



# Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel -

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# **Enhanced Resilience**

**REPUBLIC of NIGER and BURKINA FASO** 

# **REGIS-ER**

# **Annual Report**

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# Acronyms and abbreviations

| English  | French   | Meaning                                                                               |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i3N      | i3N      | High Commission of the Initiative Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens                 |
| A2N      | A2N      | Association Nodde Nooto (NGO "ready to serve" for conflict management)                |
| ADROC    | ADROC    | Action pour la Dynamisation et Renforcement des Organisations Communautaires          |
| AGRHYMET | AGRHYMET | Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Center (Centre Agro-Hydrologique Météorologique)            |
| APOR     | APOR     | Actions pour la Promotion des Organisations Rurales                                   |
| AREN     | AREN     | Association pour la Redynamisation de l'Elevage au Niger                              |
| Arziki   | Arziki   | USAID Niger Food Security Project ended 31 March 2014                                 |
| BDL      | BDL      | Bio-Reclamation of Degraded Lands (Récupération biologique des terres dégradées)      |
| BDS      | BDS      | Business Development Services                                                         |
|          |          |                                                                                       |
| СВ       | BC       | Cereal Bank (Banque Céréalière)                                                       |
| СВО      | ОСВ      | Community-based Organization (Organisation Communautaire de Base)                     |
| CBSP     | APS      | Community-based Solution Provider CBSP (Agent Prestataire de Services)                |
| CCA      | ACC      | Climate Change Adaptation (Adaptation au Changement Climatique)                       |
| CCA (2)  | ССА      | Niger Government Food Crisis Response Unit (Cellule Crise Alimentaire)                |
| CF       | AC       | Conservation farming (Agriculture de conservation)                                    |
| CLTS     | ATPC     | Community-Led Total Sanitation (Assainissement total piloté par la communauté)        |
| COFOB/   | COFOB/   | Commission Foncière de Base (Village-level land titling agency)                       |
| СОГОСОМ  | СОҒОСОМ  | Commission Foncière de la Commune (Commune level land titling agency)                 |
| COGEHA   | COGEHA   | <i>Comité Local de Gestion Hygiène/Assainissement (Hygiene /Sanitation Committee)</i> |
| CRWT     | ТРС      | Contour Rock Wall Terrace (Terrasse en pierre suivant les contours)                   |
|          |          |                                                                                       |
| CSB      | СР       | Cordon pierreux (Contour Stone Bund)                                                  |
| DEAR     | DEAR     | Méthode de comptabilité transparente (Double Entry Accounting Register)               |
| ER       | ER       | Résilience rehaussée (Enhanced Resiliency)                                            |
| EWS      | SAP      | Système d'Alerte Précoce (Early Warning System)                                       |
| FBLT     | AFA      | Alphabétisation fonctionnelle d'affaires (Functional Business Literacy Training)      |
| FFP      | FFP      | Food For Peace (USAID-funded food program)                                            |
| FMNR     | RNA      | Régénération Naturelle Assistée (Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration FMNR)            |
| FP       | PF       | Family Planning (Planification familial)                                              |
|          |          |                                                                                       |
| GENOVICO | GENOVICO | Gestion Non-Violent des Conflits (Non-Violent Conflict Resolution)                    |
| GNRM,    | GGRN,    | Head of/Governance and Natural Resource Management component                          |
| H/GNRM   | R/GGRN   | (Responsable/Gouvernance et Gestion des Ressources Naturelles), REGIS-ER              |
| GoBF     | GoBF     | Government of Burkina Faso (Gouvernement du Burkina Faso)                             |
| GoN      | GoN      | Government of Niger (Gouvernement du Niger)                                           |
| НН       | Ménage   | Household ( <i>Ménage</i> )                                                           |
| HN,      | SN,      | Head of/ Health/Nutrition and WASH component (Responsable/) Composante                |
| H/HN     | R/SN     | Santé/Nutrition et WASH), REGIS-ER                                                    |
| ICRISAT  | ICRISAT  | International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics                      |
| ICT      | TIC      | Information/comms technology (Technologies d'Information et de Communication)         |
| INRAN    | INRAN    | Institut National de la Recherche Agricole au Niger                                   |
| IR       | IR       | Intermediate Result, as used in USAID's causal model - results framework for its      |
|          |          | projects (Résultat Intermédiaire, dans le cadre de résultats des projets)             |
| MAG      | MAG      | Ministère de l'Agriculture                                                            |
| MFI      | IMF      | Micro-finance Institution (Institut Micro-Finance)                                    |
| MHE      | MHE      | Ministère d'Hydrologique et de l'Environnement                                        |

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| English     | French      | Meaning                                                                               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MIS         | SIM         | Management Information System (Système d'Information pour la Gestion)                 |
| MSI         | MSI         | Marie Stopes International                                                            |
| MtM         | MtM         | Mother to Mother ( <i>Mère à mère</i> )                                               |
| NCBA CLUSA  | NCBA CLUSA  | National Cooperative Business Association/ Cooperative League of USA                  |
| OIM         | OIM         | Office of International Migration (Office Internationale des Migrants                 |
|             |             |                                                                                       |
| OSV         | OSV         | Observers to monitor vulnerability (Observatoires de Suivi de la Vulnérabilité)       |
| PCOAS       | PCOAS       | Commune Land use plan ( <i>Plan Communal d'occupation et d'affectation des sols</i> ) |
| PfP         | PfP         | Payment for Performance (Paiement selon performance)                                  |
| РНН         | РНН         | Post Harvest Handling (Traitement post-récolte)                                       |
| PMP         | PMP         | Performance Monitoring Plan (Plan-tableau pour suivre la performance)                 |
| PO          | OP          | Producers' Organization (Organisation des producteurs)                                |
| PS          | PS          | Private Sector (secteur privé)                                                        |
| РТА         | ΡΤΑ         | Annual Workplan <i>(Plan de travail annuel</i> )                                      |
| QC          | CQ          | Quality control (Contrôle de la qualité)                                              |
| RC          | RC          | Réseau californien (California Irrigation System)                                     |
| RECA        | RECA        | Réseau des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger (Network of Niger Granges)                 |
| REGIS-AG    | REGIS-AG    | Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Accelerated Growth                      |
| REGIS-ER    | REGIS-ER    | Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience                     |
| RISE        | RISE        | Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced                                                      |
|             |             |                                                                                       |
| SAREL       | SAREL       | Programme Recherche et Compréhension (Sahel Research and Learning)                    |
| SBCC        | CCCS        | Social and behavior change communication (Communication pour le                       |
|             |             | changement social et de comportement)                                                 |
| SCAP-RU     | SCAP-RU     | Commune early warning system - rapid response (Système Communautaire                  |
|             |             | d'Alerte Précoce - Réponses aux Urgences)                                             |
| SHELADIA    | SHELADIA    | Irrigation/ M&E company based in USA-REGIS-ER partner (Cabinet spécialisant           |
|             |             | en irrigation et suivi/évaluation basé aux E-U- partenaire REGIS-ER)                  |
| SICR KOKARI | SICR KOKARI | Service d'Intermédiation en Crédit Rural (Local Rural Credit Service)                 |
| SLC, H/SLC  | BEE, R/BEE  | (Head of) Sustainable Livelihoods component (Responsable/composante Bien-             |
|             |             | Être Économique), REGIS-ER                                                            |
| SWC         | CES/DRS     | Soil and Water Conservation/Defence and Restauration of Soil (Conservation des        |
|             |             | eaux et des sols/Défense et Restauration des sols)                                    |
| ТА          | AT          | Technical Assistance (Assistance technique)                                           |
| тот         | тот         | Training of Trainers (Formation des formateurs)                                       |
| URC         | URC         | University Research Coroporation                                                      |
| VA          | AV          | Village Animator (Animateur villageois)                                               |
| WASA        | EAA         | Water and Sanitation Africa (Eau et Assainissement Afrique)                           |
| WASH        | EHA         | Water Sanitation and Hygiene (Eau Hygiène Assainissement)                             |

Acronyms and abbreviations - continued

# **Executive Summary**

REGIS-ER's first year of operation involved classic start-up activities: signing leases and buying furniture for offices in the Niamey and Ouagadougou headquarters and in the seven regions where satellite offices are located; procurement of equipment, materials, vehicles and motorcycles; recruiting more than 160 staff in two countries at all levels and with many specialties; the selection of some 16 communes as work zones and assigning villages to facilitators; carrying out diagnostics for village needs and planning for how to meet them; strategic planning and collaboration with FFP and other partners; assisting SAREL in its startup; signature of sub-contracts; development of strategies specific to each component; training regional and field cluster teams in teambuilding, technical approaches, reporting, administration procedures, and gender and environmental considerations; elaboration of the 2014-2015 workplan. Given the complexity and time required to set up REGIS-ER in two countries, many of the targets are at less than 20% for year one. For some targets, the project will be able to catch up over the next four years. For others, it will require a readjustment of targets - planned for March 2015.

# Points of convergence

REGIS-ER collaborated with various partners as well as internally amongst components, as illustrated here:

- Our workshops for selecting village intervention sites were attended by FFP, administrative and traditional authorities, elected officials, and collaborators working in the same regions.
- A series of REGIS-ER meetings were organized with USAID partners CRS, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, and LWR, to harmonize policies on per diem rates and avoid differences between organizations that all receive funding from the same donor USAID.
- Joint missions were carried out with USAID and its partners as field sites were visited to observe best practices, for example with USAID, SAWAKI, and NECS in Zinder; and with USAID, CRS, Oxfam, and PAM to Balléyara during the visit by the U.S. Congress representatives in the August Health-Nutrition strategy workshop in Niamey.
- SAWAKI allowed REGIS-ER to use its meeting hall for a sanitation training in Zinder.
- Occasionally, informational meetings are held in Zinder and Maradi to bring development partners together, including USAID partners, the technical services, and a representative from i3N.
- REGIS-ER is implementing a pilot project on behavior change through films made at the village level in Maradi region with SPRING and Digital Green, with co-financing from Mercy Corps and Save the Children.
- Discussions and information-sharing have been held with FFP and Ministry of Health partners concerning communications tools for social and behavior change in hygiene and sanitation.
- The Governance component has been working with the Permanent Secretary of the Rural Code and with the NGO Gestion Non-Violent des Conflits (GENOVICO) in Niger to develop its strategy for conflict prevention through tenure documentation.
- The Health and Nutrition component has held consultative and informational meetings with the Health Ministries, i3N, Marie Stopes International, UNICEF, Samaritans Purse, Engender Health, Pathfinder, PSI, Songes, and Animas Sutura

#### Livelihoods, Governance, and Health components:

Livelihoods works with the Governance component to obtain land tenure acts before investing in lands to be reclaimed with wells, fences, irrigation systems, or planted trees. Obtaining tenure deeds for vulnerable women who would otherwise have no land to farm is a key REGIS activity led by the two components: governance and livelihoods.

Governance component also has a sub-component that addresses climate change. One of the techniques for adaptation is recovering soil susceptible to erosion by building rock and soil structures to slow or collect water. The activity is one that will be programmed as part of local conventions being drawn up for REGIS communes. Livelihoods assures the training and production aspects of this planning exercise. Governance and Livelihoods also work together on Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) in conjunction with conservation farming (CF) to increase yields in poor soils and reduce micro-climatic temperatures to favor crop growth.

Livelihoods also collaborates with the Health component to assure that home and market gardens include highly nutritious crops like moringa and vegetables. The two components also collaborate on planning for the construction of multi-use wells in places where cattle threaten to contaminate human water sources with manure and mud.

# Highlights from the year

Market/moringa gardens are an opportunity for REGIS components to work together while addressing tenure issues for women and nutrition for their families. REGIS-ER has added 58 women's gardens to its growing list of sites. Several gardens in Tillabéri-South were set up towards the end of USAID-Arziki Project, and are currently at different stages of development. Each site's gardeners have specific needs in organizational skills, marketing information, farming techniques, and irrigation systems.

REGIS hired six village garden technicians and trained them in advanced gardening techniques and in assessing and organizing groups. Supervisory responsibilities for the 58 gardens have been divided among the village technicians, who will be monitored by REGIS facilitators and Regional Specialists. The objective is to upgrade all the garden groups and their sites, tailoring interventions to their needs so that they can establish oasis and moringa gardens.

Moreover, the gardens will serve as focal points for training in health, nutrition, and sanitation given by Health component's behavior change subcomponent, and a place where Mother to Mother groups can meet.

As for all gardens in REGIS ER, land tenure questions will be addressed by the Governance component. And for each site where a solar or Volanta pump will be installed, a title deed will be required.

#### Livelihoods :

- The first habbanayé operation began with the delivery of 600 red goats for vulnerable women in Tillabéri Region. Lessons learned (as presented in the environmental report in Appendix 1) will be applied for the next habbanayé operation in 2015.
- The benefits of conservation farming were obvious as soon as the crop started growing on demonstration plots, even before harvest time. Farmers have already been drawn into the activity for the coming season.
- Credit awarded for animal fattening activities exceeded 57 million FCFA and included 931 women and 66 men participants.
- Operational strategies have been drawn up for animal health and feed, habbanayé, animal fattening, irrigation, gardening, home gardens with moringa and baobab (for leaves), and conservation farming.

#### Governance :

- The first local convention, including maps and natural resource management rules, has been set up in the commune of Tondikandia, Niger, covering more than 220,000 ha.
- Land titles were obtained for 45 hectares of land for women's gardens.
- FMNR training was carried out in all Regions

#### Health/Nutrition :

- A landscaping study covering major health issues was carried out in REGIS intervention zones, which led to prioritizing activities for the component.
- The community-led total sanitation approach has been launched in selected areas of Niger and Burkina.

# Progress made towards achieving indicator targets

Although the levels of achievement of targets set for fiscal year 1 are on the low side, much was accomplished in setting up the framework needed to achieve results. We are reminded that field work and facilitators living out in the regions are key to assuring that targets are met. It took several months to finish recruiting and training the 100-plus regional facilitators and staff specialists. Selecting villages to target in 16 communes took additional

time, as it was done in collaboration with partners. The "real" fieldwork began with the third quarter, and even then, fieldwork was discontinuous due to strategy workshops held by each component, during which specialists and technicians agreed upon steps to follow for each technology to be promoted in their respective specialties and regions.

The strategy for Health and Nutrition has been detailed since August 2014, and this should help the component catch up in the coming fiscal year. Meanwhile, Livelihoods has the highest level of achievement of targets, and the highest number of staff members; many of its worksites are pre-existing from Arziki Project, which ended in March 2013. For this reason, Tillabéri-South's share of achieved targets for increasing and intensifying production are more advanced compared to the other components and the other regions.

# Early returns on targets

Governance component was able to claim more than 220,000 ha of land being placed under improved management practices -- several times the original target -- thanks to the first local convention with its land use map being adopted in September. The convention covers the whole commune of Tondikandia, in Tillabéri Region. This was made possible by the assistance given by USGS/EROS in producing the first land use map for the commune, based on ASTER images from 2012. More than 50 members of various committees participated in training and sensitization forums on natural resource management and the legal document that is the local convention; they contributed to making rules based on consensus. In the coming year, implementation of the rules will lead to learning about the mechanism for resolving and preventing conflicts between users.

# What are we learning?

**The role of population growth in resilience planning:** REGIS-ER met a consultant from the Initiative Organize for the Advancement of Solutions In the Sahel (OASIS), based in Berkeley, California, which is a subcontractor with SAREL. The organization's objective is to promote adolescent girls' education, voluntary family planning, and adaptation to climate change.

In 2012, OASIS organized a conference for 120 worldwide experts to share ideas on climate, population, agriculture, conflicts, and gender. The workshop's conclusion was that the Sahel is headed towards a "Perfect Storm"; and if nothing is done immediately to address the root causes of this storm, the future looks bleak. Projections are startling: the population in the Sahel will jump from 100 million today to 600 million in 2100, and the temperature will increase by 13°F (6°C) compared to today's norms.<sup>1</sup>

In light of these figures, it seems that the best solution is to address population growth and its impact on climate change. However, the RISE strategy does not address these topics. No matter how innovative we are, no matter how many success stories we write or best practices we identify; no matter how much layering and sequencing we do, the objectives of the RISE initiative will fall short unless population growth is addressed in a meaningful way.





August visit by U.S. congressional committee to conservation farming sites in Tillabéri-South

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Crisis in the Sahel: Possible solutions and the consequences of inaction. March 31, 2013. Potts M, Zulu E, Wehner M, Castillo F, Henderson C. Available at: http://bixby.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/potts\_2013\_oasis\_crisis\_in\_the\_sahel.pdf

# Introduction

The first annual report of USAID Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel - Enhanced Resilience covers the period from November 15, 2013, to September 30, 2014.

The RISE initiative (Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced) is a strategy of the United States government that aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Sahel. The strategy is executed in part by USAID | REGIS-ER.

USAID defines resilience as the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. The overall objective of USAID |REGIS-ER is to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in marginal agriculture and pastoral zones in Niger and Burkina Faso. In the broader context, USAID investments in resilience seek to address the root causes of chronic vulnerability through nutrition-led agriculture and livestock rearing, better health and hygiene, stronger governance and natural resource management, and awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation to them.

Activities that will be undertaken to enhance resilience correspond to REGIS-ER's three main objectives (and their intermediate results), which are also the names of the three principal components:

- Sustainable livelihoods (diversifying economic opportunities, intensified agricultural and animal production and marketing, access to financial services)
- Strengthened governance (regional capacity building and advocacy, resilience planning, natural resource management through legally recognized land use plans, disaster and conflict risk management)
- Improved health and nutrition (providing access to potable water, capacity development of community health workers, behavior change communications for key health and nutrition actions, training for nutritious local food consumption and gardening, and latrine and well construction)

A crisis-based modification of activities will engage if the Project mode temporarily changes to one of providing humanitarian assistance due to unforeseen events, thus disrupting the other Project objectives as little as possible.

Cross-cutting activities that are integrated into the three components are the grant fund, gender, training, communications, monitoring and evaluation, climate change and environmental impact.

#### Monitoring and evaluation of progress toward indicator targets will continue throughout project life.

In the first year of Project implementation, the main office in Niamey was set up and equipped, followed by the Ouaga office and the 7 regional offices with their respective teams. About 160 staff were hired using a process of publishing job openings and terms of reference, then holding interviews with the best-qualified applicants for various specialties and administrative levels. As of July, all offices had been equipped with internet and fleet-based telephone systems, all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles to provide complete functionality as fieldwork began in the communes and villages (selected as of March 2014).

Some field activities initially undertaken were a continuation of those begun under USAID-Arziki Project that were the most successful. USAID-Yaajeende and USAID-Wula Nafaa (Senegal) and the Moringa Project (Niger) also provided examples of successful activities that have been adopted by REGIS-ER. This approach allowed REGIS-ER to benefit immediately from ongoing work as the financial responsibility for following the activities was transferred to REGIS.

Scaling up key activities is being accomplished by harmonizing the approaches used in the two countries as much as possible, taking into account the differences between cultures, ethnic groups, soils, and policies. Harmonizing the approaches was achieved by holding several workshops on component strategies and on the monitoring and evaluation system that were organized in Niamey between May and September 2014. Each workshop brought together regional coordinators and, depending on the theme covered, component heads and the regional and country-based specialists in M&E; livestock, irrigation, agriculture and gardening; governance, natural resource management, and conflict resolution; health, nutrition, and sanitation; as well as the appropriate partners (GENOVICO, Sheladia, Dimagi, URC, EAA, SAREL). The workshops were an occasion for sharing and homogenizing technical definitions and understanding of component strategies to be used in REGIS-ER commune-based implementation. Validated strategies and action plans for the two

countries were then passed on to field staff (facilitators) who are implementing them and training villagebased beneficiaries in turn.

Field activities began in earnest before the 2014 rainy season as meetings with local authorities and partners were held to explain the strategies and agree on work sites. Village diagnoses to identify priority needs are well underway and will continue to guide the workplans for the three components in their respective regions.



# Map of USAID-REGIS-ER and FFP intervention communes

#### NOTE ON PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND TARGETS

In each component report, a table showing progress relative to indicator results is presented. The sections following these tables give details and descriptions of the year's activities.

A review of indicator targets will take place during an update of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan in March 2015.

**REGIS-ER** is continually reverifying that our reporting methods are fully counting the appropriate activities for each indicator; by the time the March 2015 review occurs, we will be able to identify areas where **REGIS-ER** needs to apply extra effort to catch up to validated targets.

<u>Appendix 3</u> shows more detail on the indicator tables themselves, including disaggregations of data by country, region, commune, gender, and other subgroups defined in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for REGIS-ER.

# 1. Sustainable Livelihoods Component (SLC)

# **General considerations**

The objective of the Sustainable Livelihoods Component, known simply as "Livelihoods", is to provide a way for producers at all levels to achieve resilience and food security in spite of repeated shocks that result from climate change, degradation of soil quality, and demographics. The component addresses two of the food security pillars: availability of food through improved and intensified production, and access to better services, products, and information. The capacity of herders and agricultural producers will be built using new successful technologies that serve to intensify and diversify production, which will lead to better nutrition, increased revenues, and a potential for increasing household belongings. At the same time, financial services will be available, as will training in business literacy.

During the first year of REGIS-ER implementation, the majority of SLC activities began by March in 400 villages distributed throughout seven regions in Niger and Burkina. Startup activities include recruiting and placing staff, holding workshops to orient them and do planning, carrying out site diagnoses to identify needs that the Project can fulfill, designing strategies to implement activities, and training trainers and facilitators in the improved technologies. Among these technologies, we include plant and animal production year-round, water harvesting, conservation agriculture, improved irrigation and conveyance systems for gardens, and the use of improved seed.

Activities that SLC carries out to complement the technologies include facilitating access to land titles for women, and access to credit, equipment, fertilizer, and improved seed for demonstration sites. SLC focuses on best farming practices, organizational training, and management processes that have already succeeded in the Sahel.

A participatory approach is used with beneficiaries and a partnership approach with partners whenever possible, including with FFP, micro-finance institutes, private vets, local collectivities, decentralized technical services, CBSP, research institutions, seed-selling firms, entrepreneurs, producer groups and associations, village animators, and the media.

| Agriculture and irrigation                                                                             | Livestock                                                                                             | BDS and credit                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul> <li>Development of irrigation systems</li> <li>Rainfed agriculture</li> </ul>                     | <ul> <li>Animal fattening</li> <li>Habbanayé for vulnerable</li> </ul>                                | <ul> <li>Identification, training, and<br/>support for community-based<br/>solution providers (CBSP)</li> </ul> |
| <ul> <li>Market garden crops</li> <li>Integrated pest management</li> </ul>                            | women <ul> <li>Improved animal health</li> <li>Red gost and Ralmi cheen</li> </ul>                    | <ul> <li>Diversification of partnerships<br/>with MFI</li> </ul>                                                |
| <ul> <li>BDL (bio-reclamation of degraded<br/>lands)</li> </ul>                                        | <ul> <li>Neu gout and Builli Sheep<br/>enterprises</li> <li>Animal feed enterprises and</li> </ul>    | <ul> <li>Organizational development of<br/>producer organizations</li> </ul>                                    |
| <ul> <li>Promotion of moringa, baobab,<br/>dolique</li> <li>Forest and fruit tree pursaries</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Animal feed enterprises and<br/>fodder crops</li> <li>Cooperative poultry raising</li> </ul> | ► Facilitated access to credit                                                                                  |

#### **Priorities for SLC subcomponents**

# **Climate change and Livelihoods**

Adapting to climate change is integrated into Livelihoods' workplan. Every activity that increases production and economic revenues, that raises producers' awareness about climate change, that conserves soil and water resources, that increases resilience through diversification of production, contributes to adaptation.

- Farmer-managed natural regeneration: This activity is co-led by SLC and the Governance component. In combination with conservation farming, it achieves greater yields by adding organic matter back into the soil and reducing the temperature of the soil through partial shade from protected trees. The same protected trees provide fruit, firewood, and other non-woody products.
- Soil restoration and water harvest works such as low rock walls on the contour, zaï, contour ditches and dikes, fodder crops, and reforestation increase the land under production for pasture, gardens, and staple

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crops. They also increase nutrition in the household and crop reserves in case of drought in the following year.

• Diversified production that brings resilience includes introducing small animals for households to raise. SLC is promoting habbanayé and animal fattening, with a plan to expand to poultry in the coming year.

Several training manuals and modules were produced this year; they will be updated in the coming year with more specific references to climate change and adaptation.

# Table summarizing progress towards indicator targets

The complete table with all disaggregations and components is in Appendix 3.

Details on specific activities are in the following sections.

#### Objective 1. Increased and sustainable economic well-being

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                       | QUARTER OF FY 1 |        |       | Performance FY 2013-2014 |        |                |                  |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|--|
| Performance indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Disaggregate<br>d by: | 1               | 2      | 3     | 4                        | Cumul. | Target<br>FY 1 | % Target<br>FY 1 |  |
| Intermediate Result 1.1: Diversified economic opportunities                                                                                                                                                             |                       |                 |        |       |                          |        |                |                  |  |
| 1.1.1. Increase in income from off-farm                                                                                                                                                                                 | Total                 | 0               | 0      | 0     | 16,498                   | 16,498 | 500,000        | 3%               |  |
| economic opportunities (\$US)                                                                                                                                                                                           | Women                 | 0               | 0      | 0     | 4,706                    | 4,706  |                |                  |  |
| 1.1.2. Number of jobs attributed to REGIS-                                                                                                                                                                              | Total                 | 0               | 80     | 26    | 243                      | 350    | 80             | 437%             |  |
| ER implementation (FTE)                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Women                 | 0               | 61     | 15    | 234                      | 310    |                |                  |  |
| 1.1.3. Number of people trained in skills                                                                                                                                                                               | Total                 | 0               | 0      | 0     | 39                       | 39     | 5000           | 1%               |  |
| relevant for local/ migrant off-season labor                                                                                                                                                                            | Women                 | 0               | 0      | 0     | 38                       | 38     |                |                  |  |
| Intermediate Result 1.2: Intensified                                                                                                                                                                                    | l productio           | n and mar       | keting |       |                          |        |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.1. Number of farmers or others who                                                                                                                                                                                  | Total                 | 0               | 460    | 687   | 7,887                    | 9034   | 10,000         | 90%              |  |
| nave applied improved technologies or<br>management practices as a result of USG<br>assistance through REGIS-ER                                                                                                         | Women                 | 0               | 374    | 634   | 7,499                    | 8,507  |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.2. Number of hectares under improved                                                                                                                                                                                | Total                 | 0               | 144    | 132   | 672                      | 948    | 5,000          | 19%              |  |
| technologies or management practices as a                                                                                                                                                                               | Agriculture           | 0               | 1,445  | 1,328 | 594                      | 871    |                |                  |  |
| (SEE APPENDIX FOR ALL BREAKDOWNS)                                                                                                                                                                                       | Irrigation            | 0               | 0      | 0     | 98                       | 98     |                |                  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | CES/DRS               | 0               | 0      | 0     | 32                       | 32     |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.3. Number of individuals who have                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total                 | 0               | 433    | 1,218 | 4,548                    | 6,199  | 40,000         | 15%              |  |
| received USG-supported short-term                                                                                                                                                                                       | Women                 | 0               | 322    | 1,079 | 4,082                    | 5,483  |                |                  |  |
| security training through REGIS-ER                                                                                                                                                                                      | Producers             | 0               | 433    | 1,184 | 4,543                    | 6,160  |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.4. Number of food security private                                                                                                                                                                                  | Total                 | 0               | 0      | 43    | 172                      | 215    | 600            | 36%              |  |
| enterprises, producer organizations, water<br>user associations, women's groups, trade<br>and business associations, and CBOs<br>receiving USG assistance through REGIS-ER                                              | Female                | 0               | 0      | 41    | 146                      | 187    |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.5 Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations, water                                                                                                                                        | Total                 | 0               | 0      | 23    | 153                      | 176    | 300            | 59%              |  |
| user assoc'ns, women's groups, trade and<br>business assoc'ns, and community-based<br>organizations who have applied improved<br>technologies or management practices as a<br>result of USG assistance through REGIS-ER | Female                | 0               | 0      | 23    | 131                      | 154    |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.6. Number of firms (excluding farms) or                                                                                                                                                                             | Total                 | 0               | 0      | 1     | 5                        | 6      | 20             | 30%              |  |
| cso engaged in agricultural and food<br>security-related manufacturing and services<br>now operating more profitably (at or above<br>cost) because of USG assistance                                                    | CBSP                  | 0               | 0      | 1     | 5                        | 6      |                |                  |  |
| 1.2.7. Number of vulnerable households                                                                                                                                                                                  | Total                 | 0               | 692    | 1,784 | 10,732                   | 13,208 | 25,000         | 53%              |  |
| through REGIS-ER                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Women                 | 0               | 0      | 100   | 2,031                    | 2,131  |                |                  |  |

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|                                                                                                         |                       | QUARTER OF FY 1 |         |        | Performance FY 2013-2014 |        |                |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|
| Performance indicator                                                                                   | Disaggregate<br>d by: | 1               | 2       | 3      | 4                        | Cumul. | Target<br>FY 1 | % Target<br>FY 1 |
| 1.2.8. Value of incremental sales (collected                                                            | Total                 | 0               | 0       | 26     | 5,538                    | 5,565  | TBD            |                  |
| implementation (MILLET, SORGHUM,                                                                        | Millet                | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      |                |                  |
| MAIZE, COWPEA, RICE – CROPS                                                                             | Sorghum               | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      |                |                  |
| SPECIFIED BY THE COMPONENT) - <b>\$US</b>                                                               | Cowpea                | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      |                |                  |
| Intermediate Result 1.3: Improved a                                                                     | access to fi          | nancial se      | ervices |        |                          |        |                |                  |
| 1.3.1. Value of agricultural / rural loans \$US                                                         | Total                 | 0               | 1,950   | 28,477 | 67,310                   | 97,737 | 250,000        | <b>39</b> %      |
|                                                                                                         | Women                 | 0               | 1,950   | 25,551 | 29,159                   | 56,661 |                |                  |
| 1.3.2. Percentage of beneficiary households with access to formal or community-based financial services | Total                 | 0               | 75      | 263    | 618                      | 956    | TBD            |                  |
| 1.3.3. Number of active informal savings                                                                | Total                 | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      | 100            | 0%               |
| and loan groups strengthened                                                                            | Female                | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      |                |                  |
| 1.3.4. Value of savings accumulated by the project beneficiaries                                        | Total                 | 0               | 0       | 0      | 0                        | 0      | 250,000        | 0%               |
| 1.3.5. Number of MSMEs including farmers receiving USG assistance to access loans through REGIS-ER      |                       | 0               | 0       | 0      | 10                       | 10     | 50             | 20%              |

# IR 1.1. Diversified economic opportunities

Diversifying economic opportunities is a way to increase resilience in the context of variable climate. If an agricultural season has low yields of staple crops, only households with alternative crops and income sources will be able to overcome the shock quickly. Opportunities include animal fattening, improved irrigation systems, processing and marketing, setting up a network of CBSP, and building soil and water conservation structures.

Below is a summary of CBSP that are to be integrated into Project activities.

#### Potential CBSP identified in REGIS-ER zones

| Type of CBSP                                                        | Niger                                     | Burkina | Total  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| CBSP trained in seed production                                     | 15                                        |         | 15     |
| CBSP in graft production, trained and equipped                      | 11 operational                            |         | 11     |
| CBSP who can make rippers                                           | 6 artisans                                |         | 6      |
| CBSP who are veterinary assistants                                  | 111<br>(50 operational: 61 to be trained) |         | 111    |
| Private veterinarians                                               | 5                                         | 2       | 7      |
| CBSP in pharmacy and animal medical sources                         | 7                                         |         | 7      |
| CBSP in animal feed production                                      | 65                                        |         | 65     |
| CBSP for village animation                                          | 71                                        |         | 71     |
| CBSP for water and soil restoration works                           | 383 individuals                           |         | 383    |
| Animal fattening entrepreneurs who received credit and were trained | 217 PO                                    |         | 217 PO |
| Small dairy enterprises (identified so far)                         | -                                         | 7       | 7      |
| Butcher identified                                                  | -                                         | 3       | 3      |
| Tannery                                                             | -                                         | 1       | 1      |
| Mixed farm (ruminants and poultry)                                  | -                                         | 1       | 1      |
| Animal feed production unit                                         | -                                         | 1       | 1      |

#### Niger

Livestock enterprises and CBSP have been identified, trained, and provided kits in some cases. The strategy for animal health CBSP has been drawn up.

Some of the CBSP that were trained by REGIS have begun to earn revenues: 383 in soil restoration activities, 11 nursery managers, 972 animal fattening entrepreneurs, 121 women making mineral licks, 15 seed multipliers, and

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71 village animators. Other CBSP are being identified or are already operational and simply need REGIS-ER capacity building. The revenues will start informing the indicators in the next reports.

### Burkina Faso

Livestock enterprises that can serve as models or supply sources for REGIS-ER activities have been recorded. Seven milk-producing enterprises, three butcher shops, and one animal feed production unit have been identified in REGIS intervention zones. An agro-sylvo-pastoral farm in Komandjari Province does intensive poultry raising (1000 birds) and fattening, and is a resource for us.

# IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing

REGIS-ER organized training and kits for producers on CF demonstration sites, improved seed multipliers, and women working on BDL sites. They were provided with rippers, seed, and fertilizer as technologies to apply on their sites. REGIS-ER agents and Agriculture Services also participated.

# Seed multiplication

The strategy is that farmers who were trained in seed multiplication and benefit from seed and fertilizer will return 10% of their crop to REGIS-ER to store and distribute to other farmers next year. Suppliers were selected, and inputs were ordered and distributed according to the following table.

# Rainfed agriculture, food security, BDL inputs obtained for seed production

| Improved see             | Fertilizer             |                   |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Millet HKP (175 kg)      | Peanut 55-437 (650 kg) | NPK (6.5 m. tons) |
| Sorghum Malisor (200 kg) | Pigeon peas (4 kg)     | Urea (5 m. tons)  |
| Cowpea ISV 128 (156 kg)  | Dolique (500 kg)       |                   |
| Moringa-PKM1 (1000 kg)   | Okra Konni (555 kg)    |                   |
| Baobab (2000 kg)         | Hibiscus (140 kg)      | Other:            |
|                          | Senna (140 kg)         | 17 rippers        |

#### Improved seed for rainfed crops obtained for Burkina

| Sorghum Kapelga  | Peanut TE3    |
|------------------|---------------|
| Millet KMV 82-01 | Fodder cowpea |
| Cowpea Nafi      |               |

Training in improved seed production was a chance to sensitize participants on essential points:

- Estimation of combined areas so that inputs, yields, and yield coefficients can be correctly ordered
- The importance of organic and mineral fertilizer, and of micro-dosing the latter

In order to facilitate adoption of improved seed varieties that are better adapted to current climate conditions, producers were trained and demonstration plots were set up.

Note that the crop yield on demonstration sites is already sure to be better than on control plots. The success of the demonstrations led other producers to visit demonstration plots to find out about how to implement the technologies used. Contacts were initiated with seed suppliers OMA, HUSA'A, and BBK, and with research institutions ICRISAT, INRAN, INERA, to develop a seed production strategy for REGIS-ER.

# Burkina Faso

72 producers, including 26 women, used improved millet, sorghum, cowpea, peanut, and dolique varieties on 60 plots with a combined area of 24.08 ha. Here is a short description of these improved varieties:

Kapelga (sorghum): cycle of 69 to 76 days until spikes come out; potential yield of 2.5 t/ha IKMV 82-01 (millet): short complete cycle of 90 days Nafi (cowpea): total cycle length 67 days with a potential yield of 2t/ha TE3 (peanut): total cycle of 90 days Fodder cowpea Dolique (Dolichos lablab)

Niger

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15 producers were trained and 15 demonstration sites for improved seed varieties were set up (HKP millet, Malisorg sorghum, ISV 128 cowpea, 55-437 peanut) on a total area of 18 ha. Producers also received inputs (seed and fertilizer) and technical training.

# Conservation agriculture (CF)

CF training was conducted between April and June for producers, agriculture service agents, and REGIS-ER staff. 67 producers then applied the technology on 17 ha:

- Niger: 48 sites for a total of 15 ha
- Burkina: 19 sites for a total of 2 ha

After training, producers received urea, NPK, rippers for furrowing, improved seed (millet, sorghum, maize for Burkina; millet, sorghum, cowpea, and peanut for Niger), and technical training for setting up CF plots in their fields.

The demonstration plots were an opportunity to apply training information immediately. They became focal points for spreading information about CF in Project intervention zones.

Discussion groups with farmers were organized during field visits to the CF sites in both countries so that a maximum number of farmers would adopt the practice. The visits had several components:

- Welcome and presentation of the site by the demonstrating farmer
- ► Tour of the plot with comments provided by the farmer on the techniques used
- Exchanges between all visitors that included a summary of CF by the REGIS-ER facilitator, questions and responses, and comments given by participants
- Information learned to date on the advantages, hardships, and suggestions for CF

Commented visits with hundreds of farmers in attendance **allowed them to see first-hand the difference between yields on traditional plots versus CF plots**. All of the farmers expressed their intention to adopt the technology; the Project will follow up on giving them support to do this.

|            |                |                            | Number of participants |     |       |
|------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-------|
|            | Region         | Number of commented visits | Women                  | Men | Total |
| Duudulus a | Kaya           | 2                          | 62                     | 82  | 144   |
| Burkina    | Dori           | 2                          | 38                     | 54  | 92    |
|            | Bogandé        | 1                          | 24                     | 42  | 66    |
|            | Total BF       | 5                          | 124                    | 178 | 302   |
|            | Zinder         | -                          | -                      | -   | -     |
|            | Maradi         | 4                          | 275                    | 61  | 336   |
| Niger      | Tillabéri Sud  | -                          | -                      | -   | -     |
| 5          | Tillabéri Nord | 2                          | 297                    | 80  | 377   |
|            | Total Niger    | 6                          | 572                    | 141 | 713   |

Farmer participation in commented visits, by region

As of the end of September, most of the crops are near the end of the cycle: maturing spikes on millet and sorghum, and flowering with pod maturity occuring on cowpea and peanut.

Good followup and regular visits by the regional and cluster teams certainly contributed to the success of the CF demonstrations. Even though the erratic rainfall caused water stress at some sites, the results were still superior.

#### Conservation farming demonstration sites with millet and sorghum



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Comparison between CF plot (left) and traditional plot (right)





Tour of plots, comments by the field's farmer



Information exchange during visits to CF plots

#### Distribution of CF farmers and demonstration plots by region and gender

|                        | Region         | No. Plots | No. Men | No. Women | Area (ha) |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|                        | Кауа           | 20        | 19      | 13*       | 8.9       |
| Burkina                | Bogandé        | 24        | 14      | 10        | 7.2       |
|                        | Dori           | 16        | 13      | 3         | 8.0       |
|                        | Total BF       | 60        | 46      | 26        | 24.1      |
|                        | Zinder         | 4         | 4       | 0         | 4.0       |
| Nigor                  | Maradi         | 4         | 4       | 0         | 8.1       |
| Niger                  | Tillabéri Sud  | 4         | 3       | 1         | 8.0       |
|                        | Tillabéri Nord | 4         | 3       | 0         | 6.0       |
| Total Niger            |                | 16        | 14      | 1         | 26.1      |
| Total Niger et Burkina |                | 76        | 60      | 27        | 50.2      |

\*As an organized group

In Burkina Faso, 72 producers (26 women) planted improved seed varieities on 60 parcels adding up to 24.08 ha:

- ✓ Kapelga (sorghum): time to seed head 69 to 76 days, potential yield of 2.5 mt/ha
- ✓ IKMV 82-01 (millet): total cycle 90 days
- ✓ Nafi (cowpea): total cycle 67 days, potential yield of 2 mt/ha
- ✓ TE3 (peanut): total cycle of 90 days
- ✓ Fodder cowpea
- ✓ Dolique (Dolichos lablab)

# BDL

More than 270 ha of land have been the object of soil reclamation activities carried out by women:

| Region    | Tillabéri-Sud | Tillabéri-Nord | Maradi | Zinder | Total            |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Area (ha) | 100           | 136            | 13     | 22     | <mark>271</mark> |

Crops on BDL sites have been harvested several times by women for consumption in the household, to sell, and to conserve surplus. Production will be accounted for in future reports.

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94 BDL sites have been set up in Niger. After training of trainers in zaï digging, incorporating organic manure, and using good seed, the training was re-given to women working on the sites. The women have received improved okra (Konni), senna (Sadoré), hibiscus (Sadoré), and equipment from the Project to dig and plant zaï pits. The distribution of sites is as follows:

Maradi: 5 sites totaling 12.15 ha for 374 women farmers Zinder: 17 sites totaling 21.53 ha for 864 women farmers, directly impacting 812 households Tillabéri-South: 58 sites totaling 90.2 ha for 4,251 women farmers Tillabéri-North: 14 sites totaling 30.2 ha for 906 women farmers

#### Some photos of cowpea demonstration sites, BDL, and oasis gardens - REGIS-ER Niger 2014

Demonstration site with peanut and cowpea, Sabon Machi, Maradi



Household moringa garden in Karazomé (Maradi)



Division of BDL site into plots at Dogon Farou (Guidan Roumji)



BDL site in Gourgouzou (BANDE-Zinder): okra fruiting



CF plot in Gocholo village (Droum -Zinder): cowpea fruiting



Oasis garden exploited by women in Tillabéri-South



BDL site in Kongaré (Guidan Roumji) - Women have begun the harvest, consumption, and sales of okra, senna leaves, and hibiscus

# Anti-erosion structures (CES/DRS)

In Tillabéri-South, workers in four villages (Sourgo Koira, Gabda Fandou, Loki Damana, and Sansane Tabla) built rock diguettes, terraces, and other works on the contour as part of REGIS-ER's climate change adaptation activity in the dry season. The REGIS-ER approach is based on a system started by Arziki, in which workers are paid according to the volume of correctly-built structures they put in place. The structures are for controlling erosion, collecting water, and making previously unproductive land arable.



### Rock terraces follow the contour in Gabda Fandou, Tillabéri-South (March 2014)

The terraces are built even on minimally sloping land to slow rainflow, stop ravines from forming downhill, and improve water table replenishment.

# Cumulative length and impact areas of anti-erosion structures built between January and March 2014 in Tillabéri-South, with financing by REGIS-ER

|             | Sourg | o koira | Gabdo | u Fandou | Loki Da | amana | Sansan | e Tabla | -      | Total  |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| ACTIVITIES  | m     | ha      | m     | ha       | m       | ha    | m      | ha      | m      | ha     |
| Terraces    | 2,004 | 10.02   | 6,131 | 30.66    | 10,361  | 51.80 | 1 200  | 6.00    | 19,696 | 98.48  |
| Diguettes   | 450   | 0.69    | 365   | 0.56     | 300     | 0.46  | 200    | 0.31    | 1,315  | 2.02   |
| Total in ha |       | 10.71   |       | 31.22    |         | 52.27 |        | 6.31    |        | 100.50 |

NB : m = linear meters; they are converted to area measurements as a function of the spacing between lines, which also depends on the degree of slope. Conversion is between 1 hectare per 200 meters of terrace (lines spaced by 50 meters, slope at 1%), and 1 hectare per 900 meters of terrace (lines 10 m apart, slope of 45%).

# Sensitization of populations on adapting to climate change

All villagers involved in water collection and erosion control (of whom 279 are women) have been trained in the basic principles of adapting to climate change.



Women building rock terraces in the Sourgo Koira village, Tillabéri-South, February 2014

# Tree nurseries

In Maradi, Tillabéri-North and Zinder, the emphasis was on fruit and forest tree nurseries. Promotion of moringa PKM-1, baobab, and dolique production has begun at all project sites.

**Eleven tree nursery managers** have been trained along with technicians and facilitators. Topics include fruit tree propagation, hangar construction for shade, and setting up source nurseries for providing seed and graft stock.

#### **Distribution of nursery managers**

| Zinder               | Maradi           | Tillabéri-North          | Tillabéri-South                      |  |  |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 2                    | 2                | 2                        | 5                                    |  |  |
| (Bandé: 1, Droum: 1) | (Guidan Roumdji) | (Kourteye: 1, Sakoira:1) | (Imanan: 2, Balléyara: 2, Damana: 1) |  |  |

The five nursery managers in Tillabéri-South each signed contracts to produce 10,000 plants including baobab, pomme du Sahel (*Ziziphus*), mangoes, citrus, and papaya that will be valued at 1,100,000. The five households benefiting from these contracts are receiving 3,616 FCFA each day. An advance of 100,000 FCFA was given to each. Monitoring missions to the nurseries have shown that the rate of survival of plants is satisfactory:

Djongo Fandou (5,500 baobab, 60 mango, 29 graft sources for pomme du Sahel) Chiwil 1 (4,500 baobab, 2,000 pommes du Sahel, 29 graft sources for mango) Damana (4,700 baobab, 520 mango, 1,030 pomme du Sahel) Balléyara (4,300 baobab, 125 mango, 600 pomme du Sahel) Kochillan Touareg (4,200 baobab, 1,400 pomme du Sahel, 80 mango, 20 graft sources for pomme du Sahel)

#### Promotion of Moringa and Baobab for nutrition

Moringa PKM1 seed was made available to women and men digging zaï at 2 meter spacing with the addition of compost and commitments to maintaining the plants. This is happening in all REGIS-ER regions either in monocrop plantations or in association with vegetable crops.

- Maradi 32 villages, of which 21 are in Sabon Machi commune: 2,314 beneficiaries have been reached, of whom 69 are men (26 in Sabon Machi commune). 21,375 pockets have been seeded on a total of 8.55 ha.
- **Tillabéri-North -** 8.7 kg of moringa PKM1 seed was provided to producers, who planted them on a cumulative 8.7 ha of either pure, household, or vegetable gardens. 56 producers, of whom 48 are in Sakoira and 8 in Kourteye, already planted their seed on 0.5 ha with combinations of micro-dosed fertilizer and different spacing.
- **Tillabéri-South** Although 50,100 moringa plants were to be grown (worth 1,252,500 FCFA), only 26,530 were distributed to moringa garden sites. Reportedly the plants were attacked by insects, and the techniques for harvesting, pinching off the lead bud, and the double-basin method were not respected. Direct seeding of moringa was done to replace empty holes in the gardens of Sassaba 1, Lagaré, Gao Tawaye, Mochi 3, Borgo Gorou, Bourdounga, Djongo Fandou, Taya Zarma 1 and 2, and Sourgo Koira.
- Zinder: 1,338 individuals (137 men and 1,201 women) received moringa PKM1 seed for household gardens. 99 individuals were trained in household garden construction in Bandé and Droum Communes. A cumulative 7.42 ha of household gardens were planted, which at an average 1 m spacing between plants, is around 74,000 trees feeding entire families with highly nutritious leaves collected every month.

Baobab plants are being grown by trained nursery managers.

#### Market gardens

A diagnostic of existing garden plots and their needs for inputs was done in all REGIS-ER regions. It is from this study that a concrete action plan is being designed for the coming fiscal year.

Most gardening in the reporting year was done in Tillabéri-South. 36 beneficiaries, including 7 women, were trained in hot season gardening and received a kit containing the following quantities of seeds:

| 12.5 g of Torgal tomatoes  | 25 g of KK cross cabbage   |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12.5 g of jaguar tomatoes  | 250 g of Sadoré hibiscus   |
| 500 g of Konni okra        | 100 g of New Kuroda carrot |
| 25 g of Queensland lettuce | 9.1 g of Beauty eggplant   |

A follow-up mission after the training visited 15 villages. 95% of the producers had applied the technical package covered in the training. Facilitators and regional specialists who did other followups assisted

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producers with nursery maintenance, mounding, making beds, transplanting, mulching, and adding fertilizer as well as direct seeding methods. Other training is being prepared for new market garden sites.

# Promotion of dolique and fodder cowpeas

**Tillabéri-South**: Demonstration sites have been set up for dolique. Follow-up visits revealed a parasite is attacking the Djongo site; nonetheless, 14 kg of seed pods were harvested in Damana and Bonkoukou.

55 producers have now adopted the technical itinerary for dolique after starting out skeptical that dolique could produce in sandy soils like the dallol.

Zinder, Maradi, Tillabéri-North: Seed has been delivered to the regions for eventual distribution to candidates to be identified.

Burkina: 134 dolique and cowpea plots for fodder have been set up.

# Irrigation

In order to make plots more permanent, avoid future conflicts, and justify the high cost of investment associated with the oasis garden including the solar pump, REGIS-ER has a policy of only investing in sites that have either a donation or a title deed status.

### Niger

In Tillabéri-North, SLC identified one developed site that is not being exploited. It covers 100 ha in Dalwey Kado, Kourteye Commune with 40 ha of irrigable land. As it is an ONAHA (government) site, REGIS-ER spoke with the regional governor to gain authorization to use the land. The Project plans to install the California network (RC) on the site for beneficiaries while the verbal accord of the Governor is formalized.

|                                              |              |           | •               |                |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| Irrigation system type                       | Village      | Area (ha) | Number of women | Wells is place |
| Oasis garden - irrigation with solar pump    | Gao Tawaye   | 1,5       | 75              | 1              |
| Oasis Garden with 6 wells equipped with      | Tinkafa      | 1,5       | 50              | 0              |
| pulleys                                      |              |           |                 |                |
| Oasis Garden - irrigation with solar pump    | lguéfane     | 1,2       | 54              | 1              |
| Oasis Garden - 4 wells equipped with pulleys | Marakou      | 1,0       | 53              | 0              |
| Oasis Garden - 4 wells equipped with pulleys | Soukoutou    | 1,0       | 49              | 0              |
| Oasis Garden - 4 wells equipped with pulleys | Sourgo Koira | 1,0       | 55              | 1              |

#### Six sites, each with donation status, that have been identified for oasis gardens in Tillabéri-South

The Project also identified agricultural sites on which four oasis garden irrigation systems can be installed as long as the donation status is obtained for the women's groups involved. The component hopes to install solar panels and pumps with a basin and watering can system. The distribution is:

- Lossa Kado (Kourtèye Commune) 50 women to work on one Oasis Garden
- Morou Kalou (Sakoira Commune) 50 women to work on one Oasis Garden
- Dory Bane (Commune de Sakoira) 50 women to work on one Oasis Garden
- Albarka (Commune de Sakoira) 50 women to work on one Oasis Garden

# **Burkina Faso**

Exploratory missions were carried out to determine the best pump models for our sites (electric immersible, Volanta with solar power, and others). SLC gathered useful information and criteria to guide choices according to local context.

# Livestock

# Habbanayé for vulnerable women in Tillabéri-South

On June 25, 150 vulnerable women received 600 Maradi red goats (150 males and 450 females) from Maradi using as part of the proven habbanayé system, which is the local version of "pass on the gift". To feed the

### USAID/REGIS-ER LIVELIHOODS COMPONENT

goats, the women received a total of 750 sacks of cotton seed and 750 sacks of wheat bran. 18 villages in four communes of Tillabéri South were covered: Filingué (7 villages); Imanan (2 villages); Tondikandia (6 villages); and Tagazar (3 villages). A second group of 150 vulnerable women was identified in the same villages and will receive 'the gift' of the offspring of the red goats that are known for their ability to reproduce rapidly.

The distribution of the goats was well attended by local dignitaries and the Secretary General of i3N and was covered on National Television.

Several training modules were developed on habbanaye procedures, animal nutrition and feeding methods, animal health and maintenance. The modules were used to train Regional teams, Government livestock technicians and facilitators who in turn trained the women. The goats are also under the watch of three government field agents under contract with REGIS who visit the villages on a monthly basis and offer advice and care as needed.

Given the high demand in the region for Maradi red goats, REGIS-ER is organizing women into groups to market the goat in Niger and Burkina Faso. In Zinder, several farmers have taken loans for animal fattening which includes the purchase of red goats.

#### Distribution of goats for the habbanayé Ceremony - 25 June, 2014, in Tillabéri-South



**Official ceremony** 



Passing out the goats

'Kit' of three females goats, one male and ten sacks of animal feed per woman



The General Secretary of i3N with a vulnerable beneficiary

# Animal fattening

In all project intervention zones, field teams have begun to organize business groups (producer organizations or PO) and facilitate credit for animal fattening with Kokari and ASUSU. From May through September, 217 PO were identified, and to date, 41 of them have received credit to fatten sheep for the Tabaski Muslim holiday. The program targeted 38 villages, and the total number of people involved was 1,097 of which 931 were women.

Groups in Zinder received training in animal fattening and fabrication of mineral licks. Note that many groups who applied for credit were denied because of a cash flow problem with the micro-finance institutions which has since been resolved.

### USAID | REGIS-ER LIVELIHOODS COMPONENT

Animal Fattening - Zinder, September 2014



A lady with a sheep to fatten for Tabaski in the village of Banima



Training women in credit and fattening



A lady with goats to fatten and sell at Maitattabara



Mineral licks made during training by REGIS-ER

# Animal feed production as a business

Field teams have begun identifying POs with the aim of starting animal feed production businesses. In Burkina, the introduction of dolique demonstration plots with seed from Niger has generated a lot of interest with local farmers, who are asking for more seed. In Niger, bourgou and dolique is produced, dried, and stored for sale during the dry months when prices increase. Mineral licks are also produced to sell.

In the commune of Droum in Zinder, a study is underway to determine the economic feasibility of investing in an animal feed grinder of the Sahel type from CDERMA in Dosso.

In Barsalogho, the teams are following up on production and storage of hay using methods introduced in the 1990s by a German project that are still used by several innovative farmers. The production of hay with quality scythes will be tested in Year 2 in Niger and Burkina.

# **Animal Health**

With regard to animal health, the aim is to assure that basic quality veterinary services are available on time and within a reasonable distance to respond to the needs of livestock producers with regard to animal health issues. Village auxiliary vets are selected by communities, then REGIS sponsors training and supervision by private and state veterinarians.

#### Niger

In August a workshop was organized in Maradi by REGIS-ER to develop a step-by-step strategy to set up a network of community-based auxiliary veterinarians. These assistants work under private veterinarians using the CBSP approach to assure sustainability. The workshop was attended by Regional livestock specialists of REGIS ER, Government Livestock Specialists, private veterinarians, the REGIS-ER grant manager, the Deputy COP of REGIS-ER, reps from several microfinance institutions, AREN, and FFP partner SAWAKI. The ouput of the workshop was a step-by-step manual on the identification, training, installation, and supervision of networks of community-based auxiliary veterinarians. An action plan was also formulated to move the activity forward in all regions in Niger.

#### USAID | REGIS-ER LIVELIHOODS COMPONENT

In Tillabéri-South, contracts were signed with two Animal Health Technicians from the Ministry of Livestock to monitor the health of the goats from the habbanayé activity.

In Zinder and Maradi, the teams have begun to identify village women to vaccinate poultry in REGIS-ER villages.

Government veterinary services have assisted in training individuals and groups involved in animal fattening. They are also available to treat illness on a case by case basis.

#### **Burkina Faso**

The Project continues to work with the livestock services in Burkina to develop a strategy to provide quality and on-time veterinary services to rural communities. With regard to auxiliary vets, the regulatory system in Burkina is more challenging than Niger. As a first step, the teams in Seno and Gnagna have contacted several private veterinarians to formulate an action plan with the local livestock services.

# **IR 1.3. Improved Access to Financial Services**

#### Niger

The principal partner for access to credit in Niger is Kokari. Ten Kokari field agents are referred to in the subcontract that was signed in 2014. Kokari started early in the year with five agents and have gradually added to their team as demand for credit increases.

The REGIS-ER strategy on access to financial services emphasizes the need to develop activities that have a high potential for business development through community-based solution providers or CBSP. The auxiliary vet service provider is an example of using credit for this purpose: satellite vet service offices are set up as sustainable and viable businesses that provide quality animal health services to rural communities.

#### Savings encouraged in all revenue-generating activities

As part of the strategy to promote sustainability, Kokari encourages all POs to begin saving as soon as possible, as savings and loan associations are usually successful. The advantages and necessity of savings is also being communicated to all gardening and BDL POs. Savings and loans will be integrated into REGIS-ER's village-based poultry program that is just starting up.

Some 57 million FCFA in credit is earmarked by Kokari for animal fattening schemes among formal POs in eight communes. Normally 10% of the credit awarded is placed in a savings account to encourage savings and the possibility for less formal loaning between participants. In the coming year, informal groups will also be targeted for assistance.

#### **Burkina Faso**

Unlike Niger, where REGIS-ER has a subcontract with Kokari, in Burkina, the project continues to look for viable partners to provide access to credit throughout the project zones. The Résau des Caisses Populaires du Burkina (RCPB) has been identified as the institution that covers all the project zones. Following a series of meetings in Ouaga, a proposed Memorandum of Understanding has been submitted by REGIS-ER to RCPB and is under consideration.

# Support to Producer Organizations

A full-time PO Specialist has been recruited by the project and is based in Niamey. His first activity was to develop a strategy for diagnosing and training organizations, which was integrated into the 2014-15 PTA.

In order to show rapid results, field teams have been instructed to identify existing groups that are in need of assistance to improve their respective organizations in terms of technical knowledge of skills for production, access to credit, ability to save, financial management, and ability to carry out yearly action plans. Work with existing groups begins with a diagnosis for which a set of tools have been developed by the Specialist. Teams continue to identify opportunities to create new groups in gardening, animal fattening, and BDL.

Training modules on organization and financial management are being developed and tailored to each activity of the project. As more activities are added, new modules will be developed by the PO specialists and Kokari. One of the challenges for Year 2 is to diagnose 65 existing women's gardens in Tillabéri-South and map out a way forward that is tailored to specific problems and visions.

# **Documents produced by SLC**

- Strategy slideshows and documents for each subcomponent
- Market garden general guide and specific technical sheets<sup>2</sup>
- Moringa manual
- ► BDL manual
- Oasis garden manual
- Training guide on production, harvest, conservation, and use of fodder and mineral licks
- Guide to nursery management and grafting

- Individual form for monitoring habbanayé animal health
- Conservation farming manual
- Red goat training guide
- Animal health and pest management training module
- Animal fattening training guide
- Association functioning and management simplified for Producer Organizations
- ► Training module for credit agents

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> \*\*Note that the training guides, modules, and manuals are to be updated in the coming year to reflect climate change adaptation concepts.

# 2. Governance and Natural Resource Management Component

# **General Considerations**

REGIS-ER is enabling the environment needed to establish a partnership with local authorities, civil society organizations, environmental groups, producer organizations, the local private sector, and the media so that good governance issues (the **fourth** pillar of food security) can be addressed.

Governance activities focus on the commune level, building capacity for making decentralized decisions; planning; management; and surveillance. The idea is to help populations to write localized natural resource and conflict management plans that will eventually be integrated into the commune's local convention, with maps and plans for the current land use and desired vocations of land within the commune (the PCOAS).

A local convention has been developed for the first time in Tondikandia Commune, Tillabéri Region. It is a planning tool that can be used to prevent conflict and that fits in with existing administrative planning systems in regions and provinces or departments. Six sub-zones and six local committees were organized to participate in a series of meetings to diagnosis problems, conflicts, and solutions for natural resources (soil, water, forests, fauna, pasturage and fisheries). 84 people participated in the process of whom 7 were women.

June 23 and 24, 2014, a workshop was held to validate Governance Component's five strategies for developing local conventions, conflict and disaster risk management plans, scaling up farmer-managed natural regeneration, and achieving land tenure security.

Other activities for the governance and natural resource management component include:

- training producers in Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)
- analysis of diagnostics on early warning systems in communes
- title deeds acquired for women's gardens
- an action plan developed with Red Cross to train volunteers and formulate contingency plans
- water and soil conservation/land rehabilitation works in Tillabéri-South

# Table summarizing progress towards indicator targets

|                                                                                                         | QUARTER OF FY 1                   |               |               |           | Performance FY 2013-2014                            |           |                |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Performance indicator                                                                                   | Disaggregated<br>by:              | 1             | 2             | 3         | 4                                                   | Cumul.    | Target<br>FY 1 | % Target<br>FY 1 |
| 2.A. Number of community-level plans<br>implemented with NRM, conflict<br>management, or DRM components |                                   | 0             | 0             | 0         | Implement.<br>local conv.<br>pending /<br>Tondikand | 0         | 20             | 0%               |
| 2.B. Number of stakeholders with                                                                        | 1                                 | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0                                                   | 327       | 500            | 65%*             |
| of climate variability /change:                                                                         | 2                                 |               |               |           |                                                     |           |                |                  |
| 1 - Knowledge only<br>2 - Decision-making<br>3 - Actions/Practices                                      | 3                                 |               |               |           |                                                     |           |                |                  |
| Intermediate Result 2.1: Stre                                                                           | ngthened N                        | latural Re    | esource       | Manager   | nent                                                |           |                |                  |
| 2.1.2. Number of community residents participating in NRM meetings                                      | Total<br>Women                    | <b>0</b><br>0 | <b>0</b><br>0 | <b>76</b> | <b>8</b><br>0                                       | <u>84</u> | 550            | 15%              |
| 2.1.3. Number of hectares under                                                                         | Total                             | 0             | 0             | 0         | 222,500                                             | 222,5000  | 50,000         | 445%             |
| improved NRM practices (local conv.)                                                                    | WomenOwned                        | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0                                                   | 0         |                |                  |
| Intermediate Result 2.2: Disast                                                                         | er risk mana                      | agement       |               |           |                                                     |           |                |                  |
| 2.2.2. Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively | See<br>assessment<br>info in text | 0             | 0             | 0         | 0                                                   | 0         | 5              | 0%               |
| Intermediate Result 2.3: Strengthened Conflict Management                                               |                                   |               |               |           |                                                     |           |                |                  |
| 4.D. Number of hectares of farmland registered in the name of women                                     |                                   | 0             | 0             | 5.1       | 39.9                                                | 45.0      | TBD            |                  |

\*Accounting for this indicator is being reviewed and will be finalized during the M&E plan revision in 2015

# **IR 2.1. Strengthened natural resource management**

# Local conventions

Natural resource management and conflict resolution are addressed in the project's first local convention, in its final stage of approval in the commune of Tondikandia in Tillabéri-South. The process of formulating the local convention involves building capacity of the local government (Commune), of the government technical services, and within the commune at the sub-zone level. Local conventions are composed of two main sections: the Commune Plan for Land Use and Vocations (PCOAS); and the rules developed by the communities governing the use of natural resources. Potential conflicts and conflict resolution is addressed in the rules section. The end result of the local convention will be an increased awareness of problems, solutions, and rules to resolve conflicts over resource use; and to manage the forests, water points, pasture, and agricultural lands on 222,500 hectares of territory - the area of Tondikandia Commune. Agriculture production activities are covered under indicator 1.2.2. of the Livelihood Component.

Lessons learned on the process for formulating the first local convention at Tondikandia will be used to move forward in four other communes in Year 2: Droum and Guidan Roumdji in Niger, and Barsalogho and Gayéri in Burkina Faso.

#### Steps in the elaboration of the PCOAS (Commune land use Plan), in brief

- Discuss with commune actors about the issues and solutions
- Train REGIS-ER and steering committee members in the steps
- Document commune subzones and set up their subzone committees to diagnose natural resources and issues
- Report on and map commune resources and conflicts
- Present findings back to the commune for corrections
- Elaborate rules for resource management with focus groups
- Validate and publish the management rules in a formally approved document

# Collaboration with USGS/EROS on land cover - land use maps

A full time mapping expert was hired by the project to develop a series of land use and conflict maps that show current and projected land use of each landform in the Commune as well as potential areas of conflict based on water points and grazing corridors. USGS provided the first draft of the land use map (in ASTER) that was ground-truthed and finalized by the REGIS-ER mapping expert and an intern. A total of four maps have been developed and incorporated into the PCOAS. Each map is being printed at REGIS-ER Office in Niamey and framed (with plastic covering) to be presented to the Mayor's office. The mapping specialist in Niamey is in direct contact with USGS to begin similar mapping exercises in other communes. (see map on next page)



# Land use map produced by USGS/EROS and USAID|REGIS-ER for Tondikandia Commune

# Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration

65 community groups have been trained in FMNR in Niger in Tondikandia and Guidan Roumdji.

Once participating farmers have been identified, forums are organized at the commune offices with government forest and agriculture agents to discuss the advantages of leaving natural regeneration in fields: enrichment of soils, erosion control, lowering the soil temperature, supplying firewood and non-timber forest products (fruit, medicine, tannin, etc.). Following the discussions, groups are trained in demonstration fields of participating farmers on how to promote and manage natural regeneration of trees by trimming back after leaving one or two primary stems.

REGIS-ER is working with INRAN in Niger and Réseau MARP in Burkina Faso to create a regional 'cadre de concertation' to share ideas on the latest methods to promote FMNR in Burkina and Niger.



Farmer forum on FMNR in Kaya, Burkina Faso



Practical training on FMNR in Guidan Roumdji, Niger

**Identification of zones with high potential for FMNR :** At the local level, REGIS-ER specialists from the Region work with field staff, government technical services, local government and farmers to identify villages with high potential for FMNR. In addition, USGS is developing criteria to select FMNR sites with high potential using satellite imagery. These maps will be useful for guiding Regional teams in the prioritization of zones within our communes.

#### Climate Change Workshop and Field visits on FMNR at Kaya Region, Barsalogho Commune, Burkina

A FMNR workshop held in Barsalogho Commune was attended by representatives of the producers' union, the herders' union, traditional leaders, the Mayor's Office, Municipal Counselors, Village Development Council, and participating individual farmers. The objective of the workshop was to discuss climate change and FMNR as an adaptive response to irregular rainfall and higher temperatures.

A practical training on FMNR of 19 farmers (six women): Photos of training in Barsalogho.



Identifying a tree stem within a rock bund to protect; pruning an Acacia seyal

| Country | Region              | Type of assistance from REGIS-ER                                                                                                      | Number of<br>beneficiaries |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Niger   | Tillabéri-<br>South | 243 people trained in SWC structures (anti-erosion<br>and water collection) - 211 verified to have taken<br>part in physical practice | 211                        |
|         |                     | 8 men trained in hot season gardening in<br>Tondikandia                                                                               | 8                          |
|         |                     | 16 people trained in CF                                                                                                               | 16                         |
|         |                     | 20 men trained in RNA                                                                                                                 | 20                         |
|         | Maradi              | 16 people trained in CF                                                                                                               | 16                         |
|         | Zinder              | 15 people trained in CF                                                                                                               | 15                         |
|         | Subtotal (1)        |                                                                                                                                       | 286                        |
|         |                     |                                                                                                                                       |                            |
| Burkina | Bogandé             | 9 people trained in CF                                                                                                                | 9                          |
|         | Кауа                | 9 people trained in CF                                                                                                                | 9                          |
|         |                     | 19 people trained in RNA                                                                                                              | 19                         |
|         | Dori                | 4 people trained in CF                                                                                                                | 4                          |
|         | Subtotal (2)        |                                                                                                                                       | 41                         |
|         |                     | 327                                                                                                                                   |                            |

### Beneficiaries of climate change-related training in REGIS-ER regions

Note that in the coming year, climate change information is being included in all major training modules including local conventions.

# IR 2.2. Disaster Risk Management

# Analysis of existing disaster risk management and early warning structures in REGIS-ER communes

In Year 1, the project carried out an in-depth analysis of the local government structures to address disaster risk management and early warning systems in targeted communes in Burkina and Niger. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether the structures exist and if so, are they functional.

The results of the survey (summarized in the Appendix 2) were mixed. In many communes, the structures do not exist either at the commune or the village level. Where they do exist, most are dysfunctional and where they were functional, the structures are usually supported by outside financing from projects, thus raising doubts about the sustainability of the structures without outside support.

In response to the assessment, and in light of the fact that REGIS is to play a facilitative approach rather than becoming an actor in the EWS chain, the project has opted to focus on working with the Red Cross in Niger and Burkina Faso to strengthen its network of thousands of volunteers who will continue to work after REGIS ER has finished. Red Cross is already involved with the Government EWS structures through its volunteers who are present in all communes. Moreover, CRS, Mercy Corps, and Orange are already involved in direct partnerships with upper government EWS actors.

REGIS-ER has signed a partnership agreement with Red Cross. The strategy is to assess strengths and weakness of volunteers in all communes and to strengthen their capacity through training and involving them in the process of formulating local contingency plans. In Year 2 of the project, this effort will begin in all four communes targeted for Local Conventions: Guidan Roumdji and Droum (Niger), Barsalogho and Gayéri (Burkina).

# **IR 2.3. Strengthened Conflict Management**

Conflict prevention and resolution is addressed by REGIS ER through two activities: the formulation and implementation of local conventions; and land tenure.

# Local Conventions

In Niger, ongoing and potential conflict issues were identified in the formulation of the Local Convention at Tondikandia in Tillabéri-South. Issues were identified and discussed in each of the six sub-zones of Tondikandia. The majority of conflicts in Niger (and Tondikandia) are between herders and farmers, especially with regard to infringement on grazing corridors and pasture lands that are legally recognized by the government but rarely demarcated on the ground. During the implementation of the Local Convention at Tondikandia, REGIS will work with GENOVICO and village tenure structures (COFOB) to demarcate pastoral zones and build the capacity of COFOBs and traditional authorities in conflict prevention and resolution.

# Land tenure

### Niger

The Governance team in Niamey is working closing with the Ministry of Agriculture's Rural Code to build capacity of land tenure committees at the commune and village level. In Tondikandia, less than 25% of villages have functional land tenure committees in place. REGIS-ER will assist the Ministry to train existing structures and set up new ones in strategic villages (those in close proximity to conflict zones).

Moreover, facilitating access to land for vulnerable women is an ongoing activity in all the regions. Through the Governance team in Niger, women's groups were accorded title on 33 sites (24 BDL and 9 Oasis Gardens) covering 45 hectares this year.

### **Burkina Faso**

Conflict prevention and resolution will also be addressed in Burkina through local conventions; land tenure will be facilitated through existing structures. Preparations for a local convention are underway at Barsalogho. Gayéri will also benefit from a Local Convention in Year 2.

With regard to land tenure, however, Burkina Faso is behind Niger in terms of functioning structures to deal with the issue in rural communities. Surveys were done in 15 targeted communes of REGIS-ER; of the 15 communes, only five land tenure committees are in place: Dori, Gayeri, Sebba, Barsalogho, and Seytenga. The committees that do exist are not well organized and in need of training.

At the village level in Burkina, the Commissions de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise (CCFV) are, in theory, created to address land tenure and conflict issues within the village territory. The same survey showed that none of the villages that REGIS-ER has targeted has a CCFV.

# IR 2.4. Strengthen coordination between regional and local governance structures

REGIS-ER continues to facilitate and strengthen ties between Regional/Provincial Government structures and the Communes by inviting representatives from all levels to its various trainings, workshops, and meetings. Regional teams are encouraged to meet on a regular basis with Regional/Provincial technical services and inform them of key events and key training events. For example, the Training of Trainers in Community-Led Total Sanitation, held in Tillabéri-North, included Regional government health representatives from all seven regions who participated in the four day event. The same representatives will participate in the training of facilitators and Community Health Workers in REGIS communes.

# 3. Health and Nutrition Component

# **General considerations**

Strengthening resilience and ensuring food security requires an efficient use of food resources, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In order to achieve efficient use of food resources, REGIS-ER's promotes the rational use of food, diet diversification, access to fortified foods, better access to health and nutrition, and improved water and sanitation sources. This is being accomplished through the promotion of nutrition-led agriculture, clean water mechanisms, and by strengthening the capacity of communities to manage their own health needs. Social and behavior change communication (SBCC) and a quality improvement-focused strategy are key tools that the project will use to achieve this end.

This year was a pivotal year for setting the foundation on which to build a strong health, nutrition and WASH (HNW) component. During Year 1, interventions focused on hiring and orientation of staff and taking stock of existing HNW policies, protocols, activities, tools, and lessons learned.

**Staffing and networking**: With project partner URC as Component 3 lead and together with project partners Mwangaza Action and *Eau et Assainissement Afrique* (EAA), REGIS-ER recruited technical staff for the national office and regional offices in both Niger and Burkina Faso. Staff of Component 3 also contributed to the recruitment of field facilitators. In order to understand the landscape as well as identify best practices, proven technologies, and to establish partnerships, HNW staff held in-country meetings with various HNW collaborators. The availability and collaboration of national technical services and partners funded by USAID (particularly SPRING, FFP partners and WA-WASH) has been conducive to project implementation.

**Strategy development and orientation**: REGIS-ER engaged the services of consultants and worked closely with the SPRING project to develop and harmonize a comprehensive, integrated SBCC strategy, which was informed by SPRING's landscape analysis. The SBCC strategy was then incorporated into an overall HNW strategy. A meeting was held for all REGIS-ER staff to be oriented to the HNW strategy. The project now has an institutional framework conducive to the implementation of component activities that are in line with national guidance.

**Capacity building**: Capacity building of communities, REGIS-ER staff, and health workers began toward the end of this year with a variety of trainings. Staff were trained in WASH technologies and CLTS; select communities were oriented to CLTS, with some communities starting activities; and the project began the training of trainers for HNW key interventions.

|                                                     |                     |     | Qua | arter |    | P<br>F          | erformance<br>( 2013-2014 | e<br>4           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
|                                                     | Disaggregated<br>by | 1   | 2   | 3     | 4  | Cumul.<br>Value | Target<br>FY 1            | % Target<br>FY 1 |
| Objective 3: Improved health and nutritional status |                     |     |     |       |    |                 |                           |                  |
| IR 3.2: Improved Health and N                       | utrition Practio    | ces |     |       |    |                 |                           |                  |
| 3.2.4. Number of people trained in child            | Total               | 0   | 0   | 54    | 55 | 109             | 20,000                    | 1%               |
| supported programs                                  | Women               | 0   | 0   | 48    | 26 | 74              |                           |                  |

# Table summarizing progress towards indicator targets

The Project trained 109 people, of whom 74 are women, in infant health and nutrition. In Niger, 54 were trained (43 women) in Tillabéri-South; in Burkina, 55 people were trained, of whom 26 are women, in Sahel Region/Dori.

Trainees include producers on BDL sites, trainers, CSI health center agents, and community educators.

# **IR 3.1. Increased Access to Potable Water**

# Niger

REGIS-ER carried out an extensive exercise of identifying priority communes for water and sanitation activities. With assistance from EAA, n inventory was done on hydraulic systems in the 232 villages in

REGIS zones and on the managers of these systems. The method included GPS points and photos of each site. Data was also collected on populations in the villages and their community WASH management systems. These data, combined with the national standard (PN-AEPA) of 250 residents per water point, was used to determine the potable water priorities for each village.

In order to increase the number of households with access to clean water, it will be required to build 507 water points and to repair an additional 129 (29 mini-water conveyances, 57 free-standing faucets, and 55 cement wells or PMH boreholes. Other analyses have shown that 99 villages out of the 232 total are in critical need. 26 villages, of which 19 are in Zinder and 7 are in Tillabéri-North, have been prioritized, as they have no modern access to water. See below table.

| Region         | Commune        | Population<br>2014 | Number of equiv. water points to install | Number of equiv. water points to repair |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Zinder         | Droum          | 31 682             | 65                                       | 36                                      |
|                | Bandé          | 36 788             | 73                                       | 26                                      |
| Maradi         | Guidan Roumdji | 30 439             | 20                                       | 17                                      |
|                | Sabon Machi    | 17 208             | 20                                       | 6                                       |
| Tillabéri Nord | Kourtèye       | 56 553             | 148                                      | 34                                      |
|                | Sakoira        | 34 681             | 75                                       | 4                                       |
| Tillabéri Sud  | Tagazar        | 12 239             | 3                                        | 5                                       |
|                | Tondikandia    | 22 138             | 37                                       | 0                                       |
|                | Imanan         | 12 566             | 23                                       | 1                                       |
|                | Filingué       | 21 565             | 43                                       | 0                                       |
|                | Total          | 275,859            | 507                                      | 129                                     |

# Burkina Faso

A similar exercise was undertaken in Burkina Faso regions, with tentative results of 88 new wells to by installed and 123 to be repaired.

| Region   | Commune      | Wells to drill | Wells to repair |
|----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
|          | Barsalogho   | 24             | 13              |
| KAYA     | Nagbingou    | 5              | 4               |
|          | Bouroum      | 4              | 0               |
| SUB      | TOTAL        | 33             | 17              |
|          | Manni        | 0              | 25              |
|          | Gayeri       | 0              | 16              |
| BUGANDE  | Bartiebougou | 0              | 0               |
|          | Foutouri     | 0              | 0               |
| SUB      | TOTAL        | 0              | 41              |
|          | Titabé       | 8              | 13              |
|          | Seytenga     | 20             | 25              |
| DORI     | Dori         | 3              | 9               |
|          | Sempelga     | 8              | 7               |
|          | Sebba        | 16             | 11              |
| SUBTOTAL |              | 55             | 65              |
| TOTAL    |              | 88             | 123             |

# Safe water collection, transport and storage

With technical support of EAA/Burkina Faso, radio spots on the different stages of the water chain (collection, transport, treatment, storage and use of potable water) were developed. At each of the various stages, the transporter is exposed to contamination due to behaviors and poor handling practices. In FY2,

these radio spots will be broadcast in both Niger and Burkina Faso through rural radio stations that cover REGIS-ER project zones.

# IR 3.2. Improved health and nutrition practices

# Nutrition-related assessments

In 2013, the USAID Global Health Bureau asked the Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) Project to collaborate with and provide specific nutrition and WASH-related SBCC support to the (REGIS-ER) Project. SPRING completed a landscape analysis, which included both a desk review of available reports and a series of scoping visits to Niger and Burkina Faso. During the scoping visits, more than 150 key informants (including government officials, USAID and other donor agencies, United Nations program leaders, implementing partners, and other national and regional actors) were consulted.

This landscape assessment consolidated existing information about the range of actors (government, donors, implementing partners), the variety of relevant policies and programs, formative research, and a number of approaches, tools and products currently used to support or develop maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and hygiene related SBCC. Opportunities and gaps as well as recommendations were presented.

# Social and behavior change communication for health, nutrition and WASH

To better understand the barriers to the adoption of HNW key behaviors, the HNW teams in both Niger and Burkina Faso first carefully reviewed the SBCC landscape analysis and subsequently completed an additional

literature review of existing formative research as well as qualitative and quantitative studies carried out in REGIS-ER intervention zones by FFP, government and other actors present in these areas. In accordance with international guidelines and proven effective interventions to reduce mortality and infant and maternal malnutrition, five topics were selected for a detailed behavioral analysis. During this exercise, current practices were analyzed in relation to desired behaviors and barriers.

**In Niger,** to further dig down and identify priority behaviors, additional analysis was conducted by REGIS-ER's HNW staff at five women's garden sites (BDL) in the region of Tillabéri-South. The exercise brought community members together and guided them in REGIS-ER's SBCC strategy for HNW aims to maximize multiple project opportunities and communication channels to deliver appropriate HNW messages at every opportunity possible. The strategy promotes the following practices:

- 1. Pregnant and lactating women have a diet rich and diverse and eat additional meals during pregnancy and lactation.
- 2. Pregnant women take one tablet of iron / folic acid during pregnancy and continue for three months following birth.
- 3. Infants begin breastfeeding immediately following birth and are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life.
- 4. From six months of age, young children have adequate complementary feeding (quantity and quality). They enjoy all the other health services and favorable to their optimal development hygiene.
- 5. Households wash their hands with soap and water at critical times, consume clean drinking water, and use and maintain proper latrines.
- 6. Recognition of the importance of and utilization of preventive health services for women and children.
- 7. Utilization of safe reproductive health practices and services.

identifying the most frequent and recurring diseases, the presumed causes of these diseases, and their solutions. Following these self-assessments, discussions on different key HNW practices (exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, hand washing with soap, use of preventive health services) were held. The discussions resulted in the identification of priority HNW behaviors for the women at the BDL sites and provided a good indication of the priority HNW behaviors in the communities where the women live. They also provided an opportunity to promote consumption of the crops being grown at the BDL sites.

This analyses were used to identify the approaches, tools, actors and various stakeholders in the overall SBCC strategy. Led by a SBCC consultant and attended by all stakeholders of the component (URC, EAA and Mwangaza Action), the strategy was developed in two sessions: the first to lay the groundwork by reviewing

the landscape analysis and identify additional information needed and the second to detail elements of the strategy. The strategy covers the period 2014-2017 and promotes a set of realistic actions at the household level to improve health and nutrition. Using a tool developed by Johns Hopkins University, the strategy was designed in accordance with national policies and strategies of the two countries in terms of nutrition, health, food security, and resilience.

# Adapting tools and support for communication

Instead of creating other approaches and new materials, the project reviewed and analyzed existing initiatives and resources in both countries. Adaptations have been started by taking into account the communication objectives in the project intervention areas.

**Niger**: A communication and media harmonization workshop was held in Maradi on September 30, 2014. It was facilitated by USAID. FFP partners shared communication materials being used in their intervention areas.

**Burkina Faso**: Ministry of Health/Department of Nutrition communication materials have been used as a reference. Adaptations are underway that will align these materials to the themes and behaviors being promoted by REGIS-ER. Materials (counseling cards, flipcharts, etc.) will be pre-tested and will be validated in a workshop with FFP partners and the Department of Nutrition

# Promoting innovation and proven positive behavior change technologies

This year, REGIS-ER designed a pilot project together with the SPRING to produce high-quality villagebased HNW educational videos in the Maradi region. In Year 2, the pilot project, based on the Digital Green approach of using local participation to make videos in local language on-site, will be implemented in 20 villages in Maradi Region (Guidan Roumdji). The pilot project is being implemented by a consortium made up of Digital Green, SPRING, REGIS-ER, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children. Topics include 'the first 1,000 days', hand washing, and the importance of iron in the diets of women of childbearing age.

# Training on HNW at BDL sites

In May, 2014, two HNW training sessions were held to begin communication activities at five BDL sites in Balléyara, Tillabéri-South. Four REGIS-ER facilitators and four health workers participated in the first training session of two days. The goal of this training was to give these eight participants an overview of the training modules and information so that they could help facilitate the second session. The second training of three days included 15 community educators plus the eight participants from the first session.

Topics included: optimal breastfeeding, complementary feeding, hand washing with soap, use of preventive health service and communication skills. Following the second training session, 15 women volunteers / educators (3 per BDL site) were selected and given further training on how to conduct child health and nutrition communication and information activities with their peers.

# Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) training and SBCC

# Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

REGIS-ER has adopted the Community-Led Total Sanitation approach as a means to promote sanitation in intervention communities. To initiate the process of CLTS, Niger and Burkina Faso identified communities in the project's intervention zones that met the criteria for CLTS.

In Niger, the following criteria were used to select the villages:

- Fewer than 100 households
- Groundwater is more than 8 m deep
- Cohesiveness

59 communities met these criteria. To start, 40 communities (10 per region) were selected for fiscal year 2.

**In Burkina Faso**, meetings were held with communities to discuss, inform and build awareness of CLTS. During these meetings, REGIS-ER WASH staff assessed the sanitation situation of the community and identified resource people that could support the implementation process at the community level. The results are shown in table below.

| Region  | Number of villages favorable to CLTS |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Кауа    | 38                                   |
| Dori    | 15                                   |
| Bogandé | 25                                   |
| Total   | 78                                   |

#### Distribution of communities in Burkina willing to engage in CLTS by region

The promotion of CLTS in the communities was coupled with a mapping of stakeholders active in the field of CLTS. EAA and FFP partners (HKI and Save the Children) participated in this exercise. The mapping exercise revealed that of the 78 communities that were classified as ready for CLTS, 27 have already begun the process with support from FFP partners. These communities have been given a high priority to receive CLTS grants through REGIS-ER so that the process can continue.

# Regional training on WASH and CLTS

Niger and Burkina Faso organized a joint training of trainers for REGIS-ER regional HN and WASH specialists on WASH technologies and CLTS from September 22 to 26, 2014 in Tillabéri-North. The objective of this training was to develop participants' skills in facilitation of CLTS and WASH technologies. Twenty-three participants, including four women, attended. As trainers, the regional WASH and Health-Nutrition specialists will train project facilitators and technical partners in Year 2.

During the training, four villages in Tillabéri-North were "triggered" for CLTS and 136 households pledged to construct latrines. The follow-up of these commitments will increase the number of latrines from 19 to 154 for a beneficiary population of 1,319 households.





Participants commit to building latrines ; a child locates his "spot" on the "map" of the village

# Access to and improvement of health services

#### Scaling up access to targeted health and nutrition services

One objective of the project is to strengthen the continuum of care by supporting and expanding community services and reinforcing the interaction between communities, community health workers (CHW), and facilities. In order to evaluate existing resources and capabilities in relation to need, a census of CHWs and community structures involved in health, nutrition, and WASH was completed in project zones in Burkina Faso and has begun in Niger. These data have been and will be used to determine training needs at the various health care levels.

# Training of health workers, regional specialists and facilitators on the integrated HNW package of interventions

**Burkina Faso**: Consistent with Burkina Faso's MOH/Department of Nutrition's strategy, promoting optimal feeding practices for infants and young children is used as a gateway to strengthening the essential nutrition actions. The reinforcement of these practices serves as a prerequisite for building a partnership with community stakeholders who promote the actions through social and behavior change communication.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, particularly the Department of Nutrition, REGIS-ER initiated a training of trainers (TOT) for health workers in the intervention districts, creating a pool of trainers for each district. The training began this year with the Sahel Region and was facilitated by national trainers from the Ministry of Health. Following the TOT, health workers in Sebba District and part of Dori District received training by the regional trainers.

The objective of these trainings was to fill gaps in knowledge and skills of health workers in the health districts of Sebba and Dori, Sahel Region. By strengthening their knowledge and skills in HNW, these health workers are better prepared to carry out their role in the delivery of quality health services through the various existing contacts in health facilities and better prepared to actively supervise community health workers in their catchment zones. A key ingredient of the training is child health and nutrition.

# Strengthening the network of community health workers

To assess and strengthen existing networks of community health workers in Niger and Burkina Faso, a CHW census was carried out in REGIS-ER project zones in Burkina Faso. In Niger, the census of CHW has begun but is not yet completed.

In Burkina Faso, national community health policy requires the identification and implementation of two CHW per community. Thus, 594 CHWs from the 297 communities in the target zones will receive training from the REGIS-ER project. Using the census information, REGIS-ER will tailor CHW training modules to fill the knowledge and skill gaps of these CHWs.

In Niger the project will focus training in Year 2 on 349 CHWs who have been identified in 60 villages in Tillabéri-North, Tillabéri-South, and parts of Zinder.

### Quality improvement teams

To improve the performance of health facility and community workers, REGIS-ER is active in the development of quality improvement teams. During this year, 22 project staff were trained in the community quality improvement approach. Further training and support is planned for Year 2 to operationalize quality improvement teams at the community level.

# **Cross-cutting** activities

# **Coordination and Management**

Coordination and management focused on recruitment, deployment and equipping teams, setting up and furnishing offices in seven regions (three in Burkina and four in Niger), and standardizing policies for all teams in Niger and Burkina Faso.

12 Toyota vehicles were purchased and delivered (six double cabins and one station wagon for Niger; four double cabins and one station wagon for Burkina). 95 Yamaha YBR125 were purchased and delivered to their respective regions (55 for Niger and 40 for Burkina).

In addition to technical staff, seven assistant accounting and administrative officers were recruited for the regions, then trained in financial management procedures. A manual of financial and administrative procedures was developed and sent to all regions, with on-site training in its use.

|                        |       | Number  |       |                      |
|------------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| Category               | Niger | Burkina | Total | Location             |
| Expatriate             | 2     | -       | 2     | Niamey               |
| Third Country National | 3     | -       | 3     |                      |
| CLUSA employee         | 76    | 42      | 118   | Regional offices and |
| Subcontractor employee | 29    | 9       | 38    | neid                 |
| Total                  | 110   | 51      | 160   |                      |

Categories and number of REGIS-ER staff to date is shown in following table.

Each Project component held a workshop in Niamey to discuss and finalize strategies and steps to implement for subactivities. Apart from the strategic aspect, the workshops allowed time to discuss how the various components are connected and the need to continue to integrate and explore opportunities of collaboration between components and with partners.

From August 11 to 14, a workshop was held in Niamey with key technical staff from Niger and Burkina to formulate the workplan for 2014-15.

Diagnostic surveys and action planning continue in all regions. To date, 274 villages of 483 targeted (57%) have been covered. The 209 remaining villages will be covered as early as possible. (See details in following table).

REGIS ER villages covered by diagnostic surveys in Niger/Burkina Faso

| Country      | Regions        | Total number<br>of villages | Number of<br>villages covered | Remaining villages |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
|              | Maradi         | 60                          | 60                            | 0                  |
|              | Tillabéri-Nord | 43                          | 30                            | 13                 |
| Niger        | Tillabéri-Sud  | 60                          | 1                             | 59                 |
|              | Zinder         | 70                          | 70                            | 0                  |
|              | Sub-total (1)  | 233                         | 161                           | 79                 |
|              | Bogandé        | 80                          | 44                            | 36                 |
| Burkina Faso | Кауа           | 70                          | 22                            | 48                 |
|              | Dori           | 100                         | 47                            | 53                 |
|              | Sub-total (2)  | 250                         | 113                           | 137                |
| Total :      |                | 483                         | 274                           | 209                |

An inventory of all materials and equipment (including from Arziki) was carried out in Niger and Burkina Faso and all materials were tagged and recorded with bar code stickers.

Since the beginning of the project until 30 Sept. 2014, an amount of \$22,267,388 has been authorized out of the total budget amount of \$70,039,011. As of September 30, \$7,140,317 has been spent (including advances to partners).

# **Grant Fund**

A grants management manual was developed to define the different types of grants, eligibility criteria, and steps to apply for a grant. Training on grant procedures was carried out for all field staff. In addition, contracts were signed with partners and sub-contractors who will be involved in implementing project activities.

Cost share is the amount that beneficiaries and partners will contribute as their share of costs for each activity undertaken through a grant. The total cost share required over the duration of the project is \$7,000,000. In order to track these costs, a variety of tools have been developed and shared with field staff responsible for recording cost share for each component of the project.

A request was made and approved by USAID to procure improved seed and fertilizer for a grant of \$260,000. The inputs of seed and fertilizer were distributed to lead contact farmers in Niger who will give back 10% of their harvest to the project to hold for other farmers in Niger; Burkina Faso will do the same in the 2015 growing season. At present, only 12% of farmers in Niger have access to improved seed.

# Grant Activities

Grants for five model Oasis Gardens in Tillabéri-South have been approved to test different irrigation systems. The average grant for each garden is about \$15,000, for a total of \$75,000. A prerequisite for receiving a grant is that the producer organization obtains a clear title deed for the site to assure ownership by the group and sustainability of the activity. The idea behind all the Oasis Gardens is that the grant will cover all costs of setting up the irrigation system, training, seeds, and fertilizer for the first year. The second year, the group will pay for inputs through micro-finance credit.

During the third quarter, a grant of \$85,000 was accorded to vulnerable women in Tillabéri-South to purchase 600 red goats from Maradi (450 female and 150 male). The grant included \$38,000 for animal feed. The offspring from the female goats will be handed over to other vulnerable households who will in turn do the same. Similar habbanaye schemes will be carried out in all regions of the Project.

To date, the cost share contributions from beneficiaries have been estimated at \$214,000 (107,019,800 FCFA).

# **Monitoring and Evaluation**

From April 18-21, an internal workshop was held in Niamey to allow the monitoring and evaluation team to analyze interventions by all components and better define indicators and collection tools for each one.

Regional monitoring and evaluation specialists were recruited and trained for each of the 7 regional offices. Terms of reference have been developed to recruit a full time monitoring and evaluation specialist to add to the team in Ouagadougou, and for a database developer to work with our extensive (and growing) dataset.

From May 19 to 23, a workshop was held in Niamey with representatives from Sheladia, SAREL, and REGIS, including all of the specialists from the regions, to introduce SAREL and to bring everyone up to date on the latest changes in the M&E data collection and reporting procedures. An action plan was developed to assure that findings were communicated to regional and field staff in Burkina and Niger.

In June, two consultants from Dimagi worked with the M&E team in Niamey to develop and test applications for collecting M&E data in the field with android telephones. From June 17 to18, the Dimagi team worked with M&E's IT specialist from Niamey to train ten facilitators and test the apps in Tillabéri-North.

A strategy to set up the android system of collection of data for REGIS-ER was developed by Dimagi with an action plan to purchase the androids (Samsung Galaxy Win GT-18552), develop the remaining apps, and train field staff in the collection and transmission of M&E data.

In May and June, the M&E Plan and PMP indicators were updated and submitted to USAID. Also, the M&E team worked with SAREL to define REGIS indicators that will need further analysis to determine the baseline values during a study that will be carried out at the beginning of Year 2.

A workshop between CLUSA/Washington DC, Dimagi, Sheladia, HENNICE, and SAREL was organized in Washington, DC from 10-12 September to share ideas on data base analysis and interface between all the actors.

# Training

The training specialist of REGIS-ER assisted in the development of training sessions, monitoring the quality of training, and facilitating various workshops, including the formulation of the Annual Workplan for 2014-15.

In general, training is done 'en cascade' for all the components beginning with training of trainers (Regional Specialists) who in turn train field facilitators, who then train village animators and representatives from Government Technical Services.

The principal training of trainers that took place in Year 1 of REGIS ER included: Land use plans (POAS), farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR), conservation farming, monitoring and evaluation, market gardening, soil and water Conservation, open defecation-free sanitation (CLTS), animal fattening, and habbanayé.

Regional and national accountants were trained by the Chief Accountant of the project in finance/accounts, grant management and admin procedures.

# Communications

The communications specialist met with FFP and other partners (IRD, SPRING, UNICEF) to exchange ideas for formulating the REGIS ER approach to communications.

The specialist met with all components to assess communications needs and determine which tools best would respond to priority themes.

The communications specialist is responsible for reviewing potential success stories and writing them up for reports. Several were drafted this year, with two selected for the annual report.

The specialist continues to work on branding and publicity of major activities. For example, banners were designed and the National Television in Niger was contacted to cover the handover of the six hundred goats at Balléyara in June. The event was well attended by dignitaries and covered on National TV. Other visits by USAID and the Senate staffers from Washington were covered by our Communications component in terms of photos and a write up.

An assessment of local radio stations throughout the project zone in Niger was carried out and plans are underway to begin broadcasting programs on the priorities of each component (handwashing, breastfeeding, farmer-managed natural regeneration, etc.).

Communications is also responsible for archiving REGIS-ER technical reports and deliverable reports.

# Gender

**Staffing of women for REGIS ER remains a priority.** From the beginning, REGIS-ER has made a concerted effort to recruit qualified women at all levels: national, regional and field. One constraint in Niger, unlike Burkina, is that women are usually not comfortable riding motorcycles. This is partially due to cultural reasons and partially because they don't know how. In response to this, the project is training female field staff in Niger to ride motorcycles and also looking into hiring local male motorcycle operators for them, as a means of increasing the number of female field staff.

**Vulnerable women are given priority** in many of the project activities: BDL, Oasis Gardens, habbanayé, and Soil and Water Conservation works. At the same time, the project recognizes the need to include men as well, and efforts are underway in all components to work with men. For example, in the Health and Nutrition component, 'husband schools' (écoles des maris) are being set up parallel to Mother-to-Mother schools. Also, in Zinder, the project is encouraging individual male gardeners to organize themselves for market gardening, to facilitate the purchase of inputs and share market information.

Land Title Deeds for women's garden groups. Access to land for women remains a serious issue in Niger and Burkina Faso. In response to this, REGIS-ER is making a concerted effort to acquire clear, legal and permanent access to land for women's groups, following the legal process to obtain and register land title deeds. In Niger, 45 hectares of land have been handed over to women's groups who now have clear and permanent title to land that they are using to produce fruits and vegetables for consumption and for sale. Not only does this empower the groups with an asset that they can use as collateral for loans, but it also promotes a sense of real ownership of the gardens, which means that they are more likely to invest in the long term maintenance of pumps and fence repairs -- which translates into long term sustainability.

#### Lessons from Year 1

Six of the 47 members of the subzone committees created within the framework of the PCOAS exercise were women (13%). An effort will be made in future PCOAS interventions to significantly increase the percentage of women involved in the process.

#### **Opportunities for Year 2**

- **Gardens as training centers for women.** Each of the Oasis Gardens has between 50 and 75 women organized into groups in need of training in health and nutrition-related issues, behavior change, MtM, and so on. The Health and Nutrition component has already begun developing training modules in several gardens in Balléyara as test sites. In Year 2, the project will reach out to all women's groups in the Oasis and moringa gardens to assess their needs and tailor training. Some of the gardens will serve as training centers not only for the women involved in gardening, but for other vulnerable women from the same villages.
- **'SAFE SPACE' education forums.** REGIS-ER is working with Mercy Corps to develop a strategy for REGIS-ER to replicate the SAFE SPACE approach used by Mercy Corps in Zinder and Maradi. SAFE SPACE provides education for young girls and provides a forum to discuss sensitive subjects such as early marriage and family planning.
- Increase effort in land title deeds in Niger and Burkina Faso. In Year 2, REGIS ER will continue to facilitate the process of converting 'loan' leases to permanent title deeds.

# Environment

A summary of the EMMP report (in appendix) follows.

**Integrated pest management**: A manual has been updated on use of pesticides in market gardening. It includes a dozen technical sheets with recommendations on preventative treatments that should be used in preference to chemical treatments late in the infestation stage.

**Conservation agriculture** as an alternative to expensive and water-polluting chemical fertilizer has been implemented on 17 hectares.

Improved seed has been introduced on smaller, research-oriented plots.

**Livestock:** Red goats transported from Maradi to Tillabéri-South have suffered a 6% mortality rate as of September 30, 2014. This is not significantly greater than local breeds, but there are ways to reduce the mortality simply by assuring that animals are transported in one step and at the dry time of year, and that proper medical care and food are provided at their arrival. Also on the topic of animal feed, fodder seed (dolique, cowpea) were delivered late due to a miscalculation by REGIS-ER staff, and this will have an effect on the quantity of fodder available from demonstration plots.

Wells and latrines have not been extensively dug this year; however, monitoring is planned for these activities that will be in full force in the coming fiscal year.

**Climate change:** REGIS-ER training manuals and modules will be updated to reflect specific climate change information (and use of that information) that reflects a USAID presentation given to the Project in October 2015.

See the chapters for Livelihoods and Governance and Natural Resource Management for details on activities being undertaken to address climate change.

# Success Story: Women Respond to Climate Change By Reclaiming Degraded Lands

Bio-reclamation of degraded lands (BDL) occurs when land with degraded soil is farmed in the rainy season. Crops can be grown by digging zaï holes, incorporating compost into the soil, and using improved seeds. BDL increases agricultural yields, thus improving food security, nutrition, and the economic life of vulnerable women in Niger.



Women on a BDL site in Kongaré

"Before, we had no access to fresh vegetables during the time of year when food stores are low and crops aren't ready; now, thanks to REGIS-ER's strategy of grouping women around a BDL site, we produce okra, senna, and hibiscus to sustain us and our families. In the space of one month, we 106 women produced 961 kg of senna on 3.4 hectares."

- Madame Aï, member of the "Hadinkai" women's group in Kongaré, Maradi For more than 20 years, degraded lands had been treated in Niger through unsustainable soil protection programs that resemble bio-reclamation of degraded lands (BDL). BDL has had more success as an activity that targets women, as introduced by ICRISAT to Niger around 2005. USAID-funded projects and other programs have adopted the approach of training women to implement BDL because of its success.

These days, BDL is linked to nutrition and revenue generation for vulnerable women's groups. "Once we harvest senna leaves from our garden plots, we prepare them for our families to eat, and sell whatever remains," says Madame Aï.

Pre-boiled senna leaves to be sold are placed into piles that cost 5 or 10 FCFA. "Revenues from selling leaves can reach 100 to 200 FCFA per day; they are used to buy condiments for the household, like peanut cake, spices, salt, and flavorings that are added to sauces," says Mrs. Amina, another woman workin in the same garden.

The advantage of this technology, according to the women, is that it is a participatory process that starts with informing village populations, identifying a site to reclaim, and signing paperwork giving property rights to vulnerable women so they can farm the land.

"As of August 29, 2014, we had a yield of 684 kg of senna from 52 women producers; I think that this production will increase in the next few months," affirmed Mrs. Araga Maiwana, also working at the BDL site.



# Success Story: Conservation Farming, an Innovative Technology

Conservation farming is a production system based on conserving or improving soil fertility so that natural productivity is enhanced and optimal yields are obtained consistently.



Moussa Issoufou showing the difference between millet heads in a conservation farming plot and those in a traditional plot

"I tried conservation farming on a halfhectare of poor-quality soil in my field; I was amazed at the difference as soon as the crop came up. That motivated me to practice CF on two more hectares to produce KVX cowpea seeds," explained Moussa Issoufou, a producer from Goumbi Banda village in Tillabéri-South. Conservation farming (CF) is a powerful alternative technology for farmers. Traditional agriculture on poor soils using rudimentary methods does not produce big yields. When REGIS-ER first introduced CF in 2014, producers were reluctant to try it because they did not know about its advantages. Given the challenge of household food security to address, some of the farmers decided to try it on a portion of their fields. The results so far have been remarkable for farmers like Mr. Moussa Issoufou, who can see first-hand that his CF yields will be greater than those in the non-CF fields.

"After applying this technology, I am very impressed to see that the seed I planted is growing at such a fast pace and that I will have a much better yield than in the past. For millet, instead of the usual 100 kg from 0.3 hectares, I'm going to get 210 kg -- more than twice as much. Cowpeas will produce 200 kg on 0.2 ha instead of 130 kg," according to Issoufou.

Ayi Ekue, REGIS-ER's rainfed agriculture specialist, cites comparative studies on yields from CF versus traditional farming methods in the same field. There is a significant difference between them, with CF outperforming traditional farming at all phenological stages from germination to maturation.

The innovative aspect of this technology, according to the REGIS-ER specialist, is that it not only increases yields, but also reduces soil impoverishment by adding compost, thus reducing damage caused by monoculture and climate change. This explains the difference in yields over such a short time period, as corroborated by Issoufou: "What really makes me happy is that I'm being shown as an example for other producers in my village and even in two neighboring villages, since I applied CF and in less than 3 months the results were evident. Others are now keen to try it, so I'll be in demand to show them how to do it." This ripple effect is exactly what NCBA CLUSA is seeking to create through REGIS-ER as it plants the seed for innovation among farmers across the Sahel regions of Niger and Burkina Faso.

# Appendix 1. Environmental reporting on the EMMP

# LIVELIHOODS COMPONENT

| <b>REQUIREMENT IN THE EMMP</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ACTION TAKEN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>PESTICIDES/FERTILIZERS</b><br>Documents, videos, or radio messages produced<br>on integrated pest management, soil fertility,<br>handling of agricultural produce, conservation<br>agriculture, other topics related to those mentioned<br>on this form                                                                                        | A manual was written for market gardening that includes selective<br>use of pesticides (and only those approved by USEPA and CILSS,<br>as referenced in footnotes) and how to prevent the need to use<br>pesticides. REGIS plans to update the manuals and technical<br>sheets in the coming fiscal year so that all aspects of pesticides are<br>covered, including protective clothing and the Safe Use Action<br>Plan. |
| <b>DEMONSTRATION SITES</b><br>Random site visits should be made to verify<br>whether beneficiaries are using restricted pesticides.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Training on environmental aspects of demonstration sites is<br>planned for the second work year, so that random field visits can<br>be used to document whether or not prohibited pesticides are<br>being used on REGIS sites.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>CONSERVATION FARMING</b><br>Exchange visits to CF sites are sponsored; the<br>number of hectares farmed with CF is reported                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Exchanges visits were made by participants who have appreciated<br>the value of conservation farming using "natural" fertilizer and<br>organic matter as a valid way to increase soil productivity. 17<br>hectares have been planted using conservation farming and yield<br>measurements are underway.                                                                                                                   |
| <b>IMPROVED SEED</b><br>The component declares in simple form that<br>procedures required by USAID to procure seed<br>have been followed (new varieties are researched<br>on plots of less than 4 hectares; plant materials are<br>quarantined before distribution; technical sheet<br>with potential impacts on local varieties is<br>developed) | Improved seeds were ordered after USAID approval; they were<br>tested before distribution to beneficiaries in the field.<br>No one field is larger than 1.5 ha in size.<br>There was a problem distributing the seeds in time, so the yield<br>will be impacted on several sites.                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>IRRIGATION</b><br>Screening form for new sites filled in to identify<br>potential impacts of the system on the<br>environment, with mitigation activities described                                                                                                                                                                            | The screening form for potential impacts from each type of<br>irrigation system was finalized. It will be used once potential sites<br>have been selected in the field.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>LIVESTOCK - animal feed</b><br>List of the number of animals delivered and the<br>quantity of food required to feed them calculated<br>and accounted for; feeding plan for when the<br>delivered feed runs out; hectares under contract for<br>improving pasture quality                                                                       | Animals were delivered at the same time as feed in May 2015.<br>The plan for rehabilitating degraded pasture lands was postponed.<br>Improved seed varieties for dual-use cowpea and dolique were<br>planted though too late in the season to flower, on some sites.<br>Yield information will be forthcoming.                                                                                                            |
| <b>LIVESTOCK - water</b><br>Evidence that animal and human water sources<br>have been separated; documentation of new<br>conflicts developing over newly managed water<br>sources; for multi-use systems, analysis of water<br>quality and observation of poor practices (visual<br>checklist in EMMP annex)                                      | No water point has yet been drilled for animals. The promotion<br>of multi-user water sources has been documented in the 2014-15<br>PTA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>NEW VALUE CHAINS</b><br>Each new product is to be documented in terms of<br>current and future production /regeneration<br>potential, as well as conflicts that may arise from<br>increasing demand for it. In particular, the<br>adequacy of natural regeneration is to be addressed.<br><b>continued</b>                                     | No new products were introduced during the year.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

# APPENDIX: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING ON THE EMMP

| REQUIREMENT IN THE EMMP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ACTION TAKEN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Livestock - habbanayé<br>Proof that the breed introduced can adapt to the<br>intervention zone; justification for the selection of<br>this breed; proof of its performance in the local<br>setting                                                                                                                                                      | There were 38 animal deaths as of September 30, 2014, out of 600<br>Maradi red goats delivered to Balléyara, for a 6% mortality rate.<br>According to a document on lessons learned, the deaths were due<br>to transporting the animals in the rainy season (goats don't like<br>contact with rain); to eating the wrong type of forage and not<br>enough forage during the quarantine period; to stress caused by<br>being transported in multiple stages; to inadequate health<br>monitoring; and to a lack of suitable shelter (goatsheds). Several<br>of these factors could have been avoided and serve as lessons for<br>the next habbanayé operation in 2015.<br>It was also noted that the mortality rate is not dissimilar to a<br>similar operation carried out by another NGO in the area; that the<br>causes of mortality are similar to those of local goats; and that the<br>mortality rate is not significantly higher than that of the local goat<br>population.<br>The monitoring of this first group of animals, with its rate of<br>reproduction (with a goal of twice per year and often with twins)<br>is ongoing. |
| BUILDING CONSTRUCTION<br>Any new structure with a surface area of 1000 m2<br>or more, or that costs at least \$200,000, is no<br>longer considered "small" construction. Regional<br>reporting and the grants manager will mention the<br>size of any new building /warehouse constructed.<br>CONSTRUCTION OF SOIL AND WATER<br>CONSERVATION STRUCTURES | No infrastructure was built during the first year. All structures<br>planned by the component will have a square area of less than 1<br>000 m2 and a value of less than \$200,000; it remains to assure that<br>building subsidies requested through the grant mechanism will<br>respect these thresholds.<br>No checklist for structures underway has been submitted to date.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| A quality control checklist for each larger-sized structure (like dams in ravines) greater than 1.5 m in height is to be filled in for each one (checklist in EMMP).                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

# HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| REQUIREMENT IN THE EMMP                                                                                                                                                     | ACTION TAKEN                                                                                                            |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| WELLS AND BOREHOLES - Water quality plan                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| Water quality assurance plan in place for each site; copy sent to<br>environment specialist in Niamey                                                                       | No new water points installed                                                                                           |  |  |  |
| WELLS AND BOREHOLES - documentation and monitoring                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| List of new wells by site and type, GPS coordinates archived by the<br>component and a copy sent to environmental specialist in Niamey for<br>verifications and spot checks | No new water points installed                                                                                           |  |  |  |
| One visit per quarter to a randomly selected site to verify good<br>maintenance and utilization (visual inspection sheet in EMMP)                                           |                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| WELLS, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, BOREHOLES, OTHER<br>WATER SOURCES                                                                                                                | N/A                                                                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Evidence of committees set up to maintain and ensure management of new sites                                                                                                |                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| <b>LATRINES</b><br>Form filled in to assure good siting (not in a water course; at least 30 m away from any water point) - annex in EMMP                                    | Supervision of completed construction of<br>17 latrines initiated by Arziki Project; no<br>siting forms were submitted. |  |  |  |

# Appendix 2. Summary of the status of DRM structures at the commune level (REGIS communes)

#### Existing OSV OSV Level of Number of Number SCAP-Level of contingency functionality **Observations** Region Commune exists functions SCAP-RU **RU** functioning function plan Tillabéri Filingué Good 02 No dood yes yes Sud Tondikandia Good 06 02 no yes yes good Imanan Good 02 02 no yes good yes Tagazar 00 00 no no Tillabér Good Kourthèye yes yes 06 04 good no Nord no Sakoira no Maradi 02 02 Needs to be updated Guidan yes medium medium yes yes Roumdji Sabon Machi 00 00 no no Zinder Droum 00 00 no Proposal for grouped villages for no yes 8 SCAP-RU submitted but not executed Bandé yes no 00 00 no 18 12 07 05 good Total good 01

#### Niger (10 communes surveyed)

#### **OSV: Vulnerability monitoring observers**

#### SCAP-RU: Commune-level early warning system with urgent response plan

Out of 10 communes interviewed, 7 OSV exist. Tagazar, Sakoira, and Sabon Machi have no OSV.

Five of the 7 OSV are actually functioning; they do not function in Bandé and Droum (Zinder). Although a few meetings have been held, note that the SCAP-RU is supposed to provide the OSV with data; and if it doesn't do so, the system breaks down. Meetings have not served to set up the SCAP in spite of the proposals to group villages together.

18 SCAP-RU exist between Maradi and the 2 Tillabéris, but none in Zinder. Beyond having a SCAP for each group of villages, each larger village could have its own, thus the number 18 could be considered low for the number of such administrative units in the zones.

Out of the 18 SCAP-RUs, 12 are functioning at various levels. Kourthèye has the most functional SCAPs, 4. The other communes each have 2 functioning SCAPs (Filingué, Tondikandia, Imanan (Tillabéri-Sud) and Guidan Roumdji).

Contingency plans: only one such plan was registered during the survey, in Guidan Roumdji; it needs to be updated.

| Burkina ( | (15 | communes | surveyed) |  |
|-----------|-----|----------|-----------|--|
|-----------|-----|----------|-----------|--|

| Region/         | EWS exists | Level of function. | EWS exists in | CVD Level of   | Contingency | Other EWS structures and         | Function- |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Commune         | (CODESOR)  | CODESOR            | village (CVD) | functionality. | plan exists | implementation partners          | ality     |
| Barsalogho      | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | -                                |           |
| Nagbingou       | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Committee called Bobindombin set | Poor      |
|                 |            |                    |               |                |             | up by ATAD                       |           |
| Bouroum         | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | -                                |           |
| Gayéri*         | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers             | Poor      |
| Manni           | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers             | Poor      |
| Foutouri        | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers             | Poor      |
| Bartiébougou    | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers             | Poor      |
| Sebba           | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers -5 villages | Poor      |
| Sampelga        | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers -7 villages | Poor      |
| Seytenga        | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers -5 villages | Poor      |
| Titabé          | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | -                                | -         |
| Dori*           | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | -                                | -         |
| Tankougounadjié | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | -                                | -         |
| Solhan          | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          | Red Cross Volunteers 12 villages | Poor      |
| Banni           | Yes        | Poor               | Yes           | Poor           | No          |                                  |           |

\* Gayéri, Sebba, and Dori are provincial capitals; thus CODESUR of the COPROSUR exist as well

# Appendix 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Results Table for REGIS-ER, with comments

| NOTE. TETA to 03 DOLLAR EXCHANGE                                                          | NATE - \$1-5121 C |           |        |             | Derformance EV 2012 2014 |        |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                           |                   | COARTERTT |        |             |                          |        |         |          | ,<br>,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Porformanco indicator                                                                     | Disaggregated     | 1         | 2      | 2           | 4                        | Cumul  | Target  | % Target | Commente                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Objective 1. Jacobie and and                                                              | by.               |           | 2      | ۍ<br>اد د ا | 4                        | Cumui. | ГТТ     |          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Objective 1. Increased and                                                                | sustainable e     |           |        |             |                          |        |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Intermediate Result 1.1: Diversif                                                         | ied economic      |           |        |             |                          |        |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1.1.1. Increase in income from off-farm                                                   | Total             | 0         | 0      | 0           | 16,498                   | 16,498 | 500,000 | 3%       | This result is from Niger only, for fruit tree production activity and payments for<br>construction of anti-erosion and water collection structures in Tillabéri-South                                                                                |
| economic opportunities (\$03)                                                             | Women             | 0         | 0      | 0           | 4,706                    | 4,706  |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1.1.2. Number of jobs attributed to REGIS-ER implementation (FTE)                         | Total             | 0         | 80     | 26          | 243                      | 350    | 80      | 437%     | 1446 total jobs converted to 349.75 full-time equivalents (FTE) in Niger, Tillabéri<br>Nord (151 FTE in Kourteye and 117in Sakoira ); in Tillabéri-Sud there are 53 FTE<br>from Tondikandia and 28 from Tagazar Activities covered: CF BDL demo sites |
|                                                                                           | Women             | 0         | 61     | 15          | 234                      | 310    |         |          | animal fattening, moringa, soil rehabilitation work like rock bunds and walls, fruit tree                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                           | New               | 0         | 28     | 26          | 241                      | 295    |         |          | lack of understanding of the indicator definition during development of the strategy,                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                           | Continuing        | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0                        | 0      |         |          | which led to an under-estimation of the annual target. However, jobs lost are also<br>not accounted for, and the coming fiscal year will clarify how to proceed with the<br>indicator.                                                                |
| 1.1.3. Number of people trained in skills relevant for local and migrant off-season labor | Total             | 0         | 0      | 0           | 39                       | 39     | 5000    | 1%       | 39 people were trained in Zinder Region (Bandé) including 38 women in 2 villages.<br>Topic: animal fattening and how to work as an association.<br>Migrants in REGIS-ER village populations have yet to be identified formally for the<br>database.   |
|                                                                                           | Women             | 0         | 0      | 0           | 38                       | 38     |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                           | Migrant*          | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0                        | 0      |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                           | Resident          | 0         | 0      | 0           | 39                       | 39     |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Intermediate Result 1.2: Intensif                                                         | ied production    | and mai   | keting |             |                          |        |         |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1.2.1. Number of farmers or others who                                                    | Total             | 0         | 460    | 687         | 7,887                    | 9034   | 10,000  | 90%      | Niger: 8828 producers of whom 8454 are women: Maradi (2710 producers of whom 2650 women). Tillabéri-Sud (3237                                                                                                                                         |
| TECHNOLOGIES or MANAGEMENT                                                                | Women             | 0         | 374    | 634         | 7,499                    | 8,507  |         |          | producers /3093 women), Zinder (1864 producers / 1732 women).                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| PRACTICES as a result of USG                                                              | New               | 0         | 460    | 674         | 7,887                    | 9,021  |         |          | Burkina Faso: 206 producers of whom 53 women or 2% de contribution to the                                                                                                                                                                             |
| assistance through REGIS-ER                                                               | Continuing        | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0                        | 0      |         |          | women) and Center-North/Kaya (74 of whom 21 women)                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1.2.2. Number of hectares under                                                           | Total             | 0         | 144    | 132         | 672                      | 948    | 5,000   | 19%      | Niger: 849 ha or 17% of the target 5000 ha. Areas include agriculture, irrigation,                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Improved technologies or management<br>practices as a result of USG assistance            | Agriculture       | 0         | 1,445  | 1,328       | 594                      | 871    |         |          | Tillabéri-Sud (284.35 ha, including the 100.5 ha in CES/DRS), Zinder (169.55 ha).                                                                                                                                                                     |
| as a result of USG assistance through                                                     | Irrigation        | 0         | 0      | 0           | 98                       | 98     |         |          | Burkina Faso: 99,71 ha or 2% of the total target: Eastern/ Bogandé (36.42 ha),                                                                                                                                                                        |
| REGIS-ER                                                                                  | Livestock         | 0         | 0      | 0           | 32                       | 32     |         |          | Sahel/Dori (37.60 ha); Central/Kaya (25.70 ha). Technologies: CF, demo sites, BDL, rock bunds and terraces, production of Moringa, improved seeds for the hot season,                                                                                 |
|                                                                                           | CRS/DRS           | 0         | 0      | 0           | 32                       | 32     |         |          | seed multiplication, microdosing fertilizer, raising red goats, animal fattening,                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                           | GRN               | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0                        | 0      |         |          | diversifying crops such as okra, senna, hibiscus, sorghum, millet, peanut, cowpea,                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                           | Pisciculture      | 0         | 0      | 0           | 0                        | 0      |         |          | forage, and dolique.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1.2.3. Number of individuals who have                                                     | Total             | 0         | 433    | 1,218       | 4,548                    | 6,199  | 40,000  | 15%      | Niger: 6158 people trained for 15% of the annual target of 40,000: Maradi (389 of                                                                                                                                                                     |
| received USG-supported short-term                                                         | Women             | 0         | 322    | 1,079       | 4,082                    | 5,483  |         |          | whom 376 women), Tillabéri-Nord (1430 of whom 1261 women), Tillabéri-Sud                                                                                                                                                                              |

|                                                                                                                 |                 |                  | QUAR    | TER FY 1 |        | Performar | nce FY 20 | 13-2014  | 1                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                 | Disaggregated   |                  |         |          |        |           | Target    | % Target |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Performance indicator                                                                                           | by:             | 1                | 2       | 3        | 4      | Cumul.    | FY 1      | FY 1     | Comments                                                                                                                                                            |
| agricultural sector productivity or food                                                                        | Producers       | 0                | 433     | 1,184    | 4,543  | 6,160     |           |          | (2314 of whom 2065 women), Zinder (2025 of whom 1772 women)                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                 | Govt staff      | 0                | 1       | 8        | 5      | 14        |           |          | Burkina Faso: 41 people trained of whom 9 women                                                                                                                     |
| 1.2.4. Number of food security private                                                                          | Total           | 0                | 0       | 43       | 172    | 215       | 600       | 36%      | Niger: 214 enterprises/OCB distributed as follows: Tillabéri-Nord (97 groups of                                                                                     |
| enterprises, producer organizations,                                                                            | New             | 0                | 0       | 43       | 172    | 215       |           |          | whom 76 female), Lillaberi-Sud (60 PO of whom 53 female) and Zinder (28 PO                                                                                          |
| aroups trade and business                                                                                       | Continuing      | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | fattening, habbanaye, moringa gardens.                                                                                                                              |
| associations, and community-based                                                                               | Male            | 0                | 0       | 0        | 9      | 9         |           |          | Burkina Faso: 1 producer group of 13 women in NAGBINGOU commune, North                                                                                              |
| organizations receiving USG assistance                                                                          | Female          | 0                | 0       | 41       | 146    | 187       |           |          | Central Region, plus improved peanut seed on 0.65 ha.                                                                                                               |
| through REGIS-ER                                                                                                | Mixed           | 0                | 0       | 2        | 17     | 19        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1.2.5 Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations,                                      | Total           | 0                | 0       | 23       | 153    | 176       | 300       | 59%      | Niger: 175 enterprises/OCB of whom 153 are women's groups, for 58% of the target: Maradi (29), Tillabéri-Nord (76), Tillabéri-Sud (48), Zinder (22). Technologies   |
| water user assoc'ns, women's groups,                                                                            | New             | 0                | 0       | 23       | 127    | 150       |           |          | include CF, improved seed, livestock rearing and fattening, digging zai, adding<br>compost.                                                                         |
| trade and business associns, and                                                                                | Continuing      | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | Burkina Faso: One women's group with 13 members applied similar technologies                                                                                        |
| have applied improved technologies or<br>management practices as a result of<br>USG assistance through REGIS-ER | Male            | 0                | 0       | 0        | 7      | 7         |           |          | as in Niger.                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                 | Female          | 0                | 0       | 23       | 131    | 154       |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                 | Mixed           | 0                | 0       | 0        | 16     | 16        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1.2.6. Number of firms (excluding farms)                                                                        | Total           | 0                | 0       | 1        | 5      | 6         | 20        | 30%      | All results from Niger                                                                                                                                              |
| agricultural and food security-related                                                                          | CBSP            | 0                | 0       | 1        | 5      | 6         |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| manufacturing and services now operating more profitably (at or above                                           | OCB             | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| cost) because of USG assistance                                                                                 | Others          | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1.2.7. Number of vulnerable households                                                                          | Total           | 0                | 692     | 1,784    | 10,732 | 13,208    | 25,000    | 53%      | Niger: 12,935 households benefiting, of whom 2,110 headed by women, for 52% of the tarnet this year. Divided as follows: Maradi (3,313 households). Tillabéri, Nord |
| interventions through REGIS-ER                                                                                  | Women           | 0                | 0       | 100      | 2,031  | 2,131     |           |          | (1,651 households), Tillabéri-Sud (5908 households), Zinder (2,063 households)                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                 | New             | 0                | 692     | 1,784    | 10,712 | 13,188    |           |          | Burkina Faso: 273 vulnerable households benefiting, for 1% of the annual target                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                 | Continuing      | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1.2.8. Value of incremental sales                                                                               | Total           | 0                | 0       | 26       | 5,538  | 5,565     | TBD       |          | All results from Niger in Tillabéri-Sud. Sales are ongoing for sheep, eggplant,                                                                                     |
| (collected at farm-level) attributed to                                                                         | Millet          | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | okra, and moringa.<br>Millet corabum maize, courses, and rice have not yet been factored in , as they are                                                           |
| SORGHUM MAIZE COWPEA RICE -                                                                                     | Sorghum         | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | in demonstration fields and seed multiplication plots.                                                                                                              |
| CROPS SPECIFIED BY THE                                                                                          | Maize           | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | Filingué: 75 sheep were sold by 75 women producers at an average price of 36,524                                                                                    |
| COMPONENT) - <b>\$US</b>                                                                                        | Cowpea          | 0                | 0       | 0        | 0      | 0         |           |          | FCFA. IMANAN: 0.3945 and 0.053 tonnes of eggplant were sold at an average                                                                                           |
| Intermediate Result 1.3: Improv                                                                                 | ed access to fi | u ∪<br>nancial s | ervices | U        | 0      | 0         |           | 1        | שמש אווע אווע אווע אווע אווע אווע אווע אוו                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                 |                 |                  | 4.055   | 00.47-   | (7.0/2 | 07.70-    | 050.000   |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1.3.1. Value of agricultural and rural loans (\$US)                                                             | l otal          | 0                | 1,950   | 28,477   | 67,310 | 97,737    | 250,000   | 39%      | Tillabéri-Nord (\$24 720), Tillabéri-Sud (\$53 800), Zinder (\$21 700).                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                 | Women           | 0                | 1,950   | 25,551   | 29,159 | 56,661    |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                     |

|                                                                                                          |                                |           | QUAR     | TER FY 1 |        | Performance FY 2013-2014 |         |          | ,                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          | Disaggregated                  |           |          |          |        |                          | Target  | % Target |                                                                                                                                      |
| Performance indicator                                                                                    | by:                            | 1         | 2        | 3        | 4      | Cumul.                   | FY 1    | FY 1     | Comments                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                          | Mixed                          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 3,880  | 3,880                    |         |          | Mainly used for animal fattening.                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                          | Producers                      | 0         | 1,950    | 28,477   | 61,323 | 91,587                   |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Merchants/ local<br>harvesters | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Wholesalers                    | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Processors                     | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Others                         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1.3.2. Percentage of beneficiary                                                                         | Total                          | 0         | 75       | 263      | 618    | 956                      | TBD     |          | All in Niger, distributed as follows: Tillabéri-Nord (220 households ), Tillabéri-Sud                                                |
| community-based financial services                                                                       | Repaid                         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          | (34) nousenolus ), zinuer (175 nousenolus).                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                          | Current                        | 0         | 75       | 263      | 618    | 956                      |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1.3.3. Number of active informal savings and loan groups strengthened                                    | Total                          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        | 100     | 0%       |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Female                         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Male                           | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Mixed                          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1.3.4. Value of savings accumulated by                                                                   | Total                          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        | 250,000 | 0%       |                                                                                                                                      |
| the project beneficiaries                                                                                | Individual                     | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                          | Collective                     | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1.3.5. Number of MSMEs including<br>farmers receiving USG assistance to<br>access loans through REGIS-ER |                                | 0         | 0        | 0        | 10     | 10                       | 50      | 20%      | All in Niger and concerning animal fattening by 4 women's groups (86 members) and 6 other groups with 135 members in Tillabéri-Nord. |
| <b>Objective 2: Strengthened</b>                                                                         | Governanc                      | e and I   | nstituti | ions     |        |                          |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2.A. Number of community-level plans                                                                     | Total                          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        | 20      | 0%       |                                                                                                                                      |
| management, or DRM components                                                                            | NRM                            | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| See FR version to harmonize row                                                                          | Conflict mgmt                  | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| headings                                                                                                 | DRM                            | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 0                        |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2.B. Number of stakeholders with                                                                         | Knowledge only                 | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0      | 327*                     | 500     | 65%      | *Accounting for this indicator is being reviewed and will be                                                                         |
| increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change                             | Decision-making                |           |          |          |        |                          |         |          | finalized during the M&E plan revision in 2015                                                                                       |
| as a result of USG assistance<br>Changed row headings here, see FR                                       | Actions/ practices             |           |          |          |        |                          |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |
| Intermediate Result 2.1: Stren                                                                           | gthened Natu                   | ural Reso | ource M  | anagem   | ent    |                          |         |          |                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                                                              |                       |        | QUART | TER FY 1 |         | Performa | nce FY 20 | 13-2014  | ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                              | Disaggregated         |        |       |          |         |          | Target    | % Target |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Performance indicator                                                                                                        | by:                   | 1      | 2     | 3        | 4       | Cumul.   | FY 1      | FY 1     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 2.1.1. Number of institutions with<br>improved capacity to address climate<br>change issues as a result of USG<br>assistance |                       | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        | 100       | 0%       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.1.2. Number of community residents                                                                                         | Producer groups       | 0      | 0     | 13       | 0       | 13       |           |          | Niger: Tondikandia Commune, Tillabéri-South au Niger participation by 84 residents                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| participating in NRM meetings                                                                                                | Women                 | 0      | 0     | 7        | 0       | 7        |           |          | Of the 13 types of community groups, 12 are on the steering committee and                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| DISAGGREGATION BY YOUTH .                                                                                                    | Men                   | 0      | 0     | 69       | 8       |          |           |          | represent the technical services, women, youth, elected officials, environment,                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| We need a common definition for youth                                                                                        | IDP or IDP host       |        |       |          |         |          |           |          | herders, farmers, rural development commission, the chef de canton, the mayor,<br>development and religious organizations. In the sub-zones, 8 groups are                                                                                                                              |
| ages.                                                                                                                        | Youth                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          | represented: farmers, herders, women, youth, environment, religious, village chief,                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                              | Total                 | 0      | 0     | 76       | 8       | 84       | 550       | 15%      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.1.3. Number of hectares under                                                                                              | Total                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 222,500 | 222,500  | 50,000    | 445%     | Niger: Local convention in Tondikandia covers the whole commune of 222,500 ha                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| improved NRM practices                                                                                                       | Women                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          | as the validated management rules are put into practice. Indicator 1.2.2. includes<br>some of the hectares that are being treated with soil rehabilitation work under<br>Livelihoods component. Note that the process is ongoing and implementation starts<br>in late 2014-early 2015. |
| Intermediate Result 2.2: Disaste                                                                                             | r risk manager        | ment   |       |          |         |          |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.2.1. Number of people trained in                                                                                           | Total                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        | 100       | 0%       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| disaster preparedness as a result of                                                                                         | Women                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Correct French version                                                                                                       | IDP or host           | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.2.2. Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively                      |                       | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        | 5         | 0%       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Intermediate Result 2.3: Strengt                                                                                             | hened Conflict        | Manage | ment  |          |         |          |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.3.1. Number of conflict prevention                                                                                         | Total                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        | 50        | 0%       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| systems, conflict assessments, or response mechanisms supported by                                                           | Conflict prevention   | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| USG assistance through REGIS-ER.                                                                                             | Conflict assessmt     | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                              | Response mech.        | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2.3.2. Number of disputes mediated to                                                                                        | Total                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        | 5         | 0%       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| the satisfaction of all parties to the                                                                                       | WOMEN                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| NOT DISAGGREGATE BY TYPE OF                                                                                                  | YOUTH                 | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| DISPUTE BUT BY BENEFICIARY<br>GROUP, WITH EMPHASIS ON "WOMEN,<br>YOUTH, MARGINALIZED YOUTH"                                  | MARGINALIZED<br>YOUTH | 0      | 0     | 0        | 0       | 0        |           |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

|                                                                                                                                             |                                   | QUARTER FY 1 |          |   |   | Performa | nce FY 20 | 13-2014  | ,        |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|
|                                                                                                                                             | Disaggregated                     |              |          |   |   |          | Target    | % Target |          |  |  |  |
| Performance indicator                                                                                                                       | by:                               | 1            | 2        | 3 | 4 | Cumul.   | FY 1      | FY 1     | Comments |  |  |  |
| Intermediate Result 2.4: Strengthened Government and Regional Capacity and Coordination                                                     |                                   |              |          |   |   |          |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| 2.4.1. Number of community de-<br>velopment plans implemented after joint<br>planning meetings held between local<br>and sub-national units | Country                           | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        | 5         | 0%       |          |  |  |  |
| Objective 3: Improved health                                                                                                                | and nutrition                     | nal statu    | s        |   |   |          |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| Intermediate Result 3.1: Increased Access to Potable Water                                                                                  |                                   |              |          |   |   |          |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| 3.1.1. Number and Percentage of                                                                                                             | Total                             | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        | TBD       |          |          |  |  |  |
| households using an improved drinking water source (REGIS-ER reports on                                                                     | Running water<br>home/yard/plot   | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| NUMBER)                                                                                                                                     | Public /pvt faucet                | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Tube /drilled well                | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Protected well or<br>water source | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Rainwater basin                   | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Other                             |              |          |   |   |          |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| 3.1.3. Number and Percentage of households using an improved                                                                                | Total                             | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        | TBD       |          |          |  |  |  |
| sanitation facility (REGIS-ER reports on                                                                                                    | Flush to plumbed sewer            | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| Nomberty                                                                                                                                    | Flush to septic<br>system         | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Pit latrine                       | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Latrine with slab                 | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Vented latrine                    | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Composting toilet                 | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Others                            | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| Intermediate Result 3.2: Improv                                                                                                             | ed Health and I                   | Nutrition    | Practice | S |   |          |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2. Number of children under 5                                                                                                           | Total                             | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        | 15,000    | 0%       |          |  |  |  |
| reached by USG-supported nutrition                                                                                                          | SBCC- messages                    | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| REGIS-ER                                                                                                                                    | Mother to Mother                  | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
| NB THAT THIS IS ONLY<br>DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER AND                                                                                         | Moringa / Baobab<br>garden        | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                             | Veg garden                        | 0            | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0        |           |          |          |  |  |  |

|                                                                                                                        |                                |   | QUAR | TER FY 1 |      | Performance FY 2013-20 |                |                  | Ţ                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|----------|------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Performance indicator                                                                                                  | Disaggregated<br>by:           | 1 | 2    | 3        | 4    | Cumul.                 | Target<br>FY 1 | % Target<br>FY 1 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| COUNTRY IN THE PIRS                                                                                                    | WASH training                  | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                        | Home visits                    | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                        | Use of biofortified foods      | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                        | Demos of local<br>product prep | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3.2.4. Number of people trained in child                                                                               | Total                          | 0 | 0    | 54       | 55   | 109                    | 20,000         | 1%               | Niger: 54 people trained of whom 43 women: Tillabéri-Sud                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| health and nutrition through USG-<br>supported programs                                                                | Women                          | 0 | 0    | 48       | 26   | 74                     |                |                  | Burkina Faso: 55 people trained of whom 26 women in Sahel (Dori).<br>Trainees are BDL producers, trainers, health center staff (CSI), and community<br>educators. Themes covered: Infant health, good health practices, young child<br>feeding and nutrition (ANJE) |
| 3.2.5. Number of trained CHWs, CHWs                                                                                    | Total                          | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      | TBD            |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| and CBOs without stock-outs of<br>essential medicines/products during the<br>last 30 days before the date of the visit | Women                          | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3.2.7. CYP= Couple Year Protection                                                                                     |                                | 0 | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0                      | 0              |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Objective: Gender Equality</b>                                                                                      |                                |   |      |          |      |                        |                |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4.D. Number of hectares of farmland registered in the name of women                                                    |                                | 0 | 0    | 5.1      | 39.9 | 45.0                   | TBD            |                  | Niger: 44,98 ha in women's group names in Tillabéri-Nord (14.03 ha), Tillabéri-Sud (9.95 ha), Zinder (20.99 ha). They include these sites: BDL, Africa Market Garden, Moringa Garden. They were given as donations from the villages involved.                      |