quarterly and annual reports) in targeted communes in Niger and Burkina Faso as part of a balanced approach emphasizing process as well as outcome features. Data collection instruments such as focus group guides, structured

and semi-structured guides, and direct observations methods shall be used to ascertain relevant information reflecting the views, opinions and perceptions of stakeholders. The combination of data collection sources will consider a socio-anthropological perspective in understanding the capacity of beneficiaries to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses. Moreover, the evaluation team will collect qualitative field data that will be combined with quantitative data from various REGIS-ER progress and annual reports.

The team will address the gender issue through specific questions on opportunities and constraints for men/women and girls/boys, and how bonding, bridging and linking social capital are cornerstones for building community resilience.

2. *Which aspects of REGIS-ER's program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why?*

### **Context/Background**

REGIS-ER's three main components mentioned above work together on several levels: production, governance, and health activities. Also, they work with partners in development with the common objectives of providing the means for families living in climate-vulnerable settings to thrive and build reserves and capacity in spite the adverse conditions. In this way, REGIS- ER encompasses a wide range of activities of which some may have a larger impact on resilience than others. The level of impact of these activities may also vary by geographic region.

### **Approach**

The selected methods shall provide evidence on the most significant achievements (positive or negative) realized in REGIS-ER's three program areas, as well as challenges encountered. The evaluation team shall collect mixed cross-sectional data (quantitative and qualitative) based on qualitative discussions with the different beneficiaries and other relevant participating entities in the targeted communes in Niger and Burkina Faso. Effectively, the team will collect Most Significant Change stories (positive or negative, expected and unexpected) during individual interviews and group discussions with male and female beneficiaries by posing the following: "From your point of view, can you describe the most significant change in your resiliency capacities that have resulted from REGIS-ER interventions?" The team will consider beneficiaries' views in terms of correlation between REGIS-ER activities and observed changes in beneficiaries' capacity for collective action, and additionally how community assets and social dimensions interact to strengthen this ability for collective action. This strategy implies strong data triangulation, in optimizing the benefits of collecting each type of data set – baseline data, quarterly and annual reports, and the REGIS-ER Performance Indicator Tracking Table (PITT). Survey instruments will include focus group guides, structured and semi-structured guides, and direct observation.

For this question, the team will also address the gender issue through specific questions on the Most Significant Changes for men/women and girls/boys and their perceptions of capacity of resiliency.

3. *To what extent do the complex synergies of REGIS-ER's interventions work together to build resilience?*

### **Context/Background**

RISE is predicated on the belief that the impact of the system as a whole is greater than the sum of its individual parts. For this reason, REGIS-ER operates as a system with complex synergies between the activities that contribute to the overall objective of the enhanced resilience.

### **Approach**

The evaluation team will consider REGIS-ER's Theory of Change in reviewing baseline data, quarterly and annual reports, the PITT, a series of small evaluation findings on individual activities, and the qualitative baseline study completed by TANGO; these sources will help the evaluation team analyze REGIS-ER's operation as a system with interdependent sub-systems. The evaluation team will organize individual interviews and group discussions with REGIS-ER staff at the field, regional and national levels in gauging their thoughts on the complementarity of activities in terms of achievements and challenges. They will collect and analyze varying perspectives on the effectiveness of REGIS-ER and its complementary activities, working to identify possible improvements, specifically in building community resilience and the capacity for collective action.

4. *Which of REGIS-ER's aspects either promote or inhibit collaboration with other RISE partners, host governments and other programs?*

### **Context/Background**

REGIS-ER is implemented through a partnership with several organizations, including government actors pursuing the overall objective of enhanced resilience. The involvement of many organizations requires effective collaboration in terms of adequate time and resources for planning as well as commitment and leadership from the activity. Also, effective collaboration requires a clarity around roles and responsibilities and a way for partners to continue to learn and improve on the way in which they work. Ultimately, collaboration in a development context should result in more sustainable intervention results and high level of host country ownership.

### **Approach**

The combined methods shall provide evidence on the effectiveness of collaboration between REGIS-ER and other RISE stakeholders such as host government ministries and directorates, REGIS-AG, SAREL, FFP Development Programs (DFAPs), and other major technical, operational and institutional actors (microfinance institutions, NGOs, private companies, community based organizations). The team will use semi-structured guides to systematically gather information from relevant officials. Beyond any purported effectiveness, discussions will focus on actions or aspects which promote and/or inhibit collaboration. A discussion framework incorporating political, social, economic and technical dimensions will be used to identify remaining gaps, and recommend improvements to enhance collaboration. Internal reports may provide additional insight into factors which either promote or compromise collaboration among REGIS-ER and its stakeholders.

As part from this evaluation, one evaluation team member will attend the Advanced Resilience M&E Training (ARMET) in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) from June 13rd through 17th, 2016. This participation will help in having the same understanding on resiliency indicators, definitions and measurement approaches.

## **9. Data Analysis**

The evaluation team will apply various data analysis tools and techniques to the information gathered to answer the evaluation questions.

Evaluation question 1 will be analyzed by using contingency tables, Factor Analysis (Exploratory / Confirmatory), Principal Components Analysis, trend and content analysis, and probabilistic modeling (Logit/Probit). Likewise, the utilization of economic analysis methods should be relevant to analyze the outcome of the improved technologies proposed to agricultural and livestock producers. In addition, Scenarios analyses should be performed to gauge whether attitudinal changes are occurring in comparison to anticipated changes, through the secondary quantitative data. The evaluation's qualitative

approach will focus on content analysis of focus group transcripts in order to identify the frequency of key terms raised by the interviewees; the evaluation team will have access to MaxQdata to analyze the focus groups transcripts. This work with stakeholders will support the analysis of secondary quantitative data in determining how REGIS-ER is building the resilience of targeted households and communities.

Evaluation question 2 will be analyzed by using various data analysis technics such as frequency distribution and contingency tables, Principal Components Analysis, trend and content analysis, or probabilistic modeling (Logit/Probit).

Evaluation questions 3 and 4 will be analyzed through frequency distribution, contingency tables and statistical inferences.

## 10. Strengths and Limitations

Triangulation of quantitative data with qualitative methods is key to understanding situational awareness of resilience drivers, and providing a deeper understanding of the processes and interrelationships relevant to household community resilience. For this reason, the information collected on this midterm performance evaluation will serve as an asset for learning and eventual behavior change.

However, due to the complexity of the different components of the REGIS-ER program and the spatial location of its activities, opportunities for errors exist, of which the evaluation team should be aware about. It is recommended that MEP partner with a local research firm based in each Burkina Faso and Niger in order to effectively plan and oversee evaluation activities. Working with a local research firm will allow the evaluation team to mitigate issues around challenging logistics and cover the fieldwork in the time allocated. The evaluation team will develop quality control systems, including developing detailed data collection guides and overseeing field data collection.

This evaluation will heavily rely on secondary performance information reported in quarterly and annual reports. The quality of performance data will affect the accuracy of projected trends and econometric estimates. The evaluation team should check the validity and the reliability of performance data before analyzing it.

Primary data collected from beneficiaries may reflect the opinions of the most dominant groups without capturing the perceptions of less vocal groups. The evaluation team should take this into account and make sure that all parties are freely expressing their views. The evaluation team will mitigate this potential oversight by organizing focus groups based on the need to ensure that participants can speak freely during discussion.

Third-Party Documentation collected at the community level may embody inaccuracies. The team should triangulate several sources of quantitative data with qualitative data collected at the community level in order to guard against reporting gaps. Difficulties in locating activity beneficiaries in a multi-country setting and in associated with security restraints can be overwhelming. The timing of the evaluation (i.e., Ramadan, rains, growing season) is a further challenge in terms of access to targeted beneficiaries. The evaluation team should be aware of these challenges, and prematurely gather precise information on where to find the selected beneficiaries.

For this reason, local research partners in each country will help the team identify and secure interviews and meetings with stakeholders in each country. In this way, the evaluation team can arrive in each country and begin data collection immediately as opposed to spending time arranging appointments.

## 11. Deliverables

The following deliverables will be provided as a part of the REGIS-ER midterm performance evaluation:

- Work Plan: Detailed work plan indicating methodology, sampling approach, data analysis, activities and resources necessary for the elaboration of the evaluation. The work plan will include all data collection tools to be used on the REGIS-ER evaluation. The work plan will be submitted to the MEP COR and REGIS-ER AOR for approval;
- Data analysis tools: Set of templates, formats, and Excel spreadsheets used to collect and analyze quantitative and/or qualitative data, and their implementation guidelines;
- Weekly Progress Reports: A written and/or electronic report of the evaluation's progress made in the field covering key scheduled activities, completion status and found constraints in regards to data collection;
- Initial presentation: A PowerPoint presentation on results and conclusion of the evaluation. The presentation should not be more than 15 slides;
- Submission of Draft Evaluation Report: The team will submit a draft report to the MEP COR and REGIS-ER AOR, who will provide comments for revision;
- Final Report: A written and electronic document that includes an executive summary, table of contents, methodology, findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations. The report will be submitted in English. The final report should include a database with all collected information and statistical analyses, as an annex.

## 12. Team Composition

Considering the complexity of the REGIS-ER program and the spatial location of activities, the team will be led by Dr. Mamadou Sidibé, an international economist with a strong background in research and evaluation of complex multi-sectoral economic growth programs. Dr. Sidibé has more than 20 years of international experience on research and policy analyses, evaluation, and capacity-building in Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia. He has collaborated with USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. universities, host country governments and other development agencies. Dr. Sidibé will be responsible for developing the evaluation report in English.

As Team Leader, Dr. Sidibe will work with the MEP Senior Evaluation Specialist (SES) Moussa Sy, who will support Dr. Sidibé with the qualitative data collection approaches and analyses. Mr. Sy will travel to each country just prior to Dr. Sidibe's arrival to prepare the field itinerary and logistics with a local research organization. The evaluation team in each country will include a national research organization that will coordinate all interviews and focus groups, data collection and entry. The local research organizations will have strong field research experience and good knowledge of economic vulnerability and resilience issues. Each local organization will provide a national team with the following profiles:

- An agro-economist who is an M&E specialist in rural development projects;
- A sociologist with strong experience in gender analysis/institutional development, and a good knowledge in economic vulnerability and resilience issues;
- A WASH expert change (with knowledge of economic vulnerability and resilience issues);
- An expert in Natural Resources Management and climate change (with knowledge of economic vulnerability and resilience issues);
- A data analyst with knowledge of qualitative and quantitative analysis; and
- A team of enumerators and field supervisors.

The MEP Senegal team will be actively involved throughout the planning and implementation process and will provide support to the Team Leader and local organizations in each country. The MEP Chief of Party, SES and M&E Associate will work jointly with the team leader to ensure that MEP's evaluation quality standards are maintained throughout this process.

Dates	Tasks//Deliverables	Estimated LOE (in days)
		Team Leader
June 18 - 23, 2016	Desk Review	4
June 23, 2016	Team Planning Meeting	1
June 24 - 29, 2016	Development of detailed work plan and methodology and submission to USAID	5
July 1st 2016	Presentation of detailed work plan and methodology to USAID	1
July 2 - 5, 2016	Revision of tools and work plan based on USAID's comments	3
July 8, 2016	Travel to Niamey	1
July 9, 2016	Technical Planning meeting with the local Subcontractor in Niger	1
July 11, 2016	Meeting with REGIS-ER Global/Country Coordination	1
July 12, 2016	Pre-test of tools and readjustment	1
July 12 - 22	Fieldwork in Niger	9
July 23	Debriefing with the local firm	1
July 25, 2016	Travel to Burkina Faso	1
July 26, 2016	Technical Planning meeting with the local Subcontractor in Burkina Faso	1
July 27, 2017	Pre-test of tools and readjustment	1
July 28 - August 7, 2016	Fieldwork in Burkina Faso (Debriefing on August 6)	9
August 8, 2016	Return to Dakar	1
August 9-11, 2016	Initial Data Analysis	3
August 12 -13 2016	Preparation of initial findings, conclusions and recommendations	2
August 15, 2016	Presentation of initial findings, conclusions and recommendations	1
August 16 - 29, 2016	Finalization of the Data Analysis and Draft Evaluation report	12
August 31, 2016	Submission to USAID the draft evaluation report	
September 1 <sup>st</sup> -13 2016	Review the draft report by USAID	
September 14 - 22, 2016	Finalization of evaluation report	13
September 30, 2016	Submission the final report to USAID	
<b>Level of Effort Total</b>		<b>72</b>

### 13. Participation of USAID Staff and Partners

It is expected that the USAID/Senegal Sahel Team will provide an initial in-brief with the evaluation team during the Team Planning Meeting. Upon completion of the workplan and tool development, the USAID/Senegal Sahel Team will be expected to quickly review the work plan and tools. As part of the evaluation, USAID/Senegal Sahel Office and NCBA/CLUSA will also be interviewed at the outset. At the completion of the fieldwork, it is expected that the Sahel Office will participate in a presentation of the evaluation's initial findings, conclusions and recommendations to be held in the MEP Office in Dakar.

### 14. Scheduling and Logistics

MEP Senegal will arrange all logistics for fieldwork in both Niger and Burkina Faso. MEP Senegal (for the USAID/Senegal Sahel Team) will request introductory communications for the evaluation team with the

REGIS-ER implementing partner and host-country partners. All appointments will be coordinated with the local research organizations by MEP Senegal staff.

## 15. Reporting Requirements

It is expected that this report will be drafted and finalized in English and then translated into French. The report itself should not be longer than 35 pages total, excluding the Annexes. A draft evaluation report template is attached to this SOW in **Annex IX**, which is based on the USAID evaluation report template and guidance (<http://usaidlearninglab.org/library/evaluation-report-template> and How-To Note Preparing Evaluation Reports - <http://usaidlearninglab.org/library/how-note-preparing-evaluation-reports>). The linked report includes Appendix I, which is the Mandatory Reference on Evaluation. The report will be branded with the standard USAID branding requirements and will be formally submitted to the DEC upon approval. Electronic copies of the final report in French and English will be made available to all stakeholders participating in the evaluation.



## Annex II: Data Collection Instruments

### REGIS-ER Interview Semi-Structuré (Questions 1 and 2): Organiser par Composantes

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
Région : \_\_\_\_\_, Département/Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Commune : \_\_\_\_\_ Village : \_\_\_\_\_  
Répondant : \_\_\_\_\_ Sexe du Répondant : \_\_\_\_\_  
Enquêteur : \_\_\_\_\_

---

Composante A : Subsistance Durable

Type d'activité ? \_\_\_\_\_

→ Remplissez la section correspondante

AI.1 : Interviews auprès des Fournisseurs de Services Communautaires (CBSP) et des Fournisseurs Individuels (IP). L'objectif des CBSPs and IPs est de promouvoir l'émergence de fournisseurs de services communautaires et des fournisseurs individuels pour s'assurer que des produits, des services et de l'information de qualité sont disponibles pour sous-tendre la sécurité alimentaire et la résilience des ménages vulnérables.

AI.1.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions portant sur les CBSPs et les IPs ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

AI.1.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des revenus que vous avez tirés de cette activité ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.1.3 : Etes-vous satisfait des demandes de services qui vous ont été adressées ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.1.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

AI.1.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.1.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité CBSP/IP par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

AI.1.7 : Parmi les services que vous offrez, lesquels pensez-vous ont une plus forte incidence sur la production ou le revenu des ménages ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.1.8 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Les demandes de services ? \_\_\_\_\_

Le kit reçu ? \_\_\_\_\_

Le processus de sélection des CBSP/IP ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.1.9 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.1.10 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.2 : Interviews auprès des Microentreprises. L'activité Microentreprise pour l'engraissement des animaux a pour objectif majeur de promouvoir les microentreprises qui produisent ou transforment des commodités agricoles.

AI.2.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur les microentreprises ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

- Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation  
Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_  
Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.2.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des revenus que vous avez tirés de cette activité ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.2.3 : Etes-vous satisfait des demandes de services qui vous ont été adressées ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.2.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :  
Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_
- AI.2.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?  
Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.2.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité microentreprise par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?  
Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_  
Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.2.7 : Parmi les services que vous offrez, lesquels pensez-vous ont une plus forte incidence sur la production ou le revenu des ménages ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.2.8 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :  
Les demandes de services ? \_\_\_\_\_  
L'appui financier reçu ? \_\_\_\_\_  
La facilitation de l'accès au crédit ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.2.9 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?  
Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.2.10 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.3 : Interview sur la Production de Saison Sèche. L'activité Production de Saison Sèche a pour objectifs majeurs d'accompagner les groupes de producteurs de cultures maraichères de saison sèche, pour renforcer leurs capacités en matière de planification du calendrier cultural, de l'organisation du système de procuration en intrants (semences, engrais) et d'accès au crédit formel de campagne.
- AI.3.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur la production de saison sèche ?  
Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :  
Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_  
Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.3.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des productions réalisées ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.3.3 : Etes-vous satisfait de la demande des produits que vous vendez ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.3.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :  
Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_
- AI.3.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?  
Oui \_\_ Non \_\_  
Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.3.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité production de saison sèche par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?  
Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_  
Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.3.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :  
L'appui en Planification ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Le système de procuration en intrants ? \_\_\_\_\_  
L'accès au crédit formel ? \_\_\_\_\_
- AI.3.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?  
Oui \_\_ Non \_\_
- AI.3.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4 : Interview Habbanayé. L'activité Habbanayé a pour objectif majeur de raffermir les liens communautaires en promouvant et en étendant le model d'entraide traditionnels aux ménages dans le besoin, en donnant aux nécessiteux des petits ruminants à élever (Boucs en général) pour leur permettre de mieux absorber les chocs et les stresses sporadiques.

AI.4.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Habbanaye ?  
Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.2 : Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous bénéficiaire du programme Habbanaye ? \_\_\_\_\_

Combien de naissances avez-vous observées ? \_\_\_\_\_

Combien ont survécu ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.3 : Avez-vous des mortalités ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous cette mortalité ? Acceptable \_\_\_\_, Normale \_\_\_\_, Inacceptable \_\_\_\_,

AI.4.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

AI.4.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Habbanaye par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.7 : Voudriez-vous nous fournir les informations suivantes : Age \_\_\_\_\_,

Niveau d'éducation : Illettré(e) \_\_\_\_, Primaire \_\_\_\_, Secondaire \_\_\_\_, Universitaire \_\_\_\_

Avez-vous accès à d'autres sources monétaires ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.8 : Etes-vous satisfait des services fournis par les vvv et autres prestataires de santé animale :

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.4.8 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Les taux de naissance ? \_\_\_\_\_

Les taux de mortalité ? \_\_\_\_\_

Le nombre d'animaux reçus ? \_\_\_\_\_

Les services vétérinaires fournis par les vvv ou autres ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.4.9 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.4.10 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.5 : Interview Aviculture. L'activité Aviculture cherche à capitaliser sur le cycle rapide et lucratif de production de la viande de poulet pour améliorer le pouvoir d'achat des bénéficiaires et la résilience des ménages, en adressant les contraintes liées à cette chaîne de valeur telles que la santé, l'alimentation et l'habitat de la volaille.

AI.5.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Aviculture ?  
Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

AI.5.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des revenus obtenus des ventes ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.5.3 : Consommez-vous une partie de votre production de poulets ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

AI.5.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

AI.5.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_  
Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.5.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Aviculture par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

AI.5.7 : Etes-vous satisfait des services fournis par les vvv et autres prestataires de sante animale :

Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_\_

AI.5.8 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

La formation reçue en aviculture ? \_\_\_\_\_

La construction des poulaillers ? \_\_\_\_\_

Les services vétérinaires fournis par les vvv ou autres ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.5.9 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non AI.5.10 :

Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.6 : Interview Alimentation et Santé Animale. L'activité Alimentation et Santé Animale (campagne de vaccination, fourrage Hyacinth beans) a pour objectif majeur de promouvoir la santé animale dans les zones rurales caractérisées par une forte demande et un impact potentiel significatif pour les ménages qui ont besoin de capitaliser sur leurs investissements.

AI.6.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Alimentation et Santé Animale ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

AI.6.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des revenus obtenus ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

AI.6.3 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

AI.6.4 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.6.5 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Aviculture par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_ AI.6.6 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

La formation reçue en vaccination ? \_\_\_\_\_

La formation reçue en culture fourragère ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.6.7 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non

AI.6.8 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.7 : Interview Agriculture de Régénération. L'activité Agriculture de Conservation combine plusieurs stratégies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques pour atteindre un plus grande productivité telles que : la réduction du carbone des sols, l'accroissement de la matière organique, le compostage, l'utilisation des résidus de récolte, la concentration des eaux de pluie aux endroits désirés.

AI.7.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Agriculture de Régénération ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

AI.7.2 : Que pensez-vous du niveau de production obtenu maintenant, comparé à votre niveau de production antérieur ?

Plus importante \_\_\_\_, Identique \_\_\_\_, Moins importante \_\_\_\_,

- Etes-vous satisfait des rendements obtenus ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.7.3 : Etes-vous satisfait des superficies couvertes ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.7.4 : Etes-vous satisfait des ventes supplémentaires réalisées ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.7.5 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :  
         Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.6 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.7 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Aviculture par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?  
     Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_  
     Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.8 : Voudriez-vous nous fournir les informations suivantes : Age \_\_\_\_,  
     Niveau d'éducation : Illettré(e) \_\_\_\_, Primaire \_\_\_\_, Secondaire \_\_\_\_, Universitaire \_\_\_\_  
     Avez-vous accès à d'autres sources monétaires ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquelles \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.9 : Avez-vous accès à d'autres sources monétaires ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_  
 A1.7.10 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :  
     Les techniques utilisées ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Les rendements obtenus ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.11 : Louez-vous du matériel agricole ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_  
     Si oui, qui est votre fournisseur ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Quelles sont les modalités d'accès à la location du matériel agricole ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Quelles sont les dispositions mises en place pour le renouveler ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.7.12 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?  
     Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.7.13 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.8 : Interview Bio-réclamations des Sols Dégradés. L'activité Bio-réclamations des Sols Dégradés a pour objectifs majeurs la construction de digues et de diguettes en pierres, de zaï, et l'établissement d'un couvert végétal composé de Gombo et de sésame.  
 A1.8.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Bio-réclamations des Sols Dégradés ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :  
         Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_  
 A1.8.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des surfaces couvertes ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.8.3 : Etes-vous satisfait des surfaces semées ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.8.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :  
         Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_  
 A1.8.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_  
     Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
     Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.8.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Bio réclamation des sols dégradés par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?  
     Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_  
     Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.8.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Les techniques utilisées ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A1.8.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
 A1.8.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

A1.9 : Jardin Familial et de Marché. L'activité Jardin Familial et de Marché s'assigne pour taches majeures l'amélioration de la nutrition, la diversité diététique et les revenus des participants.

A1.9.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Jardin Familial et de Marché ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

A1.9.2 : Avez-vous augmenter vos ventes de productions végétales ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Etes-vous satisfait du niveau de revenus tiré des ventes ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Contrôlez-vous les décisions de production ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Contrôlez-vous l'utilisation des revenus générés ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

A1.9.3 : Utilisez-vous une partie de votre production pour diversifier les produits alimentaires consommés par votre ménage ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

A1.9.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

A1.9.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

A1.9.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Jardin Familial et de Marché par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

A1.9.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Les techniques utilisées ? \_\_\_\_\_

A1.9.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

A1.9.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

A1.10 : Interview Pépinière fruitière. L'activité Pépinière fruitière a pour objectif majeure d'accompagner les participants à la production de plantules à haute valeur nutritionnelle pour les ménages. Il s'agit du Moringa, du baobab, de la papaye et des pommes du Sahel.

A1.10.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Pépinière fruitière ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

A1.10.2 : Etes-vous satisfait de la quantité de plantes produite ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

A1.10.3 : Etes-vous satisfait du volume des ventes ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

A1.10.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

A1.10.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?  
 Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.10.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Pépinière fruitière par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

AI.10.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

La nature des plantes produites ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.10.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

AI.10.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.11 : Epargne et Crédit. L'activité Epargne et Crédit a pour objectif majeure est de faciliter l'accès des ménages au crédit informel à travers le programme communautaire autogéré de crédit et d'épargne (SECA). REGIS-ER collabore avec son partenaire KOKARI pour promouvoir l'option d'une croissance économique durable comme moyen de bâtir la résilience des populations face à l'impact récurrent des changements climatiques.

AI.11.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Epargne et Crédit ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

AI.11.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des conditions d'accès au crédit ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

AI.11.3 : Etes-vous satisfait de l'épargne réalisée ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

AI.11.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

AI.11.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.11.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Epargne et Crédit par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

AI.11.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Le taux d'intérêt pratiqué ? \_\_\_\_\_

Le système d'épargne ? \_\_\_\_\_

AI.11.8 : AI.10.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

AI.11.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Composante B : Gouvernance et Gestion des Ressource Naturelles

BI.1 : Interview Renforcer la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles. L'activité Renforcement de la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles a pour objectif majeure de restaurer la fertilité des sols dégradés par le développement de conventions incluant la cartographie des ressources existantes, des infrastructures socioéconomiques, des corridors du bétail, et des zones potentielles de conflits.

BI.1.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Gestion des Ressources Naturelles ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

BI.1.2 : Etes-vous satisfait de la quantité Ha régénérée ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.1.3 : Etes-vous satisfait du volume des productions réalisées dans les terres récupérées ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.1.4 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER en auto gestion des ressources naturelles ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

BI.1.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.1.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité gestion des ressources naturelles par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

BI.1.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Le processus de développement des conventions : \_\_\_\_\_

La prévention des inondations pour renforcer l'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (CCA) : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.1.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

BI.1.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2 : Interview Gestion des Risques de Désastres. L'activité Gestion des Risques de Désastres a pour objectif majeure de développer des systèmes d'alerte précoces pour une réponse rapide (SCAP-RU) et la préparation contre d'éventuelles catastrophes, au niveau de la commune.

BI.2.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Gestion des Risques de Désastres ? Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

BI.2.2 : Pensez-vous que le system d'alerte précoce mis en place fonctionne tel que prévu ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.3 : Vous sentez vous bien préparé contre d'éventuelles catastrophes ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.4 : Incorporez-vous les leçons apprises dans vos préparations futures ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.5 : Pensez-vous pouvoir prévenir et/ou amoindrir l'ampleur des chocs futurs ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER en Gestion des Risques de Désastres ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

BI.2.6 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_ Non\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Gestion des Risques de Désastres par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Le processus de développement des plans d'action : \_\_\_\_\_

Les visites de terrains : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.2.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_

BI.2.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_



BI.3 : Interview Renforcer la Gestion des Conflits. L'activité de renforcement de la capacité à gérer les conflits a pour objectif majeure de mettre en place un cadre pour la résolution des conflits comme spécifié dans le document de USAID sur « Accompagner les Processus de Paix pour la prévention, la résolution et le rétablissement » à la suite d'un conflit.

BI.3.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Renforcer la Gestion des Conflits ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

BI.3.2 : Comment percevez-vous la fréquence des conflits fonciers par rapport au passé ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.3 : Etes-vous satisfait du system de gestion du foncier (acquisition and transfert) aux groupes de femmes ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.4 : Etes-vous satisfait des financements pour infrastructures et services pour gérer les conflits ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.5 : Avez-vous été formé par REGIS-ER en Renforcement de la Gestion des Conflits ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si oui, dans quels domaines ? \_\_\_\_\_

Comment appréciez-vous la formation dispensée par REGIS-ER :

Très adéquate \_\_\_\_, Adéquate \_\_\_\_, Peu-adéquate \_\_\_\_, Non-adéquate \_\_\_\_

BI.3.6 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.7 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Renforcement de la Gestion des Conflits par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.8 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

Le system de commission de la gestion foncière : \_\_\_\_\_

BI.3.9 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

BI.3.10 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.4 : Interview Renforcer la gouvernance, la Capacité Régionale et la Coordination. L'activité de renforcement de la gouvernance a pour objectif majeure d'organiser des réunions de coordination avec les autorités locales et d'autres partenaires de développement (CARE, Mercy Corps, ACDI-VOCA, OCADES, FAO, CRS) pour discuter les possibilités d'amélioration de la coordination entre partenaires travaillant dans le domaine de la résilience.

BI.4.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Renforcement de la gouvernance, la Capacité Régionale et la Coordination ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

BI.4.2 : A votre avis, quelles sont les problèmes qui prévalent en la matière ?

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BI.4.3 : Avez-vous des suggestions et ou des recommandations à partager pour résoudre ces problèmes ?

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BI.4.4 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

BI.4.5 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Renforcement de la gouvernance, la Capacité Régionale et la Coordination par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

BI.4.6 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

BI.4.7 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

### Composante C : Santé, Nutrition and WASH

CI.1 : Réhabilitation des Points d'Eaux. L'activité de Réhabilitation des Points d'Eaux a pour objectif majeure d'améliorer l'accès de la communauté à l'eau potable.

CI.1.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Réhabilitation des Points d'Eaux ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

CI.1.2 : Votre capacité à accéder à l'eau potable s'est-elle améliorée grâce à REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.1.3 : Avez-vous établi un plan de suivi de l'eau ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.1.4 : Avez-vous accès à un service de maintenance adéquat des pompes ?

CI.1.5 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.1.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Réhabilitation des Points d'Eaux par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

CI.1.7 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

La contribution de la communauté pour l'établissement d'un fond de roulement :

Les visites de terrains : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.1.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

CI.1.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.2 : Organisation des Associations Utilisatrices de l'Eau (AUE) et des Comités de Gestion des Points d'Eau (CGPE). L'activité AUE et CGPE a pour objectif majeure d'établir ou de raviver les AUE (Burkina) et les CGPE (Niger) pour assurer à long-terme la gestion des puits et des forages.

CI.2.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Organisation des Associations Utilisatrices de l'Eau ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

CI.2.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des AUE ou CGPE ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.2.3 : Formuler si possible vos recommandations pour améliorer l'efficacité des AUE ou les CGPE

CI.2.4 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_ Non \_\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.2.5 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Organisation des Associations Utilisatrices de l'Eau par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_  
CI.2.6 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?  
Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_  
CI.2.7 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3 : Communication Sociale et Changement de Comportement (SBCC). L'activité SBCC a pour objectif majeure l'amélioration des pratiques sanitaires, de l'hygiène et des changements d'attitude à travers des interventions telles que les groupes de support Mères à Mères (MtM), les Espace Surs (SS) et les Ecoles des Maris (EdM).

CI.3.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Organisation des Associations Utilisatrices de l'Eau ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Faiblement\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_

CI.3.2 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité SS est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.3 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité EdM est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.4 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité Posters est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.5 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité Digital Media est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.6 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité Diversité Diététique est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.7 : Peut-on affirmer que l'objectif visé pour l'activité « Totale Sanitation » est en voie de se réaliser ?

Totalement d'accord \_\_\_ , D'accord\_\_\_, Non-D'accord\_\_\_, Totalement Non-D'accord\_\_\_

Justifiez votre opinion : \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.8 : Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.9 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Communication Sociale et Changement de Comportement par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_ , importante \_\_\_ , Peu importante \_\_\_ , Non importante \_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

CI.3.10 : Avez-vous des recommandations à formuler sur :

MtM : \_\_\_\_\_

SS : \_\_\_\_\_

EdM : \_\_\_\_\_

Posters : \_\_\_\_\_

Digital Media : \_\_\_\_\_

Diversité Diététique : \_\_\_\_\_

Total Sanitation : \_\_\_\_\_

Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4 : Améliorations de l'Accès aux Services de Santé. L'activité Améliorations de l'Accès aux Services de Santé a pour objectif majeure l'amélioration des conditions d'accès aux services de santé, de nutrition et d'hygiène, pour compléter les efforts déployés, en vue de renforcer la qualité des services offerts.

CI.4.1 : Etes-vous au courant des objectifs établis par REGIS-ER à travers les interventions sur l'activité Améliorations de l'Accès aux Services de Santé ? Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

Peut-on affirmer que les objectifs visés sont en voie de réalisation :

Fortement \_\_\_\_, D'accord \_\_\_\_, Faiblement \_\_\_\_, Non-D'accord \_\_\_\_

CI.4.2 : Etes-vous satisfait des conditions actuelles d'accès aux services de santé ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4.3 : Etes-vous satisfait des pratiques apprises en matière d'hygiène ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4.4 : Etes-vous satisfait des pratiques apprises en matière de nutrition ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_ ; Justifiez votre opinion ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4.5 Recevez-vous d'autres interventions de REGIS-ER Oui\_\_\_ Non\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquelles ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avez-vous noté des avantages en ce qui concerne les activités complémentaires mises en place par REGIS-ER ? Oui\_\_\_ Non\_\_\_

Si Oui, lesquels ? \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4.6 : Comment appréciez-vous l'activité Améliorations de l'Accès aux Services de Santé par rapport aux autres interventions dont vous avez bénéficié de REGIS-ER (si justifiée) ?

Très importante \_\_\_\_, importante \_\_\_\_, Peu importante \_\_\_\_, Non importante \_\_\_\_

Si Très ou Importante, justifiez votre réponse \_\_\_\_\_

CI.4.7 : Formuler si possible vos recommandations pour améliorer l'accès aux services de santé, d'hygiène et de nutrition :

CI.4.8 : Pensez-vous être capable de continuer à mettre en œuvre vos activités actuelles sans l'appui de REGIS-ER ?

Oui \_\_\_ Non \_\_\_

CI.4.9 : Autres préoccupations ; Spécifier ? \_\_\_\_\_

### REGIS-ER Draft Key Informant Interview Questionnaire (Question 3) :

Date :

Région : \_\_\_\_\_, Département/Province \_\_\_\_\_

Commune : \_\_\_\_\_ Village : \_\_\_\_\_

Nom Répondant : \_\_\_\_\_ Genre du Répondant : \_\_\_\_

Enquêteur : \_\_\_\_\_

Field Agent ? OUI : \_\_\_ Non : \_\_\_

Agent Vulgarisation ? OUI : \_\_\_ Non : \_\_\_

D1 : Etes-vous d'accord que REGIS-ER a un impact significatif sur les groupes les plus vulnérables en termes de :

Possession de biens ? Pas du tout \_\_\_\_, Modérément \_\_\_\_, Absolument \_\_\_\_

Revenus ? Pas du tout \_\_\_\_, Modérément \_\_\_\_, Absolument \_\_\_\_

Sécurité Alimentaire ? Pas du tout \_\_\_\_, Modérément \_\_\_\_, Absolument \_\_\_\_

D2 : Comment caractériseriez-vous les interactions entre différentes composantes de REGIS-ER ?

Subsistance et Gouvernance\_GRN : Fortes \_\_\_ ? Correctes \_\_\_ ? Faibles \_\_\_ ?

Subsistance et HN\_WASH : Fortes \_\_\_ ? Correctes \_\_\_ ? Faibles \_\_\_ ?

Gouvernance et WASH : Fortes \_\_\_ ? Correctes \_\_\_ ? Faibles \_\_\_ ?

D3 : Quelles interventions de REGIS-ER ont la plus grande contribution à accroître le capital social des ménages (classifier de I à ...):

C BSP \_\_\_\_, Habbanaye \_\_\_\_, Vaccinateur villageois \_\_\_\_, Aviculture \_\_\_\_, Engraissement \_\_\_\_, Sante Animale \_\_\_\_, Pépinière \_\_\_\_, Agriculture de Régénération \_\_\_\_, FMNR \_\_\_\_, Bioreclamation \_\_\_\_, Jardin Familiale \_\_\_\_, Jardin Commercial \_\_\_\_, SECCA \_\_\_\_, Autres, Spécifiez :

Justifier votre classement : \_\_\_\_\_

Autres synergies que vous voulez discuter ? \_\_\_\_\_

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REGIS-ER Draft Key Informant Interview Questionnaire (Question 4) :

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Date :

Région : \_\_\_\_\_, Département/Province \_\_\_\_\_

Commune : \_\_\_\_\_ Village : \_\_\_\_\_

Nom Répondant : \_\_\_\_\_ Genre du Répondant : \_\_\_\_\_

Enquêteur : \_\_\_\_\_

---

Type de Partenaire ? \_\_\_\_\_

E1 : Tenez-vous des rencontres périodiques avec REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non \_\_\_\_

E2 : Fréquence des rencontres ? Hebdomadaires \_\_\_\_, Mensuelles \_\_\_\_, Annuelles \_\_\_\_, Autres \_\_\_\_

E3 : Comment appréciez-vous l'effet de ces rencontres ? Excellente \_\_\_\_, Bonne \_\_\_\_, A améliorer \_\_\_\_

E3 : Avez-vous déjà Organiser des activités avec REGIS-ER ? Oui \_\_\_\_, Non\_

Si Oui, Spécifiez la nature de l'évènement : \_\_\_\_\_

E% : Produisez-vous ensemble des documents de gestion des activités de développement ?

Oui \_\_\_\_, Non : \_\_\_\_

Si Oui spécifiez la nature de ces documents : \_\_\_\_\_

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E4 : A votre avis quelles sont les contraintes à lever pour améliorer votre collaboration future ?

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E5 : Quelles recommandations pouvez-vous partage pour améliorer la coordination entre les partenaires de développement ?

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Autres aspects de la collaboration que vous voulez approfondir ?

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## **GUIDE DE DISCUSSION POUR UN FOCUS GROUP AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES**

### **I. INTERVENTION DU REGIS-ER DANS VOTRE COMMUNAUTE**

- I. Quelles sont les interventions du projet REGIS-ER dans votre communauté ?
  - Depuis quand votre communauté a-t-elle commencé à bénéficier des actions de REGIS-ER ?
  - Comment s'est opéré le choix de votre localité ? Comment avez-vous été impliqué dans le processus ?
  - Comment se passe la collaboration entre les acteurs du REGIS intervenant au sein de votre communauté ?

### **II. GESTION DES CONFLITS AU SEIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE**

1. Quels sont les conflits les plus fréquents dans votre communauté (conflit lié à la gestion des ressources, à la gestion des points d'eau, etc.) ?
2. Quelles étaient les modalités de gestion de ces conflits au sein de votre communauté avant l'avènement du projet REGIS-ER ?
3. Suite à l'intervention du REGIS, comment la communauté procède-t-elle pour la gestion de ses conflits ? Quelle appréciation en faites-vous ?

### **III. EFFETS DE L'INTERVENTION DU REGIS-ER AU NIVEAU DE LA COMMUNAUTE**

1. Quels sont les effets concrets de REGIS-ER dans votre communauté ? (Ménages, enfants, communauté en termes de bien-être économique, de gouvernance locale et santé/nutrition)?
  - Lesquels sont positifs et bénéfiques pour votre communauté sur le plan de la résilience ? Pourquoi ?
  - Lesquels de ces effets ont été plus bénéfiques pour les femmes et les jeunes ? Pourquoi ?
2. Quelles sont les actions de REGIS-ER qui ont le plus contribué à votre résilience ?
3. Etes-vous satisfaits de votre niveau actuel de résilience par rapport à avant ? Pourquoi ?
4. Pensez-vous être désormais une communauté résiliente (capable de fournir une réponse communautaire face aux catastrophes) ?

### **IV. RECOMMANDATIONS ET PERSPECTIVES**

1. Qu'avez-vous le plus retenu des interventions de REGIS-ER ? Quels sont les acquis et limites du point de vue du renforcement de la résilience ?
2. Quelles sont les améliorations à apporter aux interventions du projet pour le renforcement de la résilience au sein de votre communauté ?
3. Avez-vous des recommandations pour la suite de REGIS-ER par rapport à votre communauté ? aux hommes ? aux femmes ?
4. Quelles sont vos suggestions et propositions pour davantage favoriser un renforcement de la résilience des ménages de votre communauté ?

## EVALUATION A MI-PARCOURS DU REGIS-ER GUIDE DE DISCUSSION SUR LE CHANGEMENT LE PLUS SIGNIFICATIF

***NB : La discussion doit démarrer par une question sur l'identité du répondant (Nom prénom, Genre, âge, Niveau de scolarité, ethnie)***

1. Quelles sont les interventions du REGIS-ER dans lesquelles vous êtes impliqué(e) ?
2. Quels sont les changements que nous avez notés dans vos capacités de résilience et résultant de l'intervention du REGIS-ER ?
3. Lequel de ces changements considérez-vous comme étant le plus significatif ? Veuillez décrire dans les détails ce changement ? Ce changement était-il recherché ou voulu ? Depuis quand avez-vous noté ce changement ?
4. Pourquoi considérez-vous ce changement comme étant le plus significatif ? Quels sont vos critères d'appréciation ou de classification ?
5. Ce changement est-il imputable aux seules interventions du REGIS-ER ? Laquelle des interventions du REGIS-ER a été plus déterminante dans la réalisation du changement le plus significatif ?
6. Existe d'autres facteurs qui ont contribué à la réalisation de ce changement le plus significatif ? Si oui, lesquels ?
7. Comment ce changement le plus significatif se traduit-il dans vos activités professionnelles ? Quels en sont les résultats dans votre vie professionnelle ?
8. Comment ce changement le plus significatif se traduit-il dans vos relations avec votre ménage et votre communauté d'appartenance ?
9. Pensez-vous que votre capacité de résilience est durable ? Qu'est ce qui peut réduire ou anéantir cette capacité de résilience ?
10. Quelles sont vos stratégies ou actions pour consolider votre capacité de résilience ?



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Tim Frankenberger , Feb 2016, "RISE Baseline Survey, Resilience Analysis Presentation," Prepared by Tango International for USAID FtF.

## Annex IV: List of People Met

<b>Name</b>	<b>Fonction</b>	<b>Structures/Parties Prenantes</b>
William Stringfellow	COP - Niger	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Amath Diop	DCOP - Niger	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Alain Xavier Ky Zerbo	Program Representative – Burkina Faso	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Dr Aita Sarr Cisse	Team leader HN-WASH – Burkina Faso	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Edouard Frederic Boena	GNRM Team Leader – Burkina Faso	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Pascal Guiguiri	M&E Team Leader	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Saadatou Oumarou	Regional Coordinator, – Burkina Faso	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Kortimi Douamba	Regional Coordinator, M&E – Burkina	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Maibouge Tanko	Regional Coordinator - Niger	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Boubacar Katkore	NRM Specialist - Niger	REGIS-ER/NCBCLUSA
Bruno Ouedraogo	DCOP – Burkina Faso	REGIS-AG/CNFA
Charly Sathacos	Value Chain Team Leader	REGIS-AG
Stephen Reid	COP - Niger	SAREL
Issa Souley	M&E Specialist - Niger	SAREL
Moctar karimou	Livestock Advisor - Niger	Mercy Corps - SAWKI
Adamou Alirou	Environmental Officer Niger	CRS
Donald Marie Parfait Manly	Finance & Admin Manager - Niger	ACDI/VOCA – ViM
Kanfo Harouna	Deputy Coordinator - Niger	3N
Yacouba Traore	Vegetal Production - Burkina Faso	ViM
Amadou Sidibe	Permanent Secretary – Burkina Faso	Ministry of Agriculture
Alpha Oumar Barry	Office Director – Burkina Faso	UNHCR – Dori
Inoussa Waongo	Agricultural M&E _ Burkina Faso	Ministry of Agriculture – Sahel
Mme Ouedraogo Clarice	Director water/Sanitation – Burkina Faso	Water Sanitation Direction
Namoutougou Philibent	Potable Water Specialist – Burkina Faso	Water Sanitation Direction
Moussa Nyantudre	Director – Burkina Faso	Livestock Direction

## Annex V: Burkina Faso Crop Budgets

### Millet Crop Budget Lead Producer - Burkina Faso

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	1,111	225	249,975		
Yield Before	Kg	694			225	156,150
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradable	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	17,709
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	4,447
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	15,938
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		51,797
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin</b>						
<b>Unsubsidized</b>						
Gross Margin	FCFA			125,520		<b>104,353</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			72,002		<b>104,353</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gross Margin	FCFA			<b>175,320</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>175,320</b>		

**Sorghum Crop Budget**  
**Lead Producer - Burkina Faso**

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	1,272	280	356,160		
Yield Before	Kg	818			280	229,040
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradables	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	17,709
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	4,447
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	15,938
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		51,797
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin Unsubsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			231,705		<b>177,243</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			178,187		<b>177,243</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			<b>281,505</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>281,505</b>		

**Cowpea Crop  
Budget  
Lead Producer - Burkina Faso**

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	957	392	375,144		
Yield Before	Kg	500			392	196,000
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradables	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	17,709
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	4,447
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	15,938
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		51,797
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin Unsubsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			250,689		<b>144,203</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			197,171		<b>144,203</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			<b>300,489</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>300,489</b>		

## Annex VI: Niger Crop Budget

### Millet Crop Budget Lead Producer - Niger

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	1,002	225	225,450		
Yield Before	Kg	491			225	110,475
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradable	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	13,892
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	6,202
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	12,503
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		46,299
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin</b>						
<b>Unsubsidized</b>						
Gross Margin	FCFA			100,995		<b>64,176</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			47,477		<b>64,176</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gross Margin	FCFA			<b>150,795</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>150,795</b>		

**Sorghum Crop Budget**  
**Lead Producer -Niger**

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	1,120	210	235,200		
Yield Before	Kg	452			210	94,920
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradables	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	17,709
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	4,447
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	15,938
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		51,797
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin Unsubsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			110,745		<b>43,123</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			57,227		<b>43,123</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			<b>160,545</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>160,545</b>		

**Cowpea Crop  
Budget  
Lead Producer -Niger**

Revenue and Costs	Unit/Ha	Quantity	Value After		Value Before	
			Price	Value	Price	Value
<b>A- Revenue</b>						
Yield After	Kg	986	392	386,512		
Yield Before	Kg	425			392	166,600
<b>B- Direct Cost</b>						
NPK	Kg	100	400	40,000		
Seed	Kg	14	700	9,800		
Total Tradables	FCFA			49,800		0
<b>C- Factors</b>						
Labor						
Seeding	Hours	68	63	4,253	63	4,253
Re-seeding	Hours	150	63	9,450	63	9,450
Threshing	Hours	450	63	28,350	63	17,709
Harvesting	Hours	113	63	7,088	63	4,447
Weeding/Spreading	Hours	405	63	25,515	63	15,938
Land	Ha	1	0	0	0	0
Total factors				74,655		51,797
<b>D- Capital</b>						
Riper Services	Use	18,518	1	18,518		
Small Tools	Use	20,000	1	20,000		
Seeder	Use	15,000	1	15,000		
Total Capital				53,518		0
<b>E- Margin Unsubsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			262,057		<b>114,803</b>
Net Margin	FCFA			208,539		<b>114,803</b>
<b>F- Margin Subsidized</b>						
Gros Margin	FCFA			<b>311,857</b>		
Net Margin	FCFA			<b>311,857</b>		



## **Annex VII: Extracts of Life Stories**

### **Extrait de Récit de vie n°1 :**

**Rahmata Alkassoum, Femme 59 ans,  
Village de Iguefan, Imanan, Tillaberi (Niger)**

### **Présentation et activités REGIS-ER**

« Mon nom est Rahmata Alkassoum. J'ai fait 2 ans dans le programme de REGIS-ER... A son arrivée, il nous a fait savoir qu'il ne travaille pas sur des terres en location. On lui a dit que les terres ne nous appartiennent pas mais ensuite nous en avons fait part au chef du village qui nous a attribué des terres. »

### **Changements dans les activités économiques**

« Mon activité avant l'arrivée de REGIS-ER était la confection de nattes. Avant l'arrivée de REGIS-ER, je n'avais aucune autre activité que la confection des nattes, là je l'ai même abandonné. Maintenant je suis dans l'activité "jardin familial et jardin de marché" je me rends dans mon champ jusqu'au soir, je ne passe pas la journée à la maison à cause de la production que je fais. Dieu merci, je vois la valeur ajoutée. Je ne pense pas que je ferai face à un manque de nourriture. Wallahi, je n'ai pas eu un manque depuis que je suis bénéficiaire de REGIS-ER. REGIS nous a amené diverses semences dont les graines de moringa et de gombo. Il nous a fait des panneaux solaires, on s'est développé et on ne tire plus l'eau... Avant je n'avais même pas une poule mais maintenant cette année je ferais même la TABASKI, j'ai acheté une brebis dans le cadre de cette activité de REGIS-ER. Je remercie Dieu, depuis que je vis je n'ai jamais fait le sacrifice de la TABASKI, mais grâce à cette activité de REGIS-ER j'ai fait mes petites activités. Vraiment, les femmes ont généré du revenu. Et toutes les femmes passent leurs journées aux champs, moi j'y travaille toute la journée. Tout celui qui se rend au champ c'est pour l'intérêt qu'il tire. REGIS a fait des facilités. Nous nous côtoyons maintenant, notre groupement s'entraide, on se familiarise et nous faisons front commun. Maintenant nous pouvons même former les gens qui n'ont pas reçu de formation ! C'est ce qu'on applique. Avant il faut qu'on nous dise de faire si ou ça mais maintenant depuis la formation on n'attend plus. »

### **Changements au niveau du ménage et résilience**

« Maintenant je peux résister grâce à l'intervention de REGIS-ER. Avant chaque fois j'étais à Niamey. Depuis que REGIS-ER est intervenue je ne prends plus le chemin de Niamey. C'est le Morinaga qui est la première source de ces changements. Les étrangers profitent de ses bienfaits, les voisins et même ceux qui ne sont pas là en bénéficient. Vraiment je suis reconnaissante... Avant quand j'avais une cérémonie j'allais à Niamey certains donnent certains me chassent. Mais maintenant dès qu'ils ont un mariage ils t'annoncent même pour l'approvisionnement en Morinaga. Mes enfants quand ils allaient à l'école, tous leurs besoins c'est à leur père qu'ils s'adressaient. Maintenant Dieu merci mes enfants ont des fournitures et des tenues scolaires. Mon habillement et même celui de mon mari je m'en occupe. S'il n'a pas d'argent tu peux lui donner un sac de Morinaga qu'il va vendre et s'acheter des habits sans que personne ne le sache...A part cela, il y a la paix intérieure. Dès que j'ai bénéficié de l'activité de REGIS j'étais en paix. C'est le manque de nourriture qui nous perturbe mais maintenant Dieu merci, ma famille n'envie plus les autres. Même mon époux, ou qui que ce soit s'il veut voyager s'adresse à moi pour les frais de transport. Dès que quelque chose survient dans une famille par exemple que ça soit la santé, l'alimentation ou le social, je le gère grâce à REGIS. Vois-tu, avant mon enfant quand il voyait un habit avec ses amis alors que

je ne peux lui en offrir ça me faisait mal. Mais aujourd'hui, tout ce qu'ils voient avec d'autres enfants j'arrive à leurs offrir cela. Même les adolescents qui n'ont pas d'activités je les retiens avec l'aide de Dieu, ils ne partent plus en exode. A part cela quand j'ai une cérémonie de mariage ou de baptême je subviens à mes dépenses. Il n'y a plus la faim, passer la nuit sans manger n'existe plus, c'est fini. »

### **Productions agricoles et changements/Sécurité alimentaire**

« Si la production hivernale est bonne notre ménage est résilient sinon je peux payer et compléter pour assurer notre sécurité alimentaire. Tu ne passes pas la journée le ventre vide. Les produits alimentaires sont toujours disponibles chez moi, c'est seulement la viande que j'achète. Il y a tout... J'ai été convaincue des changements dès la première année de mise en œuvre de l'activité, j'ai commencé à avoir des améliorations. Je consommait déjà l'oseille que j'avais produit. L'année suivante je n'ai même pas semé les grains d'oseille, je ne voulais que du Morinaga...Vraiment c'est REGIS qui est à la base de ces changements... Tout le monde ici a du stock de moringa séché. Moi c'est avant hier seulement que j'en ai enlevé du magasin et envoyé au marché pour en vendre. C'est la saison chaude seulement qui gâte nos cultures mais on produit et on en gagne. Il n'y a plus de disette...Avant l'arrivée de REGIS tu peux passer la nuit sans manger. On avait l'habitude de préparer des feuilles de haricot pour donner aux enfants. Mais tout cela ne se fait plus. Maintenant c'est le moringa qu'on mange...Notre nourriture a changé...Chez mes voisins, dans ma famille partout il y a eu des changements. Avant, les gens avaient faim, il y'avait toujours des disputes mais maintenant on se comprend, dès qu'on se voit on discute. »

### **SECCA, Habbanayé et aviculture/Changements au niveau des femmes**

« Je fais de l'épargne dans une boîte qui me sert de caisse. Pour tout besoin je m'en sers. Quand on a vu qu'on gagne on a fait une caisse, une caisse pour le jardin. Quand tu fais un bénéfice de 500 tu épargne 50 f, si tu fais un bénéfice de 5000 tu épargne 500f. On épargne, on fait aussi la tontine villageoise. Quand le jardin se gâte, tu sais maintenant c'est nous qui réparons nos jardins c'est pourquoi on fait cette caisse. Quand mon enfant est malade je retire de l'argent pour le soigner, je ne quémante plus auprès de quelqu'un, je ne prends pas de crédit... Vois-tu ! Si tu as une poule, et qu'elle ponde tu donnes à ta voisine elle lui pond aussi ensuite tu amènes au marché pour faire profit. Les chèvres quand elles sont engraisées bien qu'elles ne m'appartiennent pas je bois le lait qu'elles produisent. Je suis vraiment contente que les gens profitent de cette activité (habanayé). Toute la communauté en profite ! Vois-tu ; toutes les femmes ne se déplacent plus, elles doivent s'occuper de leurs chèvres et poules... »

### **Sensibilisations-formations et changements dans la communauté**

J'ai beaucoup appris en formation avec REGIS. On assiste à des rencontres de sensibilisation de REGIS ensuite on sensibilise nos voisins et s'ils n'ont pas compris on organise de petites rencontres d'échanges. Ce qu'on leurs dit, ils confirment les résultats plus tard. (Rire...). On a aussi été sensibilisé sur l'hygiène ; (...) ces formations nous ont rapprochés, les gens sont unis et les connaissances se sont tissés. Ça a un impact, même sur le plan voyage c'est bénéfique car on est éveillé. C'est grâce à ces formations qu'on est instruit sur le maraichage. Avant c'est moi qui partait toute la journée au jardin, maintenant les autres ont pris mon exemple, tout un chacun passe sa journée au jardin, on t'apporte ton déjeuner au jardin. A chaque fois que tu vas au jardin les gens sont là...

### **Importance des activités REGIS-ER aux yeux des bénéficiaires**

« Vraiment toutes les interventions de REGIS sont importantes et bénéfiques ! Le habanayé est bénéfique,

l'aviculture est bénéfique, les petits trous pour le niébé que les hommes font dans le cadre de REGIS sont bénéfiques. Vois-tu, cette année les semences même n'ont pas suffi, les hommes quand ils ont vu son importance voulait aussi appliquer. Pour la durabilité d'une activité sur les autres, je ne te dirais pas telle en a ou telle n'en a pas, mais pense que les activités se complètent. Si une finit, une autre continue... »

### **Sensibilisations sur la santé/l'hygiène et changements induits**

« Avant pour faire des consultations prénatales tu souffrais mais maintenant on nous consulte ici même. Les femmes enceintes aussi se font consulter ici... On n'a pas encore un centre de santé. Maintenant c'est juste là (elle a pointé un neem dans la cours du chef village) que les médecins consultent les femmes enceintes et qu'on fait les piqûres aux enfants. La consultation prénatale se fait juste ici dans notre village. Au lieu d'aller à Bonkougou passer la journée le ventre vide, on te renvoie au lendemain. La femme ne peut pas supporter cela. C'est le grand changement, la santé. Et la disponibilité alimentaire est assurée. »

### **Stratégies endogènes de résilience**

« Il y a eu des changements parce que tu sais dans le travail on tient compte des aléas et il faut prévoir des stratégies. Ce que tu gagnes tu le divise en trois : tu dépenses le tiers, tu caches un tiers et tu utilises l'autre tiers pour les besoins de santé et autres. Si ces crises surviennent tu essaies de voir si tu peux surmonter... Il est obligatoire d'avoir des stratégies dès que je fais les bénéfices je le divise en trois, un pour l'alimentation, un pour mes besoins et l'autre j'économise pour pouvoir gérer les obstacles. Si j'arrive ... sinon je me tourne vers une autre stratégie. ... Je crains les aléas, je suis aux aguets mais je ne sais pas comment ils se présenteront... »

## **Extrait de Récit de vie n°2 :**

Djibo Mossi, Homme 53 ans,

Village de Losa Kado, Commune de Kourthey, Région de Tillabéry,

Niger le 30/08/2016

### **Présentation et activités REGIS-ER**

« Je m'appelle Djibo Mossi, j'ai 53 ans je suis un producteur du projet REGIS-ER. Les interventions de REGIS-ER dans notre village sont : l'agriculture avec le jardinage, les activités de sensibilisation auprès des femmes allaitantes et les femmes enceintes, le travail des relais communautaires, l'hygiène avec la construction de latrines, la tontine des femmes avec des cotisations qu'elles font chaque semaine, tout ça le projet les soutient... »

### **Changements en termes de bien-être économique**

« Les difficultés que j'avais avant ont diminués mais pas totalement, parce que je gagne mieux qu'avant, le projet m'amène des semences de tout genre qui poussent et produisent vite, comme le sorgho, le mil, les haricots, des cultures qui donnent de bonnes récoltes. Ils m'ont amené un ripper avec lequel je travaille dans mon champ... L'autre changement c'est la sensibilisation que j'ai reçue... Comme j'ai un champ et un jardin, avant, ma manière de travailler et maintenant ne sont pas les mêmes, je suis très satisfait de la manière dont le projet m'a sensibilisé... »

### **Changement dans les pratiques agricoles**

« Avant j'avais des travaux qui ne me servaient à rien et qui me prenaient tout mon temps, mais maintenant tous ces travaux inutiles je les ai laissés au profit des travaux qui m'avantagent... Avant nous faisons beaucoup de travaux mais nous tirons peu de profit, alors que maintenant mon champ que tu vois je sais combien d'hectares il mesure, mais avant nous cumulons beaucoup de champs qui produisent peu. La sensibilisation du projet REGIS m'a permis de savoir son périmètre, si c'est un hectare ou un demi hectare. »

### **Changements au sein de la communauté**

« L'ensemble de notre village est propre, aujourd'hui personne ne part en brousse pour faire ses besoins, chacun a sa latrine dans sa maison, les femmes allaitantes elles aussi savent comment prendre soin de leurs enfants, les femmes enceintes aussi savent comment faire le suivi de leur grossesse jusqu'à la naissance. Chaque femme connaît ses périodes de consultation. En matière d'alphabétisation, les bénéficiaires sont bien encadrés parce qu'aujourd'hui tout le monde sait comment lire et compter... ils sont nombreux dans ce village à connaître beaucoup de changements positifs dans leurs vies. Dans tous les ménages, il y a eu des latrines, des sensibilisations sur les femmes allaitantes, les femmes enceintes ça tous les ménages de ce village en ont bénéficié. »

### **Changements au niveau du ménage**

« Dans ma famille il y a plus de faim, je n'ai pas eu beaucoup jusqu'à vendre, mais j'ai la tranquillité dans ma famille, ils mangent à leur faim, nous avons la santé et la tranquillité. Dans ma maison vraiment il y a eu des changements sur l'éducation, parce qu'en ce moment j'ai un bachelier, un élève de la troisième, un chauffeur, c'est moi même qui leur enseigne, en plus je bénéficie de toutes les formations. »

### **Pluri-activités**

« Ceux qui ont des jardins les aménagent pour les cultures de contre saison, c'est aussi de ce côté une autre solution qui nous aide même si la saison pluvieuse n'a pas bien donné, nous faisons face avec les cultures de contre saison... »

### **Limites, risques et stratégies pour la résilience**

« Ce qui nous empêche d'être résilient c'est quand la saison n'a pas bien donné, c'est vraiment difficile pour nous, tous ce que tu vois c'est le fruit de l'hivernage. Le projet REGIS-ER doit augmenter les formations s'ils peuvent, c'est comme ça que notre changement va aller de l'avant... Il y a deux choses, la maladie et la mauvaise saison de pluie, tant que nous sommes en bonne santé et une bonne saison de pluie, le changement va seulement augmenter, il y a aussi des solutions que le projet nous a donné qui nous permettent de nous rattraper même si la saison n'est pas bonne, c'est dans l'agriculture que nous trouvons beaucoup d'avantages. Nos stratégies, c'est qu'une personne ne se base pas sur une chose, tant que la personne vit elle a toujours ses activités, nous faisons du jardinage, nous travaillons les semis et on a des champs, nous faisons aussi l'élevage des animaux pour vendre, des volailles aussi. Ce qui nous permet ensuite de partir au marché et de faire le petit commerce. Ce qui peut nous bloquer aussi c'est le fait de ne pas accepter les sensibilisations c'est ça aussi qui peut nous empêcher d'avancer. »

### **Recommandations pour le projet**

« Le projet doit nous augmenter les séances de sensibilisation, puisque les connaissances, que le projet soit là ou n'est pas là les connaissances vont encore nous servir. Si ça manque, nous allons retourner à la case de départ. »

**Extrait de récit de vie n°3 :**  
**Dabilgou Larba, Homme,**  
**Kouini, Nagbingou, Région Centre Nord, Burkina,**  
**le 03 Août 2016**

### **Présentation et activités de REGIS-ER**

« Je me nomme Dabilgou Larba. REGIS-ER est avec nous dans le domaine du fourrage, il nous a fait don de semences améliorées de haricot, de mil que nous avons semées. Tout cela s'est bien passé. REGIS-ER nous a soutenus avec des formations liées à la culture du fourrage. Il nous a octroyé du matériel permettant de faire sécher le fourrage, de le lier et de le conserver. Il nous a également fait don de râteaux qui nous permettent de récolter le fourrage. Nous avons également reçu des formations très soutenues dans le domaine de l'élevage. Nous pouvons dire que la collaboration entre REGIS-ER et les habitants de Kouini est très bénéfique. Et le plus important est que les activités sont diverses, le matériel aussi est diversifié. REGIS-ER nous a aidés et nous en sommes ravis. »

### **Changements dans la pratique de l'élevage**

« En vérité, son objectif est très noble. Ce qui constituait une difficulté pour nous a été surmonté, possédons des animaux, mais par manque de savoir-faire nous n'en profitons pas. Auparavant, une bête élevée et vendue deux (02) ans après était comme une grande dépense sans grand intérêt. Mais à travers la formation en élevage reçue auprès de REGIS-ER, une bête élevée et vendue six (06) mois plus tard et nous fait engranger d'importants bénéfices. Le savoir-faire qu'il nous a donné nous facilite la tâche et cela est très bénéfique pour nous. La formation nous a permis d'atteindre un niveau plus élevé. Nous n'avions pas les bonnes techniques d'élevage et cela nous faisait souffrir énormément. Nous avons vraiment changé notre manière traditionnelle d'élever. »

### **Accès à l'eau pour les femmes et gestion des terres**

« C'est comme je le disais tantôt, nous avons obtenu de la formation, des semences améliorées et nous avons été soutenus dans la réparation des forages. Nos femmes exploitaient un terrain pour l'agriculture. Elles étaient soutenues par un Italien. Les plaques étaient en mauvais état et c'est REGIS-ER qui les a accompagnées pour réparer ces plaques solaires. Aujourd'hui elles mènent des activités au grand bonheur des habitants de Kouini. Nos champs ne bénéficiaient pas auparavant des connaissances de REGIS-ER mais actuellement nos activités agricoles sont facilitées. Nous avons acquis des connaissances dans la plantation des arbres. A cet effet, nous avons reçu des plants que nous avons semés. Nous avons aussi des connaissances en matière d'installation de cordons pierreux. »

### **Changements induits par les nouvelles pratiques agricoles**

« Oui, très bénéfiques car nous avons reçu des connaissances dans l'utilisation du fumier, et nous avons aussi reçu du matériel. Quand on possède un champ d'environ deux (02) hectares et qu'on ne possède aucune connaissance, ni aucun matériel, cela est difficile. Avec l'aide de REGIS-ER, nous arrivons à exploiter beaucoup plus d'espace. La conséquence est la satisfaction des ménages. Il y a donc une différence entre ce que nous produisions auparavant et ce que nous produisons aujourd'hui. Nous sommes donc très satisfaits. »

### **Activités REGIS-ER prioritaires pour les bénéficiaires**

« L'activité la plus soutenue est la connaissance reçue dans le domaine de l'élevage. Auparavant, nous entretenions mal nos animaux. Mais REGIS-ER nous a fait comprendre que lorsqu'on veut élever un animal, nous devons collaborer avec le vétérinaire car bien avant, nous achetions les produits vétérinaires de façon informelle c'est-à-dire sur la place du marché. Ces produits n'étaient pas de bonne qualité. Donc la connaissance reçue nous a amené à savoir qu'acquérir les produits auprès du vétérinaire est plus bénéfique. »





**Extrait de récit de vie n°4 :**  
**DJITANGA Larba Jérémie**  
**Homme, Pougjari, Région Est, Burkina**  
**Juillet 2016**

### **Présentations et activités REGIS-ER**

« Je m'appelle DJITANGA Larba Jeremie, je suis VV auxiliaire et aviculteur à Pougjari. REGIS-ER nous a formé dans le domaine de l'aviculture et nous connaissons tout sur cela comme les vaccins, le mode alimentaire et le déparasitage des poulets. Nous avons remarqué qu'à Pougjari tous ceux qui ont vacciné leur poulet sont satisfaits de leur volaille. C'est moi qui m'occupe de la vaccination et le déparasitage des poulets et répond à toutes les demandes des aviculteurs de notre village. »

### **Aviculture et changements au niveau des ménages (bien-être économique)**

« L'aviculture a contribué à l'amélioration de notre ration, nos femmes enceintes, nos enfants à travers la consommation d'une partie des œufs et des poulets. Aussi, l'aviculture est une source d'importants revenus monétaires à travers la vente d'une partie des œufs et des poulets. Ces revenus nous permettent de payer la scolarité de nos enfants, des frais d'ordonnances, des vêtements. Bon, les activités de REGIS-ER nous ont permis de lutter contre la pauvreté. Avant, toute notre volaille mourrait pendant la période froide mais maintenant ce n'est plus le cas. Cela est dû au soutien de REGIS-ER donc nous pouvons affirmer que ses objectifs sont en voie de réalisation. »

### **Niveau de satisfaction**

« Nous sommes satisfaits des revenus obtenus des ventes, nous tirons beaucoup de bénéfices. Nous donnons une partie des œufs et des poulets à nos enfants et nos femmes enceintes parce que nous pensons qu'ils ont besoin de plus d'énergie. Nous sommes satisfaits de la formation reçue en aviculture. »

### **Formations et appréciations des bénéficiaires**

« Nous avons été formés dans le domaine de l'aviculture à Kaya. Ils nous ont appris le dépistage des poulets malades, la vaccination, le mode alimentaire de nos poulets et nos poussins. La formation a été très adéquate. Nous allons transmettre ces savoirs à nos descendants afin qu'ils puissent continuer dans l'aviculture dans le futur. »

### **Autres activités REGIS-ER et effets sur les ménages**

« Nous recevons les interventions de REGIS-ER dans le domaine de l'agriculture, l'élevage, la bio-réclamation des sols et les jardins. Au niveau de l'agriculture nous n'étions pas capables de couvrir toutes nos superficies des fumiers organiques et chimiques mais nous en sommes capables maintenant. En plus nous enregistrons une quantité de production plus importante que dans le passé. Avant il fallait cultiver deux hectares pour obtenir la quantité de production que nous obtenons maintenant en un hectare. Il fallait cinquante convois de fumiers organiques pour couvrir un hectare mais maintenant avec les nouvelles techniques nous arrivons à couvrir deux hectares en dix convois seulement. »

### **Comparaison entre les activités REGIS-ER**

« Le domaine de la santé demeure le plus important mais l'agriculture, l'aviculture, la nutrition et le soutien de nos femmes enceintes sont également nécessaires. Ils nous donnent leurs savoirs parce qu'avant il fallait aller à Manni pour leurs demander de venir vacciner nos poulets mais maintenant nous en sommes capables et nous ne les appelons qu'en cas de gravités. »

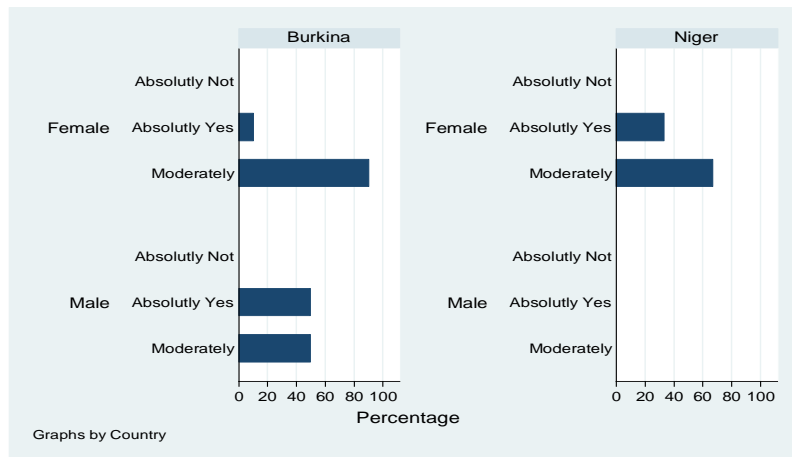
### **Recommandations**

« Nous voudrions des matériels comme les brouettes, les charrettes, les pèles pour l'agriculture et un moyen de déplacement pour la campagne de vaccination des poulets dans notre village. Nous voudrions plus de formations dans l'aviculture afin de pouvoir dépister et traiter toutes les maladies de nos poulets.

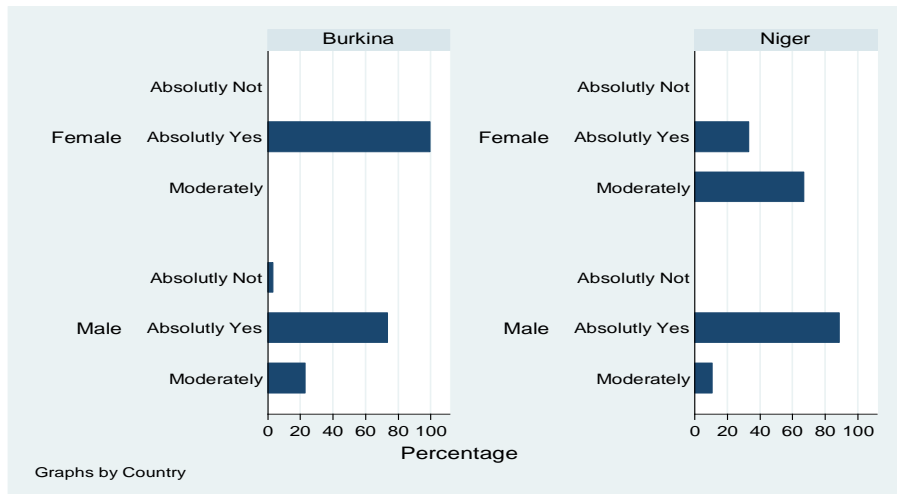
Pour les poulaillers ils nous ont conseillé de construire un mur et un hangar à l'intérieur mais les poulets n'aiment pas la chaleur donc si nous pouvons avoir des grillages cela va nous soulager beaucoup. Nous attendons aussi plus de formations et supervisions des vétérinaires pour la bonne marche de nos activités. »

### Annex VIII: Graphs of Interventions

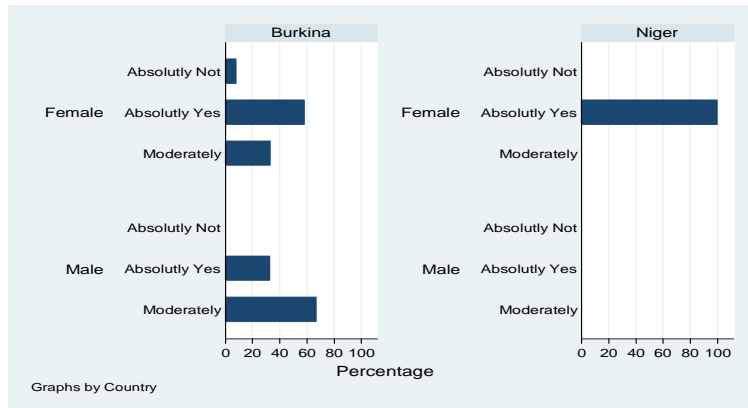
**GRAPH 1: APPRECIATION OF THE HABBANAYÉ INTERVENTION BY THE BENEFICIARIES**



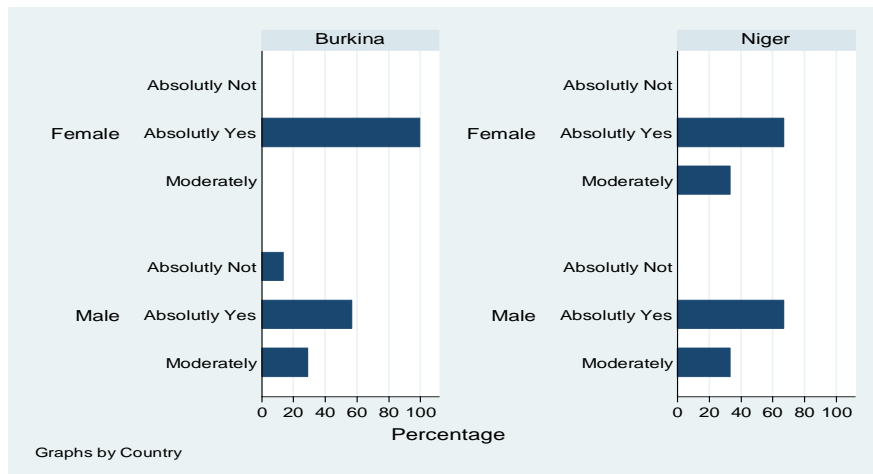
**GRAPH 2: APPRECIATION OF THE CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE INTERVENTION BY BENEFICIARIES**



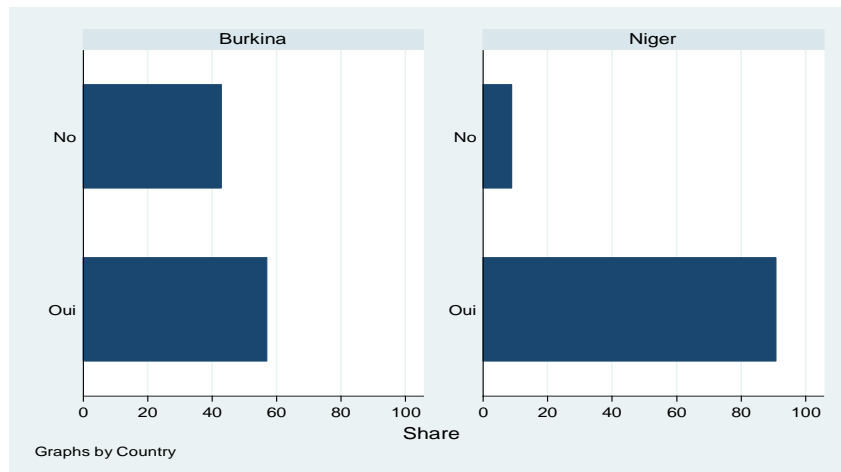
### GRAPH 3: APPRECIATION OF THE SECCA INTERVENTION BY BENEFICIARIES



### GRAPH 4: APPRECIATION OF THE REHABILITATION OF WATER POINTS INTERVENTION BY BENEFICIARIES



### GRAPH 5: COLLABORATION TO IMPLEMENT JOINT ACTIVITIES



## Annex IX: Findings/Conclusions/Recommendations Table

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
<p><b>I- To what extent is REGIS-ER building the resilience of targeted households and communities?</b></p>	<p>A total of 2,984 jobs have been created, of which 83 percent are female jobs and 17 percent are male jobs, for a 249 percent achievement of their target. In Burkina Faso, crop yields increased by 91 percent, 59 percent and 55 percent respectively for cowpeas, millet and sorghum. In Niger, yields increased by 138 percent, 113 percent and 154 percent respectively for cowpeas, millet and sorghum.</p> <p>In Burkina Faso, crop gross margins increased by 108 percent, 68 percent and 59 percent respectively for cowpeas, millet and sorghum. In Niger, these performances are much higher: 108 percent, 68 percent and 59 percent respectively for cowpeas, millet and sorghum. This is true with or without REGIS-ER.</p> <p>However, without REGIS-ER, millet net margins decreased in Burkina Faso and Niger by CFA 32,351 and 16,699 respectively with respect to their baseline levels. Sorghum net margins increased slightly in Burkina Faso and Niger – CFA 944 and 14,104 respectively. Cowpeas net margins substantially improve in Burkina Faso and in Niger – CFA 52,968 and 93,736 in comparison with their baseline levels.</p> <p>More than 85% of the respondents reported that they diversified their livelihood assets because of the CBSP/IP interventions.</p> <p>Agricultural production has been intensified through adoption and diffusion of new technics and technologies: Habbanayé beneficiaries in Burkina Faso (83%) and in Niger (67%) believe absolutely that chronically vulnerable households are receiving help. Aviculture participants (50%) strongly agree that they increased agricultural production, improved home consumption and household income. Animal health and nutrition beneficiaries</p>	<p>REGIS-ER has been effective through its interventions helping a large majority of the targeted households and communities strengthen their livelihood assets, income and food security.</p> <p>Crop yields for cowpeas, millet and sorghum significantly improved in both countries. Those improvements brought about substantial gross margins increases in Burkina Faso and in Niger, even without support from REGIS-ER. Net margins are attractive to farmers under the support provided by REGIS-ER. However, without the project's support in the provision of inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, small tools, ripper and seeder, net margins are only higher than their baseline levels for sorghum and cowpeas, but not for millet.</p> <p>A greater stock of effective human capital is now available to communities, household income has improved, conducive to increased resilience capacities among beneficiaries to deal with shocks and stresses.</p>	<p>Pursue and reinforce the ongoing interventions aimed at strengthening livelihood assets, income and food security. Review job creation target to more reflect the accuracy of the achievements.</p> <p>Plan for exit strategies aimed at households practicing CF to ascertain that they acquire the capacities to procure the basic tools and machinery necessary to their activities, by strengthening the linkages with financial institutions and providers of inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds. This will sustain crop profitability after REGIS-ER and could be addressed specifically through the capacity building interventions and by strengthening the linkages between farmer organizations and micro finance institutions;</p> <p>Provide advanced capacity building trainings and quality control follow-ups to CBSP/IP to assure they deliver better quality services.</p> <p>Support advanced capacity building</p>

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>(57%) strongly support improvements in animal health, household income and home consumed animal products. Conservation agriculture participants in Burkina Faso (75%) and Niger (89%) of both gender strongly support that crop production increased significantly because of higher yields and, more production and increased household income and consumption. The evidence supports also that about 87% of the Bio-reclamation of degraded land respondents in both countries increased land area for cereals, vegetables and nurseries trees. Oasis garden beneficiaries (100%) reported that they improve their livelihood thanks to more production of food and commercial products, and more income. About 80% of the SECCA Credit/Saving participants strongly agreed that they had access to informal credit and developed their skills to a better understanding of the formal financial system. Health, nutrition and WASH beneficiaries support that significant changes are happening in their communities in the areas of potable water, behavior changes and in best sanitation practices. In Burkina Faso and in Niger (67%) supported strongly that their general well-being has improved, more potable water is now available to the communities without the heavy burden to women of acquiring it, the waterholes are mostly functional. Social communication and behavior changes respondents (87%) in both countries agreed that behavior change is happening in their communities. 94% of the natural resource management beneficiaries in Burkina Faso and in Niger strongly or moderately agreed that they are more sensitive to climate change and its implications. All beneficiaries of the disaster risk reduction interventions approved that rescue teams are trained and ready to intervene in case of disaster. Special groups are appointed the task to early warn local authorities and government services when disaster strikes. All risk preparedness</p>	<p>Mortality rates among poultry and small ruminant producers are still considered high by beneficiaries. The availability of well-trained fodder crop producers, veterinarian and animal health service providers are urgently needed by communities. The lack of output markets and the price vulnerability due to increased production are potential bottlenecks that need to be addressed, along with the lack of water retention physical infrastructures and the weakness of the ties with financial institutions.</p> <p>Other constraints associated with maintaining an adequate supply of repair parts for water infrastructures and the difficulties to maintain the revolving funds for water point maintenance are areas of further improvements for REGIS-ER.</p> <p>The combined effects of these interventions are helping communities build stronger absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities to absorb, cope with and to recover from shocks and stresses.</p>	<p>trainings to livestock participants especially in agroecology zones where aviculture in not a traditional activity.</p> <p>Expanding the chicken house building interventions to help reduce poultry mortality rates;</p> <p>Upgrade the knowledge of beneficiaries so that they can acquire activity oriented functional literacy and numeracy skills.</p> <p>Generate market intelligence to help producers link more effectively with potential buyers or suppliers of inputs along the value chain of the targeted crops (Millet, Maize and Cowpeas) and products from home and commercial gardens;</p> <p>Accelerate the establishment of a system of “warrantage”, to shield producers against price fluctuation shocks caused by the significant seasonality of agricultural production. REGIS-EG in collaboration with REGIS-ER is already working toward that direction.</p> <p>Provide more capacity building trainings on natural resource</p>

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>respondents agreed that to the effectiveness of special groups trained in first aid interventions and the inclusion of the lessons learned from prior disasters to refine future preparedness strategies. Conflict prevention and management interventions are reported by all participants in Burkina Faso and 50% in Niger that land conflicts have diminished significantly, social values to manage land assets are strengthened, agriculture and livestock conflicts revolving around water points have almost disappeared.</p>	<p>Community social values have been strengthened and their areas of collective action have been significantly enhanced within the participating communities.</p>	<p>management and help build water retention infrastructures to have a better control on flooding, and to limit the extent of potential damages of flood water on crops and household dwellings;</p> <p>Extend the effort made, to provide women with a greater access to land for agricultural activities. The fertility of the biodegraded lands is being restored, REGIS-ER should reinforce its effort to negotiate with local government to increase the accessibility of women to the restored lands.</p>
<p><b>II- Which aspects (+ and -) of REGIS-ER's program have the most significant impact on building resilience and why?</b></p>	<p>From the perspectives of the beneficiaries, the best performing interventions are SECCA, SCBC, AUE, CA, Habbanayé, Health and Nutrition, Gardening, Rehabilitation of water points, NRM, CBSP, BDL, Governance and Conflict Management.</p> <p>The group of less performing interventions, from the standpoint of the surveyed beneficiaries, is identified as Disaster-Risk Reduction, Aviculture and Animal Health.</p>	<p>Access to credit and land and enabling environment policies have improved. Agriculture and animal productions became more abundant, and thus provided better food security to the targeted communities, through more home consumption and increased sales of their crops. Specifically, SECCA, removed significant constraints associated with the development of economic activities and the diversification of revenue sources. Animal health interventions suffers from the unavailability of veterinarian health products, the inadequate level of</p>	<p>Provide more support to agricultural activities because of their highly praised synergies with the other program components. As the saying goes among beneficiaries; when agriculture works everything else works. This popular saying emphasizes that the basis of their resilience rests on agriculture.</p> <p>Building functional literacy and numeracy for women participants.</p> <p>Generating market intelligence to help producers link more effectively with potential buyers or suppliers of inputs.</p>

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
		<p>efficiency of the VVV and the low level of training in fodder cropping and in functional literacy and numeracy. In addition, insufficiencies are noticeable in the Aviculture intervention such as the level of beneficiaries' knowledge, the inadequate level of supervision and, the lack of chicken houses. Furthermore, Disaster-Risk reduction experienced low availability of financial resources to help manage the infrastructures and services necessary to improve land conflicts.</p> <p>The dynamic nature of vulnerability should be considered seriously. Increased agricultural and animal productions might be conducive to market shocks through price drops. A growing demand for donkeys originating from Nigeria through Maradi by Chinese businessmen is putting a downward pressure on livestock prices in Niger.</p>	<p>Accelerate the collaboration between REGIS-ER and REGIS-AG on “warrantage”, to minimize price fluctuation shocks and broaden the scope of their collaboration to include other relevant value chains.</p>
<p><b>III- To what extent do the complex synergies of REGIS-ER's interventions work together to build resilience?</b></p>	<p>On the program component side, 95% of the male respondents in both countries believes that the interactions between the Sustainable Livelihood (SL) and Governance and Natural Resource Management (GNRM) components are strong or moderate. All women respondents moderately support those interactions. Similarly, in both countries, 95% of the male respondents agree that</p>	<p>These appreciations support that among men, SL-GNRM and SL-HNW are the dominant combination of interventions, on the strong or moderate opinion. Likewise, women also agree with those appreciations but</p>	<p>Have more field and community agents, to optimize the already significant synergies between programs components and accelerate the new strategic vision of REGIS-ER, involving a more efficient layout</p>

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>the interactions between SL and Health Nutrition and WASH (HNW) are also either strong or moderate. All women respondents reported that those synergies are strong.</p> <p>On the side of the synergies between interventions, 75% of the respondents primarily believes that the interactions between agriculture and nutrition are dominant. More food available for home consumption and from purchases of food out-off higher income. This translates into better food security and dietary diversity for the targeted beneficiaries. Improvements in human capital through capacity building activities are reported by 25% of the targeted beneficiaries as having significant synergies within and between the intervention basket of REGIS-ER. Moreover, as a secondary opinion, the synergies between the Habbanayé and animal health, agriculture and health, agriculture and aviculture are recognized respectively by 25% of the respondents as having beneficial interactions. The evaluation team noticed a significant gender gap in Niger in the distribution of the field agents.</p>	<p>are on the moderate side regarding SL-GNRM and on the strong side for SL-HNH.</p> <p>The interactions between agriculture and nutrition are recognized by the respondents as having the strongest synergies. Improvement in human capital among program interventions ranked second. As a secondary opinion, beneficiary perceptions support the synergies Habbanayé and animal health, agriculture and health, and agriculture and aviculture.</p> <p>Women field agents are poorly represented in the Niger field teams.</p>	<p>of the program objectives;</p> <p>Diversify the profile of field facilitators, and upgrade their capacity to better support and advise their communities on tools and techniques provided by the project, to increase resilience capacities;</p> <p>Accelerate the progress made on the “warrantage” system, to shield targeted beneficiaries against market shocks to prevent offsetting the overall progress made in building their resilience capacities.</p> <p>Consider Including more women field agents, particularly in Niger.</p>
<p><b>IV- What aspects of the REGIS-ER program either promote or inhibit collaboration with other RISE partners, host governments and other programs?</b></p>	<p>In Burkina Faso, 43% of the partners including government officials, implementing partners and other donor programs reported that they periodically meet with REGIS-ER. Among those who meet with REGIS-ER, 67% did it on an informal and un-scheduled basis. The majority of those of meet with REGIS-ER (83%) either have excellent (33%) or good (50%) appreciations of the outcomes of those meetings. In Niger, 73% of the respondents acknowledge that they periodically meet with REGIS-ER. Among those who meet with REGIS-ER, 25% do it weekly, 13% monthly, 13% annually and 49% on an informal basis. 75% of those who met with REGIS-ER either have excellent (38%) or good (38%) appreciations of the outcomes of those meetings.</p>	<p>Partner meetings are determining factors to promote partner collaborations. The lack of formalization of these meetings inhibits the effort of REGIS-ER to promote collaboration.</p> <p>Joint implementation of interventions between partners is cornerstone to support a healthy collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners but is subject to the establishment of collaboration protocols.</p>	<p>Formalize the relationship with REGIS-ER and its partners by establishing protocols of agreement, and by promoting annual meetings for activity planning and design;</p> <p>Emphasize the harmonization of intervention zones of REGIS-ER and partners, and targeted beneficiaries during planning to avoid duplication of activities;</p> <p>Intensify the effort to include Government</p>



Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>Carrying out joint activities is a sign of healthy relationships between REGIS-ER and its partners. In Burkina Faso, 57% of the implementing partners irrespective of donor reported that they implement jointly determined activities with REGIS-ER. Among those who jointly undertake supporting activities with REGIS-ER, the primary domains of collaboration are in the areas of capacity building (63%), field visits (13%), and asset ownership transfers to beneficiaries (13%). In Niger, 91% of the respondents reported that they implement jointly determined activities with REGIS-ER. Among those who jointly undertake supporting activities with REGIS-ER, the primary domains of collaboration are in the areas of implementing joint activities, asset ownership transfers to beneficiaries, capacity building, communal plans development and second generation Habbanayé follow up.</p> <p>The constraints perceived by REGIS-ER's partners that inhibit or limit their past and future collaboration perspectives are multiform. In Burkina Faso, the evidence gathered supports that the leading factor constraining the potential collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners is the informal type of relationship they share (39%). The second determinant constraint to collaboration is the lack of visibility of REGIS-ER specifically among Government development agencies (23%). Other reported limiting factors are: the lack of joint activity planning (15%), differences in Zones of Influence (15%), and the deficiencies in communication (8%).</p> <p>In Niger, the major factor constraining the potential of collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners is the lack of communication (25%). The second significant constraint is the extent of the work load which makes finding time for potential joint planning activities difficult to implement consistently (25%). Other</p>	<p>Niger is doing very well toward that direction. The evidence provided supports that Niger shows a higher level of collaboration with partners than Burkina Faso. This seems to be associated with the fact that Niger hosts the central REGIS-ER office. In addition, Niger's field staffs are very experienced and are well connected to the partner network.</p> <p>The major factors that promote collaborations are identified as the informal ties that facilitate the creation of a network of facilitators that meet regularly. This generally could be identified as the main aspect of the program that effectively facilitates collaboration with other partners and accelerate the process of having a protocol of collaboration and ultimately to implement activities together with REGIS-ER and have annual activity planning.</p> <p>the leading factors constraining the potential collaboration between REGIS-ER and its partners is the informal nature of their relationships, the lack of protocol of agreement, the non-inclusion of some relevant partners, the</p>	<p>Agencies in activity planning, capacity building trainings, implementing joint activities and field visits;</p> <p>Improve implementation of activities by increasing the communication between partners. This could be done by organizing scheduled meetings on a formalized basis with a predetermined frequency.</p>

Evaluation/ Research Question	Findings	Conclusions	Recommendations
	<p>secondary limiting factors are: the informal nature of the collaboration (14%), the lack of protocols of agreement (29%), and the administrative burdens to overcome (29%).</p> <p>REGIS-ER has established strong partnership with other Tier-I partners such as SAWKI, ViM and PASAM-TAI. For example, REGIS-ER meets regularly with SAWKI to share experiences, avoid duplication of activities and emphasize their complementarities, Informal meetings are sparsely organized between REGIS-ER, REGIS-AG and ViM to harmonize their interventions in the areas of CF and warrantage.</p> <p>REGIS-ER and REGIS-AG conducted several meetings to set-up a strong collaboration in the areas of warrantage and Value Chain strengthening for cowpeas, small ruminants and poultry. Commitments of collaboration have been made between REGIS-ER and CRS/PASAM-TAI, to formalize their cooperation in CF. REGIS-ER and ViM have formulated their intention to collaborate more specifically in CA and the development of a network of seed producers, to support agricultural production.</p>	<p>work load, the lack of joint activity planning, differences in Zones of Influence, the deficiencies in communication and the administrative burdens.</p> <p>The collaboration between REGIS-ER and the Tier-I partners is well under way but requires more formalizations to be effective.</p>	



Village leader at Zaboure, Maradi, Niger

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