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BURKINA FASO MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (CLOSE OUT PLAN)

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1. Preamble

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan:

- is part of the action plan set out in the MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE COMPACT (Compact) signed on July 14th, 2008 between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, a United States Government corporation (MCC), and Burkina Faso, acting through its government;
- to support provisions described in the Compact;
- being governed and following principles stipulated in the Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs (MCC M&E Policy).

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary following the MCC M&E Policy, and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any other relevant supplemental legal documents.

2. Abbreviations

AMVS	: Sourou Valley Development Authority
COS	: MCA-BF Board
CN	: National Council
CVD	: Village Development Council
INSD	: National Institute for Statistics and Population Studies
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MATD	: Ministry of Territory Administration and Decentralization
MASA	: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MRA	: Ministry of Animal Resources
MoJ	: Ministry of Justice
MoE	: Ministry of Environment
MHU	: Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning
MCA-BF	: Millennium Challenge Account- Burkina Faso
MCC	: Millennium Challenge Corporation
RLG	: Rural Land Governance Project
DSE	: MCA-BF Monitoring and Evaluation Department
ADP	: Agriculture Development Project
ESA	: MCA-BF Environmental and Social Assessment Department
PMC	: Project Management Consultant
DGR	: General Directorate of Roads
DGPR	: General Directorate of Rural Roads
DGFOMR	: General Directorate of Land and Rural Organization
DGRE	: General Directorate of Water Resources
DGPER	: General Directorate of Rural Economy Promotion
FER	: Burkina Faso Road Maintenance Fund
EIE	: Environmental Assessment
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
TBD	: To Be Determined
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DEP	: Directorate for Planning
RAF	: Agrarian and Land Reorganization
ONG	: Non-Governmental Organization
GAR	: Result-based Management
ERR	: Economic Rate of Return
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
CIF	: Compact Implementation Fund
BRIGHT	: Burkinabe Response to Improve Girls' Chances to Succeed
EIF	: Compact Entry into Force
CM2	: Sixth Grade (primary school)
CP1	: First Grade (Primary school)
CE2	: Fourth Grade (primary school)
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resource Management
IMFP	: Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Road Maintenance
PFIs	: Participating Financial Institutions
BDS	: Business Development Services
SFR	: Rural Land Services Offices
IRI	: International Roughness Index
IE	: Implementing Entity
EMP	: Environmental Management Plan

CSPS	: Health Care and Social Promotion Facility
DRAHRH	: Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fisheries
DRRA	: Regional Directorate of Animal Resources
N/A	: Not Applicable
TOR	: Terms of Reference

3. Key contracts

- LTP5 and LTP45: Land Services
- RD1: Road Project Management Consultant
- RD2: Feasibility, Environmental Assessment and Detailed Technical Studies and Construction Supervision for the Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border Road
- RD3: Feasibility studies, environmental and social assessments, final design and construction supervision of the Banfora-Sindou road (50 km), rural access roads in Comoe, Leraba and Kenedougou. Feasibility studies, environmental and social assessments, final design for the rural access roads in the Sourou valley at Di
- RD4: Feasibility studies, Environment and Social Assessment,, final design and construction supervision of Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr road and feasibility studies, Environment and Social Assessment, and final design of Didyr-Toma-Tougan Road
- RD5.1: Dedougou-Nouna-Mali Border Road and RAP compensation
- RD6.1: Rural Roads in Comoe, Leraba, Kenedougou and Houet and RAP compensation
- RD7.1: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr Road and RAP compensation
- RD8.1: Banfora-Sindou Road and RAP compensation
- AD10: Consultant Services for Diversified Agriculture and Rural Finance Implementation
- AD1: Water Irrigation and Diversified Agriculture PMC
- AD2: Detailed feasibility studies and Environmental and Social Assessments, RAP compensation and designs and supervision of the Di and Léry sub-Activities of the Water Management and Irrigation Activity of the Agriculture Development Project
- AD3: Supervision of the Di and Léry sub-Activities of the Water Management and Irrigation Activity and the Rehabilitation of Rural Markets sub-Activity of the Diversified Agriculture Activity of the Agriculture Development Project

- AD4: Di Irrigated Perimeter
- AD5: Léry Dam
- AD7: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance for Water User Associations to provide O&M for Sourou Valley irrigated perimeters
- AD9: Integrated Water Resource Management
- AD11: Design and RAP compensation for Rehab of Rural Markets
- AD12: Rehab of Rural Markets,

4. Introduction

On July 14, 2008, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government and the Government of Burkina Faso, entered into a Compact Agreement worth **US$ 480,943,569**. The Burkina Faso Compact implementation responsibility is vested in the Millennium Challenge Account, an autonomous body established on March 12, 2008 by the Government of Burkina Faso.

Following the example of all other MCC-sponsored programs, the Burkina Faso Compact Funding Agreement includes Monitoring and Evaluation as a key function in the program implementation mechanism. Indeed, Annex III of the Compact, which provides a general description of how progress is measured through the Compact results, is largely devoted to this. This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, which appears as a consensual and operational instrument, is therefore necessary to monitor the implementation and evaluate all Compact projects.

Besides, the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a key component in the program design and is integrated in all aspects of the program cycle, from beginning to end.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was originally approved by the COS on December 9, 2009. It underwent a series of revisions, including a final revision in June 2014, to better reflect the results achieved in the execution of project activities, studies and surveys outcomes and the new requirements to consider for effective mapping of expected progress and in compliance with MCC guidelines pertaining thereto.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Objectives
The M&E plan describes how performance objectives will be measured, how monitoring reports will be developed and how evaluations will be conducted. It has the following objectives:

- Explain in detail how MCA-Burkina Faso and MCC will monitor and evaluate project *short term* results and *long term* impacts;
- Define the way in which Burkina Faso intends to perform the monitoring so as to achieve the program objectives; establish clear targets for each objective based on economic analysis and establish a schedule for thorough impact evaluations;
- Provide guidance on program implementation and management to enable MCA-BF staff, COS and CN members as well as beneficiaries and any other person to track progress achieved towards expected results;
- Present data and information flow from the projects to the various stakeholders;
- Establish mechanisms that ensure performance information and data quality, reliability and accuracy;
- Define all agencies involved in monitoring and specify each party's responsibilities.

5. Program Overview

5.1 Project Components and Logic

Burkina Faso relies heavily on agriculture, which employs 85% of the labor force and provides on average 75% of export earnings. However, this agriculture remains predominantly rain-fed

and subject to climatic hazards. It is almost exclusively dominated by small family farms with outdated farming practices.

Despite its poor performance, the agricultural sector remains Burkina Faso's economic development engine on which to build economic growth strategies for people well-being and poverty reduction.

This is why the Burkina Faso Compact, whose overall objective is to reduce poverty through economic growth, focused on increasing rural incomes through rural agricultural sector development and promotion. The Compact consists of four projects:

- **The Rural Land Governance Project**
- **The Agriculture Development Project**
- **The Roads Project**
- **The BRIGHT 2 Schools Project**

A project description and program logic for each project follows below:

5.1.1 The Rural Land Governance (RLG) Project

Project Description:

The overall objective of the **Rural Land Governance (RLG) Project** is to increase investment in land and rural productivity through improved land tenure security and land management. Expected results include greater security of land rights and improved access to more efficient land institutions, which together contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction in rural areas. The project budget is approximately US$60 million and includes the following mutually reinforcing activities:

Legal and Procedural Change and Communication

This Project Activity supported the Government's efforts to improve rural land laws and the regulatory and procedural framework to implement those laws. Most notably, the Project played a key role in the development of Law No. 34/2009 "On Rural Land Tenure" and its implementing regulations in 2009-2010, and Law No. 34/2012 "On Agrarian and Land Reform in Burkina Faso." These efforts were complemented by a significant public outreach program to inform people about the new legislation and its expected benefits.

This Activity was the first one implemented and set the framework for the other RLG activities, including decentralization of land administration and conflict resolution institutions, and issuance of rural land possession certificates (APFRs).

Institutional Development and Capacity Building

This Project Activity, in conjunction with the Legal and Procedural Change and Communication Project Activity, worked to improve institutional capacity to deliver land services in rural areas. Most notably, this activity supported extensive training of GOBF officials from various ministries, and the establishment and operations of commune-level rural land services offices (SFRs), village level land commissions (CFVs) that support SFR operations, and village level conflict resolution commissions (CCFVs) that mediate land conflicts. Implementation took place at the commune and village level in the Project's 17 Phase 1 municipalities on a pilot basis, and

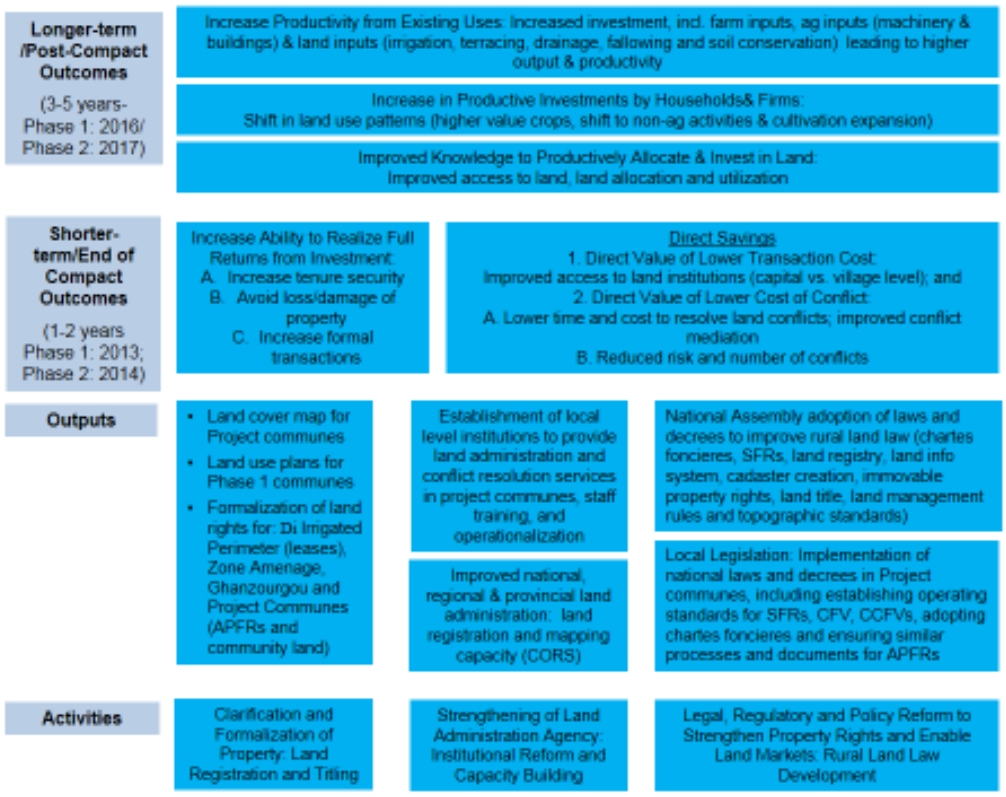
expanded in 2013 to an additional 30 Phase 2 communes based on certain targets reached during Phase 1.

Site-Specific Land Tenure Interventions

This Project Activity supported a variety of site-specific land rights formalization interventions. Activities included:

- Preparation of land titles and land leases for recipients of farmland in the new Di Irrigation Perimeter (the Perimeter was developed under the Agriculture Development Project) in 2014;
- Preparation of leases for users of land in existing irrigation perimeters near the Di Perimeter in 2014;
- Preparation of rural land possession certificates (APFRs) for non-irrigated land in the Project's 47 implementation communes in 2013-2014;
- Provision of APFR-like certificates to households in Ganzourgou Province in 2010; and
- Working with local populations to develop participatory land and natural resource use plans.

Rural Land Governance Program Logic:



5.1.2 The Agriculture Development Project

Project Description:

The objective of the **Agriculture Development Project** is to expand the productive use of land in order to increase the volume and value of agricultural production in Project zones. In that regard, the Agriculture Development Project was designed to increase rural incomes and employment and to enhance the competitiveness of the rural economies in the Sourou Valley and the Comoé Basin by addressing core constraints typical of rural Burkina Faso: poor water resource availability and management; weak beneficiary technical capacity; lack of access to inputs, market information and markets; and lack of access to credit. Expected results include increased agricultural production and productivity in Project zones, increased total area of land under irrigation in Di, and increased availability of rural credit in the Project's intervention zones. The Project budget was approximately US$ 142 million and consists of the following interrelated and mutually reinforcing activities:

Water Management and Irrigation

This activity aimed to ensure adequate water availability and supply, flood control and dam safety (for the Léry dam) to support and protect irrigation infrastructure investments in the Sourou Valley and Comoe Basin. It consists of the following sub-Activities:

- Di Irrigated Perimeter: This sub-activity includes the construction of 2,240 hectares of newly irrigated land in the commune of Di in the Sourou province of the Boucle du Mouhoun region of Burkina Faso. Estimated at $69 million for construction and $83 million for all related activities (design, supervision, training of producers, creation and training of Water User Associations, support to AMVS), works kicked off in December, 2011. The first 600 hectares were delivered in spring 2013, allowing producers to begin agriculture activities in the 2013 rainy season; delivery of final sectors was completed by the end of the compact.
- Lery Dam rehabilitation: This sub-activity's main benefit stream derives from avoidance of the catastrophic failure of the Lery Dam, which would result in a loss of water available for irrigation in the Sourou Valley (including the Di irrigated perimeter, although benefits from Di are not included in the Lery ERR). It is estimated to cost $4.8 million for construction, $9.3 million when including related activities (design, supervision, creation of a Dam Safety Unit. The construction contract was signed in April, 2013; works were completed in July 2014.
- Support to Water User Associations: This sub-activity supports the sustainability of the Di irrigated perimeter by organizing and training geographically proximate producers in the perimeter to provide ongoing maintenance as well as planning of operations planning. The original $2 million contract was signed in March, 2011, but delays in startup of construction have led to some of these Water User Associations not benefitting from even one full season of training. Two mitigants to the risk of poor O&M caused by these delays have been implemented by the Compact – expanding the creation of WUA to existing perimeters in the Valley to reinforce their institutional sustainability, and providing ongoing post-Compact training funded by GOBF assets generated by the Access to Rural Finance Activity.
- Integrated Water Resource Management: This $2.4 million dollar contract, signed in October, 2010 provided support to the GOBF to implement reforms to how surface water in the country is cached and distributed. The sub-Activity focuses on the Comoé Basin and the Mouhoun Basin, the Sourou Valley being a sub-basin of the latter. The GOBF is expected to officially adopt Integrated Water Resource Management Master Plans in July, 2014.

Diversified Agriculture

This activity builds on the previous activity by supporting on-farm production and related activities using an agricultural value chain approach in Project areas. Specifically, four major aspects of training and institutional support were implemented (agriculture production, animal health, value chain, and rural market management), as well as rehabilitation of four rural markets.

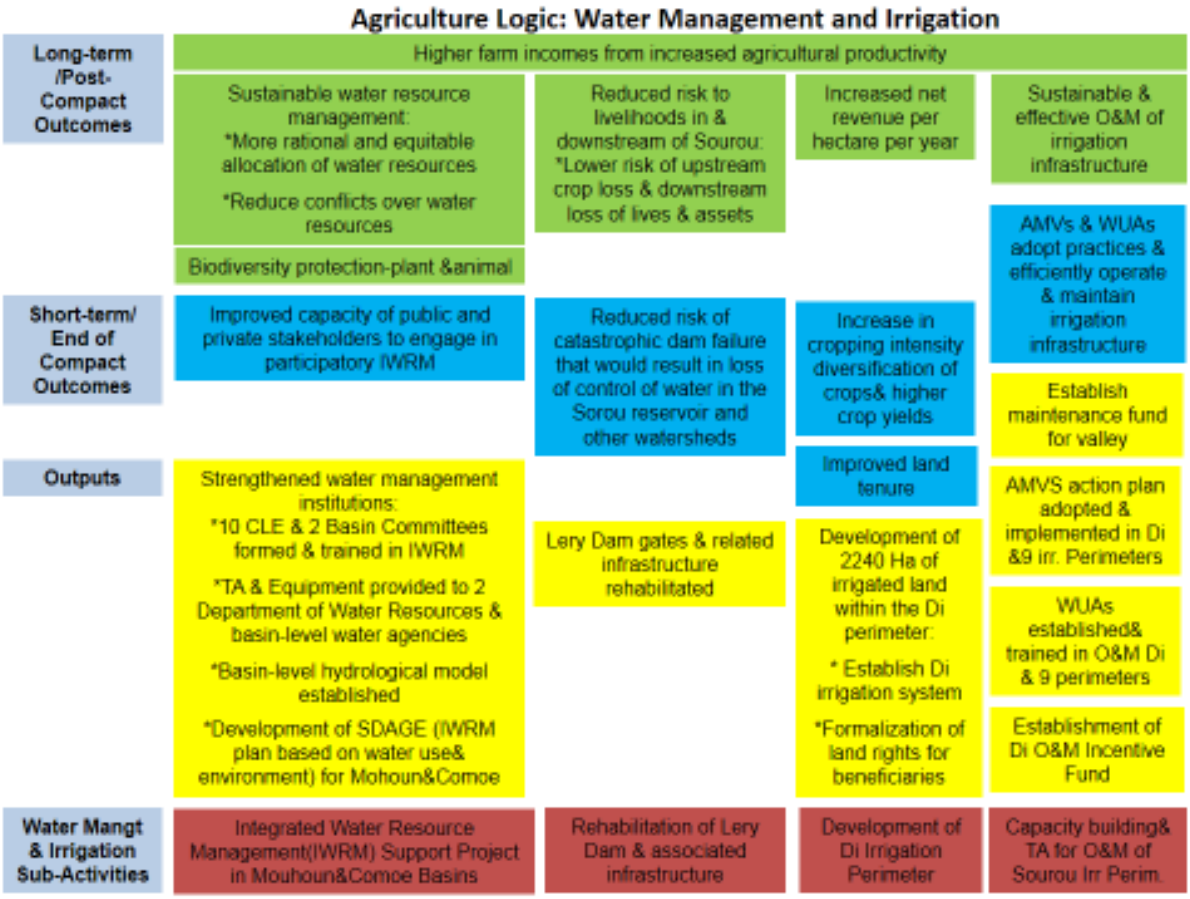
- Training and Institutional Support: MCC invested about $23 million in providing training and technical assistance to producers, as well as actors involved in value-added activities and rural markets (especially a telephonic market information system). The base contract for the main implementation of this sub-activity was signed in November, 2009, and focused on market studies to identify the major crops and value chains to be targeted. In June, 2011, actual support to both rainfed and irrigated production and related activities began in the Comoé and Sourou provinces. After delivery of first parcels in Di, producers in the Di Irrigated Perimeter also benefited from these trainings. Producers in Di also received "Starter Kits" which included seeds and simple farming tools, given the inability of many of them to provide such a start-up investment to be able to maximize production on the land. Producers outside of Di received smaller "Incentive Kits," to encourage them to complete training.
- Rehabilitation of four rural markets: MCA studied nine rural markets in order to determine which would most likely realize economic benefit from rehabilitation. Four were eventually selected for construction, work began in July 2013, and all four were completed by July, 2014.

Access to Rural Finance

The goal of the Access to Rural Finance Activity was to increase the availability of credit in the four western regions of Burkina Faso—the Sud-Ouest, Hauts Bassins, Cascades, and Boucle du Mouhoun—through three inter-related sub- activities: the Rural Finance Facility (RFF), support to participating financial institutions, and support to potential end-borrowers. The RFF was designed as a $10 million line of credit to provide medium-term funding resources for participating financial institutions (PFIs) to use to make medium-term investment loans to agricultural borrowers in the target regions. The PFIs borrowed the RFF funds at a low interest rate from MCA-BF and could on-lend them at market rates, to help subsidize the perceived risk of agricultural lending. The PFIs also received training and technical assistance to improve their agricultural lending practices. In addition, a $1 million fund was established to provide business development services to potential agricultural end-borrowers in the target region, to help them improve their business management and present more credit-worthy loan proposals to the PFIs and other financial institutions.

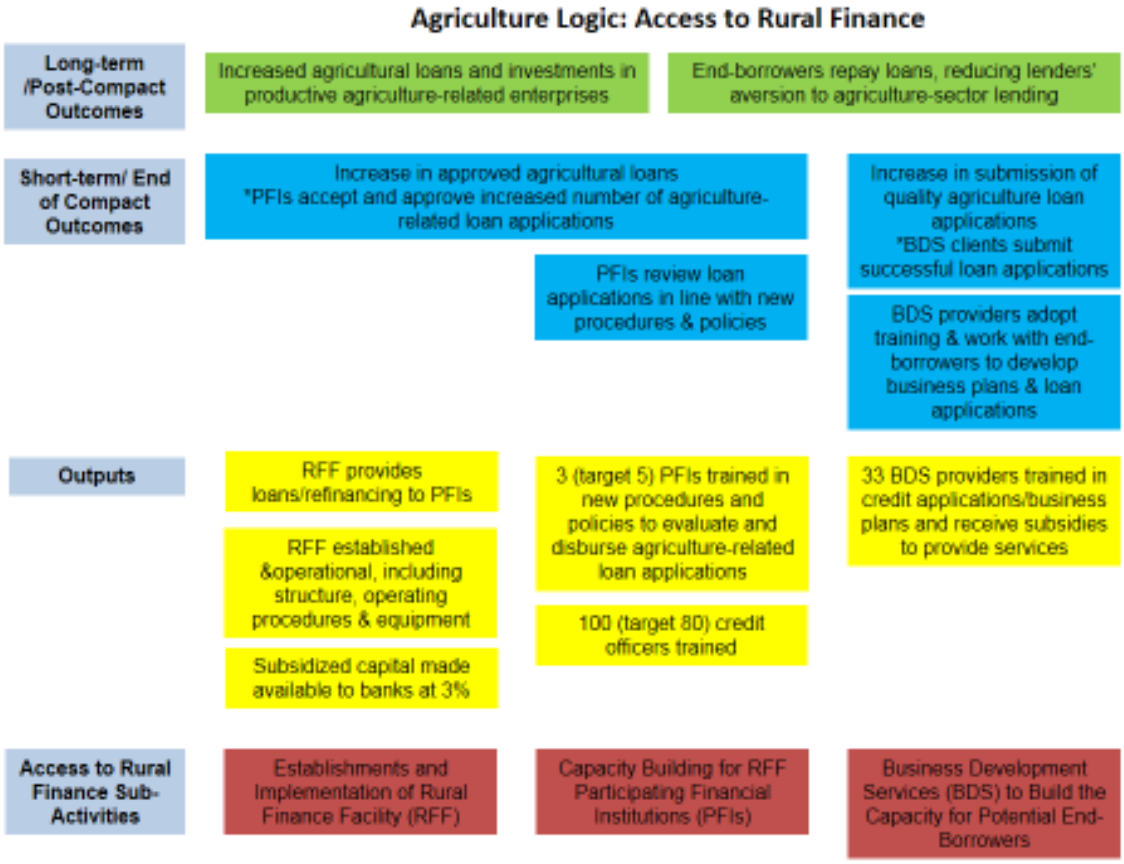
The Access to Rural Finance component experienced significant delays in implementation launch, followed by lower than expected loan demand, causing the activity to be terminated in July 2013, one year before the Compact End Date.

Agriculture Development Program Logic:



Agriculture Logic: Diversified Agriculture

Long-term /Post-Compact Outcomes	Higher incomes for producers, as well as other actors in livestock and agriculture value chains				
	Farmers realize sustainable increases in productivity, yields and profits	Sustained efficiency gains & value addition for beneficiaries	Higher net income from agriculture/livestock and related products		Sustained increases in livestock productivity
Short-term/ End of Compact Outcomes	Increased diversification of crops	Producers & agribusinesses increase value added to their commercial activities	Reduced transaction & marketing costs		Improved livestock productivity & animal health
	Producers adopt practices to increase productivity (animal&agriculture) & reduce post-harvest losses	More business linkages & market transactions	Producers make more informed production & marketing decisions	Improvement of rural market conditions: hygiene, parking, other amenities and organization	Increase demand for vet services
	Incentive kits used by farmers				Improved access to veterinary services and meds
Outputs	TA & incentive kits delivered to farmers	48 producer associations & agribusinesses trained to add value to commercial activities	MIS established in 9 markets for major commodities	Existing 4 rural markets upgraded	Improved livestock services: *Vets trained *Equip& meds provided *Rehab of vet schools/labs *500,000 chickens and cows vaccinated from PCP and new castle
	7000 households trained in 2 tracks: 1) Vegetable: agriculture and agro-forestry; 2)Animal health and animal husbandry (chickens/cows)	Producer Associations Established	Info centers created in 2 markets	9 community-level committees established & trained to manage markets	
				Outreach campaign implemented for vendors on hygeine, parking, safety, taxes	
Diversified Agriculture Sub Activities	TA for Farmers (rain-fed & irrigated production)	Value Chain Development	Market Info System (MIS)	Rehab of Rural Markets	Animal Health Services



5.1.3 The Roads Project

Project Description:

The objective of the **Roads Project** is to enhance access to markets through investments in the road network. More specifically, the Roads Project is designed to: (a) improve access to agricultural markets by upgrading primary and rural road segments serving the Sourou Valley and the Comoé Basin; (b) reduce travel time to markets and reduce vehicle operating costs; and (c) ensure the sustainability of the road network by strengthening road maintenance. Expected results include increased volume of freight and passenger traffic on rehabilitated roads, reduced travel times and costs, and improved road maintenance. The Project includes a set of primary and rural roads projects for upgrading to appropriate functional standards and designed to carry projected traffic for a 15 to 20 year horizon. Benefits are expected to result primarily from increasing the year-round accessibility to markets of agriculturally productive regions that are typically cut off during the rainy season.

The project's value is US$ **194,130,681** and consists of the following activities:

Development of Primary Roads

The Development of Primary Roads Activity is supporting improvements of three primary road segments of 274.05 kilometers in western Burkina Faso. The segments to be financed by MCC

Funding include the 143.5-kilometer Dédougou–Nouna–Mali border segment (construction on which started in February 2012), the 80.5-kilometer Sabou–Koudougou–Didyr segment (construction on which started in October 2012) and the 50.3-kilometer Banfora–Sindou segment construction on which started in October 2012. Construction on these road segments is expected to be complete by July 2014 (the end of the compact).

The 84-kilometer Didyr-Tougan segment and the 100-kilometer Mangodara-Banfora segments were designed under the compact with MCC Funding, and the designs were turned over to the GoBF to be constructed by other sources.

Development of Rural Roads

The Development of Rural Roads Activity is improving 151 kilometers of rural roads located in three (3) rural areas in the Comoe Basin, southwestern Burkina Faso, including the Provinces of Léraba, Comoé and Kénédougou. These roads currently exist in the form of rural tracks that the works are upgrading to fully engineered rural road standards. Construction of these rural roads started in June 2013 and is expected to be completed by July 2014 (the end of the Compact).

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance for Road Maintenance

The Capacity Building and Technical Assistance for Road Maintenance Activity is providing capacity building and technical assistance to existing government agencies and private sector institutions involved with road maintenance activities to improve road maintenance planning and implementation. It also includes development, installation, rollout and training in the use of a road asset management system.

Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Road Maintenance (IMFP)

The Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Road Maintenance (IMFP) is designed to set the Government on a path towards long-term, sustainable funding for periodic maintenance of the entire road network in Burkina Faso. MCC Funding is being used to finance periodic road maintenance works through an incentive matching fund that matches annual increases in the Government's dedicated funding for periodic maintenance, subject to measurable indicators of performance on maintenance planning, capacity, and implementation. MCC and the Government envision that the IMFP is administered by the Road Maintenance Fund of Burkina *(Fonds d'Entretien Routier du Burkina - FER-B),* an institution established by the Government in cooperation with the World Bank (the *"Road Fund").*

Roads Program Logic :

5.1.4 The BRIGHT 2 Schools Project

Project Description:

The objective of the **BRIGHT 2 Schools Project** was to increase primary school completion rates for girls and builds upon the successes of the Burkinabè Response to Improve Girls' Chances to Succeed ***("BRIGHT")*** funded under the MCC Threshold Program. In addition, the BRIGHT 2 Schools Project supported the efforts of the Ministry of Basic Education and Literacy *(Ministère de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation* or ***"MEBA")*** to increase girls' primary education completion rate.

The cost of the Project was around US$ 29 million**.** The Project was administered by USAID pursuant to an agreement between USAID and MCC. The project was begun in early 2010 and was completed at the end of the 2011-2012 academic year.

The BRIGHT 2 Schools Project consisted of the following activities:

Construction/Rehabilitation of about fifty (50) Boreholes and/or Water Catchment Systems

Construction of School Complexes: 396 additional classrooms (including equipment), 396 teacher housing units, 2 blocks of 3 latrines (792 latrines in total), sports grounds and sports equipment.

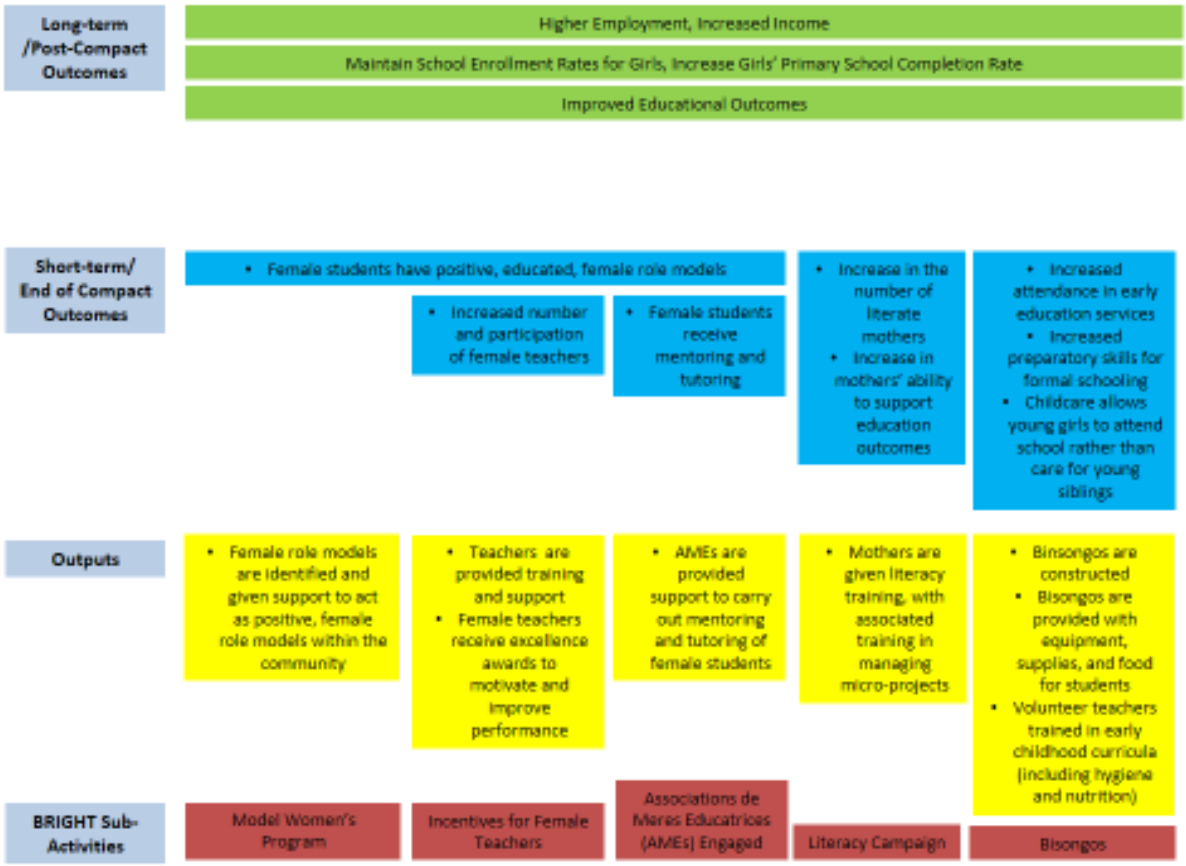
Construction of 122 *Bisongos* (kindergartens)

Take-home Rations: Provision of daily meals ("***Take-Home Rations***") during the nine (9) months of each school year to about 100 children expected in each of the 132 *Bisongos*. The Project also provided monthly take-home rations to grades 1-4 (CP1-CE2) girls demonstrating 90% monthly attendance during the nine-month school year.

Social Mobilization Campaign

Adult literacy/Micro-Project Management: Training of trainers, delivery of literacy classes and micro-project management training for women and mothers in the 132 communities.

BRIGHT 2 Schools Program Logic:



5.2 Projected Economic Benefits

MCC considers ex-ante Economic Rate of Return (ERR) analysis as one of the criteria used to evaluate country proposals. ERRs evaluate the total income increase attributable to a proposed MCC-funded activity as compared to total costs. MCC's ERR analysis is described in more detail here:
http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/err/index.shtml

MCC's ERRs are subject to an independent internal "Peer Review" process to consider the quality and accuracy of the calculations. MCC's economic analyses for the Burkina Faso Compact can be found at:
http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/err/err-countries/err-burkinafaso.shtml

MCC's Beneficiary Analysis guidelines, (which can be found here: http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/panda/activities/beneficiary/index.shtml) consider project beneficiaries to be those individuals who are expected to achieve improved standards of living, primarily through higher incomes, because of economic gains generated by the MCC-funded project.

In the Burkina Faso Compact, many people were involved in MCC-funded activities, including:

- agricultural extension support and training,
- improved access to irrigation, credit and roads,
- improved land tenure procedures,
- availability of new and improved land services, and
- availability of Bright 2 project schools.

However, only some of these participants, users, and other individuals are likely to have higher incomes because of the Compact.
The ERR analysis for the Burkina Faso Compact estimated income gains for the following numbers of individuals:

Project/Activity	**Number of Beneficiaries[1]**	**Estimated ERR at compact signing**
Rural Land Governance **Project[3]**	**N/A[3]**	**N/A**
Agriculture Development Project[4,5]	**65,920**	
1. Lery Dam	**65,920**	**13%**
2. Di irrigation	**26,577**	**4.6%**
Roads **Project**	**842,584**	
1. Development of Primary Roads **Activity**	754,107	-3% to 3%
2. Development of Rural Roads **Activity[6]**	88,477	N/A

Estimates as of: 9/8/2009

Notes on Estimated Economic Benefits:
General:

1. This economic benefit analysis is as of 2009. At the time of Compact development, several activities had no ERR estimates. As compact closeout ERRs are still in process, at this time there are no updates available to the beneficiary analysis.
2. The estimated project beneficiary figures do not take into account geographic overlap between projects; they should therefore not be added together and taken as estimates for the overall Compact program.

Rural Land Governance Project:

3. The economic logic of the Rural Land Governance Project hinged upon reducing economic losses due to land conflicts. Though qualitative evidence suggests that land conflict is a problem in Burkina Faso, limited quantitative evidence existed during Compact Development to verify this claim. Therefore, the **Rural Land Governance Project**, intended to reduce economic losses due to land conflicts, adopted a pilot implementation approach whereby the project was tested in seventeen (17) municipalities. Using an ERR model developed during Compact Development, after approximately two years (Phase 1) the project was evaluated and changes in land conflict were measured and considered. At that time, the decision was made to extend the RLG Project to an additional thirty (30) municipalities (Phase 2). However, since specific numbers of income beneficiaries could not be estimated at the time of Compact Development, a complete beneficiary analysis was not completed. In 2014, a plan was made to estimate the number of beneficiaries from the RLG Project. This estimate will ultimately include: beneficiaries from APFRs in the 47 RLG communes; beneficiaries of formalization of rights under the Ganzourgou pilot project; beneficiaries from reduced levels of conflict. At the time of compact closeout, however, the change in land conflicts is not yet known, as it will depend on data and analysis from the impact evaluation.

Agriculture Development Project

4. ERRs exist for the Léry Dam and Di irrigation scheme. However, as ERRs were not available for the Diversified Agriculture Activity, the Access to Rural Finance Activity and the Comoé Integrated Water Management Plans, beneficiary estimates for these activities were not calculated.
5. The beneficiaries of the Di irrigation scheme are included in the Léry Dam beneficiary estimates because the irrigation perimeter lies completely within the area fed by the dam.

Roads Project :

6. MCC's standard practice for estimating the number of beneficiaries of a road is to count the number of people living within five (5) km of the road. Thus, in the case of the Rural Roads Activity it is possible to measure the number of beneficiaries without estimates of the increased incomes associated with the activity.

BRIGHT 2 Schools Project:

7. Although no ERR was computed for the BRIGHT 2 Schools Project, expected beneficiaries can be estimated using the data from the BRIGHT Threshold Program impact evaluation.

5.3 Program Beneficiaries

5.3.1 Rural Land Governance Project

The **Rural Land Governance Project** is expected to impact households and businesses throughout the country, first through the Legal and Procedural Change and Communication Project Activity to create a favorable investment environment for existing and prospective farmers.

The Institutional Development and Capacity Building Project Activity and the Site-Specific Land Tenure Interventions Project Activity also benefit producers located in the targeted areas. This group of beneficiaries includes producers located in 47 of the country's 302 rural municipalities and in the targeted agricultural development areas. The targeted sites are organized in 15 clusters of contiguous municipalities with the expectation that outcomes and impacts achieved by cluster municipalities will eventually extend to neighboring municipalities, which are not targeted by Project, particularly as the clusters are distributed across the 13 administrative regions of the country. Several of these municipalities are also benefiting from the Agriculture Development Project and others are, at the same time, benefiting from the rehabilitation and construction of road segments under the Roads Project. Improved land registration and mapping services at national, regional or provincial levels may also benefit other public or private users who are neither located in target municipalities nor in the project areas. Other stakeholders from the private sector (investors, banks and decentralized financial systems, etc.) also benefit from the Rural Land Governance Project.

5.3.2 Agriculture Development Project

The primary beneficiaries of the **Agriculture Development Project** are production chain stakeholders:

Based on the economic analysis, the main beneficiaries of the irrigation investments are those people with some dry farming experience who receive irrigated lands. Many beneficiaries are those earning less than US$ 2/day and selection criteria for land allocation are designed to serve this category of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the Léry dam investments probably have the same profile as the dry-land farmers.

The existing irrigated perimeter residents and farmers (crop and livestock) who are benefiting from the technical assistance activities are more likely to fall into a slightly higher income category. Beneficiaries of rehabilitated markets, rural credit and investments under the IWRM Project Activity are located throughout the Sourou, Hauts Bassins, Sud-Ouest and Cascades regions.

5.3.3 Roads Project

Key **Roads Project** beneficiaries according to the economic analysis are the residents along the roads, who may experience a more rapid flow of their products. Additionally, transporters who go through these regions may also benefit (in terms of vehicle maintenance, an increase in transport frequency, and reduced travel time). Improved primary roads are affecting nine (9) of Burkina Faso's 45 provinces, and the rural roads are connecting up to 65,000 individuals in thirty (30) villages.

Other expected results include a reduction in the isolation of rural communities which may lead to increased access to health and education services.

5.3.4 BRIGHT 2 Schools Project

The **BRIGHT 2 Schools Project** beneficiaries include the students (boys and girls) of the new primary schools, the children expected in the Bisongos, as well as the men and women of the communities that participated in the various training and literacy sessions and the micro-project management training.

6. Monitoring Component

6.1 Summary of Monitoring Strategy

Monitoring Indicators, Baseline and Target Definition

The Program outcomes have been measured through performance indicators over the five (5) years of the Compact term. Such indicators are often quantitative measurements, but they may also be of qualitative nature or reflect milestones along a qualitative and quantitative scale. The tables in Annex (Annex II) show short, medium and long term performance indicators selected for Compact monitoring, along with baselines and targets. All the tables have the same format. Each level of the Program logical structure (goal, objectives and direct effects) is associated with a two (2)-section table. The first part is descriptive and provides for each row an expected specific result, the selected indicator, its definition, the measurement unit, the data source or the entity holding the information and the frequency for indicator measurement. The second table uses each indicator again with its annual baselines and targets over the Compact term.

Indicator data collection should as much as possible allow disaggregation by gender, age and income.

Baselines and targets

Each performance indicator is associated with a baseline and a series of targets (quarterly, annual or any other periodicity in some cases). Tables in Annex II describe selected indicators in terms of the starting point (the baseline) and the objective (the target). For some indicators, baselines and targets were determined or revised once better information became available. For example, some of the RLG indicator baselines were identified through a land survey conducted in 2010, which in turn served as a basis for identifying targets. Also, several key long-term implementation management contractors (e.g., AD 2, AD 10, the Roads Project Management Consultant (PMC) (RD-1), the Agriculture Development Project PMC AD-1, and LTP 5 and LTP 45) provided updated field data based on revised workplans and field implementation, which affected reporting on indicators and revision of targets.

Data Sources

When indicators derive from the economic analysis, their baselines and targets were also derived from economic analysis. Some indicators were not directly derived from economic analysis, but obtained from practical experience. Some baselines came from official data, data collected and processed by consultants in charge of project implementation (such as AD-10, LTP-5, etc.) or from surveys or specific data collection activities funded under the Compact.

Indicator targets and definitions were validated by technical experts. Many baseline and end-line indicators were provided by large scale surveys as part of impact evaluations of each project. Data on incomes in MCA-BF intervention areas came from the general household survey conducted by INSD and co-funded by MCA with specific modules meeting MCA-BF needs in 2009/2010 and 2013/2014.

Data Collection Frequency

The indicator tracking tables in Annex II show the frequency of data collection for each indicator, and targets are provided accordingly. In most cases, indicator tracking data are collected and transmitted by implementing agencies based on a pre-established schedule. For indicators

submitted to a quarterly data collection frequency, data will be available during the following quarter.

Data collection frequency depends on the type of data and data source. Many outcome indicators, for example, are only measured at the beginning (baselines) and at the end or post Compact through the evaluation. Other indicators related to project activities and outputs are measured on a periodic or seasonal basis.

6.2 Data Quality Reviews

In order to ensure objectivity and reliability of the data used to measure the Program performance and their sources, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit devised a data quality evaluation strategy for the MCA. This strategy clearly defines each project team and implementing agency's responsibility in data collection and management along with a schedule for external evaluations conducted by independent consultants. The internal data quality control system is consistent with the decentralized feature of data collection. As projects provide most of the data, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit shall ensure that no risk is associated with data quality during collection procedures. The risk mitigation strategy is, on the one hand, to clearly and transparently integrate relevant data collection and indicator tracking processes in execution contracts, and on the other hand, provide periodic training and technical assistance to consultants and implementing agencies in charge of data collection. Data collection tools are sometimes provided to project beneficiaries to ensure data traceability. Data is posted on the MCA website. Finally, the M&E Department conducts internal control including periodic field visits.

MCA-BF also benefits from external support to ensure the quality of its surveys. For almost all surveys recommended in this MCA-BF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, quality control was planned for to ensure the accuracy of data collected. For example, in the land baseline survey, an independent expert was recruited to monitor the quality of the survey design and implementation. As part of the agricultural development baseline survey, MCA worked in collaboration with DGPER to ensure quality control. Finally, MCC's impact evaluation consultants provided quality support to Compact funded surveys.

In early 2010, a Monitoring and Evaluation Training Plan was developed and validated later on in April of the same year. This plan was turned into training scheduled over the Compact term. This training plan was coupled with an initial data quality review included in the Compact. This first data quality review assessed all of the indicators included in Annex 2 to confirm, reject or refine the information on the indicator definition, its calculation methodology data collection methodology, frequency , and disaggregation, among other details.

In Compact year 3, an independent consultant conducted a second external data quality review. This study analyzed each project indicator and its data collection, as well as the implementation of recommendations from the initial review. The external assessment used validity, precision, reliability and usefulness criteria to determine data quality and made practical recommendations to improve processes. The recommendations from this report included more regular checks and controls to ensure high quality data collection by contractors and implementing entities, more clearly defining some indicators (such as indicators related to "functionality" of an organization or entity, and better documenting the entities responsible for data collection.

6.3 Standard Reporting Requirements

MCA submits quarterly disbursement requests to MCC. Disbursement requests include the indicator tracking table. This tracking table helps report the current period indicator value and deviation percentage compared to targets. If this deviation is higher than ten (10) percent, an explanation shall be provided in the narrative part of the report. The table also reports indicator value over the past quarter, the remaining quarterly targets for the current year and the annual targets through the end of the Compact. The format of these indicator tracking tables is available on MCC web site at www.mcc.gov .

Disbursement requests and hence the indicator tracking tables are submitted four times a year, twenty (20) days before the end of the quarter, i.e. March 10, June 10, September 10 and December 10.

Indicator collection and processing schedule stands as follows:

Frequency of Collection	Deadline for data collection forms submission	Period	Submission to MCC
Quarterly Indicators			
Quarter-1	January 5	From October 1 to December 31	March 10
Quarter -2	April 5	From January 1st to March 30th	June10
Quarter -3	July 5	From April 1 to June 30	September 10
Quarter -4	October 5	From July 1 to September 30	December 10
Annual Indicators	October 5	From October 1 to September 30	October 30
Bi-annual: Rainy Season	January 5	From July 1 to December 31	March 10
Bi-annual: Dry Season	July 5	From January 1 to June 30	September 10

6.4 Linking Disbursements to Performance

Among other conditions precedent included in the Program Implementation Agreement, those related to M&E include:

As part of the Implementation Plan, "MCA-Burkina Faso shall develop, adopt and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that will serve as the basis for Program monitoring and evaluation. The M&E Plan shall be developed in compliance with the MCC Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines include all the components and contents outlined in such guidelines, and will serve as the primary governing document for M&E activities over the Compact term. The M&E plan shall be in form and substance satisfactory to MCC and will be delivered to MCC as condition to the first Disbursement of Program Funding in 2010 calendar year."

As part of the Reports to be submitted to MCC, "MCA-Burkina Faso shall provide MCC with an updated M&E Plan in form and substance satisfactory to MCC on an annual basis or at such other time as may be specified by MCC from time to time."

As part of the Audits, "as requested by MCC in writing from time to time, MCA-Burkina Faso shall also engage an independent reviewer (i) to conduct performance and compliance reviews under the Compact, which reviewer will have the capacity to conduct data quality assessments in accordance with the M&E Plan, as described in detail in Annex III to the Compact, and/or (ii) independent evaluator to assess performance as required under the M&E Plan (each, a "***Reviewer***"). MCA-Burkina Faso will select the… Reviewers in compliance with the… M&E Plan."

As a Condition Precedent to Each Disbursement of Program Funding:
"There has been satisfactory progress in the M&E Plan for the Program, relevant Project or Project activity and substantial compliance with the requirements of such M&E Plan (namely the targets and any applicable reporting requirements set forth therein for the relevant Disbursement Period)"

7. Evaluation Component

7.1 Summary of Evaluation Strategy

As an independent and objective review at a particular time (carried out before, during or after project implementation) of the context, objectives, results and means used to assess results and draw lessons, evaluation is an important and essential process and step in the life of a Compact project or program, evaluations aim to determine the relevance, effect and impact of the project in terms of objectives, expected or desired results.

Under the Compact, the "evaluation" component is used to retrospectively analyze achievements and determine whether such results are attributable to interventions. As part of this component, MCA will finance the mid- term evaluation, the final evaluation and the ad hoc evaluations as well as specific studies; MCC will support program independent impact assessments. The following evaluation operations are planned:

7.2 Specific Evaluation Plans

Compact/ Project Covered	Evaluation Name	Evaluation Type	Evaluator	Primary/ Secondary Methodology	Final Report Date
Compact	Mid-term Evaluation	Performance	MCA Consultant	Primarily Qualitative	September 2012
Rural Land Governance	Land Evaluation	Impact	Impaq	Difference in Difference	Estimated end of 2017
Agriculture	Di Lottery	Impact	Impaq	RCT	Estimated

Developme nt	Evaluation				end of 2017
	Farmer Training Evaluation	Impact	Impaq	Difference in Difference	Estimated end of 2017
	Di PAPs Evaluation	Performance	Impaq	Pre/Post	Estimated end of 2017
	Rural Finance Evaluation	Performance	MCC Consultant (TBD)	Mixed-Method/Primarily Qualitative	Estimated mid-2015
	Water Management and Rural Markets Evaluation	Performance	MCC Consultant (TBD)	Mixed-Method/Primarily Qualitative	Estimated end of 2015
Roads	Repeat HDM-4 Analyses	Performance	MCC Consultant	HDM-4	Estimated end of 2017 for final analysis
BRIGHT 2 Schools	BRIGHT Evaluation	Impact	Mathemati ca	Regression Discontinuity	Estimated end of 2015

7.2.1 Summary of Specific Evaluation Plans

MCC is committed to conducting independent **impact** assessments of its programs as an integral part of its focus on results. A rigorous impact evaluation measures the changes in individual, household or community well-being that results from a particular project or program. The distinctive feature of an impact evaluation is the use of a counterfactual, which identifies what would have happened to the beneficiaries absent the program. This counterfactual is critical to understanding the improvements in people's lives that are *directly caused* by the program. While the Compact's monitoring indicators described in this M&E Plan will measure whether project activities meet their expected intermediate results, the impact evaluations are designed to rigorously measure the impact of projects on the wellbeing of beneficiaries.

MCC is responsible for selecting one or several independent consulting firms which will design and implement evaluations within each of the 4 Compact Projects: 1) the Rural Land Governance Project, 2) the Agriculture Development Project, 3) the Roads Project and 4) the BRIGHT 2 Schools Project. MCC is responsible for contracting independent evaluators for each evaluation.

Each evaluation will be based on statistical methods, often using data collected through MCA-managed surveys. Under the guidance of MCC, the MCA-BF monitoring and evaluation team will closely work with the impact assessment teams to support the development and implementation of such studies.

In addition to addressing key research questions, the evaluations for all of the projects will also address:

- the Economic Rate of Return;
- cost-effectiveness (to compare the effects per dollar invested with comparable measures of other typical irrigation, road, education and land tenure investments. In particular, it would be useful to know whether a less expensive intervention would have generated similar impacts.);
- why goals, objectives and targets were or were not achieved;
- lessons learned applicable to other similar Projects;
- long-term sustainability of results;
- distribution of benefits (differences in impact of the project activities, by gender, age, and income, to the fullest extent possible);
- unexpected results of the program (positive and negative).

7.2.2 Mid-term Evaluation of Overall Compact Progress

A mid-term evaluation is generally used to review and assess the project physical, economic, financial, social and institutional environment primary data; analyze and thoroughly understand the project main technical, economic, financial, and operating parameters; assess interim results; reassess estimated costs and various technical standards and if necessary, redefine amounts, conditions, financing and implementation terms.

The Compact mid-term evaluation was a part of the stakeholders' responsibilities (MCA-BF, MCC) and consists in reviewing program management and performance after several years of implementation. This assessment, completed in 2012, allowed an interim assessment of the Compact implementation progress, the feasibility of achieving the objectives and expected outcomes within the agreed timeframe, the relevance and efficiency of program management while assessing whether and to what extent the current institutional and political environment was conducive to the Compact pilot experience replication.

This assessment also analyzed the level of project implementation, progress achieved regarding all indicators, and M&E plan implementation. It helped analyze the challenges faced and assisted in identifying strategies to achieve Compact expected results.

In addition, it provided MCA-BF and MCC with recommendations on additional opportunities and corrective actions/guidance to be taken to address the problems identified.

7.2.3 Rural Land Governance Project

The evaluation of the Rural Land Governance (RLG) focuses on the combined effects of the RLG activities as they relate to the 47 Project communes. The preparation of land titles and leases for recipients of irrigated farmland in the new Di Irrigation Perimeter under RLG's Site Specific Land Tenure Intervention Activity is covered by the Di evaluation under the Agriculture Project as effects of land, farmer training and irrigation could not be separated. Preparation of leases for users of land in the existing perimeters near the Di Perimeter, as well as Provision of APFR-like certificates to households in Ganzourgou were not included as part of the evaluation design.

Key evaluation questions include:

- Do the project activities lead to improved land tenure security?

- Can one attribute an effect to project activities with respect to changes in the frequency and types of land conflicts, after accounting for other factors?
- If yes to the previous two questions, does improved tenure security or reduced conflict lead farmers to change their investment decisions (e.g., by increasing investment levels, encouraging farmers to make more fixed investments, etc.) in ways that increase agriculture productivity and incomes?
- Did land tenure for women and vulnerable groups improve because of the project activities?

To study these questions, the impact evaluation uses a difference-in-difference method to compare trends in 17 pilot and 17 comparison communes before and after implementation of RLG's pilot phase (Phase 1) and in 30 pilot and 29 comparison communes before and after implementation of RLG Phase 2. This includes surveys at the individual, household, parcel, commune and village level, including administrative data collection.

An MCA-procured local Burkina survey firm conducted the Phase 1 baseline survey in early 2010 on a sample of 3,552 households with 6,481 land parcels across 450 villages in the 34 communes[1]. A follow-up Phase 1 interim survey was conducted in 2012. A Phase 2 baseline survey was conducted in mid-2013 on a sample of 4,016 households (2,008 treatment and 2,008 control) with 16,370 parcels across 357 villages within the 59 communes.

The baseline surveys provided basic information and relevant indicators for the study (including levels of conflict, land tenure security perceptions, and agricultural investment). The interim Phase 1 survey tests early results of RLG activities in the 17 communes, specifically those around the first two activities as APFR issuance had not yet been started at the time of the interim survey. Key short-term outcomes include changes in perception of tenure security and conflict. An endline survey in Phase 1 and Phase 2 RLG areas is planned for 2017 to test longer-term outcomes, including changes in investment and agricultural productivity.

7.2.4 Agriculture Development Project

The original evaluation design for the Agriculture Development Project anticipated a single evaluation that could estimate the effects of all of the different components of the Agriculture Development Project together. However, through the process of implementation, it became clear that the anticipated effects of the different components were diverse enough to require several separate evaluations. These evaluations are described below.

Di

[1] For Phase 1 sampling, a list of administrative villages that were provided by the Quatrième Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH2006) served as the sampling frame to select villages in the first stage. After villages had been selected in the first stage, an enumeration of households was done in selected villages and then households were randomly selected in each village. The sample size was computed using the proportion of households experiencing at least one land conflict as a key parameter to estimate with a given degree of statistical confidence. Based on these computations, a minimum sample of 3,552 households was required and 8 households sampled in each village (for a total of approximately 450 villages) in the 34 communes.

The Di evaluations cover a group of interventions over 3 groups of stakeholders on the newly created Di perimeter of 2240ha, in northwestern Burkina Faso. Land on the new irrigated perimeter was allocated between three categories of beneficiaries:

- People Affected by the Project (PAPs) as compensation;
- Non-PAPs which are divided into two groups:
    - Non-PAPs from villages around the perimeter regarded as underprivileged rural producers (villages défavorisés);
    - Non-PAPs from other areas of the Sourou and Boucle du Mouhoun.

Land for the first two groups of beneficiaries (PAPs and those from the "villages défavorisés") were distributed based on set criteria to all those eligible. Land for the third group of beneficiaries was randomized after a pre-designed application process. Each beneficiary group received a group of interventions, which are being evaluated, including obtaining a new irrigated parcel of land, formal land rights over that parcel, farmer training and a starter kit.

There are 2 Evaluations covering 2 of the 3 Di beneficiary groups. The third group, which consists of non-PAPs from villages around the perimeter were not included in the evaluation as there was not a cost effective opportunity for learning further than what would be gathered from the evaluation of PAPs and the RCT of the other non-PAPs. A description of the 2 evaluations follows below:

A. <u>Di PAP Evaluation</u>

The Di PAPs Evaluation consists of a separate analysis of the effects the construction of the Di irrigated perimeter and related farmer training, land certificates and incentive kits have had on those who were most impacted by its creation. The PAPs are those who had previously farmed land on what is now the irrigated perimeter as well as those whose home, income, or livelihood was otherwise impacted by the construction of the new perimeter.

This evaluation will consist of a pre/post analysis of household income and other measures of well-being, which may be supplemented by qualitative methods (interviews and/or focus groups). A baseline survey was conducted on all PAPs in 2011 prior to the Project and an interim survey took place in 2013 on 388 PAPs. A follow-up evaluation is tentatively planned post compact.

Primary Research Questions for the Di PAPs Evaluation:

1. Are PAPs at least as well-off as they were before the project's intervention?
2. Have any PAPs been harmed by the intervention?

B. <u>Di Non-PAP RCT Evaluation</u>

The Di Non-PAP Evaluation covers the parcels on the Di perimeter that were open to Non-PAP applicants from the Boucle du Mohoun region generally. To study the impacts on this group, a Randomized Control Trial is being conducted using a lottery after a pre-designed application process. Eligible applicants were required to submit an application in order to be considered for

the lottery. Those who were deemed eligible[2] by a Land Allocation Committee were then scored based on a set of predetermined criteria. All those scoring more than 60 points became an entrant into the actual lottery. The lottery consisted of two steps: 1) the selection of lottery winners; and 2) the selection specific parcels. Applicants had pre-selected their choice of rice or polyculture parcels in their applications. Once a name was drawn (from a pool which included all entrants to the lottery), a parcel was also drawn, according to the individual's preference of parcel type (rice or polyculture; once one or the other type of parcel was exhausted, all remaining winners received the remaining parcel type). The lottery winners form the treatment group and those who did not win form the control group.

For the lottery, 2,178 applications were deemed eligible, of which 1528 met the 60 point threshold and became entrants into the lottery. The lottery was held in February, 2014 and 503 winners were selected (of which 23% were women). A short baseline survey was conducted at the end of 2013 (before the lottery), and a follow-up survey is planned for 2016/2017.

Primary research questions for the Di Lottery Evaluation include:

1. Does access to irrigation affect yields, total production, sales, and household income?
2. Have beneficiary household's yields and sales increased as a result of the project?
3. If yes, do increased yields and/or production, and sales lead to higher household incomes?
4. Have farmers benefitting from Compact interventions adopted new technologies/techniques (including using land more intensively and efficiently, choosing products that are more competitive, and optimizing the use of inputs) at a significantly greater rate than farmers that did not benefit from Compact interventions?

Farmer Training Evaluation

The Farmer Training Evaluation will include the following components of the Agriculture Development Project: Farmer Training, Value Chain Development, and Animal Health. The impacts of these three components are shared between the three projects, as farmer training included modules not only on cultivation practices, but also on animal husbandry and post-harvest transformation (part of the value chain development component). Thus, their effects will be estimated jointly through an impact evaluation utilizing a difference-in-difference design. Those who actually received training through the Compact will form the treatment group while those who did not will form the comparison group.

The evaluation consists of the baseline from the Global Agricultural Survey as well as a crop yield survey and a barymetric survey of bovine weights of a small subset of the sample. The baseline Agriculture Survey took place in June 2012 across a sample of 2000 households. The crop yield survey data which was part of the Global Agricultural Survey was problematic and an interim crop yield survey was conducted in 2013. A barymetric survey of 600 cattle across 153 householdswas carried out annually from 2012-2013.

Primary research questions for the Agriculture Development Project include:

[2] Households could contest their eligibility and be re-considered for eligibility.

- Have farmers benefitting from Compact interventions adopted new technologies/techniques (including using land more intensively and efficiently, choosing products that are more competitive, and optimizing the use of inputs) at a significantly greater rate than farmers that did not benefit from Compact interventions?
- Have beneficiary household's yields and sales increased as a result of the project?
- If yes, do increased yields and/or production, and sales lead to higher household incomes?

Rural Finance Evaluation

The Access to Rural Finance activity was terminated early due to concerns about its ability to achieve results. Thus, this planned performance evaluation, rather than being focused on an estimation of impact on beneficiaries, will be focused on learned from what happened during the planning and implementation of the project. Though it will utilize available quantitative data and is therefore mixed methods, it will be primarily qualitative in nature.

Primary Research Questions for the Rural Finance Evaluation include:

1. What factors of project design supported/hindered the efficacy of the project? How so? Why?
2. What factors of implementation supported/hindered the efficacy of the project? How so? Why?
3. What lessons can be learned from the Access to Rural Finance Project that can be applied to other, similar projects?

Water Management and Rural Markets Evaluation

The Water Management and Rural Markets Evaluation will cover two components of the Agriculture Development Project that are otherwise not covered by an evaluation through a performance evaluation. On the Water Management side, this evaluation will cover technical assistance to water user associations (WUAs) on previously existing irrigated perimeters as well as on the new irrigated perimeter at Di. It will also cover technical assistance work with the CLEs and Basin Committees within the larger Boucle du Mouhoun region.

On the Rural Markets portion of the evaluation, the evaluation will explore the effects of the establishment of market management committees within 9 rural markets as well as the construction/rehabilitation of 4 of those same markets (the project provided technical support to all 9 market committees, however, construction/rehabilitation was only implemented at 4 of the 9 markets).

Though this evaluation will utilize all available quantitative data and is therefore mixed-methods, it will be primarily qualitative in nature.

Primary Research Questions for the Water Management and Rural Markets Evaluation include:

1. How well are the CLE and Basin Committee institutions functioning?
2. How well have the SDAGEs been implemented?
3. Do water user associations on the old perimeters and the new perimeter at Di demonstrate the capacity (financial, technical, and organizational) to fully and sustainably leverage the irrigation investments at their disposal?
4. How well are the market management committees functioning?
5. Has safety and sanitation improved within the 9 markets?
6. How has construction/rehabilitation of the 4 markets impacted their functioning, size, or level of economic activity?

7.2.5 Roads Project

MCC will undertake repeat HDM-4 analyses to calculate economic impacts and to update the Economic Rate of Return analyses after the end of the compact. To support these analyses, MCC will also conduct repeated

7.2.6 BRIGHT 2 Schools Project

The BRIGHT 2 schools project impact evaluation will build off the results of an impact evaluation of the BRIGHT Threshold Program, which was completed in 2009. The BRIGHT 2 evaluation will use the same regression discontinuity design. The evaluation will estimate the impact of the package of interventions using the 293 communities (or study villages) who applied for the new schools. The Ministry of Education scored each of these communities based on pre-set criteria to identify communities that could benefit most from the schools. The evaluation will compare the 132 "treatment" communities with the higher scores to the 161 communities that were not selected for school construction, statistically accounting for the application score.

Primary research questions for the BRIGHT 2 Schools Evaluation include:

- What was the impact of the program on school enrollment (for all grades, 1-6)?
- What was the impact of the program on school attendance (for all grades, 1-6)?
- What was the impact of the program on student retention (for all grades, 1-6)?
- What was the impact of the program on test scores (for all grades, 1-6)?
- Were the impacts different for girls than for boys (for all grades, 1-6)?
- Were the impacts different for different age cohorts?
- Were the impacts different for students from households with different asset levels?
- Have the BRIGHT 1 Threshold Program investments been sustainable (e.g. Bisongos enrollment, teacher presence, and community awareness)?
- What was the impact of the program on community support for girls' education?

7.2.7 Ad hoc Evaluation and Specific Studies on Some Program Interventions

Throughout the life of the Compact, MCA-Burkina Faso and MCC conducted ad hoc evaluations or specific studies to better assess the effects that result from Compact interventions. For this purpose, periodic specific studies may be/have been launched to meet an emerging need or a new opportunity and to inform MCA-BF and MCC on the unexpected effects of the project activities. Such studies may focus on specific activities or the whole actions of a project.

For these types of evaluation, independent reviewers will be hired by MCA-BF on a competitive basis.

8. Implementation and Management of M&E

The Compact monitoring and evaluation plan management and administration includes the development of an M&E Manual, the management of an information system through a database establishment, the clarification of stakeholders' responsibility and roles, the periodic review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

8.1 Responsibilities

With a view to ensuring better information flow within the MCA Coordination Unit teams and maintaining an active partnership with the Compact implementation agencies and entities, the

development of a Manual of Procedures is proposed by MCA-BF to regulate and control Program monitoring and evaluation activities.

The monitoring and evaluation procedures manual is an implementing tool of the M&E Plan through the definition of each stakeholder's role, the description of the information flow procedure and data collection tools as well as arrangements for report drafting and dissemination. It includes:

- The Monitoring and Evaluation Management Institutional Framework;
- Program Implementation Monitoring Activities;
- Data Quality Reviews;
- Progress Reports;
- Program Evaluation;
- MCA-BF Program reporting System;
- Manual Updating Procedures.

For the purpose of a permanent quest for efficiency in the monitoring and evaluation plan implementation which is part of a revision dynamics, the manual may be subject to periodic adjustments.

8.2 MCA Management Information System for Monitoring and Evaluation

Information being at the heart of any monitoring and evaluation mechanism, the M&E department, in collaboration with other departments and projects, established a mechanism and an operational information mechanism for Compact implementation performance management and dissemination of various project results.
The M&E Department therefore hired a consultant to develop a database and design an integrated information management system that meets MCA-BF and MCC's specific information needs.

The integrated information management system tracked indicators along the progress achieved in Compact implementation activities against the various work plans as well as project planning and quarterly progress reports and ITTs required by MCC.

The system included opened parameters allowing full flexibility. Such flexibility offers the opportunity to collect and process as much information as necessary for Compact management.

Such a valuable information management tool helped the M&E Department to:

- Maintain regular and effective data exchange between MCA-BF departments and the Monitoring and Evaluation Department;
- Collect data on progress achieved under activities and all indicators;
- Ensure compliance with the relevant databases available from the various sources of information targeted by MCA-BF (INSD, …);
- Produce clear, relevant and accessible situation reports;
- Receive and provide answer to requests for information;
- Ensure, for the various parties to the program, the availability of current and updated information on program progress for the purpose of compliance, management and decision monitoring.

8.3 Stakeholders' Responsibilities and Roles in Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Implementation System

The Compact implementation monitoring and evaluation activities are shared even if the monitoring and evaluation role is played by the M&E Department. Whereas some of the data collection and indicators tracking tasks are the sole responsibility of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, others derive from activities carried out by the various contractors and consultants.

In any case, the primary collection and processing of data necessary to MCA-BF are done in several ways and at different levels, which calls for a clarification of the stakeholders' responsibilities and roles in the monitoring and evaluation system:

National Coordinator

The Monitoring and Evaluation Department primarily reports to the MCA National Coordinator, assisted by the Deputy National Coordinator, who is fully responsible for the Compact implementation. As such, the National Coordinator will oversee the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and will always ensure that the activities of the various projects are running normally and in accordance with work plans and guidance included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

MCA-BF DSE's MCC Counterpart

The MCC Monitoring and Evaluation counterpart provides the necessary technical assistance to the MCA-BF Monitoring and Evaluation team, to facilitate the implementation of specific activities in a consistent way with MCC monitoring and evaluation requirements. The counterpart is a gate opened between MCA-BF M&E Department and other MCA country M&E divisions for the purpose of exchanging best practices.

MCA-BF Project Management

The Rural Land Governance, Agricultural Development and Roads Projects' Directors and Managers are responsible for carrying out the tasks relating to meeting the monitoring and evaluation needs and requirements. They will provide the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with the data needed to track those indicators relevant to their activities. Like the M&E Department, they should keep records of their project data collection and processing.

The BRIGHT 2 schools project, in addition to data to be collected by the M&E Department both from the *DEP MEBA* and the *DPEBA* as well as the activity implementation consultants, entered into an agreement with USAID to supply data on its performance results. USAID will provide regular progress monitoring information to the MCC resident mission, who will then send it to MCA to be included in the Quarterly Progress Reports to MCC.

MCA Monitoring and Evaluation Department

The M&E Department is responsible for developing, overseeing and implementing the overall data collection and quality control strategy. It manages data, ensures that the information used to measure Program performance is relevant, accurate, reliable and timely and that it reflects field reality, and is useful for the management and evaluation purposes.
The Monitoring and Evaluation Team will develop, in collaboration with the project managers, implementing agencies and partners, an internal quality control schedule.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Department is headed by a Director and vested with the responsibility to manage and coordinate all MCA-BF monitoring and evaluation activities. In addition to the Director, the team consists of three (3) Managers. Besides the common tasks of the Department, each Manager is responsible for monitoring a project. The Manager in charge of the Roads Project also deals with issues relating to the BRIGHT2 Project; the Manager responsible for the Rural Land Governance Project, together with the Director, will carry out the database management.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Department tasks are summarized as follows:

- Establish a system for collecting, analyzing and reporting on data related to the whole program;
- Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation manual of procedures to serve as reference for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan implementation by MCA-BF teams and the various projects implementing agencies;
- Participate in monitoring the performance of the Program components directly through field visits, making use of project review document and secondary data analysis;
- Develop and deliver training modules on data collection, monitoring and evaluation indicators, procedures, control and audit to the various MCA-BF technical teams, implementing agencies and focal points;
- Disseminate information and results related to Program performance and impacts for the purpose of transparency towards the Burkinabè people;
- Develop a data quality verification strategy while integrating internal and external controls;
- Develop an annual work plan for the Monitoring and Evaluation Team, subject to the National Coordinator and MCC approval;
- Prepare the terms of reference, conduct procurements and manage consultant selection for the various contracts relating to M&E activities (data collection, integrated information system management, midterm and final evaluations, data quality reviews and all relevant ad hoc studies);
- Supervise and manage consultants for all M&E contracts;
- Jointly develop TORs with government implementing entities; and manage partnership agreements;
- Ensure that performance indicators data collection is taken into account in the TORs relating to various contractors, consultants and implementing entity agreements;
- Monitor and support focal points' work regarding performance indicator data collection;
- Support evaluators' missions' preparation as part of impact assessments;
- Submit accurate ITTs according to MCC's guidelines;
- Publish periodic (quarterly) monitoring and evaluation reports subject to MCA Board and MCC approval and post them on MCA-BF Website;
- Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is periodically updated to reflect recent data (updated indicators, baselines and targets, based on the information gathered from technical studies on data quality review and surveys).

Implementing Agencies and Entities

Implementing Agencies and Entities have responsibility for providing the M&E department, through the various projects, with the information required for monitoring and evaluation within deadlines. They will appoint their internal contact person who closely work with the M&E department managers.

As far as implementing agencies are concerned, the following consultants, among others, are targeted to provide monitoring and evaluation indicators on a regular basis:

- Rural Land Governance Project: LTP5 and LTP45 Consultants: “Land Services”;
- Agriculture Development Project: AD1 “Water- Irrigation and Diversified Agriculture PMC” ; AD10, Diversified Agriculture and Rural Finance implementation Consultant";
- Roads Project: RD1, PMC "Project Management Consultant".

M&E Focal Points

The focal points appointed within the implementing entities or public administration technical teams will liaise and coordinate relevant monitoring and evaluation activities while providing periodic indicator data.

The focal points include, without sticking to form, DSE direct negotiating partners. They are officially appointed upon MCA-BF’s request. Each request is based on clearly defined missions. Relationships with the focal points include their participation in all monitoring and evaluation operations (regular data collection and provision relating to indicators targeted in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan), studies and surveys commissioned by the *DSE*, indicator quality review study restitution and validation meetings, etc. Periodic quarterly meetings are recommended to “report progress” between the MCA-BF Monitoring and Evaluation Team and the Focal Points.

8.4 Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a dynamic instrument, which must meet specific management needs. To that end, it provides opportunities for revisions where necessary. In addition, the institutionalization of an annual review (or as appropriate) is therefore justified to harmonize and validate potential changes.

The MCA-BF Monitoring and Evaluation Department anticipated an annual review of the monitoring and evaluation management and procedures for the first quarter of each Compact year. The objective of the monitoring and evaluation management annual review is to improve data collection, processing and dissemination procedures and ensure that any change to the Program is compliant with the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. This annual review helps determine whether the sequence of expected outcomes as described by the indicator tracking tables is consistent with the intervention schedule, whether the implementing agencies in charge of data collection are able to provide information according to the agreed timeframe, whether the definitions of indicators are relevant and unambiguous, etc.

The milestone indicators to report during the year will also be identified during this review, since the work plans are made available or developed during this period.

If the annual review causes major changes proposal to the M&E Plan, which documents in detail the changes and their justification, must be submitted to the MCA *Board* and to MCC for approval. Three revisions of the M&E Plan took place during the course of the Compact.

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9. M&E Budget

ACTIVITIES	Previous Budget	Revised Budget	Justification for Change
M&E MIS	**$300,000**	**$212 701**	**This includes missions, M&E and implementing entity equipment, as well as the archiving room for survey documents.**
M&E training (for MCA and implementers)	**$750,000**	**$275 316**	
Data quality reviews	**$350,000**	**$45 857**	**The first review (which cost US$50,539) was paid out of 609g funds**
Midterm and final evaluation	**$550, 000**	**$196 048**	**This includes the midterm evaluation and the Compact Completion Report (including printing costs). The final evaluation was not undertaken.**
National data collection	**$0**		
Support to national household survey (INSD)	**$500, 000**	**$75 108**	**Institutional problems prevented the agreement from being implemented. Only the first four deliverables were provided and paid. The remainder of the budget for this task was returned to the overall M&E budget.**
Support to national agricultural surveys	**$800, 000**		
Project-specific studies	**$0**		
RLG	**$0**		
Study of land conflicts, perceptions, transactions	**$630, 000**	**$1 058 08 2**	**Implementation of two baseline studies and one follow-up study as well as the quality control for those studies.**
Roads project	**$0**		

Primary road user surveys	**$750, 000**	**$446 597**	**The baseline study for the primary and rural roads as well as the quality control contract for that study (includes the amendment which is underway)**
Rural road user surveys	**$250, 000**		
Agriculture Development Project	**$0**		
Di and Comoé markets	**$800, 000**	**$1 331 60 8**	**Several surveys were undertaken :** **The Global Agriculture Survey** **The first and second Barymetric studies** **Crop Yield Study** **Baseline survey of the non-PAPs from Di**
Schools	**$0**		
Community surveys	**$500, 000**	**$477 386.**	**Only one study was undertaken- the baseline community and education survey**
Schools surveys	**$250, 000**		
Enquêtes post Compact			
Enquêtes agricoles		**$850 000**	
Enquêtes foncières		**$600 000**	
Enquêtes sur les routes primaries et les pistes rurales		**$650 000**	
Enquêtes communautaires et scolaires		**$450 000**	
Special studies	**$500, 000**	**$268 373**	
M&E study tours (Workshop and outreach)	**$250, 000**	**$75 189**	
IEA DGPER		**$78 175**	
Budget de clôture		**$157 190**	**The production of the Compact Completion Report is not included here.**
Other TBD (Contingencies)	**$250, 000**	**$527 392**	
Total M&E	**$7,430, 000**	**$7,775,0 22**	

10. Conclusion

- The Compact implementation process is based on results- based management principles

Result–based Management (RBM) is an approach that systematically focuses on results, rather than the achievement of specific activities, while optimizing the use of human and financial resources.

MCA-BF's approach to Compact implementation is intended to be rigorous, intensive, and participatory and focused on results and the sustainability of such results. The M&E Department complied with this principle, and ensured that other departments and projects as well as implementing agencies and entities abided by it.

- Conditions for a successful implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan

At the internal level, the M&E Department aimed to take a stand and behave as a winning team with a team spirit and self-confidence, which trusted what it does and trusts the others, while ensuring that reported data is appropriately documented. Good information management and data quality is a vital component to MCA-BF monitoring-evaluation success.

At the external level, the M&E Department developed an active partnership with key stakeholders, with a view to ensure information flow, and produce the reflex of accountability and respect for commitments among partners.

ANNEX 1: M&E PLAN INDICATORS

Indicator Definitions:

Cumulative Indicators: Cumulative indicators provide a running total over time, where the total for each new reporting period is added to the total from the prior reporting period. For instance, number of farmers trained is often a cumulative indicator, as the intent is often to track the total number of people trained throughout the compact and not to compare the number of people trained in one period to the number trained in another period.

Level Indicators: Level indicators, for each reporting period, include only the total for that reporting period and allows for tracking and comparing data over time. For instance, tracking road traffic counts is typically a level indicator. For each period in which traffic counts are calculated, the traffic count for that period is entered. This allows for the comparison of traffic counts over time, across reporting periods.

Cumulative-Level Indicators: Cumulative-Level indicators use a hybrid of the Cumulative and Level formats. For these indicators, actuals are treated as cumulative, but only for an annual cycle. At the end of the cycle, the indicator is reset to zero and the actuals begin accruing again the next reporting period. For instance, the number of land conflicts reported is often tracked on a cumulative-level basis. Because the frequency of land conflicts can vary from quarter to quarter based on seasonal factors (rainy season vs dry season, etc), each quarter, on its own, is not directly comparable to other quarters. But, on an annual basis, the number of land conflicts reported can be compared across years to note trends.

BURKINA FASO COMPACT RURAL LAND GOVERNANCE PROJECT INDICATORS

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
1	Outcome		Total number of land conflicts recorded in the 17 communes of Phase I of the RLG project	The number of conflicts recorded by the chef de village, Village Development Commission/ Conseille Villagois de Developpement (CVD), and Comité Villageoise de Conciliation (CVC) for baseline and the number of conflicts recorded by the Village Land Conciliation Committees/ Commission de Conciliation Foncier Villageoise (CCFV) once they have been established and Communal Land Conciliation Committees/Commission de Conciliation Foncère Communal (CCFC) at the commune capital. A conflict is considered to be Female if at least one party is female.	Cumulative Level	Number	860 (805 for male-only conflicts; 55 for conflicts involving women)[3]	July 2010-June 2011					NA	LTP-5 for baseline and actuals through Jan 2012; LTP-45 for actuals starting in 2013; Post Compact TBD [4]	LTP-5 and LTP-45 collect data from the cahier de conflict (land conflict notebook) that is maintained by the SFR in each commune[5]	Quarterly	By Gender
2	Outcome		Total number of land conflicts recorded in the 30 communes of Phase II of the RLG project	The number of conflicts recorded by the chef de village, Village Development Commission/ Conseille Villagois de Developpement (CVD), and Comité Villageoise de Conciliation (CVC) for baseline and the number of conflicts recorded by the Village Land Conciliation Committees/ Commission de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise (CCFV) once they have been established and Communal Land Conciliation Committees/Commission de Conciliation Foncière Communal (CCFC) at the commune capital . A conflict is considered to be Female if at least one party is female.	Cumulative Level	Number	n/a[6]	n/a					NA	LTP-45 quarterly report for actuals; Post Compact TBD[7]	LTP-45 collect data from the cahier de conflict (land conflict notebook) that is maintained by the SFR in each commune	Quarterly starting in Year 5.	By Gender
3	Outcome[8]	L-4	Conflicts successfully mediated	The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with compact support.[9]	Cumulative	Number	0						NA	LTP-5 & LTP-45 reports	Administrative data collected from CCFV/CCFC and LTP-45 quarterly reports	Quarterly	
4	Outcome	L-4a	Total number of land conflicts resolved in the 17 communes of Phase I of the RLG project	The data will take into account the conflicts resolved by the chef de village, CVC, and CVD for baseline and CCFV and the CCFC for follow-up.	Cumulative Level	Number	673 (646 male-only conflicts and 27 conflicts involving a female)	July 2010-June 2011					NA	LTP-5 for baseline and actuals through Jan 2012; LTP-45 for actuals starting in 2013; Post Compact TBD [10]Post Compact TBD [11]	LTP 5 and LTP-45 collect number of procès verbaux (PVs) of conciliation[12] from CCFV/CCFC the conflict notebook.	Quarterly	By Gender
5	Outcome	L-4b	Total number of land conflicts resolved in	The data will take into account the conflicts resolved[13] by the chef de village,	Cumulative Level	Number	N/A[14]	N/A					N/A	LTP-45 quarterly report for actuals	LTP-45 collects number of procès verbaux (PVs) of conciliation[15]	Annually	By Gender

3 Data on conflicts recorded and conflicts resolved was also collected in the surveys conducted as a part of the RLG evaluation. However, the numbers collected via the surveys is not comparable to the data collected by LTP-5 and LTP-45 as the collection methodologies varied significantly.
4 Post Compact data will be provided by 1) the Land Observatory, 2) Land Follow-up Survey in 2016/2017 or by Service Foncier Rural (SFRs). SFRs are commune level land administration offices and can collect the data at the village level from CCFVs.
5 CCFC only exists for the capital of the commune because it is not considered a village (CCFV).
6 No baseline data was collected until November 2013. The CCFVs started functioning in February 2014. As there is no baseline data for a year, this data is only for monitoring purposes to understand the changes in conflict.
7 Post Compact data will be provided by 1) the Land Observatory, 2) Land Follow-up Survey in 2016/2017 or by Service Foncier Rural (SFRs). SFRs are commune level land administration offices and can collect the data at the village level from CCFVs.
8 MCC Common Indicator Guidance categorizes this indicator as an "Output" but in Burkina resolution of conflicts was an "Outcome" of establishment of CCFVs and related capacity building.
9 Conflicts successfully mediated in Burkina includes "total number of conflicts resolved in the 17 communes" and "total number of conflicts resolved in the 30 communes". In Burkina, these conflicts are resolved as an outcome of conflict resolution institution building outputs. The conflicts resolved prior to compact funding are not counted as they were not resolved using compact funds. This does not include any boundary discussions during the APFR process.
10 Post Compact data will be provided by 1) the Land Observatory, 2) Land Follow-up Survey in 2016/2017 or by Service Foncier Rural (SFRs). SFRs are commune level land administration offices and can collect the data at the village level from CCFVs.
CCFVs.
12 CCFV issues PV of non-conciliation (parties do not agree with decision and go to TGI) and PV of conciliation (parties agree with decision and successfully mediated)
13 This only includes conflicts resolved. Conflicts mediated but not resolved are not included.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			the 30 communes of Phase II of the RLG project	CVC and CVD for baseline and the CCFV, and the CCFC for follow-up.										starting in 2013; Post Compact TBD	from CCFV/CCFC[16] the conflict notebook.		
6	Outcome		Proportion of land conflicts recorded and resolved during the year in the 17 communes of Phase 1 of the RLG Project	Annual proportion of all reported conflicts which were recorded and resolved during a year as measured by "total number of land conflicts resolved in the 17 communes of Phase 1 of the RLG Project" divided by "total number of land conflicts recorded in the 17 communes of Phase 1 of the RLG Project".	Level	%	673/860= 78.3% (80.2% for male only conflicts ; 49.1% for conflicts involving a female)[17]	2011					80	LTP-5 for baseline and actuals through Jan 2012; LTP-45 for actuals starting in 2013	Per methodology of numerator and denominator indicators.	Annually	By Gender
7	Outcome		Proportion of land conflicts recorded and resolved during the year in the 30 communes of Phase 2 of the RLG Project	Annual proportion of all reported conflicts which were recorded and resolved during a year as measured by "total number of land conflicts resolved in the 30 communes of Phase 2 of the RLG Project" divided by "total number of land conflicts recorded in the 30 communes of Phase 2 of the RLG Project".	Level	%	N/A[18]	N/A					N/A	Land Survey Phase 2 for baseline and LTP-45 quarterly report for actuals	Per methodology of numerator and denominator indicators.	Annually	By Gender
8	Outcome		Trend in incidence of conflicts over land rights reported by households surveyed in the 17 communes of Phase I of the RLG project	Percent of households in Phase 1 treatment areas (17 communes) reporting having experienced a conflict over land in the last agricultural year (2008-2009) in the survey of the 17 communes of Phase I of the RLG project.	Level	%	5.95% (6.21% for household s headed by male, and 1.73% for household s headed by female).	2010[19]			5.7		.	Land survey Phase 1 report	Data collected through a household survey: at the beginning of the Compact Baseline 2010 (for the baseline), follow-up in Year 3, and final after the end of the Compact (2016) :Question E10c-a	Baseline 2010, follow-up in Year 3, and final post compact 2016	By Gender
9	Outcome		Trend in incidence of conflicts over land rights reported by households surveyed in the 30 communes of Phase II of the RLG project	Percent of households in Phase 2 treatment areas (30 communes) reporting having experienced at least one conflict over land in at least one of their fields in the survey of the 30 communes of Phase II of the RLG project.	Level	**%**	**7.6%** (**7.4%** of female headed household s and **7.6%** of male headed household s.)	2013						Land survey Phase 2 report	Data collected through a household survey: in 2013 (for the baseline), and post-Compact-2017 for final: Question M03	2013 (for the baseline), and post-Compact-2017 for final	By Gender
10	Outcome		Proportion of heads of households perceiving potential land conflict	Percentage of (male/female) heads of households in Phase 1 treatment areas (17 communes) who perceive that they are	Level	%	73.5% (For male household	2010			57[20]			Land Survey Phase 1 Report	Data collected through a household survey: at the beginning of the Compact Baseline 2010 (for the	2010, 2012 , and post- compact (2016)	By Gender

14 No baseline data was collected until November 2013. The CCFVs started functioning in February 2014. As there is no baseline data for a year, this data is only for monitoring purposes to understand the changes in conflict.
15 CCFV issues PV of non-conciliation (parties do not agree with decision and go to TGI) and PV of conciliation (parties agree with decision and successfully mediated)
16 CCFC only exists for the capital of the commune because it is not considered a village (CCFV). CCFV (village) reports to SFRs (commune level)
17 Regarding the percent of conflicts resolved for conflicts including women, though a baseline percentage has been calculated, because of the relatively small number of conflicts involving women, the percent resolved can fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, even when the absolute numbers don't change significantly.
18 No baseline data was collected until November 2013. The CCFVs started functioning in February 2014. As there is no baseline data for a year, this data is only for monitoring purposes to understand the changes in conflict.
19 During 2008-2009 agricultural year-rainy and dry season.
20 This target was based on a 6% reduction in conflicts, which was consistent with the CBA calculations for the ERR.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			for their household as a major concern in the 17 communes of Phase I of the RLG project	likely to be a party to a land conflict within the next 2 years.			heads, the fraction is 74.2% and for female heads, the fraction is 63.4%)								baseline), follow-up in 2012, and final after the end of the Compact (2016). Question D07C		
11	Outcome		Proportion of heads of households perceiving potential land conflict for their household as a major concern in the 30 communes of Phase II of the RLG project	Percentage of (male/female) heads of households in Phase 2 treatment areas (30 communes) who perceive that they are afraid to be in a land conflict with someone for at least one of their fields.	Level	%	45.0% (32.8% of female headed households and 45.8% of male headed households	2013					N/A[21]	Land survey Phase 2 Report	Data collected through a household survey: in 2013 (for the baseline), and post-Compact-2017 for final: Question M17	2013 and 2017	By Gender
12	Output		Number of "*Chartes Foncières*" (Social pacts) completed per the new land law	Total number of Chartes Foncieres (local/village-level land use and land management standards and procedures) adopted by municipal council at the commune level	Cumulative	Number	0	2010	0	17				Reports by LTP-5 Consultant	Commune registry of chartes fonciers (see article 22 of Law 34/2009)	Annual	
13	Output		Communal land cover maps completed	Total number of communal land cover maps completed.	Cumulative	Number	0	2010	0	17			47	Reports from LTP-5 Consultant for 17 and LTP-45 for the 30	LTP 5 and LTP 45	Annual	
14	Output		Area of common use areas demarcated and integrated into the land use maps of the Rural Land Governance Project intervention communes	Number of hectares of common use areas demarcated and integrated into the land use maps of the Rural Land Governance Project intervention communes.	Cumulative	Hectares	0	2010	0	3,400[22]			9,400	Phase 1: MCA; Phase 2: Reports by LTP-45	Cadaster demarcated land for 17 Phase 1 communes and LTP 45 demarcated area for 30 Phase 2 communes. For integration into land use Map Phase 1-MCA with assistance by consultant. Phase 2-integration by LTP 45.	Quarterly	
15	Output	L-5	Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system [23]	The number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land information system (whether a system for the property registry, cadastre or an integrated system).	Cumulative	Number	0	2009					N/A	Reports by LTP-5, LTP-45, and AD-4.9	APFR registers maintained by SFRs; Land Book maintained by the Tougan Province RDPF/DPI	Quarterly	
16	Output		Application files of APFR introduced	Application files of APFR recorded by SFRs	Cumulative	Number	0	2012					6000	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs	Quaterly	By gender
17	Output		Number of Rural Land Possession Certificates (APFR) approved by the local government	Number of APFRs prepared by the SFRs[24]	Cumulative	Number	0	2012					6,000	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs	Quarterly	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
18	Output		Area covered by Rural	Number of hectares subject to approved	Cumulative	Hectare	0	2012					12,000[25]	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the	Quarterly	By Gender (male

21 No target was set, as this data will not be collected again until post-compact.
22 This is based on an assumption of 200ha per commune.
23 In Burkina, this includes the number of APFRs approved by the local govenment, the number of parcels formalized in the new zone of Di, the number of plots registered in the Ganzourgou pilot project, the number of common use areas demarcated and the number of parcels of irrigated land leased to households or legal entities in the Zone Amenage.
24 The commune approval is at the SFR. After a person pays the fee for the APFR, it is signed by the mayor and delivered.
25 This target assumes an average of 2ha per parcel.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			Land Possession Certificates (APFR) approved by the local government	APFR's in the intervention communes of the RLG project.		s									SFRs		only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
19	Output	L-6	Land rights formalized[26]	The number of household, commercial and other legal entities (e.g., NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels.	Cumulative	Number	0						N/A[27]	Reports by LTP-5, LTP-45, and AD-4.9	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs; Land Book maintained by the Sourou Province RDPF/DPI; Ganzourgou Province RDPF/DPI	Quarterly	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
20	Output		Number of households receiving Rural Land Possession Certificates (APFR)	Number of households receiving an APFR (a household can have more than one APFR)	Cumulative	Number	0	2012					3,000[28]	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs	Quarterly	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
21	Output		Number of APFRs delivered to households	Number of APFRs delivered to households	Cumulative	Number	0	2012					3,000	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs	Quarterly	
22	Output		Area covered by Rural Land Possession Certificates (APFR) received by households	Number of hectares in APFRs received by households	Cumulative	Hectare s	0	2012					6,000[29]	Report by LTP-45	APFR registers maintained by the SFRs	Quarterly	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
23	Output		Rural hectares formalized in new zone of Di, targeted under the Agriculture Development Project	Amount of rural land in the new zone of Di receiving formal ownership and use rights recognition by the government at the "*Division Fiscale*" (de-concentrated tax office) with jurisdiction over the agricultural development zones at Di targeted under the Agriculture Development Project.	Cumulative	Hectare s	0	2013					2,240	Report by AD-4.9	Land Book maintained by the Sourou Province RDPF/DPI	Registration of parcels at Di will begin in Year 5	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
24	Output		Number of parcels formalized in the new zone of Di	Number of parcels formalized in the new Di Irrigated Perimeter, including parcels to groupements, Non-PAPs and PAPs (individual parcel for compensation and complementary parcel for household)	Cumulative	Number	0	2013					N/A	Report by AD-4.9	Land Book maintained by the Sourou Province RDPF/DPI	Registration of parcels at Di will begin in Year 5	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
25	Output		Number of plots registered in the Ganzourgou pilot project	Total targeted parcels registered at the Ganzourgou Province Division Fiscale (devolved tax office) in the AVV (*Autorité de la Vallée de la Volta*) ZA of Ganzourgou	Cumulative	Number	0	2009	3000	11,000				LTP-5 and LTP-35 Reports	Ganzourgou Province DPI/RDPF; registers at commune level (SFRs in Mogtedo, Boudri, Zam)	Data will be collected and reported at the beginning of Year 2, and will be reported quarterly until target is achieved	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
26	Output		Number of households that benefited from	Households from number of plots registered in Ganzourgou pilot project. It	Cumulative	Number	0		NA					LTP-5 and LTP-35 Reports	Ganzourgou Province DPI/RDPF; registers at commune level (SFRs	Data will be collected and reported at the	By Gender (male only/ female only/

26 In Burkina, this includes the number of households: receiving APFRs ("households receiving APFRs"); receiving formal land rights in Di (this includes Di lottery, groupements, and PAPs); receiving APFR-like rights in Ganzourgou Province ("Number of households that benefited from parcels in the Ganzourgou pilot project"); and households receiving land leases in existing irrigation zones ("Number of households or legal entities signing leases for irrigated land with the state in the Zone Amenage"). It is estimated that there are 2 parcels per PAP household in Di. It is estimated that there are 1 parcels per 1 household for Di lottery area. The number of households per groupement in Di differ. The groups consist of grouping of 10 households for 0.5 ha; grouping of 20 households for 1 hectare; grouping of 25 households for1. 25 hectare. Reporting in the ITT will try to avoid double counting between households who received Di groupement and Di PAP parcels. It is estimated that there is1 parcel per household in Ganzourgou. It is estimated that there is 1 parcel per household in the Zones Amenage. It is estimated that there are 1 parcels per household in communes receiving APFRs.
27 A target was set for parcels/hectares but not for households.
28 Assumption is that half of households will actually pay the fees necessary to receive their APFR. This target assumes one household per APFR although actuals may have more than one APFR per household.
29 Assumption is that each APFR covers 2ha of land.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			parcels in the Ganzourgou pilot project	is assumed that there is 1 parcel per household in this area.[30]											in Mogtedo, Boudri, Zam)	beginning of Year 2, and will be reported quarterly until target is achieved	joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
27	Output		Rural hectares formalized in the Ganzourgou pilot Project zone	Rural land receiving formal recognition by the government of ownership and/or use rights as a result of MCA-RLG project intervention at the Ganzourgou Province "*Division Fiscale"* (de-concentrated tax office) in the AVV (Autoritée de la Vallée de la Volta) ZA of Ganzourgou	Cumulative	Hectares	0	2009	12,000	50,000				LTP-5 and LTP-35 reports	Ganzourgou Province DPI/RDPF; registers at commune level (SFRs in Mogtedo, Boudri, Zam)	Data will be collected and reported at the beginning of Year 2, and will be reported quarterly until target is achieved	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
28	Output		Number of PAP[31] households receiving land titles or leasehold in Di	Number of PAP households receiving land titles or leaseholds in the new zone of Di.[32]	Cumulative	Number	0	2010					N/A	Report by AD-4.9	Land Book maintained by the Sourou Province RDPF/DPI	Quarterly starting in 2014	By Gender (male only/ female only/ joint/ community/ commercial and/or other legal entity)
29	Output		Number of non-PAP households receiving leasehold instruments in Di	Number of non-PAP households receiving leasehold instruments in the new zone of Di. These households include those from nearby villages with an automatic right to a lease as well as those awarded leases through a lottery.	Cumulative	Number	0	2010					N/A	Report by AD-4.9	Land Book maintained by the Sourou Province RDPF/DPI	Quarterly starting in 2014	By Gender
30	Output		Number of hectares of irrigated land registered in the name of the State in the new zone of Di and in the existing Zones Amenagees	Number of hectares of irrigated land registered in the name of the State. Proof of this is registration in the Land Book. Most of this land should be transferred (through land title or land lease) to cultivators.	Cumulative	Number	0						5000	Report by Rural Land Governance Project	Land Book maintained by the Receveur des Domaines et de la Publicité Foncière (RDPF) of Sourou Province. The RDPF is a unit within the Direction des Affaires Domainales and Foncieres (DADF), which is a part of the Direction General des Impôts (DGI) under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Quarterly starting in 2014	
31	Output		Number of hectares of irrigated land leased to households or legal entities by the state in the existing Zones Amenagees	Number of hectares of irrigated land leased to households or legal entities by the state in the existing Zone Amenagee (which does not include Di). Proof of this is registration of leases in the Land Book and delivery of leases to the lessees.	Cumulative	Number	0						3500	Report by Rural Land Governance Project	Land Book maintained by the Receveur des Domaines et de la Publicité Foncière (RDPF) of Sourou Province.	Quarterly starting in 2014	
32	Output		Number of households or legal entities signing leases for irrigated land with the state in the existing Zones Amenagees	Number of households or legal entities signing leases for irrigated land with the state. Proof of this is registration of leases in the Land Book and delivery of leases to the lessees.	Cumulative	Number	0						3000	Report by Rural Land Governance Project	Land Book maintained by the Receveur des Domaines et de la Publicité Foncière (RDPF) of Sourou Province.	Quarterly starting in 2014	
33	Output		Number of parcels of irrigated land leased to households or legal entities in the existing Zones Amenagees	Number of parcels of irrigated land leased to households or legal entities. Proof of this is registration of leases in the Land Book and delivery of the leases to the lessees.	Cumulative	Number	0						6000	Report by Rural Land Governance Project	Land Book maintained by the Receveur des Domaines et de la Publicité Foncière (RDPF) of Sourou Province.	Quarterly starting in 2014	
34	Output		Number of 500m2	Number of 500m2 plots provided to	Cumulative	Number	0	2010					N/A	AD-7 Reports	AD-7	Quarterly	Women/Youth

30 1 parcel per household based on data from Amenagement de Vallée de Volta (AVV).

[31] All PAP households receive a land title as compensation for resettlement. A subset will receive additional land in the form of a leasehold.

32 There can be more than one PAP within a household who receives a title.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			plots provided to women and youth	women and youth (PAP and Non PAP) in 'groupements' on the Di Perimeter[33]													
35	Outcome		Extent of confidence in land tenure security in Phase 1 Areas	Percent of household survey respondents (total; women and men) in Phase 1 treatment areas perceiving their land tenure as secure.	Level	%	43.3% (For male, the fraction is 41.5% and for female, it is 44.8%).	2010	43.3					Land survey Phase 1 report	Datacollected through a household survey, individual questionnaire: at the beginning of the Compact Baseline 2010 (for the baseline), follow-up in 2012, and final after the end of the Compact (2016) :Question D07A from Individual questionnaire.	At baseline (2010) , interim survey 2012 and final survey post compact (2016)	By Gender
36	Outcome		Extent of confidence in land tenure security in Phase 2 Areas	Percent of household survey respondents (total; women and men) in Phase 2 treatment areas perceiving that land disputes are a problem for their household	Level	%	68.5% (60.7% of female headed households and 69.0% of male headed households).	2013						Land survey Phase 2 report	Data will the collected through a household survey: in 2013 (for the baseline), and post-Compact-2017 for final Question S09: Households with at least one field manager who perceive that land disputes are a problem for their household	At baseline (2013) and during final survey post compact (2017)	By Gender
37	Outcome		Extent of confidence in local conflict resolution institution	Percent of household survey respondents(total; women and men) in Phase 1 treatment areas who respond that they are confident in their local conflict resolution institution (CVD or village chief) for baseline and CVD, village chief or CCFV for follow-up)	Level	%	87%, (For male, it is 84.4% and for female, it is 89.3%)[34]	2010						Land survey Phase 1 report	Data collected through a household survey: at the beginning of the Compact Baseline 2010 (for the baseline), follow-up in 2012, and final after the end of the Compact (2016). The data counts households who responded CVD or land chief have a role in conflict. resolution and are confident in their role. .	At baseline (2010) , interim survey 2012 and during final survey post compact (2016)	By Gender
38	Output	L-1	Legal and regulatory reforms adopted	The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations adopted by the compact country and attributable to compact support.	Cumulative	Number	0	2009	5		15[35]			Reports by LTP-5 and MCA Consultant, Reports from IEAs with Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Finance and Minister of Urban Planning Administation and Decentralization	Official documentary sources (MEF, MAHRH, SG Government)	Annual - from year 1	
39	Output	L-3	Stakeholders trained	The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries and representatives of the private sector, receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies. [36]	Cumulative	Number	0	2010					8,452[37]	MCA-BF Training Provider Progress Reports LTP-5, LTP-45 and others..	MCA-BF Service Provider attendance lists.	Quarterly	By Gender
40	Output		Number of functioning CORS stations	Number of functioning CORS stations (capable of producing data)	Cumulative	Number	0	2009					9	MCA-BF Service Provider Progress Reports LTP-18	MCA-BF Service Provider Progress Reports	Quarterly	
41	Output		Number of geodetic	Number of commune-level survey control	Cumulative	Number	0	2009	94		700[38]			IGB Contract Progress	MCA-BF Service Provider Progress	Quarterly	

33 A large portion of the women receiving land through groupements are a part of PAP households, though they are not PAPs themselves.
34 This is based on a weighted average.
35 Based on 2 laws plus related implementing regulations.
36 Burkina Faso definition: The number of stakeholders receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels.
37 This target assumes, 47 Commune level stakeholder trainings (SFRs, Committee de Pilotage and FDV), Village training (CCFV, CFV and DV), national trainings of TGIs, cadaster officers, CORS and domaine staff.
38 This target represents 2 points per commune.

Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline value	Indicator Targets						Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data reporting	Disaggregations, if any
									Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
								Baseline year	Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug 2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
			control points	points established										Reports	Reports LTP-16 (IGB)		
42	Output	L-2	Land administration offices established or upgraded [39]	The number of land administration and service offices or other related facilities that the project physically establishes or upgrades	Cumulative	Number	0	2009				78		LTP-5 and LTP-47 Progress Reports	MCA-BF Service Provider Progress Reports	Quarterly	
43	Output		Number of municipal buildings constructed	Annual number of municipal buildings constructed (closely linked to indicator in row above)	Cumulative	Number	0	2009			17	47	47	MCA-BF Service Provider Progress Reports LTP-15/ AD-11	Consulting the receipt minutes and other contractor reporting documents	Quarterly	
44	Process Milestone		Baseline land indicator data collection completion with final results available for land project economics-based phasing decision		Level	Date			March 31, 2010								
45	Process Milestone		Follow-up land indicator data collection completion, with final results available		Level	Date					Sept 30, 2011						

39 This includes the established of 47 SFRs, 9 cadastral offices, 1 direction of cadaster and the upgrade of 20 provincial tax offices to aid with land tax and 1 direction of urban planning and land works. SFRs and cadastral offices are within the same building. The construction of the building is not required for this indicator, only that office is "operational".

BURKINA FASO COMPACT AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT INDICATORS

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
Objectives																		
Expand productive use of land in order to increase agricultural production volume and value in project area		Outcome																
Old Irrigated Perimeters	1	Outcome		Rainy season rice production in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters[40]	Total volume of rice production in old irrigated perimeters during the rainy season	Level	Tons	3,987[41]	2009	3,987	4,164	4,430	4,696	4,873	AMVS reports [42]	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season for the yield; at the beginning of each season, the cooperatives tells AMVS the area that will be planted for each crop.	Annual	
	2	Outcome		Rainy season rice productivity in the Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Yields per hectare for rice production in old irrigated perimeters during the rainy season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	4.5	2009	4.5	4.7	5	5.3	5.5	AMVS reports	AMVS r samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	
	3	Outcome		Rainy season corn production in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Total volume of corn production in old irrigated perimeters during the rainy season	Level	Tons	9,259[43]	2009	9,496	9,496	9,496	10,683	11,870	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season for the yield; at the beginning of each season, the cooperatives tells AMVS the area that will be planted for each crop.	Annual starting 2009	
	4	Outcome		Rainy season corn productivity in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Yields per hectare for corn production in old irrigated perimeters during the rainy season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	3.9	2009	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	5	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	
	5	Outcome		Dry season rice production in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Total volume of rice production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season	Level	Tons	4,914[44]	2009	4,914	5,093	5,182	5,182	5,361	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season for the yield; at the beginning of each season, the cooperatives tells AMVS the area that will be planted for each crop.	Annual	
	6	Outcome		Dry season rice productivity in the Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Yields per hectare for rice production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	5.5	2009	5.5	5.7	5.8	6	6	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	

[40] These results are expected as a result of AD-10 farmer training, AD-7 water use funds and training, and AMVS action plan being implemented.
[41] This is based on 886 ha for rice during rainy seasons and no change in number of hectares planted. For rainy season, people grow rice for household consumption and market sales.
[42] Post compact will be Direction Regionale for all crop yields and hectares planted.
[43] This is based on 2374 ha for corn during rainy seasons and no change in number of hectares planted. For rainy season, people grow corn for largely household consumption.
[44] This is based on 893.44 ha of rice during dry season and no change in number of hectares planted. For dry season, people grow rice largely for market sales.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
	7	Outcome		Dry season onion production in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Total volume of onion production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season	Level	Tons	29,960[45]	2009	29,960	31,458	32,956	34,454	37,450	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season for the yield; at the beginning of each season, the cooperatives tells AMVS the area that will be planted for each crop.	Annual	
	8	Outcome		Dry season onion productivity in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters.	Yields per hectare for onion production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	20	2009	20	21	22	23	25	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	
	9	Outcome		Dry season corn production in Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Total volume of corn production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season	Level	Tons	**824.60**	**2009**	**824.60**	**824.60**	**868**	**868**	**976[46]**	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	
	10	Outcome		Dry season corn productivity in the Sourou Valley old irrigated perimeters	Yields per hectare for corn production in old irrigated perimeters during the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	3.80	2009	3.80	3.80	4	4	4.5	AMVS reports	AMVS samples population two times-rainy and dry season;	Annual	
Di	11	Outcome		Rainy season rice productivity in the new irrigated perimeter of Di[47]	Yields per hectare for rice production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during in the rainy season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	03.25	2009					5.3[48]	AD10 reports. [49]	AD-10 use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone.	Baseline 2009 and once at end of rainy season 2013	
	12	Outcome		Rainy season rice production in the new irrigated perimeter of Di.	Total volume of rice production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the rainy season	Level	Tons	Not available	2009					2,692[50]	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone.	Baseline 2009 and Once once at end of rainy season 2013	
	13	Outcome		Rainy season corn productivity in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Yields per hectare for corn production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the rainy season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	2.50	2009					4	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone.	Baseline 2009 and once at end of rainy season 2013	
	14	Outcome		Rainy season corn production in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Total volume of corn production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the rainy season	Level	Tons	749.42	2009					6,558[51]	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of rainy season 2013	
	15	Outcome		Dry season rice productivity in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Yields per hectare for rice production in the new Dî irrigated perimeter during the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	0	2009					6	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	

[45] This is based on 1498.2 hectares cultivated with onions during the dry season and no change in total number of hectares planted. However, the number of hectares planted each year depends on the market price from the previous year.
[46] This is based on 824.60ha for corn production in the dry season and no change in total number of hectares planted. However, the number of hectares planted each year depends on the market price from the previous year.
[47] The area did produce traditional rice along river but mostly millet. Until the end of Compact, this figure just represents PAP production. Lottery recipients will not have received land in time for production. During the final season, most PAPs will have production that used starter/incentive kits. Long-term production may not continue at that yield. Final yields will be gathered by independent evaluator reports post compact.
[48] Di targets were set slightly lower than Sourou targets due to expected differences in experience of the new farmers on the Di perimeter.
[49] MVS DPASA (Direction Provincial Agriculture and security alimentaire) will provide data Post compact.
[50] Based on an estimated 508ha of rice planted on the new perimeter in the rainy season.
[51] Based on an estimated 1639ha of corn planted on the new perimeter in the rainy season.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
	16	Outcome		Dry season rice production in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Total volume of rice production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the dry season	Level	Tons	0	2009					2,286[52]	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	
	17	Outcome		Dry season onion productivity in the area of the new irrigated perimeter of Di.	Yields per hectare for onion production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the dry season (=production per area unit). The baseline is the yield prior to the irrigated perimeter.	Level	Tons/ha	20	2009					25	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals e	For actuals, AD-10 uses a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	
	18	Outcome		Dry season onion production in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Total volume of onion production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the dry season	Level	Tons	1,297.6	2009					24,106[53]	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	
	19	Outcome		Dry season corn productivity in the new irrigated perimeter of Di.	Yields per hectare for corn production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	0	2009					5[54]	AD-10 reports	For actuals, AD-10 uses a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	
	20	Outcome		Dry season corn production in the new irrigated perimeter of Di	Total volume of corn production in the new Di irrigated perimeter during the dry season	Level	Tons	0	2009					3,116[55]	ESA RAP for baseline; AD 10 reports actuals	ESA_RAP; AD-10 surveys use a sample for yields. For area cultivated they discuss with everyone	Baseline 2009 and once at end of dry season 2014	
Comoe	21	Outcome		Rainy season corn production in Comoé[56]	Total volume of corn production in the Comoé intervention in 9 villages (AD-10 farmer training) during the rainy season	Level	Tons	4,259	2010			4,557	4,557	5,316.5[57]	DPASA Reports[58]	DPASA (Direction Provincial Agriculture and security alimentaire)/COMOE with AD-10 support	Annual, starting 2011	
	22	Outcome		Rainy season corn productivity in Comoé	Yields per hectare for corn production in the Comoé intervention villages in the rainy season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	2.80	2010			3	3	3.5	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	23	Outcome		Dry season corn production in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Total volume of corn production in the Comoé intervention in 9 villages (AD-10 farmer training) during the dry season	Level	Tons	542	2010			600	600	660[59]	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	24	Outcome		Dry season corn productivity in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Yields per hectare for corn production on vegetable gardening perimeters in the Comoé intervention villages in the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	4.51	2010			5	5	5.5	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	

[52] Based on an estimated 381ha of rice planted on the new perimeter in the dry season(which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[53] Based on an estimated 964ha of onions planted on the new perimeter in the dry season (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[54] Target of 5 based on what was produced during rainy season. This is firt campaign for corn in dry season.
[55] Based on an estimated 623ha of corn planted on the new perimeter in the dry season (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[56] AD-10 during rainy season largely trains on corn and not other products.
[57] Based on an estimated 1519ha of corn planted in the rainy season in Comoe (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[58] Direction Provinciale Pour l'Agriculture the Comoe with AD-10 Support
[59] Based on an estimated 120ha of corn planted in the dry season in Comoe (which is assumed to be consistent for all years)

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
	25	Outcome		Dry season onion production in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Total volume of onion production in the Comoé intervention villages during the dry season	Level	Tons	2,309	2010			2,312	2,312	2,412[60]	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	26	Outcome		Dry season onion productivity in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Yields per hectare for onion production on vegetable gardening perimeters in the Comoé intervention villages in the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	23	2010			23	23	24	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	27	Outcome		Dry season tomato production in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Total volume of tomato production in the Comoé intervention villages during the dry season	Level	Tons	901	2010			934	965	996[61]	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	28	Outcome		Dry season tomato productivity in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Yields per hectare for tomato production on vegetable gardening perimeters in the Comoé intervention villages in the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	14.48	2010			15	15.5	16	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	29	Outcome		Dry season cabbage production in vegetable gardening perimeters	Total volume of cabbage production in the Comoé intervention villages during the dry season	Level	Tons	2,412	2010			2,495	2,620	2,745[62]	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
	30	Outcome		Dry season cabbage productivity in Comoé vegetable gardening perimeters	Yields per hectare for cabbage production on vegetable gardening perimeters in the Comoé intervention villages in the dry season (=production per area unit)	Level	Tons/ha	19.33	2010			20	21	22	DPASA reports	DPASA /COMOE with AD-10 Support.	Annual, starting 2012	
Restored or improved PAP livelihoods	31	Outcome		PAP income levels (PAP of DI)	Average total income for PAPs	Level	FCFA	500,405.75	2013						ESA_RAP and MCA surveys	Baseline comes from the BERD survey of PAPs in 2013, MCA surveys	2013, and post compact 2016	By Gender
Increased irrigated areas	32	Outcome		Area under production	Total number of exploited irrigated hectares in the Sourou Valley	Cumulative	Hectares	3,818	2009			3,818	4,253	6,058[63]	Report PMC/AD2 AMVS	AMVS and AD-10	Quarterly	
	33	Output	AI-8	Hectares under improved irrigation	The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding [64]	Cumulative	Hectares	0	2011				435	2,240 [65]	AD-7 reports	AD-7	Quarterly	
Increased irrigation and water management infrastructures in Di	34	Outcome		Overall efficiency of raw water transport and distribution in old perimeters in the Sourou Valley	Ratio of the water volume delivered in fields to the total water volume pumped from the source[66]	Level	%	TBD	2013					70	AD7.1 reports	Physical measures using gages. AMVS and DGRE with AD7.1 support	Final calculation end of compact[67]	
	35	Outcome		Overall efficiency of raw water transport and distribution in the new perimeter of Di	Ratio of the water volume delivered in fields to the total water volume pumped from the source[68]	Level	%	NA	2013					85	AD7.1 reports	Physical measures using gages. AMVS and DGRE with AD7.1 support	Final calculation end of compact)	

[60] Based on an estimated 100.5ha of onions planted in Comoe in the dry season (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[61] Based on an estimated 62.25ha of tomatoes planted in Comoe in the dry season (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[62] Based on an estimated 124.75ha of tomatoes planted in Comoe in the dry season (which is assumed to be consistent for all years).
[63] Increase is based on the addition of 2,240ha in the Di irrigated perimeter
[64] For Burkina Faso this represents the hectares in the newly irrigated perimeters of DI.
[65] Original target was 2,033 based on due diligence. During implementation, the exact figure was closer to 2100 hectares (beginning of 2011). In March 2013 raised to 2240 hectares (140 additional) as for small amount of money could increase hectares.
[66] See annex for additional details
[67]Supposed to be carried out more frequently but later delivery of equipment and training, as well as irrigation delayed in Di.
[68] See annex for additional details

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
Improved irrigation and water management	36	Outcome		Efficiency of raw water use in old perimeters in the Sourou Valley	Ratio between crop water needs and the volume of water supplied[69]	Level	%	TBD	2013					55	AD7.1 reports	Physical measures using gages. AMVS and DGRE with AD7.1 support	Final calculation end of compact	
	37	Outcome		Efficiency of raw water use in the new perimeter of Di	Ratio between crop water needs and the volume of water supplied[70]	Level	%	NA	2013					55	AD7.1 reports	Physical measures using gages. AMVS and DGRE with AD7.1 support	Final calculation end of compact	
Improved irrigation and water management infrastructures in Di	38	Outcome		Raw water charges collection by Water Users' Associations (WUA) of agricultural producers in the new DI irrigated perimeter	Percentage of water fees paid annually by users and collected by WUAs in the new Di irrigated perimeter [71]	Level	%	0	2013					100[72]	AMVS Survey	AD-7 with the support of WUA/ AMVS;	Once at end of Compact and post compact	
	39	Outcome		Raw water charges collection by Water Users' Associations (WUA) of agricultural producers in old Sourou Valley perimeters	Percentage of water fees paid annually by users and collected by WUAs in old irrigated perimeters; Baseline from cooperatives; follow-up is from WUAs[73]	Level	%	46.5%	2007					100[74]	AMVS; reports	AD-7 with the support of WUA/ AMVS	Once at end of Compact and post compact	
Improved livestock management techniques	40	Outcome		Bovine weight	Bovine average gain in weight/head/year for concerned herds (breeder) The baseline was established following a tape weighing (barymetric) survey conducted on a bovine sample that will be monitored. [75]	Level	Kg/head/ year	97	2012				161	231	Barymetric survey Report	Barymetric survey	Annual starting 2012	
	41	Outcome		Vaccination coverage against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia ensured	Percentage of cattle immunized against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia out of total heads of cattle[76]	Level	%	29	2007			50	75	90	AD-10 reports with list of vaccinations	Direction Regional de Resource Animal (DRRA) with AD-10 support: Every DRRA makes an estimation of cows and provides it to central DRRA (under the DGSV) in Ouagadougou; DRRA (with AD-10 support) vaccinates a pre-determined percentage based on total for the year.	Annual starting 2010	By Locality (Comoe/Sourou)
	42	Outcome		Vaccination coverage against New Castle disease ensured (poultry)	Percentage of poultry immunized against New Castle disease out of the number of poultry in the intervention area. [77]	Level	%	6	2010			35	35	35	AD-10 reports with list of vaccinations	Direction Regional de Resource Animal (DRRA) with AD-10 support: Every DRRA makes an estimation of cows and provides it to central DRRA (under the DGSV) in	Annual starting 2011	By Gender and Locality (Comoe/Sourou)

[69] See annex for additional details
[70] Ibid
[71] Ibid
[72] This is only for the 2 out of 7 which will be functional by the end of the Compact
[73] Ibid
[74] This is for all 9 WUAs in old perimeters.
[75] The gain in weight targets are 64 kg in year 4 and 134 kg in year 5 for cattle below two years and that will be monitored.
[76] Final target represents 90% of cattle in both Comoé and Sourou provinces, or 269 071 in year 3, 548 801 in year 4 and 612 844 in year 5.
[77] This represents 35% of poultry in both Comoé and Sourou provinces or 354,469 in year 3, 465,381 in year 4 and 549,095 in year 5.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
																Ouagadougou; DRRA (with AD-10 support) vaccinates a pre-determined percentage based on total for the year.		
Activities																		
Activity (a) - Water Management and Irrigation																		
	43	Output		Local Water Committees (CLE) established and operational in the Comoé and Mouhoun basins.	Number of CLEs established and operational per year (holding regular meeting, managing water resources, producing activity reports)	Cumulative	Number	2[78]	2008			0	5	12	AD-9 activity reports	AD-9.1	Quarterly starting 2012	By Locality (Comoé/Mouhoun)
	44	Output		Basin Water Resources Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE) developed and validated	Number of SDAGE documents including baseline study and an integrated water resource management plan (annual) developed and validated by the basin agency[79]	Cumulative	Number	0	2008					2	AD-9 activity reports	AD-9.1 with the DGRE support	Quarterly Report 2013.	By Locality (Comoé/Mouhoun)
	45	Output		Cascades and Mouhoun Basin Committees (CB) established	Number of Basin Committees (CB) created and operational	Cumulative	Number	0	2008				2		AD-9 activity reports	AD-9.1	Quarterly starting 2010	By Locality (Comoé/Mouhoun)
	46	Output		Number of responsible members of WUAs trained in the Sourou	Number of responsible members of WUAs trained. [80]	Cumulative	Number	0	2008			30	150	160[81]	AD-7 report	AD7.1	Annual	By Gender
	47	Output		Number of WUAs adopting best practices in the Sourou	Number of WUAs ł adopting the best practices in which they were trained. [82][83]	Level	Number	0	2008				0	8[84]	AD-7 report	AD7.1	Annual	
	48	Output		Establishment of Water User Associations (WUA) of agricultural producers in the old and new perimeters in the Sourou Valley	Number of Water User Associations (WUA) of agricultural producers established in the old and new perimeters in the Sourou Valley.	Cumulative	Number	0	2008			0	15	16	AD-7 reports reports	AD7.1	Annual	
Activity (b) Diversified Agriculture																		
	49	Output		Number of farmer households trained	Number of households trained according to the definition in the AD 10 contract: [85]	Cumulative	Number	0	2008			2,850	6,000	7,000	Technical Assistance activity reports (AD10)	AD-10	Quarterly starting end of March 2010	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)

[78] Two CLEs were already created and operational through support from DANIDA
[79] Adoption by the national government needs to occur after validation.
[80] Planning, budgeting, and tertiary works operation and maintenance execution (Operation & Maintenance). The people will be the same every year.
[81] This target assumes 10 members trained for each of the 16 water user associations
[82] There are three criteria for adoption of new practices: governance, operations and maintenance, and administrative and financial management. Each WUA is graded on a scale of 0-2 for each criteria.
[83] Planning, budgeting, and tertiary works operation and maintenance execution (Operation & Maintenance) in the Sourou.
[84] Target was 12 based on 75%; however, 16 were not formed by end of compact so changed to represent 75% of 11 (9 in old Perimeter plus 2 in Di)
[85] A HH will be counted as "trained" when at least one member of the HH meets the following criteria:1. Has attended training sessions on at least 5 out of 8 modules in crop production or 3 out of 5 modules in livestock production. AND 2. Has received three technical assistance visits from facilitators/trainers or extension agent on his/her farm during each production cycle (i.e., crop production 1 cycle per season (1 season of rain fed production and 2 seasons of irrigated production) and in animal production, 1 cycle per year). OR 3. Has participated to at least 2 training sessions on using improved practices in postharvest, transformation, transportation, storage and/or marketing operations (see Value Chain Development) according to a training program for members of producers' organizations.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
	50	Output	AI-6	Farmers trained[86]	The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) receiving technical assistance or participating in a training session (on improved production techniques and technologies, including post-harvest interventions, developing business, financial, or marketing planning, accessing credit or finance, or accessing input and output markets).	Cumulative	Number	0	2011					9,800[87]	Technical Assistance activity reports (AD10)	AD-10	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)
	51	Outcome	AI-11	Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training[88]	The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) that are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC training or technical assistance, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.[89]	Cumulative	Number	0	2009			1,995	3,642	6,860	Technical Assistance activity reports (AD10)	AD-10	Quarterly, starting end of April 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)
	52	Outcome	AI-12	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training	The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategist. [90]	Cumulative	Hectares	0	2011					3440[91]	Technical Assistance activity reports (AD10)	AD-10	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Locality (Comoé/Sourou)
	53	Output		Number of producer organizations that receive technical assistance [92]	Producer organizations who benefited from technical support (formation, institutional management, business skills training…) for their capacity building in the Sourou and Comoé.	Cumulative	Number	0	2008			24	36	48	Technical Assistance activity reports (AD10)	AD-10	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)
	54	Output	AI-7	Enterprises assisted[93]	The number of enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations;	Cumulative	Number	0	2008					281	Technical Assistance Quarterly Activity	AD-10 , AD-7 and AD9.1 for CLEs	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)

86 This includes AD-10 7,000 households trained. It does not include those trained in credit by rural finance project.
87 Originally, the contract said 7,000 households and at least one person per households. In 2012 there was a request for women to also be trained. The target is set from 1.4 times 7000= 9800 for farming training.
88 For Burkina, this indicator represents households trained and not farmers trained. This indicator represents 70% rate of adoption of the target 7000 trained by AD-10.
89 For each of the different types of training, there are a set of specific practices that a farmer must have adopted in order to be considered as having applied improved techniques. This list is included in the annexes. Additionally, the annexes describe the amount of a farmer's land that must be farmed using the new technique in order for a practice to be considered adopted.
90 For Burkina Faso, this indicator includes the total area of the Di irrigated perimeter and the other areas on which those trained by AD-10 effectively applied the techniques learned.
91 This represents 2400ha in the Sourou and 1040ha in the Comoe, which is the estimated number of hectares to be treated with compost as a result of training.
92 This is also a part of AI-7
93 For Burkina Faso there are women organizations, male organizations and joint male/female organizations.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
					trade and business associations; and community-based organizations receiving assistance. [94]										Reports (AD-10 ,AD9.1and AD-7)			
	55	Output	AI-13	Enterprises that have applied improved techniques[95]	The number of rural enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by MCC.	Cumulative	Number	0	2011					210[96]	Technical Assistance Quarterly Activity Reports (AD-10 and AD-7)	AD-10, AD-7	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)
	56	Output		Number of producer organizations that have applied improved techniques [97]	Total number of producer organizations in the Sourou and Comoé that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by the project.	Cumulative	Number	0	2008			0	17	34	Technical Assistance activity quarterly reports (AD-10)	AD-10	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender and Locality (Male/Female and Comoé/Sourou)
	57	Output		Households settled in the Di new perimeter	Number of households settled in the Di new perimeter	Cumulative	Number	0	2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AD7 activity reports with the data from CAT included.	Land allocation Committee (CAT) and AMVS	Quarterly, starting January 2013	By Gender
Activity(C) Access to Rural Finance																		
Increased availability of credit	58	Output	AI-10	Value of agricultural and rural loans	The value of agricultural loans and rural loans disbursed for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investments [98]	Cumulative	In million USD	0	2009	0	0	0.1	2.00	5.00[99]	Technical assistance activity report (AD-10)	AD10 with support from PFIs	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender
	59	Output	AI-9	Loan borrowers	The number of borrowers (primary sector producers, rural entrepreneurs, and associations) who access loans for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investment through MCC financial assistance.	Cumulative	Number	0		0	0	5	50	120[100]	AD-10 report - Technical Assistance Activity Reports	AD-10	Quarterly	By Gender
	60	Output		Firms and Farmer Groups trained in credit [101]	Number of firms and farmer groups (eligible end-borrowers of Rural Finance Facility) trained in credit-related issues	Cumulative	Number	0	2009	0	0	0	160	160	Technical assistance activity report (AD-10 or	AD10 or successor for the last year	Quarterly, starting end of July 2011	By Gender

94 For Burkina Faso this includes 16 WUA, 10 CLE, 2 Basin Committees, 48 producer associations, 9 rural market associations, 3 PFI, 160 Firms and farmer groups trained in credit and 33 BDS

95 For Burkina Faso this includes 16 WUA, 10 CLE, 2 Basin Committees, 48 producer associations, 9 rural market associations. Due to early termination of the Rural Finance Project, information on the number of PFIs, Firms and farmer groups trained in credit, and the BDS applying improved practices will not be available. Thus, though they have been included under the number of enterprises assisted, the compact will not be able to track whether or not they have applied new practices as a result.

96 This target is based on an assumption of 75% of the total 281 enterprises assisted.

97 A producer organization is determined to have applied improved techniques if it meets the following conditions: (1) offer at least one additional services to its members that is not currently offered, such as purchasing inputs, bundling, financing activities, etc.; (2) perform an activity which substantially improves the management of the producer organization in at least one of the following aspects: mission and vision, human resources, financial and material resources, democratic life, representation and alliance. At the operational level, each of these conditions has been precisely defined and summarized in a fact sheet. This record is accompanied by a detailed description of practices and innovations that should be practiced by the producer organization in the exercise of its activities. These innovations contribute to improving the performance of the producer organization.

98 Volume of loans made to end-borrowers by Participating Financial Institutions using the Rural Finance Facility funds

99 This target was revised down from the original target of $10M. The activity has since been cancelled.

100 This target was reduced from an original target due to the reduction in the total available funds as well as an increase in the average loan size.

101 This is included in AI-7

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
															successor)			
	61	Output		Potential Rural Finance Facility borrowers' capacity reinforced in preparing loan application files [102]	Number of farmers, agribusiness clients or value chain suppliers that received BDS assistance (training, information and/or assistance in preparing loan applications)	Cumulative	Number	0	2009	0	0	0	350	750 [103]	Technical assistance activity report (AD-10 or successor)	AD10 or successor for the last year	Quarterly starting 2013	By Gender
	62	Outcome		Number of borrowers who accessed credits after receiving support in developing their loan applications	Number of eligible farmers, agribusiness clients or value chain suppliers that succeeded in getting a credit after receiving BDS providers' support in developing their loan applications (FFR and other)	Cumulative	Number	0	2009				50	100[35]	Technical assistance activity report (AD-10 or successor)	AD10 or successor for the last year	Quarterly, in 2013	By Gender
Process																		
(a) **Water Management and Irrigation**																		
	63	Process		AMVS capacity building Action Plan	Contract signed	Date	Date			June 30, 2010					MCA	Contract	No	
	64	Process		IWRM Contract signing	Contract signed date	Date	Date				November 11, 2010				MCA	Contract	No	
	65	Process		ESMP finalized (for Di)	Environmental and social management Plan approval date	Date	Date				April 30, 2011				MCA	Report	No	
	66	Process		ESMP finalized (for Léry)	Environmental and social management Plan approval date	Date	Date					July 31, 2011			MCA	Report	No	
	67	Process		Environmental and Social Impact Management Policy Framework finalized	Environmental and Social Impact Management Policy Framework approval date	Date	Date					September 30, 2011			MCA	Report	No	
	68	Process		Resettlement Plan finalized with figures for the development of DI perimeter and the rehabilitation of Léry gates and bridge.	Resettlement plan available with all indications	Date	Date					July 30, 2011			MCA	Report	No	
	69	Process	AI-1	Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds. If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.	Cumulative	$	0	2009	10548375					DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	70	Process			Value of signed contracts for project management of the irrigation and water resource management activity (AD1)	Level	$	0	2009	4,685,975					DAF/MCA	Report	Once	
	71	Process			Value of signed contracts for feasibility and/or design	Level	$	0	2009	5,862,400					DAF/MCA	Report	Once	

102 This is part of AI-6
103 This target will not be achieved due to the cancelation of the activity

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
					studies: Léry and Di (AD2)													
	72	Process		Value disbursed for contracted studies	Total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for irrigate agriculture investments disbursed divided by total value of all contracts awarded. (Numerator = Amount of money disbursed on these contracts. Denominator = Value of signed contracts for studies as defined above.) This is a proxy indicator for completion.	Cumulative	$	0	2009		2,888,940				DAF/MCA	Report	Quarterly	
	73				Value disbursed for irrigation project management contract (AD1)	Cumulative	$	0			1,452,652				DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	74				Value disbursed for feasibility and/or design studies: Léry and Di (AD2)	Cumulative	$	0			1,436,288				DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	75	Process	AI-2	Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Cumulative	%	0	2009									
	76	Process	AI-3	Value of signed irrigation construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.	Cumulative	$	0	2010						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	77				Value of signed contracts for works for irrigation systems: Dî - AD4	Cumulative	$	0	2010						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	78				Value of signed contracts for works for irrigation systems: Léry AD-5	Cumulative	$	0	2010						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	79	Process		Value disbursed for contracted irrigation works [104]					2010					$72,032,868.10	DAF MCA-BF		Quarterly	
	80				Value disbursed for works for irrigation systems: Di AD-4	Cumulative	$	0	2010					$67,544,146.10	DAF/MCA	DAF report	Quarterly	
	81				Value disbursed for works for irrigation systems: Léry AD-5	Cumulative	$	0	2010					$4,488,722	DAF/MCA	DAF report	Quarterly	
	82		AI-4	Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts	Cumulative	%	0	2010					100	DAF MCA-BF	Contract	Quarterly	
	83	Process		Value of signed contracts for Technical Assistance (AD10) (Base period and optional period)	Value of signed contracts for Technical Assistance (TA) for Diversified Agriculture and Access to Rural Finance (AD10)	Cumulative	$	0	2008	24927414					DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	

[104] Value disbursed for works for irrigation systems: Léry AD-5 is for informational purposes. Value disbursed for contracted irrigation works contains only the Di AD-4 contract as Léry is not related directly to any irrigation works.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicators	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data collection methodology	Frequency	Disaggregations, if any
										Year 1: Aug 2009-July 2010	Year 2: Aug 2010-July 2011	Year 3: Aug 2011-July 2012	Year 4: Aug 2012-July 2013	Year 5: Aug 2013-July 2014				
	84				Value disbursed for works for Technical Assistance (TA) for Agriculture Diversified and Access to Rural Finance(AD10)	Cumulative	$	0	2008		3,349,726				DAF/MCA	DAF report	Quarterly	
	85	Process		Disbursement rate on irrigation construction contracts	The total disbursed amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments divided by the total value of all signed contracts	Cumulative	%	0	2009						DAF/MCA	DAF report	Quarterly	
	86	Output	AI-5	Temporary employment generated in irrigation	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of irrigation systems.	Cumulative	Number	0	2010					2500	AD-4 and AD-5	Reporting	Quarterly	By Gender
(b) Diversified Agriculture																		
	87	Process		ESMP document for Diversified Agriculture	ESMP document for Diversified Agriculture validated	Date	Date				March 30, 2011				AD-10 report	Ad hoc	No	
	88	Process		Projects Environmental Assessment framework submitted to RFF	Projects Environmental Assessment framework to be submitted to RFF validated	Date	Date				March 30, 2011				MCA	AD 10 report	Ad hoc	
	89	Process		Crop integrated pesticide management document validated	Crop integrated pesticide management document validated	Date	Date				Sep-10				AD-10 report	Ad hoc	No	
	90	Process		AD 12 contract signing	Consultants AD12 contract signed date	Date	Date	0	2010			January 31, 2012			MCA	Activity Report	Ad hoc	
	91	Process		ESMP finalized for selected market sites	ESMP documents (as applicable) for each market site to be rehabilitated are validated	Date	Date					November 30, 2011			ADP AD-11 report	Ad hoc	No	
	92	Process		RAP finalized for 4 market sites	ESMP documents (as applicable) for each market site to be rehabilitated are validated	Date	Date					November 30, 2011			AD-11 feasibility report	Ad hoc	No	
(c) Access to Rural Finance																		
	93	Process		Contract signing for the Fiduciary (Depository) Bank	Fiduciary (Depository) Bank's Contract signed date	Date	Date	0	2009		June 30, 2011				MCA	Activity Report	Ad hoc	
	94	Process		Credit Procedures Manual reviewed and adopted by MCA and MCC	Procedures manual document available	Date	Date		2008	March-10					AD-10	MCC no-objection	Ad hoc	

10.1 BURKINA FASO COMPACT ROADS PROJECT INDICATORS

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
Objectives																		
Improved access to markets through investments in the road network	1	Outcome	R-10	Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	The average number and type of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.		Number								DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.[105]	Annually	
	2			*Road Section 1*	Total weekly traffic for each category of vehicle divided by seven (7) weekdays over the two annual counting campaigns.													
	3	Outcome		Sabou - Koudougou		Level	Number	63	2008	108				230[106]	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	4	Outcome		Koudougou – Perkoa		Level	Number	212	2008	131				330	DGR database	The data for this road is collected before Perkoa DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	5	Outcome		Perkoa – Didyr		Level	Number	115	2008	131				195	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	6			*Road Section 2*			Number								DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	7	Outcome		Dédougou - Nouna		Level	Number	77	2008	94				330	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy		

[105] M&E 8 in coordination with DGR also provided a baseline (2012 data collected) and post compact figures; however, for regular reporting, the source of data wil be DGR.

[106] All targets for traffic volume were set by DGR.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
																season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	8	Outcome		Nouna – Bomborukuy		Level	Number	37	2008	46				190	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	9	Outcome		Bomborukuy - Mali Border		Level	Number	20	2008	25				110	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	10			*Road Section 3*			Number											
	11	Outcome		Banfora – Sindou		Level	Number	61	2008	72				215	DGR database	DGR conducts traffic Counts 2 times (May for dry season and November for rainy season) a year and calculates an average for year. They update their database twice a year and send MCA email updates.		
	12	Outcome		Volume of transported goods per day (annual average)	Volume of products transported to and from production areas (on the road network, including the MCA-funded Sourou and Comoé roads)	Level	Tons								MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	For baseline figure, survey was completed twice in 2012 via 7 day surveys. A daily average was calculated for each wave and then averaged together for the final value; post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	13			*Road Section 1*														
	14	Outcome		Sabou - Koudougou		Level	Tons	95[107]	2012					114	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	15	Outcome		Koudougou – Perkoa		Level	Tons	4742[101]	2012					5 690	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	16	Outcome		Perkoa – Didyr		Level	Tons	2972[101]	2012					3 566	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	17			*Road Section 2*														

[107] These figures are provisional, based on the provisional dataset provided by the M&E-8 consultant. They may be updated upon finalization of the cleaned dataset.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	18	Outcome		Dédougou - Nouna		Level	Tons	8714[101]	2012					10 457	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	19	Outcome		Nouna – Bomborukuy		Level	Tons	179[101]	2012					215	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	20	Outcome		Bomborukuy - Mali		Level	Tons	58[101]	2012					70	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant and post campact evaluator for final figure.	2012 and post compact	
	21			*Road Section 3*														
	22	Outcome		Banfora – Sindou		Level	Tons	1655[101]	2012					1 821	MCA (M&E-8) Survey Report (Origin/Dest.)	Baselines e provided by MCA (M&E-8)/Road Survey Consultant; M&E collected data at two points along the Banfora-Sindou road (outside Banfora and near Sindou- these figures were averaged together) and post campact evaluator for final figure	2012 and post compact	
Outcomes																		
Improved road quality and reduced travel times	23	Outcome	R-9	Roughness	The measure of roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled.	Level	m/km								DGR baseline and follow-up/post compact by MCA contractor	In situ test	Baseline in 2008 and then once the road is completed (post compact)	
	24	Outcome		Sabou - Koudougou – Perkoa – Didyr		Level	m/km	12[108]	2008					3.5[109]	DGR baseline and follow-up by MCA contractor	In situ test	Baseline in 2008 and then once the road is completed (post compact)	
	25	Outcome		Dédougou - Nouna – Bomborukuy - Mali Border		Level	m/km	16	2008					3.5	DGR baseline and follow-up by MCA contractor.	In situ test	Baseline in 2008 and then once the road is completed (post compact)	
	26	Outcome		Banfora – Sindou		Level	m/km	18	2008					3.5	DGR baseline and follow-up by MCA contractor.	In situ test	Baseline in 2008 and then once the road is completed (post compact)	

[108] The baseline is using earlier DGR data from Due Diligence. MCA collected data in 2012 for baseline but M&E-8 (the contractor) has not yet provided the data. As such, the M&E Plan baseline uses the data from DGR.

[109] IRI target was set by Minister of Roads.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	27	Outcome		Improvement in Overall paved Road Network Condition for IMFPM	The measure of roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled for all paved roads in the IMFPM	Level	m/km	4.5	2012					3.75	Direction General of Studies and Statistics (DGESS)[110] database and sent via email.	Measurement of the UNI by DGR after road rehabilitation		
	28	Outcome		Improvement in Overall Unpaved Road Network Condition for IMFPM	The measure of roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled for all unpaved roads in the IMFPM	Level	m/km	13	2012					9	Direction General of Studies and Statistics (DGESS) database and sent via email.	Measurement of the UNI by DGR after Road rehabilitation		
	29	Outcome		Access time (in minutes) to the nearest market by asphalted roads	The average access time to the closest market via the Sourou and Comoé production zone road network (including MCA-funded roads) as reported by those surveyed in a road user survey.[111]	Level	Minutes								M&E8 Survey Report for baseline and follow-up evaluator post compact.	Survey of road users. Only those using the road to go to markets were counted.	3 months after the road acceptance	
	30			*Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr*		Level	Minutes	44						22[112]	M&E8 Survey for the baseline.	Survey of road users. Only those using the road to go to markets were counted.		
	31			Dédougou – Nouna – Mali Border		Level	Minutes	36						18	M&E8 Survey for the baseline.	Survey of road users. Only those using the road to go to markets were counted.		
	32	Outcome		Banfora – Sindou		Level	Minutes	49						25	M&E8 Survey for the baseline.	Survey of road users. Only those using the road to go to markets were counted.		
Improved access to health services by rural roads	33	Outcome		Attendance rate in the health infrastructure located in the rural road intervention zones	Percentage of population having attended health care centers in the rural road areas at least once a year (annually)	Level	%	57.99	2008				65	66	Health Planning and Studies Department (DEP) Report	Health Planning and Studies Department (DEP)Statistic directories	Annually	By Gender
	34	Outcome			Percentage of population having attended health care centers in the rural road areas at least once a year (Comoé province) (annually)	Level	%	57.81	2008				61	63	Health Planning and Studies Department (DEP) Report	Health Planning and Studies Department (DEP)Statistic directories, Comoé District	Annually	By Gender
	35	Outcome			Percentage of population having attended health care centers in the rural road areas at least once a year (Kénédougou province) (annually)	Level	%	44.37	2008				53	55	Health Planning and Studies Department (DEP) Report	Statistic directories, Kénédougou District	Annually	By Gender

[110] This organization used to be called DEP

[111] The original M&E Plan included disaggregation of the access time to closest markets by subsections of each road segment. However, this data was only collected for the full length of the road segments. Thus, the sub-sections were removed. The baselines provided are based on provisional data from the M&E-8 consultant. These figures may have to be updated upon receipt of the final, cleaned dataset.

[112] The targets for reduction in access time were set in the M&E Plan to equal a 50% reduction.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	36	Outcome		Periodic road maintenance coverage rate	Percent of completed *periodic* maintenance (only for some road network sections) (annual) (Numerator = completed km of maintenance. Denominator = required km of maintenance.) The road network in question is the one defined in the 2013-2017 five-year plan adopted by the Government of Burkina Faso.	Level	%	1.67%	2008	2%	10%	20%	25%	30%	Annual Activity Report	DGR, ROAD MAINTENANCE FUND for baseline and reporting until IMFPM formed and then FER/B	Annually	
	37	Outcome	R-11	Road traffic fatalities	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC-funding.	Level	Number	31	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
	38	Outcome		Primary Road traffic fatalities	The number of primary road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC-funding.	Level	Number	29	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
	39	Outcome		Rural Road traffic fatalities	The number of rural road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC-funding.	Level	Number	2	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
	40	Outcome		Road traffic fatalities	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road.	Level	Number	25	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
	41	Outcome		Road traffic fatalities	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr road.	Level	Number	2	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
	42	Outcome		Road traffic fatalities	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on Banfora-Sindou road.	Level	Number	2	2010						ONASER	MCA gathers data annually from Statistics from gendarmerie	Annually	By Gender
Outputs																		
Activity (a): Development of Primary Roads	**43**																	
Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-5)	44	Output		Road sections upgraded (cumulative)	The length of roads in kilometers on which upgrade is complete (hand over certificates submitted and approved by MCA).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					143.7	AIC PROGETTI/GIZ-IS Report	Construction Contractor's Progress Report	Quarterly	
Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7)	45	Output		Road sections upgraded (cumulative)	The length of roads in kilometers on which upgrade is complete (hand over certificates submitted and approved by MCA).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					80.25	SCET TUNISIE/GIZ-IS Report	Construction Contractor's Progress Report	Quarterly	
Banfora-Sindou (RD-8)	46	Output		Road sections upgraded (cumulative)	The length of roads in kilometers on which upgrade is complete (hand over certificates submitted and approved by MCA).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					50.3	GAUFF INGENIEURE/GIZ-IS Report	Construction Contractor's Progress Report	Quarterly	
Activity (b) Development of Rural Roads																		
Rural Roads (Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou) (RD-6)	47	Output		Road sections upgraded (cumulative)	The length of roads in kilometers on which upgrade is complete (hand over certificates submitted and approved by MCA).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					144	GAUFF INGENIEURE/GIZ-IS Report	Construction Contractor's Progress Report	Quarterly	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
Activity (c): Capacity Building & Technical Assistance for Road Maintenance	**48**																	
	49	Output		Personnel trained (cumulative)	Numbers of government sector individuals trained in procurement processes, contract management and financial systems.	Cumulative	Number	0	2009		40			40	The PMC Consultant GIZ-IS report	GIZ-IS Periodic Report on the technical assistance provided to DGR, DGPR and FER-B	Quarterly	By Gender
Activity (d): Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Maintenance																		
	50	Output		Roads (bituminous or no) maintenance work completed with the IMFPM (cumulative)	Kilometers of periodic maintenance completed by the IMFPM (hand over certificates submitted and approved by MCA)	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					300	AGETIB Reports	AGETIB	Quarterly	
	51	Output		GoBF contribution to IMFPM	Value of money the GoBF contributes to the IMFPM	Cumulative	$	0	2009			0		24 672 01 3.85	FER-B reports	FER-B	Annually	
Process																		
	52	Process		Value disbursed for contracted studies	The aggregate amount disbursed on all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors to develop feasibility and/or design studies for systems of roads.	Cumulative	$	0	2009					8 339 651	DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	53	Process	R-1	Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plan, for road investment using 609 (g) and Compact funds.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contracts		
	54	Process		Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts for primary roads	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plan, for road investment using 609 (g) and Compact funds for Dédougou Nouna Mali Border, Sabou Koudougou Didyr, and Banfora Sindou Roads.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contracts		
	55	Process		Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts for rural roads	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plan, for road investment using 609 (g) and Compact funds for rural roads.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contracts		
	56	Process	R-2	Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Level	Percentage	0	2009					100%	DAF/MCA			
	57	Process		Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts for	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including	level	Percentage	0	2009					100%	DAF/MCA			

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
				primary and rural roads	resettlement action plans, for primary roads investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts for primary roads.													
	58	Process	R-3	Kilometers of roads under design	The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					536[113]	MCA	Contracts		
	59	Process		Kilometers of primary roads under design	The length of primary roads (Dédougou Nouna Mali border, Sabou Koudougou Didyr, Banfora Sindou) in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					355	MCA	Contracts		
	60	Process		Kilometers of rural roads under design	The length of rural roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					181	MCA	Contracts		
	61	Process	R-4	Value of signed road construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						MCA	Contracts		
	62	Process		Value of signed primary road construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for new primary roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						MCA	Contracts		
	63	Process		Value of signed rural road construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for new rural roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						MCA	Contracts		
	64	Process	R-5	Percent disbursed of road construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Level	Percentage	0	2009					100%	MCA	Contracts		
	65	Process		Percent disbursed of primary roads construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new primary roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or	Level	Percentage	0	2009					100%	MCA			

113 This target includes the RD2 contract for 145km on Dedougou-Nouna-Mali border road, the RD3 contract which includes 50km on the Banfora-Sindou road, 151km of rural roads from Comoe-Leraba-Kenedougou, and 30km of rural roads in the Sourou (these 30km were covered by studies and designs only, not construction), and the RD4 contract for 76km on the Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr road and 84km on the Didyr-Tougan road (which was for studies and designs only, not construction). The studies and designs for roads not constructed were transferred to the GoBF for construction.

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
					upgrading of existing primary roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.													
	66	Process		Percent disbursed of rural roads construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new rural roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing rural roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Level	Percentage	0	2009					100%	MCA			
	67	Process	R-6	Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					419	MCA	Contracts		
	68	Process		Kilometers of primary roads under works contracts	The length of primary roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					274	MCA	Contracts		
	69	Process		Kilometers of rural roads under works contracts	The length of rural roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					145	MCA	Contracts		
	70	Output	R-7	Temporary employment generated in road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Number	0	2009					N/a	MCA			By Gender
	71	Output		Temporary employment generated in primary road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new primary roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Number	0	2009					N/A	MCA			By Gender
	72	Output		Temporary employment generated in rural road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new rural roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Cumulative	Number	0	2009					N/A	MCA			By Gender
	73	Output	R-8	Kilometers of roads completed	The length of roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is completed (certificates handed over and approved).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					419	MCA			
	74	Output		Kilometers of primary roads completed	The length of primary roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is completed (certificates handed over and approved).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					274	MCA			

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	75	Output		Kilometers of rural roads completed	The length of rural roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is completed (certificates handed over and approved).	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009					145	MCA			
Activity (a): Development of Primary Roads	**76**																	
Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-5)	77	Process		Kilometers of roads under design: Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border road (RD-2)	The length of roads designed for upgrade	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009	145					Study Consultant/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	78	Process		Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-2)	The value of the contract that MCA has signed to develop feasibility and/or design studies. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF MCA	Contract	Once	
	79	Process		Value disbursed of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border road (RD-2)	The aggregate amount disbursed to develop feasibility and/or design studies.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	80	Process		Design documents for Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border Completed (RD-2)	Final Design Documents for RD-2-Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				October 26, 2010				AIC-PROGETTI/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	81	Process		EA/EMP documents for Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border Completed (RD-2)	EA/EMP Documents for Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border (RD-2) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				November 15, 2010				AIC-PROGETTI/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	82	Process		RAP documents for Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border Completed (RD-2)	RAP Documents for Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border (RD-2) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				November 15, 2010				AIC-PROGETTI/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	83	Process		Resettlement Action Framework Completed	RPF document to guide all RAP elaborate in Roads, Agriculture Development and Rural Land Governance Projects completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date			January 15, 2010					Study Consultant/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final feasibility study documents	End of the Study	
	84	Process		Kilometers of roads under works contracts: Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-5)	The length of roads systems covered by works contracts for upgrade.	Level	Kilometers	0	2009				143.5		AIC-PROGETTI/MCA /GIZ-IS	Consultant Control and Study Report	Once	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	85	Process		Value of signed road construction contracts: Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-5)	The value in US$ of the contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of rehabilitated roads. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co-financing by other donors or government) should not be included.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	86	Process		Value disbursed of signed road construction contracts:: Dédougou-Nouna- Mali Border road (RD-5)	The aggregate amount disbursed for contracted roads works of upgraded road.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	87	Output		Temporary employment generated for Dédougou-Nouna-Mali Border road (RD-5) construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by SOROUBAT-ATP (RD-5)	Cumulative	Number	0	2009						PMC (GIZ) quarterly reprots	PMC collects from AIC Progetti	Quarterly	By Gender
Banfora-Sindou (RD-8)																		
	88	Process		Kilometers of roads under design: Banfora-Sindou (RD-3)	The length of roads designed for upgrade. (Note: this contract also includes design for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Koudougou and Sourou agricultural rural roads.)	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009		50				GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	89	Process		Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Banfora-Sindou (RD-3)	The value of the contract that MCA has signed to develop feasibility and/or design studies. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	90	Process		Value disbursed of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Banfora-Sindou and rural roads (RD-3)	The aggregate amount disbursed to develop feasibility and/or design studies.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	91	Process		Design documents for Banfora-Sindou and rural roads completed (RD-3)	Final Design Documents for RD-3-Banfora-Sindou and Comoé, Léraba, Kénédougou rural roads + Sourou agricultural rural roads completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				December 23, 2010				GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	92	Process		EA/EMP documents for Banfora-Sindou completed (RD-3)	EA/EMP Documents for RD-3-Banfora-Sindou completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 15, 2011				GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	93	Process		RAP documents for Banfora-Sindou completed (RD-3)	RAP Documents for RD-3-Banfora-Sindou completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 15, 2011				GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	94	Process		EA/EMP documents for rural roads completed (RD-3)	EA/EMP documents for rural roads (RD-3) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 15, 2011				GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	95	Process		Kilometers of roads under works contracts: Banfora-Sindou (RD-8)	The length of roads systems covered by works contracts for upgrade.	Level	Kilometers	0	2009				50.3		GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Consultant Control and Study Report	Once	
	96	Process		Value of signed road construction contracts: Banfora-Sindou (RD-8)	The value in US$ of the contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for upgraded roads. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co-financing by other donors or government) should not be included.	Cumulative	$	0	2009	0					DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	97	Process		Value disbursed of signed road construction contracts: Banfora-Sindou (RD-8)	The aggregate amount disbursed for contracted roads works for upgraded roads (Banfora-Sindou-RD-8)	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	98	Output		Temporary employment generated for Banfora-Sindou (RD-8) road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by COLAS Afrique (RD-8) road construction	Cumulative	Number	0	2009						PMC Quarterly Report (GIZ-IS)	PMC collects data from GAUFF Ingenieur	Quarterly	By Gender
Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7)																		
	99	Process		Kilometers of roads under design: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr-Tougan (RD-4)	The length of roads designed for upgrade.	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009	160					SCET-TUNISIE/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	100	Process		Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr-Tougan (RD-4)	The value of the contract that MCA has signed to develop feasibility and/or design studies. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	101	Process		Value disbursed of signed road feasibility and design contracts: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr-Tougan (RD-4)	The aggregate amount disbursed to develop feasibility and/or design studies for Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr-Tougan (RD-4)	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	102	Process		EA/EMP documents for Sabou-Didyr road segment completed (RD-4)	EA/EMP documents for Sabou-Didyr road (RD-4) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 31, 2011				SCET TUNISIE/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	103	Process		EA/EMP documents for Didyr -Tougan road segment completed (RD-4)	EA/EMP documents for Didyr -Tougan road (RD-4) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 31, 2011				SCET TUNISIE/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	104	Process		RAP documents for Sabou - Didyr road segment completed (RD-4)	RAP documents for Sabou-Didyr road (RD-4) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 31, 2011				SCET TUNISIE/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	105	Process		RAP documents for Sabou - Didyr - Tougan segment completed (RD-4)	RAP documents for Didyr -Tougan road (RD-4) completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date				January 31, 2011				SCET TUNISIE/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	106	Process		Kilometers of roads under works contracts: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7)	The length of roads systems covered by works contracts for upgrade	Level	Kilometers	0	2009				80.25		SCET TUNISIE /MCA/GIZ-IS	Consultant Control and Study Report	Once	
	107	Process		Value of signed road construction contracts: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7)	The value in US$ of the contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for upgraded roads. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co-financing by other donors or government) should not be included.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	108	Process		Value disbursed of signed road construction contracts: Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7)	The aggregate amount disbursed for contracted roads works of upgraded road.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
	109	Output		Temporary employment generated for Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7) road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by Oumarou Kanazoé for Sabou-Koudougou-Didyr (RD-7) road construction	Cumulative	Number	0	2009						PMC (GIZ-IS) quarterly reports	PMC takes data from Scet Tunisie	Quarterly	By Gender
Activity (b) Development of Rural Roads (Secondary Roads according to the common indicators?)																		
Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou (RD-6)																		
	110	Process		Kilometers of roads under design: Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural rural roads (RD-3)	The length of roads designed for upgrade	Cumulative	Kilometers	0	2009	181					GAUFF-INGENIEUR/MCA/GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	111	Process		Design documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural rural roads completed (RD-3)	Final Design Documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural roads completed and approved by MCA (RD-3)	Date	Date				December 23, 2010				Study Consultant/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	112	Process		EA/EMP documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural roads completed (RD-	EA/EMP Documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural roads completed and approved by MCA (RD-3)	Date	Date				December 23, 2010				Study Consultant/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
				3)														
	113	Process		RAP documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural roads completed (RD-3)	RAP Documents for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou and Sourou agricultural roads completed and approved by MCA (RD-3)	Date	Date				December 23, 2010				Study Consultant/MCA /GIZ-IS	Final Design Documents	End of the Study	
	114	Process		Kilometers of roads under works contracts: Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou (RD-6)	The length of rural roads systems covered by works contracts.	Level	Kilometers	0	2009			151			Control firm /MCA/GIZ-IS	Consultant Control and Study Report	Once	
	115	Process		Value of signed road construction contracts: Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou (RD-6)	The value in US$ of the contract that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of rural roads. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter in which the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co-financing by other donors or government) should not be included.	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA	Contract	Once	
	116	Process		Value disbursed of signed road construction contracts: Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou (RD-6)	The aggregate amount disbursed for all signed contracts for construction of new or upgraded roads for Rural Roads in Comoé, Léraba and Kénédougou (RD-6)	Cumulative	$	0	2009						DAF/MCA		Quarterly	
Technical Assistance for Road Maintenance and IMFP Studies																		
	117	Process		Five-year RM plan study report	Final five-year RM plan including identification of the "high-priority" that would require periodic maintenance to be implemented with IMFPM funding and "lower-priority" roads completed and approved by MCA-BF	Date	Date				June 17, 2011				PMC (GTZ)	Five-year Road Maintenance Plan Study Report	Once	
	118	Process		Study for Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Maintenance Implementation	Final study for Incentive Matching Fund for Periodic Maintenance Implementation completed and approved by MCA	Date	Date						December 31, 2012		PMC (GTZ)		Once	

Description	Row Number	Type of Indicator	CI Code	Indicator	Definition	Classification of the indicator	Units	Baseline	Baseline year	Indicator Targets					Indicator Source	Data Collection Methodology	Frequency of Data Availability	Disagreggations, if any
										Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
										Aug 2009-July 2010	Aug 2010-July 2011	Aug 2011-July 2012	Aug2012-July 2013	Aug 2013-July 2014				
	119	Process		Donor Conference on Road Maintenance Funding	Identification of interface requirements with RMF, for coordination between RMF, MOF, MCC/MCA-BF, DGR, DGPR, donors and other stakeholders. Evaluation of the feasibility of the IMFPM concept evolving into a long term, sustainable basket of funds receiving funds from other donors, with matching GoBF contributions, and managed by RMF.	Date	Date						June 30, 2013		PMC (GTZ)		Once	

BURKINA FASO COMPACT BRIGHT 2 PROJECT INDICATORS

							Year 1 Aug 09-Jun 10	Year 2 Jul 2010-Jun 2011	Year 3 Jul 2011-Jun 2012	End of Project
Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Indicator Classification Type**	**Source**	**Frequency of collection**	**Baseline**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Target**
Girls' primary education completion rates in BRIGHT provinces	Percentage of girls who reach the sixth grade of primary school cycle over the total number of girls recruited at the beginning of the cycle Numerator: Number of girls in grade 6 (excluding those who are repeating this grade). Denominator: Total number of girls of the same cohort in first grade	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	21%		52%	52%	52%
Boys' primary education completion rates in BRIGHT provinces	Percentage of boys who reach the sixth grade of primary school cycle over the total number of boys recruited at the beginning of the cycle Numerator: Number of boys in grade 6 (excluding those who are repeating this grade). Denominator: Total number of boys of the same cohort in first grade	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	28.40%		52%	52%	52%
% of girls passing the annual CEP exam in BRIGHT schools	The number of girls who passed the CEP over the number of girls who sat for the CEP exam	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	N/A		73%	73	73
% of boys passing the annual CEP exam in BRIGHT schools	The number of boys who passed the CEP over the number of boys who sat for the CEP exam	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	N/A		73%	73	73
The number of girls graduating from BRIGHT 2 primary schools.	Number of girls enrolled multiplied by the completion rate	Number	Cumulative	BRIGHT 2 project team	Annual	N/A		1446	2848	4301
The number of boys graduating from BRIGHT 2 primary schools.	Number of boys enrolled multiplied by the completion rate	Number	Cumulative	BRIGHT 2 project team	Annual	N/A		1402	2364	3783
Girls promotion rates to next grade in BRIGHT schools	Proportion of girls who successfully completed a grade and are promoted to next grade Numerator: Number of girls promoted to next grade Denominator: Total number of girls in the grade.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	N/A		90%	90%	90%
Boys promotion rates to next grade in BRIGHT schools	Proportion of boys who successfully completed a grade and are promoted to next grade Numerator: Number of boys promoted to next grade Denominator: Total number of girls in the grade.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	N/A		90%	90%	90%
% of girls dropping out of school	Dropouts are the girls enrolled in Primary school at the beginning of the year but did not complete the school year , and thus did not take part in end of year assessments. Numerator: Girls who did not complete the school year. Denominator:Total number of girls enrolled in school that year.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	3.8%		2%	2%	2%
% of boys dropping out of school	Dropouts are the boys enrolled in Primary school at the beginning of the year but did not complete the school year , and thus did not take part in end of year assessments. Numerator: Boys who did not complete the school year. Denominator:Total number of boys enrolled in school that year.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	5.7%		2%	2%	2%
% of girls regularly attending (90% attendance) BRIGHT schools	Proportion of girls who attended school 90% of the time in a given month Numerator: The number of girls attending BRIGHT schools at least 90% of the time. Denominator: The total number of girls enrolled in BRIGHT schools	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Quarterly	94	97%	97%	97%	97%
# of girls enrolled in the MCC/USAID-supported BRIGHT schools	Total number of girls enrolled in MCC/USAID-supported educational schooling programs at any given point in time	Number	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	11546		16717	19800	19800
# of boys enrolled in the MCC/USAID-supported BRIGHT schools	Total number of boys enrolled in MCC/USAID-supported educational schooling programs at any given point in time	Number	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	8919		13150	18819	18819
# of students enrolled in the MCC/USAID-supported BRIGHT schools (both girls and boys)	Total number of students enrolled in MCC/USAID-supported educational schooling programs at any given point in time	Number	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	20465		29867	38619	38619
Additional primary school female students enrolled in MCC/USAID-supported educational facilities	Additional female students enrolled in MCC/USAID-supported BRIGHT 2 primary schools.	Number	Level	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0		3300	9900	9900
# of girls/boys enrolled in the	Cumulative number of children enrolled in bisongo	Number	Level	BRIGHT 2	Annual	700		3961	9440	9440

							Year 1 Aug 09-Jun 10	Year 2 Jul 2010-Jun 2011	Year 3 Jul 2011-Jun 2012	End of Project
Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Indicator Classification Type**	**Source**	**Frequency of collection**	**Baseline**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Target**
BRIGHT Bisongos				M&E report						
% of girls dropping out of bisongo program	Dropouts are the girls enrolled in Bisongo at the beginning of the year but did not complete the Bisongo year , and thus did not take part in end of year assessments. Numerator: Girls who did not complete the bisongo year. Denominator:Total number of girls enrolled in bisongo that year.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	3		2%	2%	2%
% of boys dropping out of bisongo program	Dropouts are the boys enrolled in Bisongo at the beginning of the year but did not complete the Bisongo year , and thus did not take part in end of year assessments. Numerator: Boys who did not complete the bisongo number of boys enrolled in bisongo that year.	Percentage	Level	BRIGHT 2 M&E report	Annual	4		2%	2%	2%
Value of signed contracts ($US) for MCC/USAID-supported educational facility construction / rehabilitation and/or equipping	Value of signed contracts, in US Dollars, for educational facility construction or rehabilitation and/or equipping (e.g. information technology, desks and chairs, electricity and lighting, water systems, girls' latrines, etc.). If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co-financing by other donors or government) should not be included.	Dollars	Level	USAID	One time	0				
Value disbursed of signed contracts ($US) for MCC/USAID-supported educational facility construction / rehabilitation and/or equipping	The aggregate value disbursed for all signed contracts for education facility works and/or equipping. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of education facility works.	Dollars	Cumulative	USAID	Quarterly	0				
Number of additional classrooms constructed	Number of unique educational classrooms constructed	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Quarterly	0	285	396	396	396
Number of classrooms equipped with supplies	Number of unique educational classrooms equipped: student desks, teachers' table and chair, metal closet	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0	285	396	396	396
Number of additional sets of sports equipment provided to all 132 BRIGHT schools		Number	Cumulative							132
Number of teacher housing units added (three per school)	Number of teacher housing units added (three per school)	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0	285	396	396	396
Number of latrines constructed (2 blocks per school, including one handicap-accessible bathroom per school)	Number of latrines constructed (2 blocks per school, including one handicap-accessible bathroom per school)	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0	190	264	264	264
Number of new boreholes constructed	Number of new boreholes constructed	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0		12	12	12
Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0		2	2	2
Number of bisongos constructed	Number of bisongos constructed	Number	Cumulative	Plan and CRS activity report	Annual	0	85	122	122	122
Number of bisongos fully equipped including playground equipment	Number of bisongos fully equipped including playground equipment	Number	Cumulative	CRS and MASSN data collection	Annual	0	95	132	132	132
Number of 5 kg. worth of take home rations provided	Number of 5 kg. worth of take home rations provided	Number	Cumulative	CRS data collection	Quarterly	0	14,184	29,910	48,661	48,661
Number of awareness raising	Number of awareness raising sessions held on girl's education at voucher fairs	Number	Cumulative	FAWE	Quarterly	0		8	16	16

							Year 1 Aug 09-Jun 10	Year 2 Jul 2010-Jun 2011	Year 3 Jul 2011-Jun 2012	End of Project
Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Indicator Classification Type**	**Source**	**Frequency of collection**	**Baseline**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Annual Target**	**Target**
sessions held on girl's education at voucher fairs which will incorporate games, music, art, and drama to promote girls' education	which will incorporate games, music, art, and drama to promote girls' education			activity report						
# of meetings held with PTAs on school maintenance	# of meetings held with PTAs on school maintenance	Number	Cumulative	FAWE activity report	Quarterly	0		132	132	132
Number of female teachers trained through 10 provincial workshops	Total number of unique female classroom instructors who complete MCC/USAID-supported training and/or certification requirements focused on instructional quality as defined by the Compact training activity (e.g. training in improved pedagogical methods, delivering revised curricula, etc.)	Number	Cumulative	FAWE activity report	Quarterly	0	-	296	296	296
Number of male teachers trained through 10 provincial workshops	Total number of unique male classroom instructors who complete MCC/USAID-supported training and/or certification requirements focused on instructional quality as defined by the Compact training activity (e.g. training in improved pedagogical methods, delivering revised curricula, etc.)	Number	Cumulative	FAWE activity report	Quarterly	0	-	308	308	308
# of women enrolled in the literacy training program (level 1)	Total number of unique women who participated in Level 1 literacy training	Number	Cumulative	TIN TUA activity report	Quarterly	0	360	360	360	360
# of women enrolled in the literacy training program (level 2)	Total number of unique women who participated in Level 2 literacy training	Number	Cumulative	TIN TUA activity report	Quarterly	0		324	324	324
% of women completing literacy training (level 1)	Proportion of women who completed Level 1 literacy training. Numerator: total number of women who completed Level 1 literacy training; Denominator: total number of unique women enrolled in Level 1 literacy training	Percentage	Level	TIN TUA activity report	Annual	0	90%			90%
% of women completing literacy training (level 2)	Proportion of women who completed Level 2 literacy training. Numerator: total number of women who completed Level 2 literacy training; Denominator: total number of unique women enrolled in Level 2 literacy training	Percentage	Level	TIN TUA activity report	Annual	0		90		90%
Number of women enrolled in Specific Technical Training (STT)	Total number of unique women who participated in Specific Technical Training (STT)	Number	Cumulative	TIN TUA activity report	Quarterly	0	1020	1620	1620	1620
Number of women enrolled in Culture Scientific Training (CST)	Total number of unique women who participated in Scientific Culture Training (CST)	Number	Cumulative	TIN TUA activity report	Quarterly	0	150	150	150	150

Annex : Supplemental Indicator Definition Information for RLG and Agriculture Development Projects

Number of Parcels in Di

Estimated number of titles and leases in Di by section of Di (South 1, South 2, Center 1, Center 2, Center 3, Center 4, North 1, North 2, North 3 and North 4)

version du 24 Mars 2014	SUD 1	SUD 2	CENTRE 1	CENTRE 2	CENTRE3	CENTRE4	NORD 1	NORD 2	NORD 3	**TOTAL**
nombre de PAP sur le secteur (TF)	168	570	165	10	65	183	0	31	280	**1472**
Nbre_Ménages recevant une superficie complémentaire (BE)	104	318	85	7	34	78	0	19	83	**728**
nombre de groupements (BE)	100	1	0	0	12	10	0	0	11	**134**
nombre de ménages non PAP défavorisés (BE)	0	0	0	2	234	224	0	0	0	**460**
nombre de ménages non PAP aléatoire (BE)	1	0	105	132	44	0	68	146	7	**503**
INERA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
TOTAL	**374**	**889**	**355**	**152**	**389**	**495**	**68**	**196**	**381**	**3299**

NB: Données RDPF

Number of Water User Associations Adopting Best Practices in the Sourou :

AD7 apprécie la fonctionnalité des OUEAs selon trois critères.

Les OUEAs exercent trois fonctions essentielles : gouvernance (ou gestion sociale), O&M des périmètres et gestion administrative et financière. A chaque fonction correspond plusieurs activités. A titre indicatif nous fournissons une liste de critères dans le tableau ci-après. Pour chaque critère un nombre de points compris entre 0 et 2 est attribué. L'indicateur ne sera pas entièrement dépourvu de subjectivité.

	Critères **points**	**0**	**1**	**2**
gouvernance	Nombre de réunions annuelles de l'AG	0	1	2
	Communication de l'ordre du jour de l'AG à l'avance et des documents à approuver (budget, plan d'exploitation, etc.)	non	≤ 4 jours	≥ 5 jours
	Nombre d'audits interne des comptes par le comité de controle	0	1	2
O&M	Préparation à temps des plans d'exploitation (assolements et besoins en eau)	non		oui
	Collecte des données pour les indicateurs	non		oui
	Analyse des données collectées par les responsables de l'OUEA	non		oui
	Action entreprise pour améliorer la gestion de l'eau	non		oui
	Adéquation des apports d'eau d'irrigation (indicateur)	Plus de 1, 4 ou moins de 0,6	Plus de 1,2 ou moins de 0,8	entre 0,8 et 1,2
	Equité de la distribution d'eau (indicateur)	à déterminer		
	Nombre d'inspections saisonnières par an	0	1	2
	Préparation des plans d'entretien à temps	non		oui
	Dépenses O&M réelles / dépenses prévues au budget	≤ 74%	75% - 89%	90% - 100%
	Taux de participation des membres aux travaux collectifs	≤ 74%	75% - 89%	90% - 100%
gestion	Préparation du budget annuel à temps	non		oui
	Remise des rapports techniques et financiers à l'AMVS à temps	plus 30 jours de retard	Moins de 30 jours de retard	Remis dans les délais
	Taux de recouvrement des redevances (indicateur)	moins de 75%	75 à 89%	90 à 100%
	Autonomie financière (indicateur)	à déterminer		

Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training

Selon AD10, un producteur adoptant est un apprenant qui intègre dans ses pratiques agricoles et post-récolte plusieurs des innovations techniques enseignées et recommandées dans les formations dispensées. Pour être adoptant, un apprenant doit satisfaire les conditions suivantes :

1. Pour les productions végétales :
   1.1. utilise des semences améliorées,
   1.2. suit le calendrier cultural,
   1.3. applique correctement un minimum de 3 pratiques agricoles de base au champ, au moment de la récolte ou après la récolte.
2. Pour les productions animales :
   2.1. vaccine ses animaux contre au moins une maladie contagieuse ;
   2.2. assure l'eau potable et la nourriture à ses animaux au moins une fois par jour ;
   2.3. pratique au moins une autre technique améliorée de production définie pour chaque spéculation, concernant notamment :
3. Pour les activités de post-récolte, de transformation, de transport, de stockage et de commercialisation, l'emploi d'au moins une pratique améliorée pour le transport et d'au moins deux pratiques améliorées pour les autres activités déterminées selon l'activité.

Pour les itinéraires techniques améliorés, le producteur doit appliquer la technologie sur le double de la grandeur de la superficie de son kit de production de niveau 1 et de niveau 2. Lorsque le producteur n'a plus le droit à un kit incitatif, il doit appliquer l'itinéraire technique sur le double de la superficie emblavée par le dernier kit reçu.
Pour l'adoption d'innovations AD-10 (billon double, planche basse ou creuse, mucuna), une superficie d'au moins 300 m2 ou au moins 30% de la superficie pour des superficies totales inférieures à 1000 m2 de l'innovation.
Dans tous les cas, le producteur doit obligatoirement produire de la fumure organique pour être considéré adoptant.

Number of Producer Organizations that have Applied Improved Techniques

Une OP est adoptante lorsqu'elle remplit les conditions suivantes :

1. offre obligatoirement au moins un service à ses membres non offert jusque-là : achat d'intrants, vente groupée, financement des activités, etc.
2. réalise une activité qui améliore sensiblement la gestion de l'OP dans au moins l'un des aspects suivants :
   - Mission et Vision
   - Ressources humaines
   - Ressources financières et matérielles
   - Vie démocratique
   - Représentation, alliance

Sur le plan opérationnel, chacune de ces conditions a été définie de manière précise et résumée dans une fiche appelée « fiche OP ». Cette fiche est accompagnée d'une description précise des pratiques et innovations qui doivent être pratiquées par les OP dans l'exercice de leurs activités. Ces innovations contribuent à l'amélioration des performances OP.

AD7.1 / Groupement SHER-GRET			Date :	Nb pages : 87
Réf :	74/2014/TN/BKF66	**Expéditeur:**	Thierry Normand	
Objet :	Note indicateurs de suivi des OUEAs			
Destinataires :	MCA – Mme Toé;			
Copie :	MCA – Mr Koudakidiga; AD7 – Mr De Caluwé; Mr Detienne			

Introduction

L'OCDE définit un indicateur comme un "*Facteur ou variable, de nature quantitatif ou qualitatif, qui constitue un moyen simple et fiable de mesurer et d'informer des changements liés à l'intervention ou d'aider à apprécier la performance d'un acteur du développement.*"

La question clé à garder à l'esprit en spécifiant à la fois les indicateurs et les sources de vérification est **« qui va utiliser cette information ? »** compte tenu du fait que les projets doivent être la « propriété » des parties prenantes/partenaires, ce sont leurs besoins en informations qui sont les plus importants. Par conséquent, les indicateurs ne doivent pas être simplement le reflet de ce que le « bailleur de fonds » (ou l'assistance technique financée par le bailleur de fonds) aimerait savoir, mais ce dont **les gestionnaires locaux ont besoin**, donc les **bureaux des OUEA et leurs membres**.

Un « bon » indicateur doit répondre aux critères suivants :

1. **Spécifique :** Il doit mesurer ce que le projet ou une activité particulière du projet cherche à changer ou améliorer ;
2. **Facile d'emploi :** Les données pour renseigner l'indicateur peuvent être collectées rapidement et à moindre coût ;
3. **Objectivement vérifiable :** La valeur de l'indicateur ne doit pas changer selon la personne qui l'utilise ;
4. **Comparable :** L'indicateur doit permettre de faire des comparaisons, par exemple entre périmètres irrigués.

Les deux questions clés à poser sont :

1. Quelles sont les données disponibles au niveau des OUEA ?
2. Quels sont les indicateurs pertinents pour les OUEA et qui peuvent être facilement suivis ?

Quelles sont les données disponibles au niveau des OUEAs ?

Les données actuellement disponibles au niveau des périmètres (anciens et nouveaux) sont :

- ***Heures de pompage*** : les heures de pompages consignées dans les cahiers de suivi des stations de pompage.
- ***Débits des stations de pompage*** : les débits à la sortie des stations peuvent être estimés par une méthode simple à l'aide de flotteurs (bouteille d'eau lestée) pour la détermination de la vitesse. Les caractéristiques des canaux sont disponibles et permettent de déterminer la section du canal. A partir de ces 2 valeurs (vitesse et section du canal), cette méthode peut être utilisée pour obtenir une estimation des débits sur des grands canaux revêtus avec une marge d'erreur de 10 % ;
- **Besoin en eau des cultures** : donnée estimée à partir des superficies emblavées et des besoins en eau des différentes spéculations. Pour cela, l'OUEA avec l'appui d'un technicien du CATG peut aisément déterminer cette information.
- **Redevances payées** : la collecte des redevances est consignée dans les documents comptables des OUEAs (Registre des redevances)
- **Dépenses financières** : idem ci-dessus, les dépenses des OUEAs sont consignées dans les cahiers comptables des OUEAs

Quels sont les indicateurs pertinents pour les OUEA et qui peuvent être facilement suivis ?

Il est impératif que la collecte des données ne soit pas une contrainte pour les OUEA mais soit utile à leur fonctionnement.

Des données disponibles ci-dessus, les OUEAs peuvent facilement effectuer un suivi des indicateurs suivants :

Indicateurs :

1. Efficacité de l'utilisation de l'eau brute
2. Taux de recouvrement des redevances
3. Autonomie financière
4. Valorisation de l'eau d'irrigation
5. Coûts unitaire de pompage

Note :

Concernant le premier indicateur ; « Efficacité de l'utilisation de l'eau brute (Efficience de l'irrigation) » ; pour cette première campagne sèche 2013 – 2014, les OUEAs ne disposent pas des surfaces emblavées au début et la fin du mois (SDm et SFm) sur les anciens périmètres. En effet, les OUEA ont pris fonction après le démarrage de la campagne sèche 2013-2014 qui a démarré avec les coopératives.

Indicateurs

Efficacité de l'utilisation de l'eau brute

Cet indicateur est le ratio entre les besoins en eau des cultures et le volume d'eau apporté. Il est plus communément appelé « efficience de l'irrigation ». C'est un indicateur du Compact. Il faut corriger le document du compact car le ratio dans la colonne « définition » est inversé.

La valeur de cet indicateur dépend des caractéristiques du réseau d'irrigation : types de canaux et ouvrage et leur état d'entretien et de la qualité de la gestion de l'eau. Il faut cependant l'utiliser avec précaution pour renseigner sur l'amélioration de la gestion de l'eau entre périmètres car il peut conduire à des interprétations erronées. Par exemple si sa valeur est 50% dans le périmètre A et 40% dans le périmètre B on peut en conclure hâtivement que la gestion de l'eau est meilleure dans le périmètre A alors que cela peut être l'inverse si, par exemple, le périmètre B présente des défauts de conception ou de construction.

Par contre, il est pertinent pour un suivi systématique des campagnes sur un même périmètre : comparaison entre campagne sèche et humide, comparaisons entre campagnes des différentes années, comparaison entre riz, polyculture et maïs.

$$Eff\ (\%) = \frac{Bc}{V} * 100$$

Données à recueillir :

- Volumes d'eau pompés (V) – m³ par unité de temps
- Superficies emblavées (S) – ha unité de temps
- Besoin en eau des Cultures (BC) – m³ par hectare
- Unité de temps : campagne

Pour chaque culture (riz, polyculture et maïs) les besoins en eau par campagne seront donnés par la formule ci-après :

$$Bc = \left[\frac{(SD + SF)}{2} * (ETc - Peff)\right]$$

Avec :

- Bc : besoins en eau de la campagne (m^3)
- SD et SF : surface emblavée au début et à la fin de la campagne (ha).
- ETc : Evapotranspiration culture du mois m (mm)

- Peff : Pluviométrie efficace (mm)

Taux de recouvrement des redevances de l'eau brute

Cet indicateur du Compact est le ratio entre le montant des redevances payés et le montant des redevances demandées par le gestionnaire du périmètre. C'est un indicateur financier fréquemment utilisé que **nous renseignerons dans les nouveaux périmètres de Di et dans les anciens périmètres où des OUEAs seront établies**.

$$TR = 100\ x\ \frac{Redevances\ payées\ (F\ CFA)}{Redevances\ demandées\ (F\ CFA)}$$

Données à recueillir :

- *Montant des redevances demandées* figurant au procès verbal des réunions de l'assemblée générale
- *Montant des redevances payées* à la fin de la période de collecte des redevances à partir des documents comptables de l'OUEA.

Autonomie financière

Cet indicateur est le ratio entre le montant des redevances payées et les dépenses financières des OUEAs. C'est un indicateur financier.

$$AFin = 100\ x\ \frac{Redevances\ payées\ (F\ CFA)}{Dépenses\ financières\ (F\ CFA)}$$

Il est fortement souhaitable que le taux de recouvrement des redevances soit proche de 100%. Toutefois cela ne suffit pas pour assurer une véritable autonomie financière des OUEAs. Cet indicateur renseigne sur la capacité d'une OUEA à faire face le jour venu à une situation d'urgence ou au remplacement des équipements renouvelables, par exemple le moteur de la station de pompage. Il faut donc que, chaque année, le montant des redevances soit supérieur aux dépenses de l'OUEA.

L'indicateur permet de faire des comparaisons entre périmètres/OUEAs.

Données à recueillir :

- *Montant des redevances payées* à la fin de la période de collecte des redevances à partir des documents comptables de l'OUEA.
- *Dépenses financières* à partir de livres comptables de l'OUEA.

Valorisation de l'eau d'irrigation

Un objectif final de l'irrigation est de maximiser la production agricole par rapport à l'eau. Pour mesurer dans quelle mesure cet objectif est atteint nous utiliserons deux indicateurs :

1) Volume de production par m^3 d'eau d'irrigation (t/m^3)
2) Valeur de la production par m^3 d'eau d'irrigation (F CFA/m^3)

Si une seule culture est considérée, par exemple le riz, l'indicateur 1) convient. Mais pour faire des comparaisons impliquant plusieurs cultures, le second indicateur doit être utilisé. Une tonne de tomates n'est pas directement comparable à une tonne de maïs. La valeur de la production est estimée au prix moyen du marché bord de champ. L'indicateur 2) permet de mesurer la valorisation globale dans un périmètre (somme des valeurs de chaque culture/volume d'eau total) et de faire des comparaisons entre plusieurs périmètres.

Coûts unitaires de pompage (F CFA/ha)

C'est un indicateur très intéressant pour les responsables des OUEAs pour évaluer les résultats de leurs efforts pour gérer l'eau efficacement. Cet indicateur est correspond au volume pompé par hectare, mais l'interprétation sous forme monétaire est plus compréhensible pour tous les membres des OUEAs, contrairement au volume en m^3.

La comparaison se fait entre les mêmes types de campagnes (entre campagnes de saison sèche et entre campagnes de saisons des pluies).

Données à recueillir :

Comptabilité des OUEAs et cahiers de suivi des stations de pompage.

i) The first indicator « l'efficacité de l'utilisation de l'eau brute » indicated in the section 2 Ad A, concerns the estimation of the efficiency of the whole irrigation system (Es). This indicator is required to evaluate the efficiency of the whole irrigation system. It is an important indicator which can provide information of the performance of the system. It is equal to the ratio of the volume of water diverted to scheme (from the pumping station) to the volume of water that should be used by the crop (theoretical crops water requirements) which could be estimated using the CROPWAT model of FAO. This can be done for each irrigation season or campaign. The method described in the Note is the one which is usually used and it is simple to be applied . However, no need to estimate Es for each irrigation application.

ii) However "Es" includes two types of efficiencies: the conveyance efficiency "Ec" and field application efficiency "Ea" (Es= Ec x Ea). In managing the irrigation system, we need to know both efficiencies. The first (Ec) provides information on the condition of the canal system to

detect any deficiency (leakage, …) and the second one (Ea) on the adequacy of the on-farm or field irrigation management. In a normal surface irrigation system Ea is smaller than Ec

iii) Ec is the ratio of the volume of the diverted water (from the pumping station) to the volume of the water supplied to the irrigated plots. In Di irrigation system, the estimation of the volume of water conveyed to the field can be done using the limnigraphs and/or gates installed on the canal network. This requires the calibration curve for the section of the canal where the limnigraphs are installed. The O&M manual should provide this information.

The estimation of the Ec requires a continuous measurement of the volume of pumped water and of the water level of the canal (beginning of secondary and tertiary) during the irrigation season and when irrigation is applied. This requires some resources. AMVS and AUEAs should assign some staff to follow up the measurement and conduct the calculation. Roche can conduct this estimation for us if needed. This will provide information to the irrigation agency (AMVS) on the performance of the network and if there is deficiency in any of the conveyance network section.

iv) Estimation of Ea is more complicated as indicated in the Note. Ea is equal to the ratio of the volume of the diverted water to the plot to the volume of the water used by the crops. The method for Ea estimation prescribed in the Note is OK. BUT the application of the method on all the plots in the irrigation system as proposed in the Note will require a lot of resources as indicated in the Note. Therefore, I propose to use it on specific plots in order to verify the value of Ea.

v) For the existing irrigation systems in the Sourou, estimation of Ec require equipping the irrigation network with adequate flow measurement tools. The old systems are very deteriorated and we supose that EC will be low.

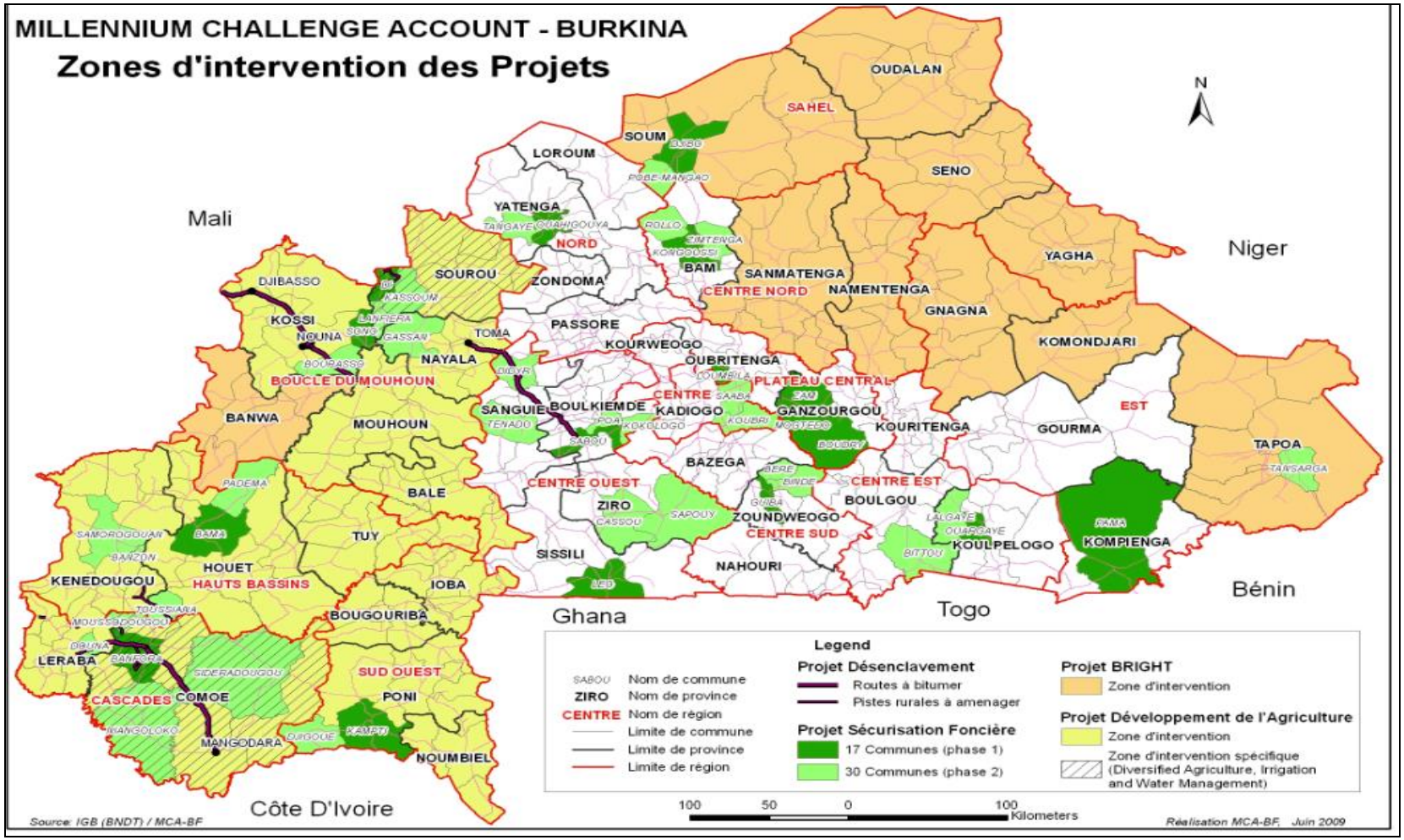
Conclusion

a) The method proposed in the Note for the estimation of the efficiency of whole irrigation system Es is acceptable and can be applied for both new irrigation systems (Di) and old irrigations systems in the Sourou. Es can be a good indicator to evaluate the performance of the irrigation scheme.

b) For the Di system, as the system is equipped with limnigraphs and gates, I propose to have AD7 estimate Ec as this can provide the irrigation agency with the information on the performance of the different section of the irrigation network. Roche can verify these measurements.

c) For the old systems of Sourou, estimation of Ec requires equipping the irrigation network with flow measurement devices.

d) I propose to have estimate Ea on some specific plots to estimate the efficiency of the used field irrigation application and management.

e) To estimate the above indicators, the capacity of AMVS should be reinforced including staff training.

ANNEX 2: PROJECT INTERVENTION AREAS MAP