**PREMIER MINISTERE**
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**MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT – BURKINA FASO**
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**COORDINATION NATIONALE**
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**DIRECTION DU SUIVI-EVALUATION**

**BURKINA FASO**
*Unité – Progrès – Justice*

# BURKINA FASO MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (CLOSE OUT PLAN)

Revision 3
Approved on : August 25, 2014

Original M&E Plan approved on: December 9, 2009
Revision 1 approved on: July 2011
Revision 2 approved on: July, 2013

**June, 2014**

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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

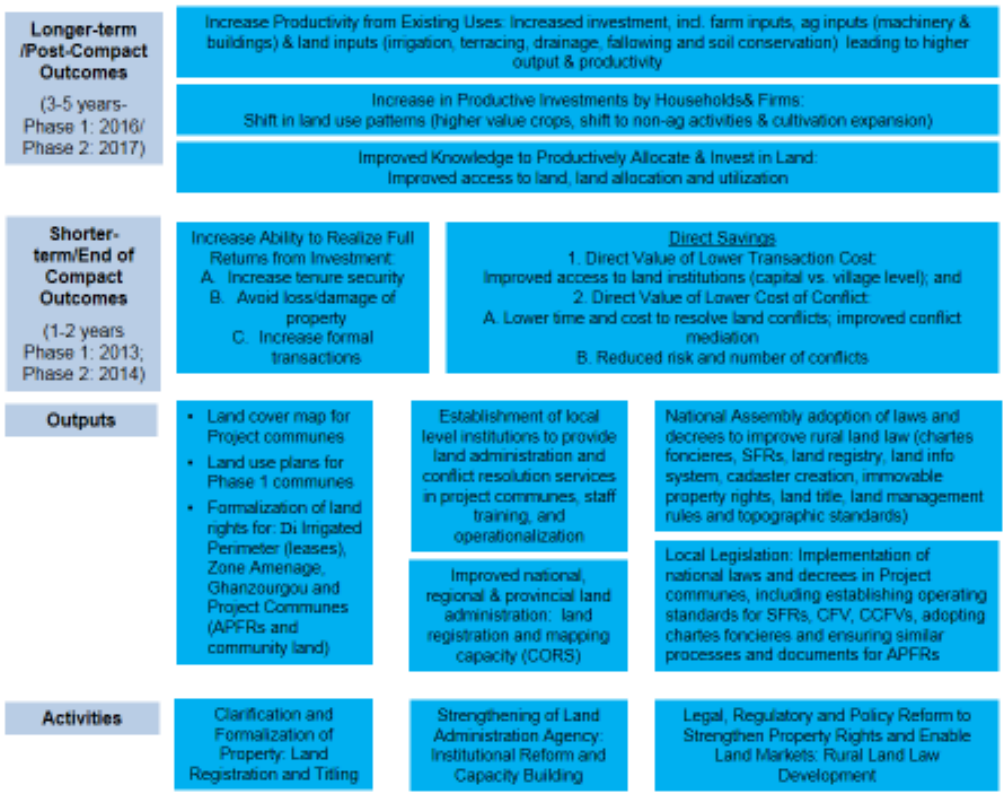
expanded in 2013 to an additional 30 Phase 2 communes based on certain targets reached during Phase 1.

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.

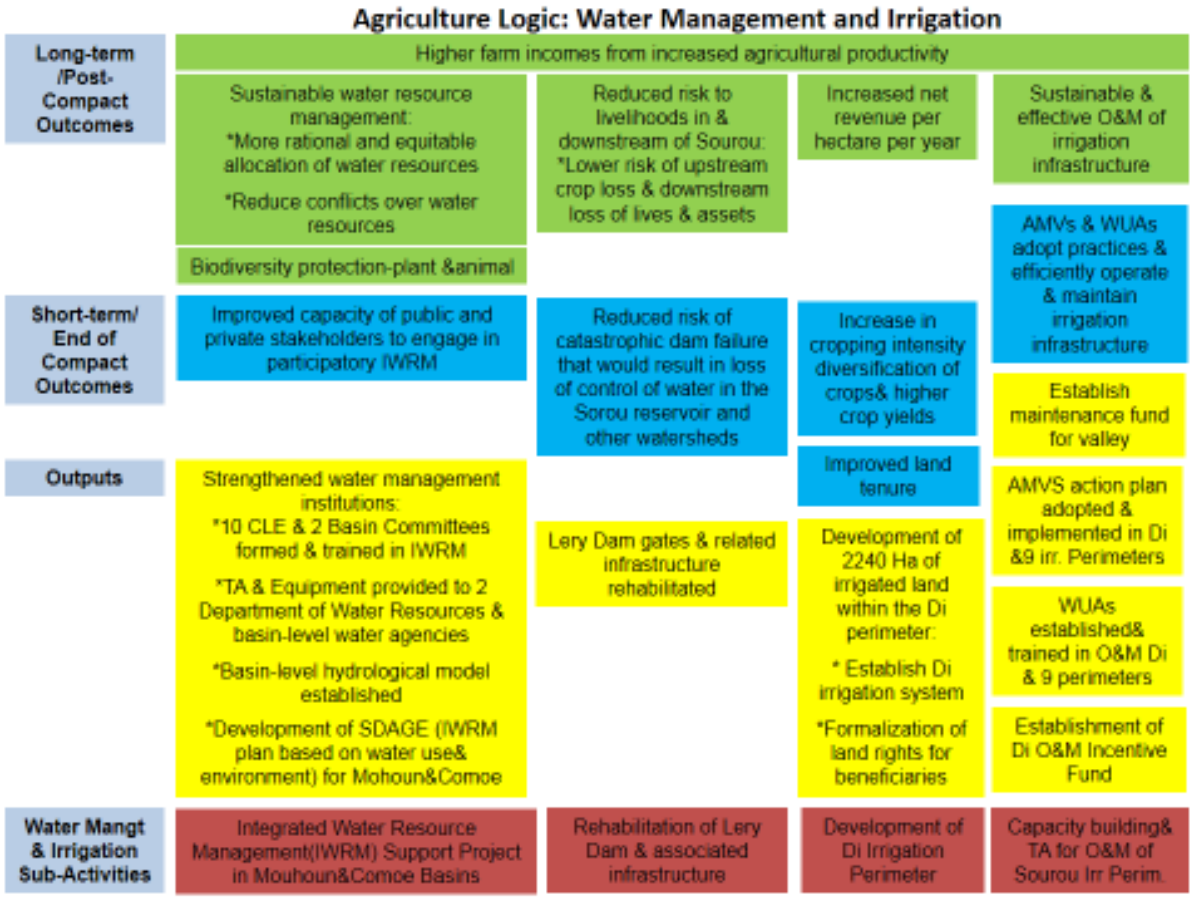
- Training and Institutional Support: MCC invested about $23 million in providing training and technical assistance to producers, as well as actors involved in value-added activities and rural markets (especially a telephonic market information system). The base contract for the main implementation of 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

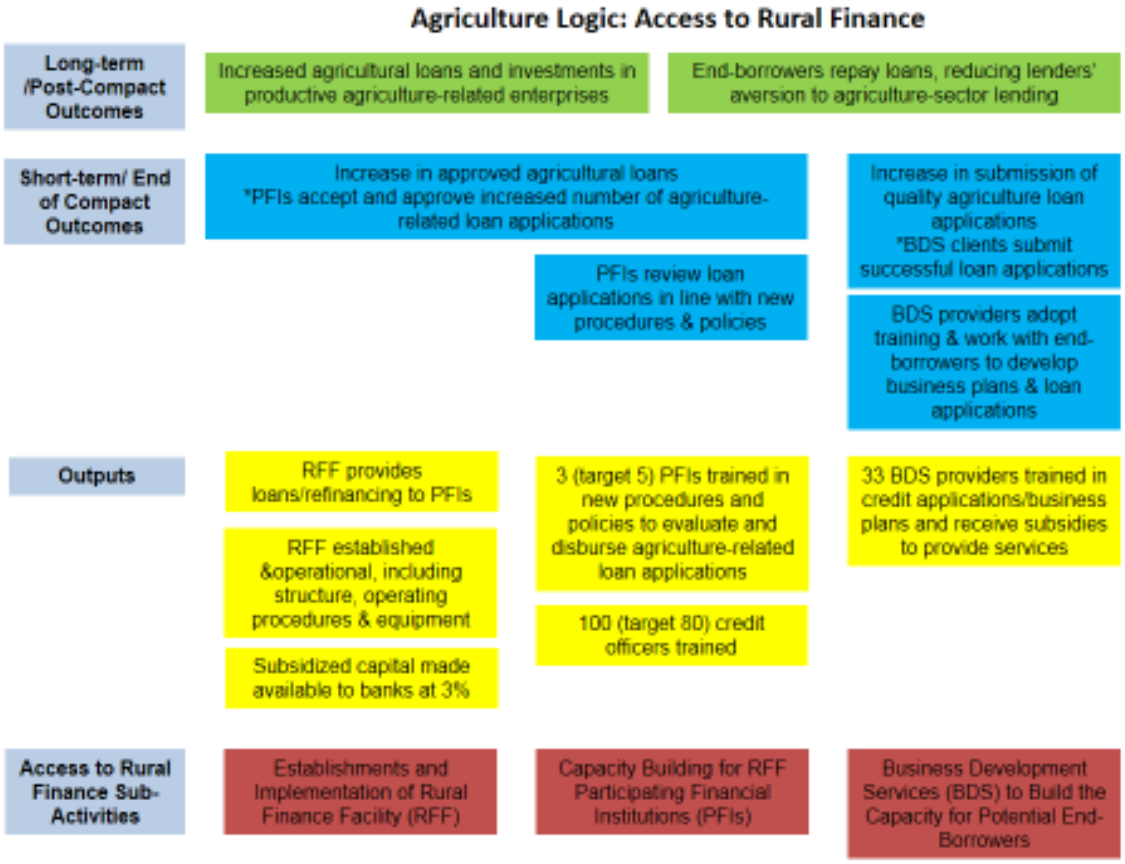
The goal of the Access to Rural Finance Activity was to increase the availability of credit in the four western regions of Burkina Faso—the Sud-Ouest, Hauts Bassins, Cascades, and Boucle du Mouhoun—through three inter-related sub- activities: the Rural Finance Facility (RFF), support to participating 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




### *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.

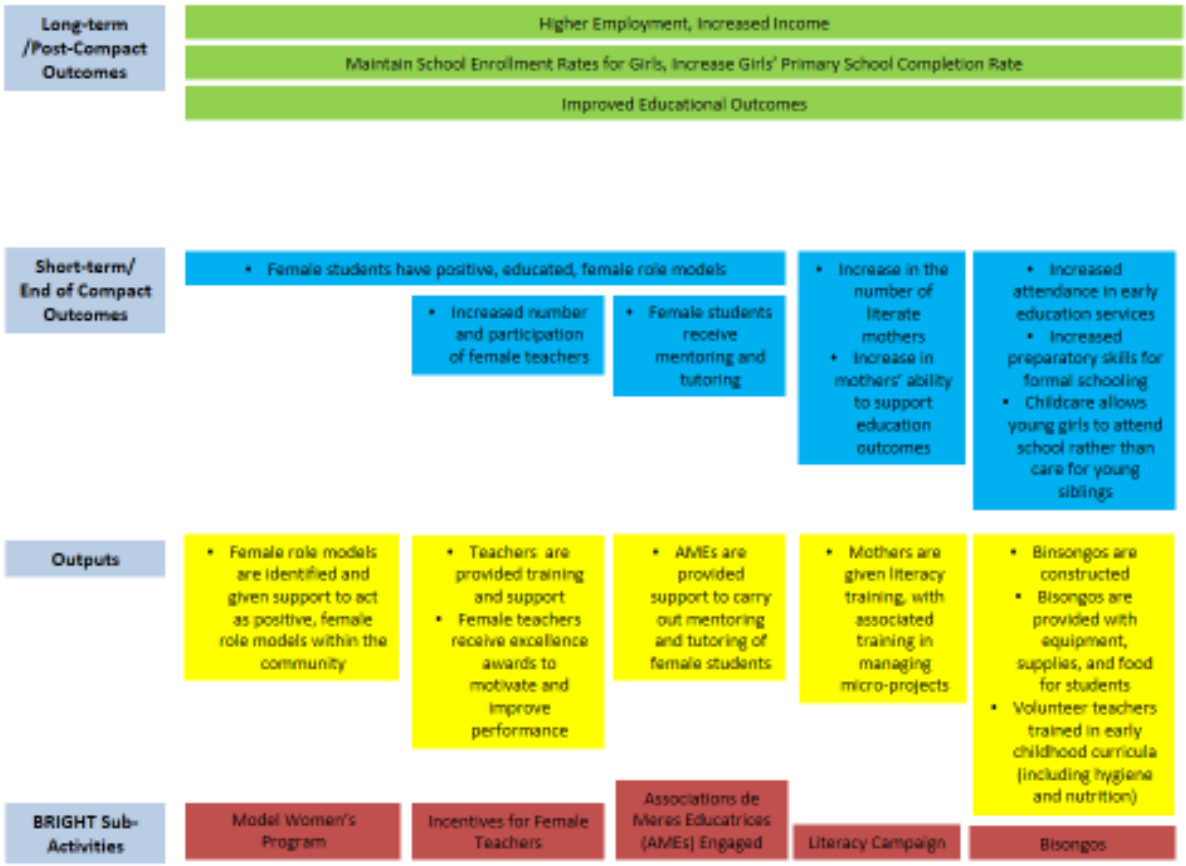
*Construction of* 122 *Bisongos* (kindergartens)

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. Di PAP Evaluation

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. Di Non-PAP RCT Evaluation

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** | **$1 058 082** | **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** | **$1 331 608** | **Several surveys were undertaken :**<br>**The Global Agriculture Survey**<br>**The first and second Barymetric studies**<br>**Crop Yield Study**<br>**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** | **$7,775,022** | |

## 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 households headed by male, and 1.73% for households 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 households and **7.6%** of male headed households.) | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Baseline year | 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 | | | | |
| | | | 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 leaseholds 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 | | 24 672 013.85 | 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.<br>Numerator: total number of women who completed Level 1 literacy training;<br>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.<br>Numerator: total number of women who completed Level 2 literacy training;<br>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