

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR)

A. PROJECT DATA AND KEY DATES

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Project Number: P-BF-AB0-011	Project Name : DECENTRALIZED AND PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE BAZEGA AND KADIOGO PROVINCES (PDRDP – B/K)	Country: BURKINA FASO	
Lending Instrument(s) AFD n° 2100 150 0000 25		Sector: Rural Development	Environmental Category: II
Original Commitment: UA 15,000,000	Amount Cancelled: UA 157 657.20	Amount Disbursed: 14,696,617.30 (12/11/10)	% Disbursed: 97.98% (Nov. 2010)
Borrower Government of BURKINA FASO			
Executing Agency (ies) [indicate the major ministries, project implementation unit, civil society agencies and organizations responsible for the implementation of the project.] Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MAHRH)			
Co-financiers and Other External Partners: [mention all other sources of financing and the amounts, technical assistance and other sources used under the project]: Govt : UA 3.34 million Beneficiaries : UA 1.90 million ADF Loan : UA <u>15.00 million</u> TOTAL : UA 20.24 million			

II. KEY DATES

Project Concept Note Approved by Ops. Com. Not Applicable	Appraisal Report Approved by Ops Com. Not Applicable	Approval by Board of Directors 18 April 2001
Restructuration(s)		

	Original Date	Actual Date	Difference in months (Actual-Original)
EFFECTIVENESS	30 November 2001	27 March 2002	+ 4 months
MID-TERM REVIEW	July 2005	September 2007	+26 months
CLOSING	31 December 2007	30 June 2010	+30 months

III. RATINGS SUMMARY

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	RATING
PROJECT OUTCOME	Achievement of Outputs	3
	Achievement of Outcomes	3
	Timeliness	1
	OVERALL PROJECT OUTCOME	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	3
	Supervision	4
	OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE	4
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	3
	Implementation	3
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE	3

IV. RESPONSIBLE BANK STAFF

POSITIONS	AT APPROVAL	AT COMPLETION
Regional Director		Mr. J. K. LITSE, Director, ORWA
Sector Director	Mr. C. SPENCER, Division, OCAR	Mr. A. ABOU-SABAA, Director, OSAN
Task Manager	Mr. DIKOMBE, Agroeconomist.	Mr. D. KHIATI, OSAN.2
PCR Team Leader		Mr. Z. BOUE, BFFO
PCR Team Members		Mr. A. MAHAMA, Consultant

B. PROJECT CONTEXT

Summarize the rationale for Bank involvement. State:

- what development challenge the project concerns
- the borrower's overall strategy for addressing it,
- Bank activities in this country(ies) and sector over the past year and how they performed, and
- ongoing Bank and other externally financed activities that complement, overlap with or related to this project.

Please cite relevant sources. Comment on the strength and coherence of the rationale.
250 words maximum.

Any additional narrative about the project's origins and history if needed must be placed in Annex 6: Project Narrative.

As a Sahelian country, Burkina Faso has been experiencing highly precarious natural agricultural production conditions (irregular rainfall and poor and limited arable land and pastures). In view of the limitations of previous rural development policies, the Government, with the assistance of development partners, formulated a new rural development policy formalized in the Letter on Decentralized Rural Development adopted in 2000. The latter draws on sectoral policies and strategy, notably the Strategic Policy Paper on Agriculture and Livestock for 2010. To contribute to poverty reduction in the Bazéga and Kadiogo provinces with a total area of 5,599 km² for a population of 488,827 inhabitants (2006 census), the Government took steps to consolidate the achievements of the Bazéga Natural Resources Management Project (PGRN) financed by the ADF and implemented from February 1995 to September 2000. The current operation, which constitutes the second phase of the project, forms part of the Bank Group intervention strategy for Burkina Faso aimed at promoting poverty by focusing mainly on the rural development and transport sectors. In giving pride of place to rural development, the Bank Group aims to diversify and develop agricultural production as well as enhance food security, thereby contributing to combating rural degradation and improving the rural life. The project focuses on the following

points: better organization of communities, sustainable management of natural resources, intensification of agro-sylvo pastoral production, private sector promotion and the use of specialized and experienced organizations to undertake programmes for development and advancement of rural women. The productive activities chosen relate to the following: millet, sorghum, maize, groundnut, rice, soya, sesame, vegetables, fruit, fish, meat, milk, honey, poultry, guinea fowl and wood. These crops are usually produced in the project area and make up part of the staple diet of the communities in the area. The PDRDP falls within the framework of a decentralized and participatory rural development strategy based on a land management and local development approach. The actions envisaged are concentrated in the rural communes of Bazéga and Kadiogo. They concern all the 323 villages and the inter-village areas. The project design resulted from consultations between the ADF, the communities concerned, the authorities, NGOs and all the donors operating in Burkina Faso.

The active portfolio of the Bank in the agriculture and rural development sector comprises, apart from the PDRDP, six (06) operations generally concerning other regions of the country and which do not raise problems of duplication with this project. The main ongoing ones are: (i) Local Development Support Project in the Comoé, Léraba and Kéné Dougou Provinces (PADL-CLK) (ii) the Gnagna and Kouritenga Development Support Project (PADER-GK), (iii) the Community Agricultural Fertility Investment Project (PICOFA) co-financed with IFAD; (iv) the Project for the Sustainable Development and Management of Small Dams (PPB); (v) the Sustainable Forest Resources Management Project (PROGEREF) and (vi) the Multinational Project to Support the Cotton and Textile Industry in the 4 countries of the sectoral initiative on cotton (PAFICOT). With the exception of the last project which is in the start-up-phase, all the others are scheduled to be completed by 2012. The performance of agricultural projects is satisfactory given the average disbursement of 70% and the absence of problem projects.

C. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. State the Project Development Objectives (as set out in the appraisal report)

The sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction. Specifically, the project aims at enhanced food security, management of natural resources, increased agricultural and animal production and increasing the incomes of the beneficiary communities.

The project will have achieved its objectives in 2010 if: (i) the number of households below the poverty line in the project areas decreases from 30 % in 2001 to 10%, (ii) adult daily calorie intake is 3500; (iii) agro-sylvo-pastoral production rises by 40,000 tonnes for traditional cereals, 20,000 tonnes for cereals, 4 million litres for milk and 6,550 kg for meat; and (iv) stock-breeders' incomes grow by over 3 %.

2. Describe the major project components and indicate how each will contribute to achieving the Project Development Objectives

Apart from the management component (Component E) which entails the establishment of a unit made up multidisciplinary and experienced staff as well as equipment and operating costs, the project comprises four main components, namely:

(A) Improving production systems: For plant production, the project will put in place a crop intensification programme involving 29,250 ha of rainfed crops, 140 ha of irrigated rice, 2,520 ha lowland rice, 23 ha of market gardening and 1,000 ha of arboriculture (cashew and mango trees). Regarding animal production, the project will entail: improved livestock rearing, establishment of private veterinary surgeons and genetic improvement by crossing cattle breeds imported from Mauritania and goats from Niger with local ones, and the artificial insemination of local cattle using zebu semen from Brazil supplied by the National Artificial Insemination Centre. The project also proposes to improve and develop traditional poultry farming and beekeeping. The 2 latter activities as well as pig farming will be reserved for women and the youth. The project will adopt the current supervisory arrangement but will have to restructure and strengthen it to avoid the weaknesses noted during the first phase. Farmers and stock breeders will be provided with technical training to boost their productivity. The project will put in place credit for the procurement of agricultural inputs. It will also provide development research support in the following areas: basic food and vegetable seed production, forestry seed production, genetic improvement of traditional poultry farming, animal health improvement, soil fertility enhancement, agriculture-livestock integration and socioeconomic monitoring of farms.

(B) Natural resource development and management: the actions envisaged under this component will relate to desertification control through natural regeneration of vegetation and soil treatment, development of 1,500 ha of natural village forests, curbing uncontrolled logging and bush-fires through awareness-raising, creation of fire-breaks, establishment of village, family and individual plantations and promotion of agro-forestry. The project will also help in the development of 2 water reservoirs and rehabilitation of 7 others, development of the Bazoule crocodile pond, of a 140 ha irrigated scheme and of 600 ha of lowlands downstream of reservoirs, rehabilitation of 1920 ha of older lowlands,

protection of catchment areas and banks, construction of 30 km of feeder roads, reclaiming 1000 ha of glacia land (by scarifying) development of 3000 ha of natural pasture, 200 km of cattle tracks, 30 km of feeder roads and 100 km of forest tracks, along with soil protection and restoration works. The project will put in place an environmental observatory to be entrusted to CONAGESE.

(C) Improving living conditions: This component entails drinking water supply, sensitization of rural communities on environmental sanitation, contribution to schooling and control of STDs and AIDS. The main activities earmarked are: drilling of 23 boreholes, rehabilitation of 15 boreholes and 48 wide-diameter wells. In the area of sanitation, the formulation and implementation of a sanitary education policy, construction of latrines in schools and village health centres (10 per village) and management of solid waste (wastewater, household refuse, etc.) through the construction of 2 dumping grounds per village. Construction of 8 3-classroom schools with bathrooms and toilet facilities, and 3 health centres (CSPS). The project will also undertake STD/AIDS activities based on a multisectoral plan. The actions to be undertaken will relate to: information, education and communication for HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention.

(D) Local capacity building: The project will support the 323 villages and 150 rural communes in their local organization, planning, implementation and management efforts, specifically by: (i) engaging an NGO or a consultant to set up an experienced multidisciplinary team made up of experts and 25 national outreach workers and led by an expert in rural communication; (ii) support to the organization and restructuring of farmer organizations (CVGT, CIVGT, SCS, groupings) and specific training of producers and leaders of farmer organizations; (iii) setting up a local investment fund (LIF) allocated to CVGTs and managed by them; (iv) establishment of a credit fund for beneficiaries.

3. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) of the project objectives along the following three dimensions: insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
RELEVANT	a) Relevant to the country's development priorities.	The objectives pursued are relevant because the project falls within the scope of the sector development strategies formulated by the Government and more particularly the rural development policy set out in the Letter on Decentralized Rural Development formulated with the assistance of development partners.	4
ACHIEVABLE	b) Objectives could in principle be achieved with the expected inputs and in the expected timeframe.	The project drew on the experience of the first phase, and sought to replicate the achievements through a participatory approach. The project duration was not long enough for incorporation of the participatory approach requirement.	2
CONSISTENT	c) Consistent with the Bank's regional or country strategy.	The project is consistent with the Bank's intervention strategy in Burkina Faso which underscores rural development and seeks to enhance food security and promote more effective poverty reduction actions.	4
	d) Consistent with the Bank's corporate priorities.	The project is consistent with the Bank's general strategy for improving food security and poverty reduction. It also devotes significant resources to infrastructure investments and desertification control.	4

4. Lay out the log-frame. If a log-frame does not exist, complete the table below indicating the overall project development objective, the major components, the major activities of each component and their expected outputs, outcomes and indicators for measuring the achievement of outcomes. Please add additional rows for components, activities, outputs or outcomes, if needed.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR TO BE MEASURED
SECTOR OBJECTIVES	Reduce poverty of communities concerned.	The number of households below the poverty line in the project areas is reduced from 30 % in 2001 to 10% in 2010	The poverty rate in the project area improved	Poverty rate in the project intervention area in 2010
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	Strengthen food security	Adult daily calorie intake is 3500 calories in 2010	Adult daily calorie intake improved significantly	Number of daily calories per adult
	Increased agricultural production	Agro-sylvo-pastoral production increased in 2010 by 40,000 tonnes of traditional cereals, 20,000 tonnes of cereals, 4 million litres of milk and 6,550 kg of meat. Two-thirds achieved in 2004	Increased agro-sylvo-pastoral production results in self-sufficiency for some crops and even trade surplus	Quantitative data on annual production of main cereals (rice, maize, millet) market gardening; poultry, honey, etc.; livestock numbers
	Increase the income of the target population	Incomes of stockbreeders increased to over 3% in 2010.	Surveys conducted and positive growth of stockbreeders' incomes	Rate of increase in the incomes of target communities.
COMPONENTS	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR TO BE MEASURED
COMPONENT: A <i>Improving production systems</i>	Improving plant production	1.1 In 2006, 140 ha of irrigated schemes are developed.	1.1 the 140 ha of irrigated schemes occupied and developed	1.1 Number of beneficiaries and area by beneficiary
		1.2 1600 ha (reduced to 300 ha) of lowlands developed for rainfed rice	1.2 200 ha of lowlands effectively developed by the beneficiaries and contributing to increased production of rainfed rice	1.2 Number of sites, area and number of beneficiaries per site
		1.3 29,250 ha of intensified rainfed crops	1.3 The project able to supervise rural beneficiaries engaged in rainfed farming on nearly 30,000 ha and yields improved	1.3 Number of ha under intensive farming and yields obtained compared to the without project situation
		1.4 23 ha of market gardening (revised to 250 ha)	1.4 The market gardening blocks provided are farmed and developed	1.4 Number of sites, area and number of beneficiaries per site

		1.5 700 ha have been used for fruit tree cultivation.	1.5 700 ha have been developed into fruit tree cultivation and plantations are maintained and viable	1.5 Number of sites, areas and number of beneficiaries
		1.6 9,250 ha of anti-erosion sites developed	1.6 9,250 ha of developed sites cultivated and maintained annually	1.6 Number of sites and areas developed per village or commune
		1.7 1000 ha (revised to 800 ha) of glaxis land reclaimed	1.7 800 ha of glaxis land reclaimed vegetated or developed	1.7 Number and area of glaxis sites reclaimed
		1.8 20,000 manure pits developed by farmers who received cement to reinforce them and natural phosphate to improve the quality of manure	1.8 20,000 manure storage pits developed and used annually for organic manure production	1.8 Number of pits reinforced and operational per village
	Improving animal production	1.9 Private veterinary surgeons set up practice.	1.9 Private and established veterinary surgeons contribute to improved animal health in project area	1.9 Number of veterinary surgeons in project area and attendance rate of veterinary clinics
		1.10 Pedigreed breeding stocks introduced to improve local cattle, sheep, goat, pig and poultry.	1.10 Positive outcome of crossing with imported breeders and stockbreeders take ownership of the results and disseminate them among other stockbreeders	1.10 Number of producers by type of livestock; number of crossbred animals and their characteristics (volume of milk/day weight gain etc.)
		1.11 A cattle artificial insemination programme put in place and operational	1.11 The national artificial insemination centre that already has imported various breeders successfully carries out inseminations	1.11 Data from the National Insemination Centre activity reports
		1.12 Improved habitats provided for the animals	1.12 Project providing various stockbreeders in the project area effective support to improve the habitats of their animals	1.12 Quantity of materials or number of habitats provided; number of beneficiaries.
		1.13 The health protection of animals is assured	1.13 Animal health improved in the project area	1.13 Health coverage rate (Number of animals vaccinated or treated under the project)
		1.14 Beekeeping has received support and is developing	1.14 Beekeepers better trained, better organized and have received new equipment	1.14 Number of beekeepers that are organized, trained and equipped.

		1.15 200 km of rangeland (cattle track) constructed	1.15 Transhumant stockbreeders benefit from better grazing lands for their traditional itineraries.	1.15 Number of kms marked out for the cattle track within the project intervention area
	Fishery development	1.16 A fry production station has been rehabilitated and expanded with eight (08) new ponds (7 of 500m ² and 1 of 1000 m ²).	1.16 The capacity of the rehabilitated fry production station increased and meeting the needs of fish farmers	1.16 Statistics on fry production at the rehabilitated centre
	Training of farmers and stock breeders	1.17 2500 farmers, 2000 stock breeders, 300 beekeepers, 140 livestock assistants, 140 environmental assistants and 100 nursery farmers trained	1.17 Specific training provided to farmers, stock breeders and various rural assistants leading to an improvement of their technical skills.	1.17 Number of beneficiaries trained in the various categories provided
	Support to development research	1.18 Agreements signed with INERA, IFDC, BUNASOLS etc. which actively support the project activities.	1.18 Protocols signed with institutions whose assistance helps increase the effectiveness of the project and gain better scientific and technical knowledge about the project area	1.18 Number of memoranda of understanding signed and reports provided by the institutions concerned
COMPONENT: B <i>Natural resource development and management</i>	Natural regeneration of vegetation	2.1 Subsoiling, demi-lunes and vegetation of spaces have been carried out over 1000 ha.	2.1 Subsoiling, demi-lunes and vegetation of spaces successfully carried out over 1000 ha	2.1 Annual and total areas sub-soiled or ploughed into demi-lunes and developed.
	Village forests development	2.2 Compensatory planting was undertaken on 1000 ha of depleted forests and 1000 km of fire-breaks were developed to protect them.	2.2 Compensatory planting successfully conducted over 1000 ha of village forests which are better protected as a result of the 1000 km of fire-breaks	2.2 Total length of fire-breaks constructed. Plantation recovery rate; Number of forests satisfactorily replanted
		2.3 2500 ha of village replanted	2.3 2500 ha of village forests replanted to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries	2.3 Plantation recovery rate; Number of forests satisfactorily replanted
		2.4 Natural areas have been reseeded with a variety of species, notably endangered medicinal plants.	2.4 Biodiversity recovery sites successfully established to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries	2.4 Number of sites and areas

		2.5 Nursery growers have been trained and/or retrained.	2.5 Trained or retrained nursery growers produce sufficient number of seedlings for reforestation.	2.5 Number of nursery growers trained and/or retrained
	Water reservoir development and rehabilitation	2.6 2 water reservoirs have been constructed and 7 rehabilitated.	2.6 New and rehabilitated reservoirs operational and contributing to farmland development.	2.6 Acceptance report of reservoirs constructed.
		2.7 The Bazoule crocodile pond rehabilitated.	2.7 Bazoule crocodile pond rehabilitated in a sustainable manner	2.7 Acceptance report of the crocodile pond rehabilitation works.
	Other developments	2.8 30 km of feeder roads and 70 km of forest tracks rehabilitated	2.8 30 km of feeder roads and 70 km of forest tracks rehabilitated and operational	2.8 Works acceptance report.
	Establishment of an environmental observatory	2.9 Environmental observatory put in place.	2.9 Environmental observatory put in place and operational	2.9 Observatory in place

<p>COMPONENT: C</p> <p><i>Improving living conditions</i></p>	<p>Drinking water supply</p>	<p>3.1 48 wide-diameter wells rehabilitated</p>	<p>3.1 48 wide-diameter rehabilitated wells operational</p>	<p>3.1 Number of wide-diameter wells.</p>
		<p>3.2 15 boreholes rehabilitated.</p>	<p>3.2 15 rehabilitated boreholes operational.</p>	<p>3.2 Number of rehabilitated boreholes.</p>
		<p>3.3 60 positive boreholes drilled</p>	<p>3.3 60 positive boreholes drilled and operational</p>	<p>3.3 Number of positive boreholes drilled under the project</p>
	<p>Environment-al sanitation</p>	<p>3.4 2840 latrines constructed at schools, health centres and villages (10 per village).</p>	<p>2098 family latrines constructed, 448 female outreach workers, 454 masons trained and contributing to sanitation and environmental hygiene in the intervention areas</p>	<p>3.4 Number of latrines built in the villages, schools and health centres</p>
		<p>3.4 2840 latrines built in schools, health centres and villages and are satisfactory</p>		<p>3.5 Number of operational dump sites provided</p>
	<p>Schooling education</p>	<p>3.5 2 dump sites per village `have been built and used for waste management</p>	<p>Not undertaken because of cultural unacceptability.</p>	<p>3.6 Number of school complexes constructed and equipped</p>
	<p>Improving health coverage</p>	<p>3.6 The 8 school complexes constructed and equipped are operating</p>	<p>Educational supply improved through the project's contribution to construction of 8 school complexes</p>	<p>3.7 Number of CSPSPs constructed and operational</p>
		<p>3.7 The Government has made the 3 CSPSPs constructed operational by supplying them with equipment and staff</p>	<p>Partially operational as a result of the lack of staff</p>	<p>3.8 Contracts with specialized organizations; reports by specialized NGOs</p>
		<p>3.8 The AIDS and STD actions conducted were effective and well-received by the target communities</p>	<p>Significant behavioural change in HIV/AIDS control following awareness raising among the population, notably traditional, religious and opinion leaders</p>	<p>3.9 Number of persons or families assisted; quantity and types of material distributed/ use of protective methods;</p>
	<p>COMPONENT: D</p> <p><i>Local capacity building</i></p>	<p>Putting in place a local development process</p>	<p>3.9 Diagnostic and development programming actions helped set up a local development process.</p>	<p>Programming of development activities adopted by all villages and rural districts.</p>

	Improving local capacity	4.1 The LDPs are available and partially implemented.	4.2 Farmer organizations re-organized, trained and operational.	4.2 Number of farmer organizations re-organized under the project
		4.3 Technical training was provided to CVGT and CIVGT on their roles, organizational issues and micro-project management	4.3 Technical training organized for CVGT and CIVGT enabling them to better understand their roles, organizational issues and micro-project management	4.3 Number of CVGT trained.
		4.4 Literacy education and training were organized for the beneficiaries	4.4 L literacy education and various training activities improving technical standard of the beneficiaries	4.4 Number of beneficiaries who benefited from literacy or other kinds of training
	Support to community activities	4.5 Following the preparation and adoption of a procedure manual a UA 1.5 million local investment fund (LIF) was made available to CVGTs	4.5 The LIF largely used to subsidize 80% of various community activities and 100% of those initiated by the women	4.5 Number of applications and amounts of operations financed by the LIF
	Support to income generating activities	4.6 A credit fund amounting to UA 1.5 million put in place and helped finance income generating activities	4.6 Management or on-lending agreements with the MFIs were effective. These credit institutions distributed credits for income generating activities	4.6 Amounts effectively invested and number of credit beneficiaries.
COMPONENT: E <i>Project Management</i>	Establishment of a project management unit	5.1 A project management unit (PMU) comprising 4 staff members and recruited experts was established.	5.1 The PMU in place and managed the project harmoniously.	5.1 A PMU is in place
		5.2 Agreements between the project and technical partners were signed resulting in the latter's commitment to the project implementation.	5.2 The technical partners fully carry out their obligations consistent with terms of the agreements signed	5.2 Number of agreements established and the list of partners
5. For each dimension of the <u>log-frame</u> , provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) of the extent to which the log-frame achieved the following. Insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1. If no log-frame exists, score this section as a 1.				
LOG-FRAME DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT		SCORE
LOGICAL	a) Presents a logical causal chain for achieving the project development objectives.	The project matrix certainly presents a logical causal chain for achieving the project development objectives. However, it only contains the main outputs whereas the project, which is highly complex, deals with a variety of activities some of which are not reflected in the log-frame		02
MEASURABLE	b) Expresses the objectives and outcomes in a way that is measurable and quantifiable.	The objectives and outcomes are indicated in a measurable manner but are only partly covered. Many indicators are missing.		02

THOROUGH	c) States the risks and key assumptions.	Although risks and key assumptions were mentioned, they have no major impact, particularly with regard to decentralization which largely depends on the experiences from projects stemming from the Letter of Decentralized Rural Development Policy (LPDRD).	02
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D. OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

I. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS

In the table below assess the achievement of the expected vs. actual outputs for each major activity. Import the expected output from the log-frame in Section C. Score the extent to which the expected outputs were achieved. Weight the scores by the activities' approximate share of project costs. The overall output score will be auto-calculated as the sum of the weighted scores. Override the autocalculated scores if desired and provide justification.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES		Working Score	Proportion of Project Costs in percent (as stated in appraisal report)	Weighted score (generated automatically)
Expected Outputs	Actual Outputs			
COMPONENT A : <i>Improving production systems</i>				
1.1 In 2006, 140 ha of irrigated blocks developed.	1.1 No achievement in this area owing to insufficient funds and re-allocation of same.	MI	MI	0
1.2 600 ha (revised to 200 ha) of lowlands developed for rainfed rice	1.2 200 ha of lowlands developed for rainfed rice. These lowlands are under cultivation.	3	1.85	0.0555
1.3 29,250 ha of intensified rainfed crops	1.3 The actions undertaken related to the popularization of appropriate cultural techniques and technologies, stabilization of about 23,000 manure pits, supply of 2000 tonnes of phosphates and increased use of improved seeds with the support of research services.	PM	PM	PM
1.4 23 ha of market garden blocks (revised to 250 ha) put in place	1.4 Establishment of 263 ha of market garden blocks cultivated by 1800 farmers including 750 women established	4	1.96	0.0784
1.5 700 ha developed into fruit tree crops	1.5 515 ha were developed for fruit tree cultivation with an average success rate (50%) due to termite invasion and inadequate protection for the seedlings	2	1.13	0.0226

1.6 9,250 ha of anti-erosion sites developed	1.6 9314 ha of anti-erosion sites developed, representing 100.7% of target.	4	0.53	0.0212
1.7 1000 ha (revised to 800 ha) of glaciais land reclaimed	1.7 Only 778 ha of land reclaimed, representing 97.3% of the revised target.	3	0.34	0.0068
1.8 20,000 manure pits developed by farmers who received cement to reinforce them and natural phosphate to improve the manure quality	1.8 Farmers received 2379 tonnes of cement for the stabilization of 21884 manure pits as well as 2000 tonnes of phosphate to improve the quality of manure	4	12.51	0.5004
1.9 Private veterinary surgeons set up practice in area	1.9 Activity controlled by regulations of veterinaries' association which limit the number of veterinary surgeons by zone	NA	NA	NA
1.10 Pedigree breeders introduced, to improve local cattle, sheep, goat, pig and poultry breeds,	1.10 Crossing of local hens with 304 pedigree cocks yielded about 95,000 cross-bred chicks, crossing of local ewes with 235 Bali-Bali rams produced 2,292 cross-bred sheep, crossing of local goats with 120 Maradi reddish-brown goats yielded 301 cross-breeds and, lastly, currently local pigs are being crossed with 17 Large White pigs.	3	0.60	0.018
1.11 An artificial cattle insemination programme in place and operational	1.11 Inseminations were carried out with exotic breeds such as Gir and Girolando, Montbéliard and Holstein for milk and meat yielding 140 cross-breeds.	3		
1.12 Improved habitat provided for the animals	1.12 The project supported the construction of 870 improved habitats of various types (sheepfolds, stables, hen coops, piggeries, haylofts) through the supply of materials (doors, windows, plastic films, mangers and watering troughs)	4	0.91	0.0364
1.13 Animal health protection assured	1.13 1 499 653 animals underwent immunization and treatment against major diseases. The project only provided logistics for vaccination services.	NA	NA	NA

1.14 Beekeeping supported and developing	1.14 12 groupings of 82 beekeepers trained in production equipment consisting of 240 Langstroth beehives and accessories	4	0.09	0.0036
1.15 200 km of grazing land (cattle tracks) constructed	1.15 59 km of cattle tracks are marked out	1	0.07	0.0007
1.16 a fry production station rehabilitated and expanded with eight (08) new ponds comprising 7 of 500m ² and 1 of 1000 m ² .	1.16 Following the rehabilitation of the station, fry production increased to 1,000,000/year compared to the previous rate of 100,000 per year.	4	0.86	0.0344
1.17,2500 farmers, 2000 stockbreeders, 300 beekeepers, 140 agricultural assistants, 140 livestock assistants, 140 environmental assistants and 100 nursery growers trained	1.17 Specific technical training was provided to over 5000 producers and 500 technical staff from agricultural, livestock and environmental services	3	0.96	0.0288
1.18 Agreements signed with INERA, IFDC, BUNASOLS etc., who actively support the project outputs	1.18 The project signed agreements with INERA, IFDC, BUNASOLS, as well as with the University of Ouagadougou, LNAE and DGRH, which were also mobilized for the procurement of works and studies related to the creation of the environmental observatory.	3	14.83	0.4449
COMPONENT B : <i>Natural resource development and management</i>				
2.1 Subsoiling, demi-lunes and vegetation of spaces carried out over 1000 ha	2.1 984 ha of forests were developed with fire-breaks, and degraded areas enriched with forest tree species	3	0.43	0.0129
2.2 Compensatory planting undertaken on 1000 ha of depleted forests and 1000 km of fire-breaks developed to protect it.	2.2 669 km of fire-breaks were developed and 984 ha of forests were restocked with local tree species	2	2.42	0.0484
2.3 2500 ha of village forests replanted	2.3 2815.46 ha of reforestation undertaken. This activity attracted the keen interest of the population.	4	4.44	0.1776
2.4 Natural areas reseeded with a variety of species, notably	2.4 The project supported the creation of a 20 ha botanical garden for	3	1.81	0.0543

endangered medicinal plants	50 traditional medicine practitioners			
2.5 Nursery growers trained and/or retrained.	2.5 The project trained or retrained 107 private nursery growers who produced more than 600,000 forest seedlings distributed to enrich village forests.	3	0.36	0.0108
2.6 2 water reservoirs constructed and 7 rehabilitated	2.6 The project constructed a water reservoir (Kalzi Dam) and rehabilitated 6 dams.	3	5.93	0.1779
2.7 The Bazoule crocodile pond rehabilitated	2.7 The Bazoule crocodile pond was rehabilitated up to 95%.	3	0.26	0.0078
2.8 30 km of feeder roads and 70 km of forest earth roads rehabilitated	2.8 Due to insufficient funds, only 50 km of earth roads are being rehabilitated	2	2.60	0.052
2.9 An environmental observatory put in place.	2.9 The observatory was put in place as planned and is operational.	4	2.01	0.0804
COMPONENT C : Improving living conditions				
3.1 48 wide-diameter wells rehabilitated	3.1 The 48 wide-diameter wells were rehabilitated.	4	0.40	0.0160
3.2 15 boreholes rehabilitated	3.2 The 15 boreholes were rehabilitated	4	0.82	0.0328
3.3 60 positive boreholes drilled	3.3 42 boreholes including 9 cattle watering sites were provided	4	1.70	0.0510
3.4 2840 latrines constructed at schools, health centres and villages (10 per village).	3.4 2098 latrines were constructed. The project trained 448 village outreach workers for hygiene sensitization and 454 village masons to assist the communities in latrine construction	3	0.71	0.0213
3.5 2 dump sites built and used for waste management	3.5 No village dump sites constructed under village since none were requested.	0	0	0
3.6 8 school complexes constructed, furnished and provided with teaching aids	3.6 The 8 school complexes were constructed, furnished and provided with teaching aid	4	2.61	0.1044
3.7 3 Health and Social Welfare Centres (CSPS) constructed and equipped by Government.	3.7 The CSPS were constructed and equipped by the project	4	1.61	0.0644
3.8 IEC activities on AIDS and STDs carried out by the specialized NGOs.	3.8 Five(5) protocol agreements were signed with the health services for the implementation of the	3	1.87	0.0561

	action plan to improve maternal and child health, hygiene and sanitation, control of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and AIDS.			
3.9 Actions to support self-advancement as well as food and material support undertaken in favour of affected persons	3.9 The support provided concern: i) food to 5 families (36 members), ii) 8 orphans and vulnerable children at school for one year and iii) 12 IGAs were financed for persons living with HIV/AIDS	2	1.23	0.0246
COMPONENT D : Local Capacity Building				
4.1 A multidisciplinary team comprising experts and 25 outreach workers recruited to support the 323 villages and 13 communes in the preparation and execution of local development plans	4.1 No recruitment was undertaken since the project team had adequate skills and directly formulated the local development plans.	NA	NA	NA
4.2 The multidisciplinary team undertook the organization and restructuring of farmer organizations.	4.2 The organization and restructuring of farmer organizations were undertaken by the project team in agreement with the Bank (2004)	3	4.82	0.1446
4.3 Technical training provided to CVGT and CIVGT on their roles, organizational issues and micro-project management	4.3 Training was organized for 6609 CVGT members on their roles and tasks, organizational issues and micro-project management	3	3.44	0.1032
4.4 Literacy education and various kinds of training organized for the beneficiaries	4.4 The literacy education involving Basic Complementary Training concerned 1620 persons. Sessions on decentralization were organized for local elected representatives.	3	3.50	0.1050
4.5 A local investment fund (LIF) amounting to UA 1.5 million made available to CVGTs, following the preparation and adoption of a manual of procedures	4.5 Under the auspices of the CVGT, the LIF was used to the tune of CFAF 350 million (41.5%) to finance 76 micro-projects in community-based activities.	1	2.05	0.0410
4.6 Credit fund amounting to UA 1.5 million put in place helps finance income generating activities	4.6 Only CFAF 149 million was invested in communities through decentralized financing institutions (DFIs). 141 individual producers and 15 farmer organizations	1	0.87	0.0174

	including 14 women's organizations benefitted from the credit facilities			
COMPONENT: <i>Project Management</i>				
5.1 A project management unit (PMU) comprising 4 staff members and recruited experts established.	5.1 The PIU was gradually put in place; however the veterinary surgeon was not recruited since the DPRAs have them in the project area. On the other hand, the PIU was enriched by the presence of a communication expert, a geographer and a sociologist.	3	6.25	0.1875
5.2 Agreements signed between the project and technical partners thereby committing both parties to project implementation.	5.2 Agreements were signed with: (i) Government sector technical services in charge of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment, Health, Education, (ii) institutions specialized in research/development), (iii) institutions specialized in the implementation of multisectoral STI/AIDS action plans (SP/CNLS and BASP'96) and the one operating in the area of sanitation (CREPA).	4	11.23	0.4492
OVERALL OUTPUT SCORE [score is calculated as the sum of weighted scores]				3

Check here to override the calculated score

Provide justification for overriding the autocalculated score	
Insert the new score or re-enter the autocalculated score	3

II. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

1. Using available monitoring data, assess the achievement of expected outcomes. Import the expected outcomes from the expected log-frame in Section C. Score the extent to which the expected outcomes were achieved. The overall outcome score will be auto-calculated as an average of the working scores. Override the autocalculated score, if desired. and provide justification.		
OUTCOMES		Working Score
Expected	Actual	
COMPONENT A: <i>Improving production systems</i>		
1.1 The 140 ha of irrigated schemes occupied and developed	1.1 15 ha developed downstream of the Kalzi Dam	01

1.2 200 ha of lowlands effectively developed by the beneficiaries and contributing to increased lowland rice production	1.2 200 ha of lowlands were developed with some delay but are being used for lowland rice cultivation. Average estimated yield is 3 tonnes/ha compared to the “without development” baseline case of 1.5 t	2
1.3 Project able to supervise rural beneficiaries engaged in rainfed farming on nearly 30,000 ha and yields improved	1.3 The project helped improve the situation of the beneficiaries cultivating 29,250 ha by providing improved seeds and popularizing the making of compost enriched with natural phosphate in stabilized manure pits. Yields on observed farms vary between 0.9 T and 1.1 compared to 0.750 kg in the “without project” situation.	3
1.4 Market gardening blocks occupied and developed	1.4 From an initial target of 23 ha subsequently revised to 250 ha, 263 ha were developed. An estimated 3000 tonnes of market garden produce is produced by 1800 farmers comprising 1050 men and 750 women. Average income per harvest is estimated at CFAF 1,500,000.	4
1.5 700 ha of fruit arboriculture developed	1.5 515.57 ha of fruit arboriculture was developed (mainly mango trees). However the recovery rate of the trees was low (50%) as a result of insufficient watering during the initial years, termite attacks and inadequate protection against fires and animals.	2
1.6 9,250 ha of developed sites cultivated and maintained annually	1.6 9,250 ha of ant-erosive sites were developed but their productivity was only estimated on the basis of the overall cereal production of the province, which they have contributed to guaranteeing	3
1.7 800 ha of glaciais land reclaimed vegetated or developed	1.7 778 ha equivalent to 97.8% of the target was reclaimed through mechanical and manual works. These areas will increase the total acreage sown.	3
1.8 20,000 manure storage pits developed and used annually for organic manure production	1.8 The producers received 2379 tonnes of cement for the stabilization of nearly 23,000 manure pits created under the project. They were trained in composting and received 2000 tonnes of phosphate to improve the quality of manure. Composting is catching on.	4
1.9 Veterinary surgeons in private practice contribute to improving animal health in the project area	1.9 Activity controlled through the organization of a veterinaries association which limits the number of veterinary surgeons per zone	NA
1.10 Positive crossings achieved with the imported pedigree breeders and the results disseminated.	1.10 About 359 producers including 127 women earn a living from this genetic improvement activity: i) the 304 pedigree cocks introduced account for the 95,000 cross-bred chicks; ii) 236 Bali-Bali sheep introduced helped obtain 2 292 cross-bred sheep; iii) 120 reddish brown goats introduced yielded 301 cross-bred and 86 pure-bred goats; iv) 17 Large White pigs were introduced	3
1.11 The national artificial insemination centre that has already imported various breeders successfully carries out inseminations	1.11 363 inseminated cows (Gir, Girolando and Montbéliard sperms): 153 cross-breeds obtained. Success rate of the artificial insemination is estimated at 38.6%. The pursuit by the beneficiaries of this operation involves the payment of CFAF 80,000 per dose.	3
1.12 Project providing various stockbreeders in the project area	1.12 The project supported the construction of 870 improved habitats of various types (sheepfolds, stables,	3

effective support in improving the habitats of their animals	hen coops, piggeries, haylofts) through the supply of materials (doors, windows, plastic films, mangers and watering troughs)	
1.13 Animal health improved in the project area	1.13 About 1.5 million animals were treated against major diseases. This contributed to the creation of more healthy and, therefore, favourable environment for the intensification of animal production.	3
1.14 Beekeepers better trained, and organized and received new supplies	1.14 2 groups of 82 beekeepers were trained, supplied with equipment and are producing 500 litres of milk annually.	4
1.15 Transhumant stockbreeders benefit from better itineraries or their traditional movements	1.15 Only 59 km out of a target of 200 km, representing 29.5% of cattle tracks were marked	1
1.16 Capacity of rehabilitated fry production station increased and meeting the needs of fish farmers	1.16 The Bazèga Fry rearing station was rehabilitated and placed under the management of the General Directorate of Fisheries. Annual fry production is not yet optimal since it requires a re-organization of fish farmers.	3
1.17 Specific training provided to farmers, stock breeders and various rural assistants leading to improvement of their technical skills.	1.17 Specific training was provided to over 5000 producers and 500 technicians: technical production itinerary varieties improved, hay production, harvest preservation, compost-making, marketing, etc.	3
1.18 Agreements signed with institutions whose assistance helped increase the effectiveness of the project and gain better scientific and technical knowledge about the project area	1.18 INERA, BUNASOLS and IFDC were involved in the implementation of the project and made a technology transfer to the project beneficiaries. Protocol agreements were also signed with other institutions such as the University of Ouagadougou.	4
COMPONENT B: <i>Natural resource development and management</i>		
2.1 Subsoiling, demi-lunes and vegetation of spaces successfully carried out over 1000 ha	2.1 772.75 ha of degraded lands were reclaimed through subsoiling, demi-lune and vegetation representing a 77% achievement rate.	2
2.2 Compensatory planting successfully conducted over 1000 ha of village forests; better protected as a result of the fire-breaks established.	2.2 984 ha of forests (representing 98.4% of targets) were developed through the establishment of fire-breaks and enrichment of degraded areas with forest species.	3
2.3 2500 ha of village forests replanted to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries	2.3 The reforestation operations were well received and 2815 ha of areas were replanted, representing 112.6% of estimates	3
2.4 Bio-diversity recovery sites successfully established to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries	2.4 The project supported the development of medicinal plant species with the creation of 20ha of botanical gardens for 50 traditional medicine practitioners.	3
2.5 Trained or retrained nursery growers producing sufficient seedlings for reforestation	2.5 The project trained and retrained 107 private nursery growers in seedling production techniques. They produced over 600,000 forest seedlings that were distributed for village forest enrichment.	4
2.6 Water reservoirs developed rehabilitated and operating	2.6 The works on Kalzi Dam with a capacity of 1,500,000 m ³ were completed but without the downstream development. Six (6) out of seven (7)	2

	reservoirs were rehabilitated as planned. The second reservoir and seventh rehabilitation works were not implemented for lack of financing.	
2.7 Bazoule crocodile pond been rehabilitated in a sustainable manner	2.7 The Bazoule crocodile pond was rehabilitated up to 95% of projections. The required change in method of intervention impeded the works which were however completed with other financing.	3
2.8 30 km of feeder roads and 70 km of forest earth roads rehabilitated and opened for traffic	2.8 Out of the revised target of 100 km of feeder roads, the project could only implement 50km, for lack of funds. The final designs are available. The feeder roads provided have helped open up villages and key production areas	3
2.9 Environmental observatory in place and is operating.	2.9 The observatory was put in place. It was transferred to SP/CONEDD for use and periodic updating	4
COMPONENT C: Improving Living Conditions		
3.1 48 wide-diameter wells rehabilitated and operational	3.1 The project rehabilitated and made the 48 wide-diameter wells operational as planned	4
3.2 15 boreholes rehabilitated and operational.	3.2 The 15 boreholes were fully rehabilitated and put to use	4
3.3 33 positive boreholes (revised to 60) drilled, equipped and operational	3.3 Overall, 42 boreholes including 9 cattle watering sites were constructed and are functioning, representing a 70% implementation rate.	3
3.4 2840 latrines constructed at schools, health centres and villages and successfully in use (10 per village).	3.4 2098 latrines were constructed representing a 73.87% implementation rate. The project trained 448 outreach workers, for hygiene awareness and 454 village masons to assist the communities pursue the construction of latrines by themselves	3
3.5 2 dump sites built and used for waste management	3.5 This activity was not carried under the project. The dump sites were neither requested by the rural communities nor do they constitute a major concern	-
3.6 The school 8 complexes constructed, equipped and operating	3.6 The project constructed the 8 school complexes. The administration appointed the teaching staff and the project provided all the schools with furniture and teaching aid. All the schools have been operating since the 2007 academic year	4
3.7 Government makes the 3 CSPS constructed operational by supplying them with equipment and staff	3.7 The 3 Health and Social Welfare Centres (CSPS) were constructed. The project equipped and supplied them with technical medical and office furniture; The centres are operating despite the lack of sufficient number of care givers. The project also trained 540 health assistants and 80 village pharmacy operators	3

3.8 AIDS and STD activities effective and well-received by the target communities.	3.8 Five (5) agreements were signed with the health services. An AIDS and STI control strategic plan specifically adapted to the project area was formulated and approved by the National STI and AIDS Control Centre. Five voluntary testing centres were also constructed.	3
3.9 Persons affected by AIDS and STD identified and receive food and material aid	3.9 Despite its relative weakness, this support concerned: i) food ration to 5 families (36 members), ii) 8 orphans and vulnerable children supervised in schools for one year and iii) 12 IGAs were funded for persons living with HIV/AIDS	2
COMPONENT D: <i>Local Capacity Building</i>		
4.1 The LDPs available and partially implemented.	4.1 The project conducted the local planning in 354 villages, communal planning in 12 communes and the establishment of development coordination organs represented by the Village Committees for Land Management (CVGT).	4
4.2 Farmer organizations restructured, trained and operating	4.2 The operational farmer organizations existed prior to the project. They received technical training under the project. Only vegetable growers benefiting from the project schemes were organized and trained.	3
4.3 Technical training was provided to CVGT and CIVGT to enable them assess their roles, organizational issues and micro-project management.	4.3 Local capacity building translated into (i) technical training for 6609 CVGT members (ii) literacy training of 1620 persons in Basic Complementary Training (iii) training sessions on decentralization for local elected representatives. In general, 226 councillors were trained including 104 women.	4
4.4 Literacy education and various kinds of training improve technical standards of beneficiaries	4.4 The local capacity improvement resulted in (i) technical training for 6609 CVGT members (ii) literacy (Basic Complementary) training of 1620 persons (iii) training in decentralization for local elected representatives. The technical standard of elected representatives and beneficiaries generally improved in relation to PGRN.	3
4.5 LIF largely used to provide 80% subsidy to various community activities and 100% to those initiated by women	4.5 With CFAF 350,000,000 provided them under the LIF, the CVGTs were able to finance: i) the construction of: 21 Functional Literacy Promotion Centres (CPAF), 13 teachers' housing, 1 vaccination yard, ii) rehabilitation of 27 boreholes, one CSPA, one nurses' housing unit, a classroom, 2 dispensaries, 2 PGDs and iii) procurement of 340 classroom desks with benches	3
4.6 Management or on-lending agreements with the MFIs effective, allowing for their distribution of credit for income generating activities	4.6 Two agreements amounting to CFAF 400, 000, 000 were signed in 2006 with two micro finance institutions (URCPC and UCEC/Z) selected for the purpose. The first tranche of CFAF 149,000,000 disbursed was not renewed, despite the interest shown, as a result of the method of justification (revolving fund) used which was incompatible with the timeframe required for the implementation of the rural credit. The MFIs fully repaid the funds received.	2

COMPONENT E: <i>Project Management</i>		
5.1 The PMU is in place and managed project harmoniously	5.1 The PMU was established as planned: 14 executive staff; 22 support staff, 21 outreach workers were recruited in a staggered manner. A standard accounting and monitoring-evaluation systems were put in place.	3
5.2 Technical partners fully carry out their obligations consistent with terms of the agreements signed	5.2 All the agreements and protocols signed were successfully executed	3
OVERALL [Score is calculated as an average of the working scores]	OUTCOME	SCORE 3

Check here to override the calculated score

Provide justification for overriding the autocalculated score	
Insert the new score or re-enter the auto-calculated score	3

2.	<p><u>Additional outcomes:</u> Comment on additional outcomes not captured in the log-frame, including cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender).</p> <p>The gender approach was consistently used throughout the project implementation. This was done through multi-faceted actions: Many women received training (104 women out of the 226 councillors trained) and were involved with the decision-making bodies (CVGT committee members).The youth and women constitute the primary target for income-generating activities (market gardening, small livestock rearing, honey production, rural credit etc...). In the market gardening schemes developed by the project, about 749 women out of a total of 1,801 farmers (representing 41 %) reap benefits from these sites annually through diverse crops such as maize, onion, cabbage etc. In the area of livestock-rearing, 127 women out of a total of 359 producers profit from the genetic improvement. In beekeeping an estimated one hundred women from 12 women's groups were trained and equipped, each producing on average 500 litres of honey annually. At the current rate of CFAF 2000/litre, it is estimated that this activity generates annual income of CFAF 1,000,000 to the beekeeper.</p>
3.	<p><u>Risks to sustained achievement of outcomes.</u> State the factors that affect or could affect the long-run or sustained achievement of project outcomes. Indicate if any new activity or institutional change is recommended to help sustain outcomes. The analysis should draw upon the sensitivity analysis in Annex, where applicable.</p> <p>Empowering the communities and their participation in implementation and managing village micro-projects constitute conditions of the sustainability of the project outcomes. The setting up of infrastructure management committees (boreholes, market garden sites, CSPS, schools, etc.) and the transfer of these facilities to the communes also constitute a guarantee of the sustainability of the investments. The profitable nature of some investments led the communities to own and replicate them without the support of the project (case of small livestock rearing, market gardening, soil fertility management actions, credit from MFIs, beekeeping etc.). Threats to the sustainability of the outcomes achieved are: i) absence of the effective transfer of infrastructure to the communes or other local communities, ii) drying up of some water bodies for various reasons, iii) the precarious situation and cost of artificial insemination, iv) land issues, v) risk of inadequate supervision of beneficiaries by the deconcentrated technical services at the end of the project.</p>

E. PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. State the extent to which the Bank and the Borrower ensured that the project was commensurate with the Borrower’s capacity to implement by designing the project appropriately and by putting in place the necessary implementation arrangements. Consider both design aspect (inputs) and actual outcomes. Design aspects include: extent to which project design took into account lessons learned from previous PCRs in the sector or the country (please cite key PCRs); whether the project was informed by robust analytical work (please cite key documents); how well the Bank and Borrower assessed the capacity of the implementing agencies and Project Implementation Unit, extent of consultations and partnerships, economic justification of project and provisions made for technical assistance.

[200 words maximum. Any additional narrative about implementation should be included in Annex 6 : Project Narrative]

The project followed on the PGRN whose objectives had been achieved but whose actions were limited to only a small proportion of the populations of the province concerned. The completion report also indicated some shortcomings as reflected in the low level of awareness, outreach and supervision of producers, poor organization and operation of farmer organizations, inadequate preparation of producers to effectively take charge of the activities after the project had been completed and the non-inclusion of the Gender and Development approach in the project intervention strategy. There was also an urgent need to curb the degradation of the ecological and socioeconomic environment and narrow disparities between villages.

It was decided that a management unit comprising multidisciplinary and experienced staff be set up to offset the organizational lapses noted during the implementation of PGRN. The project components are implemented separately by specialized and experienced organizations in various areas while the community activities are undertaken by rural communities through the CVGTs and CIVGTs. The project management unit has responsibility for the project coordination and supervision as well as the monitoring all the project activities. An enhanced training programme was planned, as well as agreements with specialized institutions operating in the rural world.

Despite the extreme complexity of the project resulting from its incursion into all the areas of rural development, the PMU demonstrated its effectiveness in successfully managing the various achievements targeted.

2. For each dimension of project design and readiness for implementation, provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences). Insert a working score using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 11.

PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		ASSESSMENT	Working Score
REALISM	a) Project complexity is matched with country capacity and political commitment.	The project, which stems from an initial phase aims at expanding and improving the outputs. Despite its complexity in terms of the myriad activities envisaged, it is in line with the expectations of the Government and beneficiaries.	4

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION	b) Project design includes adequate risk analysis.	The project risks were reasonably analysed and taken into account in the project design. However, the delays induced by the participatory approach were not taken into account.	3	
USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS	c) Project procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or other systems are based on those already in use by government and/or other partners	The project followed and complied with the procurement systems recommended by the Bank.	3	
For the following dimensions, provide separate working scores for Bank performance and Borrower performance:			Working Score	
			Bank	Borrower
CLARITY	d) Responsibilities for project implementation are clearly defined.	Responsibility sharing for project implementation as discussed with the borrower was generally followed.	4	4
PROCUREMENT READINESS	e) Necessary implementation documents (e.g. specifications, design, procurement documents) are ready at appraisal.	As a result of the participatory approach adopted and the late identification of many project activities, a number of implementation and procurement documents were not ready at the time of the appraisal.	2	2
MONITORING READINESS	f) Monitoring indicators and monitoring plan are agreed upon.	A monitoring-evaluation system has been rolled out. The purpose of the internal monitoring is to collect, process, analyse and validate/disseminate information relating to the status as well as outputs and impacts of the project.	4	4
BASELINE DATA	h) Baseline data are available or are being collected.	A baseline socioeconomic study conducted in 2003 helped establish a baseline situation for the monitoring of the project impacts. The study defined the project performance and impact indicators. A new study was conducted to assess the situation of the communities in 2008.	3	3

F. IMPLEMENTATION

1.	<p>State the major characteristics of project implementation with reference to: adherence to schedules, quality of construction or other work, performance of consultants, effectiveness of Bank supervision, and effectiveness of Borrower oversight. Assess how well the Bank and the Borrower ensured compliance with safeguards.</p> <p>[200 words maximum. [Any additional narrative about implementation should be included at Annex 6: Project Narrative]</p>
<p>The project was completed on 30 June 2010, namely 30 months after the original date of 31 December 2007. This delay stemmed from the nature of the project design which did not make it possible to adhere to the implementation schedule of six years set. Indeed, the project was one of the first to adopt a grassroots-based development approach involving a decentralized and participatory rural development policy. In the national context, this presupposed the need to organize and prepare the local communities under the project and guide them to take charge of their own</p>	

development. This was a protracted and challenging phase taking a minimum of two years. Consequently, the infrastructure to be provided as a result of this community-based planning process was identified late. Next, the technical implementation studies had to be prepared and the bids invited for the execution of works. In the case of the development infrastructure (small dams), the result was incomplete achievements (reduced number and need for finishing works) partly due to insufficient and injudicious use of resources.

The facilities constructed under the project, be they dams, boreholes, schools, health centres, housing or latrines generally constitute value for money. The consultancy services were of high quality. This was also the case for the design and establishment of the Environment Observatory as well as the socioeconomic studies. Furthermore, the agreements signed with the health services and specialized institutions namely INERA, IFDC, BUNASOLS were generally executed successfully.

The Bank regularly supervised the project as reflected by the 10 missions undertaken in 8 years. On the part of the Borrower, the steering committees held annual meetings regularly.

2. Comment on the role of other partners (e.g. donors, NGOs, contractors, etc.). Assess the effectiveness of co-financing arrangements and of donor coordination.

The project falls under the National Land Management Programme (PNGT 2) launched by the World Bank but differs from the former in respect of its area of intervention and diversity of activities to be undertaken.

3. Harmonization. State whether the Bank made explicit efforts to harmonize instruments, systems and/or approaches.

The project has the same strategy as the PNGT but has total exclusivity in its area of intervention.

4. For each dimension of project implementation, assess the extent to which the project achieved the following. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) and insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT		Working Score
TIMELINESS	a) Extent of adherence to closing date. If the difference on the right is: lesser than 12, score 4 between 12.1 and 24, score 3 between 24.1 and 36, score 2 greater than 36.1, score 1	Difference in months between the original and actual closing dates or the date on which 98% of disbursement	The use of the participatory approach and the need for a prior organization of the beneficiaries accounted for the delay	2
		30 months		
BANK PERFORMANCE	b) Bank compliance with:			
	Environmental safeguards	The project undertook reforestation and reclamation of degraded land. Specific studies were conducted on vegetation monitoring, silvo-pastoral resources, soil fertility, fishing in the local water bodies and quality of surface and underground water. An environmental observatory is in place and operating and constitutes the basis for the establishment of a national environmental observatory.		4
	Fiduciary requirements	Funds provided under the ADF loan were released to the project. A number of adjustments were made depending on the difficulties encountered. This accounts for the fact that only 24% and 10% of the LIF resources were used. Nearly 100% of the loan would be disbursed		3

	Project covenants	The Bank fulfilled its commitments as stipulated in the Loan Agreement.	4
	c) Bank provided quality supervision in the form of skills mix provided and practicality of solutions.	With 10 supervisions in 8 years and the participation of rural agronomists in rural engineering and zootechnicians, the project was regularly supervised by the Bank thereby helping to address many of the challenges encountered.	4
	d) Bank provided quality management oversight.	The project prepared and submitted audit reports on the project accounts. However, the financial control missions (FFCO) were inadequate.	3
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	e) Borrower complied with:		
	Environmental safeguards	The Borrower adhered to the environmental safeguards defined. The environmental observatory put in place under the project was transferred to SP/CONEDD to operate and update periodically.	4
	Fiduciary requirements	The Borrower fulfilled its financial commitments. However, the allocation of these resources was at times injudicious	3
	Project covenants	The terms of the loan agreement were generally adhered to. However, the project suffered delays and therefore could not complete some key activities.	3
	f) Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	Overall, efforts were made to carry out the main recommendations made during the supervision missions.	3
	g) Borrower collected and used monitoring information for decision making.	The project data collected was included in the annual reports submitted to the Steering Committee which takes decisions on behalf of the Borrower.	3

G. COMPLETION

1. Was the PCR timely in accordance with the Bank Policy?			
Date of achievement of 98% of disbursement (or closing date, where applicable)	Date PCR was sent to pcr@afdb.org	Difference in months	WORKING SCORE (generated automatically) if the difference is equal to or lesser than 6 months, the score is 4. If the difference is greater than 6 months, the score is 1.
		6	4

Briefly describe the PCR Process. Describe the Borrower's and co-financers' involvement in producing the document. Highlight any discrepancies concerning the assessments made in this PCR. Describe the team composition and confirm whether an in-sight visit was undertaken. Mention any major collaboration from other development partners. State the extent of field office involvement in producing the report. Indicate the timeliness of the peer review comments (provide the names and positions of pair reviewers).

[100 words maximum]

The preparation of this report was initiated by the Burkina Country Office (BFFO) which recruited an agronomist

consultant, Mr. Z BOUE who worked together with rural agriculture and development expert at the Office. A four-day field visit was organized to enable the team assess the major achievements of the project. Mr. Pascal ILBOUDO, the project coordinator and his team undertook a field mission and participated in various work sessions. Mr. ILBOUDO provided the mission with various documents (studies and reports) produced under the project. In the absence of the final evaluation report mentioned in the project appraisal report, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MAHRH) which has oversight responsibility for the project, put in place an inter-ministerial committee to prepare the completion report on behalf of the Borrower. The report will only be available in January 2011.

H. LESSONS LEARNED

Summarize key lessons for the Bank and the Borrower suggested by the project's outcomes.
[250 words maximum. Any additional narrative about lessons learned, if needed, must be placed in Annex 6: Project Narrative]

The PDRDP is primarily a rural development project that sought to do everything in its intervention area: plant production, animal production, reforestation, arid land reclamation, irrigation schemes, boreholes, earth roads and animal husbandry, construction of schools and health centres, various training activities to support decentralization, etc. A project of this nature is difficult to implement. It is for this reason that, despite the inadequacies noted, the project must be considered to be a rare success story. Such a highly complex and dispersed project is not to be recommended, or else should be spread over a 15 to 20-year period with several phases. Much simpler and financially manageable agricultural projects are to be preferred.

The PDRDP forms part of a decentralized and participatory rural development strategy with a preliminary phase of sensitization and empowerment of the grassroots and their training for planning and investment actions. This phase, which was sterile in terms of physical outputs, should have formed part of the preparatory stage. Its inclusion in the implementation phase was what chiefly accounted for the extended project implementation period.

As a follow up to an initial phase, the PDRDP did not undergo adequate preparation (wrongly). As a result, many costs of the structures were under-estimated and the beneficiaries did not take sufficient ownership of some technical proposals (areas of lowlands, method of treatment of glaciais soils, types of orchards to be established etc.).....

The entire project was implemented under the supervision of a single coordinator, despite changes that occurred in the Project Management Unit staffing. This constitutes a definite advantage as long as the coordinator performs well and is sufficiently conversant (as was the case with this project) with the Bank rules of procedure. However, the deployment of technical implementation tools (procedures manuals, financing code, accounting system and M/E) is a key, albeit often protracted, step that can delay project start-ups. It must therefore be designed and developed during the project preparation and made ready at the start-up stage.

The local development approach is a relatively recent experience for the communities and other local stakeholders and, in view of the level of illiteracy in the area, a number of challenges were encountered which can constitute lessons for similar projects:

- i) Concerning the choice of activities by the communities, the experience of this project indicates that the priorities defined do not constitute a guarantee of success. It is during implementation that the beneficiaries become fully aware and effectively express their adherence to the activities. Hence, for example, whereas the reforestation activities were generally successful, the execution of the anti-erosion activities varied from area to area;
- ii) Good grassroots participation requires close support and hence the need to have, right from project start-up, staff who are familiar with the process to be undertaken.
- iii) Community capacity-building efforts were not sufficient to enable the beneficiaries master the Bank's financial management rules early enough and effectively take charge of the investments provided under the Local Investment Fund (LIF).
- iv) To ensure the effective transfer of the project management to the communes or other local authorities, land issues must be addressed first, which has not yet been done.
- v) The project implementation period must take into account the needs of the participatory approach and support

required by the beneficiary communities;

- vi) Need to link the construction of water reservoirs to the development of relevant irrigation schemes
- vii) Loss of resources resulting from the depreciation of the UA in relation to the euro and the implications of the depreciation such as the quantitative revision of the expected outputs leading to the cancellation of the irrigated schemes linked to the water reservoirs.

The PDRDP has achieved remarkable results in community-based planning, support to decentralization and emerging communes, organization of farmer associations and the technical training of rural communities. In this regard, the experience constitutes a reference for similar projects.

I. PROJECT RATINGS SUMMARY

All working scores are auto-generated by the computer from the relevant section in the PCR P

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	Working Score
PROJECT OUTCOME	Achievement of outputs	3
	Achievement of outcomes	3
	Timeliness	2
	OVERALL PROJECT OUTCOME SCORE	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	
	Project objectives are relevant for the country's development priorities	4
	Project objectives are achievable given the project's inputs and expected timeframe	3
	Project objectives are consistent with the Bank's regional or country strategy	4
	Project objectives are consistent with the Bank's corporate priorities	4
	Log-frame presents a logical causal chain for achieving the project development objectives.	2
	Log-frame expresses the objectives and outcomes in a way that is measurable and quantifiable	2
	Log-frame states the risks and key assumptions	2
	Project complexity is matched with country capacity and political commitment	4
	Project design includes adequate risk analysis	3
	Project procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or other systems are based on those already in use by government and/or other partners.	3
	Responsibilities for project implementation are clearly defined	4
	Necessary implementation documents (e.g. specifications, design, procurement documents) are ready at appraisal.	2
	Monitoring indicators and monitoring plan are agreed upon	4
	Baseline data are available or are being collected	3
	PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS SUB-SCORE	3
	Supervision:	
	Bank's compliance with:	
	Environmental safeguards	4
	Fiduciary requirements	3
	Project covenants	4
	Bank provided quality supervision in the form of skills mix provided and practicality of solutions	4
	Bank provided quality management oversight	3
PCR was timely	4	
SUPERVISION SUB-SCORE	4	
OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE SCORE	4	
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and preparedness	
	Project implementation responsibilities are clearly defined	4
	Necessary implementation documents (e.g. specifications, design, procurement documents) are ready at appraisal	2
	Monitoring indicators and monitoring plan are agreed upon; baseline data are available or are being collected	4
	PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS SCORE	3
Implementation		

	Borrower compliance with:	
	Environmental safeguards	4
	Fiduciary requirements	3
	Project covenants	3
	Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	3
	Borrower collected and used monitoring information for decision making	3
	IMPLEMENTATION SUB-SCORE	3
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE SCORE	3

J. PROCESSING

STEP	SIGNATURE AND COMMENTS	DATE
Sector Manager Clearance		
Regional Director Clearance		
Sector Director Approval		

Scoring Scale and Explanations

NOTE	EXPLICATION
4	Highly Satisfactory - Perfect achievement, flawless
3	Satisfactory – most of the objectives were achieved despite a few lapses
2	Average - Project partially completed. As many outputs as shortcomings
1	Poor – very few outputs and serious shortcomings
NA	Not applicable

N.B.: The figures are rounded to the nearest decimal point. Only whole numbers were used for the calculations.

PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCING

a. Project Cost by Component (CFAF million)

Component	Appraisal		Completion	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
A <i>Improving production systems</i>	5,205.02	26.56	6,261.05	36.63
B Natural resource development and management	3,601.10	18.37	3,461.13	20.25
C <i>Improving living conditions</i>	4,216.37	21.51	1,871.65	10.95
D <i>Building local capacity</i>	4,424.50	22.57	2,509.47	14.68
E <i>Project Management</i>	1,952.41	9.96	2,987.42	17.48
Physical contingencies and price escalation	200.00	1.02		0.00
TOTAL	19,599.40	100.00	17,090.72	100.00

b. Resources by Financing Source (CFAF million)

Source	Appraisal	Completion
ADF	14,525.25	11,342.10
Government	3,234.29	3,459.30
Beneficiaries	1,839.87	2,289.32
Total	19,599.40	17,090.72

BANK SUPERVISION MISSIONS

Order N°	Date	Mission Nature	No. pers.	Composition
1	From 20 to 28 January 2003	Technical supervision	02	1 agronomist; 1 zootechnician
2	From 06 to 21 December 2003	Technical supervision	02	2 agronomists
3	From 17 April to 05 May 2004	Technical supervision	03	1 agro-environmentalist 1 agro-economist 1 zootechnician
4	From 14 to 28 November 2005	Technical supervision	03	1 agro-economist 1 zootechnician 1 agricultural engineer
5	From 25 September to 18 October 2006	Technical supervision	03	1 agronomist 1 agro-economist 1 procurement assistant
6	From 12 to 26 December 2007	Technical supervision	04	1 agronomist 1 agro-economist 1 Infrastructure specialist 1 procurement assistant
7	From 15 to 29 April 2008	Technical supervision	04	1 agronomist 1 agro-economist 1 Infrastructure specialist 1 procurement assistant
8	From 30 March to 05 April 2008	Financial supervision	02	1 disbursement officer 1 disbursement assistant
9	From- 09 to 19 December 2008	Technical & financial supervision	02	1 agronomist 1 disbursement assistant
10	From 1er to 15 October 2009	Portfolio improvement	03	1 agro-economist 1 agricultural engineer 1 agro-economist
11	From 17 May to 02 June 2010	Mission to support agricultural projects management improvement (SPIP)	05	1. chief water engineer; 2. 1 Agricultural engineer; 3. 2 agro economists 1 financial management specialist 1 agro-economist

ANNEX 3

ECONOMIC (EIRR) AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In the absence of a consolidated economic and financial rate of return for the project activities, we present a few cases illustrating the economic and financial returns for some project activities compared to the without project situation.

Income statement of an improved animal production unit following the introduction of new breeds such as Maradi reddish brown goats imported from Niger.

Table N°1

COLLECTION OF DATA FOR AN ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF PDRDP/BK IN THE ANIMAL RESOURCES SECTOR

IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCER

Surname: CONGO
Village: Sector 1
Sub-sector: reddish brown goat

First Name: Pegdwendé
Department: Kombissiri
Survey Period: 2006 - 2010

BASELINE SITUATION

Habitat: improved
Equipment (list) nil
Other facilities (list) nil
Number of female breeders: 3
Male breeders received from PDRDP: 1

PRODUCTION COSTS

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Female	3	10000	30000
Male	1	15000	15000
Feed	7	3000	21000
Care	24	500	60000
Other			

INCOME

Product	Selling/ Production Age 1	Selling/ Production 2	Quantity	Old Price	New Price	Difference
Female	8 months	4 months	10	15000	25000	10000
Male	8 months	4 months	10	15000	25000	10000
Culling			1	15000	40000	25000
Number currently available			12	15000	25000	10000
Eggs						
Milk						

BALANCE SHEET

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount 1	Amount 2
Female	30000	Female	150 000	250 000
Male	15000	Male	150 000	250 000
Feed	21000	Culled (male)	15 000	40 000
Care	60000	Number available	180 000	300 000
Other		Eggs		
		Milk		
<i>Total</i>	<i>126000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>495 000</i>	<i>840 000</i>

Gross impact value = Amount 2 - Amount 1	345 000
Profit without imported Maradi goat	369 000
Profit with imported Maradi goat	714 000

Observations

With the introduction of the imported Maradi goat, the profit doubles.

Selling age is halved.

Permanent caretaking of livestock

Unfortunately the milk is not used.

Income resulting from the introduction of the Maradi goat is 714,000 compared to 369 000 without the latter (without project situation) representing improved income of CFAF 345 000, which is far greater than the CFAF 125 880 indicated in the appraisal report. Overall, income by type of livestock improved significantly following the application of genetic improvement method, but also as a result of the intensification of animal production.

Table n°2:
Income Statement of a ha of CABBAGE

INCOME STATEMENT FOR 1 HA

ITEM	Cabbage				Amount
	Unit	Quantity	Price		
Costs	Seeds	g	400	200	80 000
	NPK	kg	600	270	162 000
	Urea	kg	200	250	50 000
	Organic manure	Cart load	25	1500	37 500
	Ploughing	ha	1	20 000	20 000
	Ridging	ha	1	20 000	20 000
	Transplanting	ha	1	20 000	20 000
	Labour (maint. & harvest)	ha	1	65 000	65 000
	Phytosanitary treatment	L	2	10 000	20 000
	Water	ha		lump sum	70 000
	Total				544 500
	Income	T	18	100 000	1 800 000
INCOME	1 255 500				

Out of a total of 9 production sites, 540 T was produced on a total area of 30 ha representing an average production per ha of 18 tonnes

CONCLUSION

Income : 54 000 000
 Costs : 16 335 000
 Profit : 37 665 000

Consolidated situation on project sites for all crop productions

	MAIZE	CABBAGE	TOMATO	ONION	RICE	CASSAVA	TOTAL
INCOME	667360781	54 000 000	6 077 250	433 670 000	45 287 500	27 562 500	1233958031
COSTS	108290409	16 335 000	977 762	113 187 870	31 610 675	8 136 042	278537758
PROFIT	559070372	37665000	5099488	320482130	13676825	19426458	955420273

LIST OF MAJOR CONTRACTS

GOODS CATEGORY

N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
1	Supply and installation of automatic switch	3 289 000	PROMOCOM BURKINA
2	Supply de 285 moulds for latrine construction	9 262 500	ETS SAVADOGO MOUSSA
3	Supply of barbed wire and tensioners	4 007 500	COBODIM
4	Supply of computer equipment	2 823 787	NAWA
5	Supply and mounting of signage	10 930 000	DECLIC
6	Supply of an equipped farm tractor	32 455 764	SOPAM
7	Supply of vehicles	200 400 000	CFAO
8	Supply of computer equipment	36 300 000	DIACFA
9	Supply of sound system, electrical photo/video equipment	31 599 949	AFRICA PHOTO
10	Supply of 110 mopeds	104 600 000	CFAO Burkina
11	Supply of 14 LISTER PETER motor pumps	96 533 881	COBODIM
12	Supply pipes and accessories	44 346 765	DIACFA MATERIAUX
13	Supply of supplementary computer equipment	21 703 226	DATASYS
14	Supply of three (3) 4X4 double-cabin vehicles	33 900 000	DIACFA AUTOMOBILE
15	Supply of equipment for sixty five (65) literacy centres	39 975 000	EMERAUDE
16	Supply of 2000 tonnes of phosphate	200 000 000	SEGEN
17	Supply of 57 hand pumps,	149 068 003	VERGNET HYDRO
18	Supply of 280 tonnes of cement, 2500 concrete iron rods, 1250 wire bundles and 500 m2 fine mesh	30 299 000	Général E,CO
19	Supply of furniture, equipment and materials for 8 school complexes	35 959 912	SANOMAFI
20	Supply furniture, equipment and materials for 3 CSPSs	11 834 028	JEFCOM KOSSOM
21	Supply of 2,500 tonnes of cement	221 250 000	Société TYR & Frères
TOTAL		1 320 538 315	

WORKS CATEGORY

N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
1	Connection of running water supply to Kombissiri slaughterhouse	5 550 000	ONEA
2	Supply and installation of small irrigation equipment	5 152 325	SAVAMO (SAVADOGO MOUSSA) Sarl
3	Supply and installation of small irrigation equipment	14 768 900	TECHNOLOGIE SERVICES
4	Supply and installation of small irrigation equipment	1 776 500	Etablissements OUEDRAGO Adama

5	Supply and installation of small irrigation equipment	6 136 710	Entreprise Moussa Younga & Compagnie (E.M.Y. & CO)
6	Supply and installation of small irrigation equipment	5 304 710	CAPRICORNE SARL
7	Rehabilitation works for five (05) boreholes	9 000 000	B.E.E.S.TH
8	Rehabilitation works for five (05) boreholes	9 480 000	B.E.E.S.TH
9	Rehabilitation works for five (05) boreholes	10 388 800	E.C.R.P.F
10	Rehabilitation works for five (05) boreholes	10 388 800	MO T TRA
11	Construction of Kalzi Dam	277 211 225	COGEB International
12	Construction of two school complexes	117 164 086	ECNAF
N°	Purpose of Procurement	CFAF Amount	Supplier
13	Construction of two school complexes	107 309 252	ECG International
14	Construction of two school complexes	109 730 599	SOSAF
15	Construction of two Health and Social Welfare Centres (CSPS)	155 078 744	EZIF
16	Drilling of forty-two (42) boreholes	160 071 000	Entreprise BURKINA DECOR
17	Rehabilitation works for (4) dams	598 274 150	Compagnie de Construction Consolidée (3C)
18	200 ha lowlands development works	232 624 975	M.R.J.F
19	Construction of two school complexes	111 588 102	WORLD CONSTRUCTION
20	Construction of two Health and Social Welfare Centres (CSPS)	73 848 882	COMTECH
21	Works for the production and installation of markers along 141 km of cattle track	19 604 625	ECM
22	Construction of five(5) voluntary testing centres	41 942 873	ENTREPRISE TECHNIBAT
23	Tampoussoum di dam rehabilitation works	154 845 447	EKS BTP
24	Development works for 25.644 km feeder roads	213 304 155	DERE
25	Development works for 24.336 km feeder roads	224 695 700	CERBIDE
26	Zangogo dam rehabilitation works	265 617 300	ECR/BTP DEME KARIM
27	Kalzi scheme protective dyke and evacuation channel	66 456 225	Général E,CO
TOTAL		3 007 314 085	

SERVICES CATEGORY

N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
1	Auditing of 2002-2003 accounts		Deloitte & Touche Burkina
2	Kalzi Dam Works Quality Control	6 000 000	B.E.M
3	Six (06) SPOT imaging	10 626 503	Groupe BSA ZRC
4	Environmental and social auditing of Kombissiri slaughterhouse	1 000 000	AOUBA Jean Aimé Souleymane
5	ESMP of rural infrastructure sub-projects	11 000 000	AOUBA Jean Aimé Souleymane

6	Database management system for Environmental Observatory	4 600 000	PARE Lacina
7	Tampoussoum Di Dam control works	14 200 000	G.I.D.
8	Zangogo Dam control works	14 250 000	B.E.M
9	TOMPRO environment computerized accounting assistance	4 650 000	LANKOANDE Ibrahima
10	Recruitment of national staff for the implementation of PDRDP	15 244 000	CAFECA
11	Development of 1 procedures manual for the use and management of LIF	23 495 000	BBEA
12	Baseline socioeconomic study	66 140 752	AFC/AERE
13	Development of management procedures manual for Rural Credit Guarantee Fund	44 025 000	CIENI / GEN-SARL
14	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 42 villages	70 375 000	SERF
15	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 44 villages	69 776 000	SOCREGE
N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
16	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 40 villages	63 000 000	IMPACT PLUS
17	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 33 villages	55 035 000	AGROCONSULT
18	Architectural design, assistance and supervision of construction works	39 895 000	AFRIQUE ARCHI
19	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 43 villages	72 269 843	AERE
20	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 45 villages	100 000 000	MCG
21	Joint Diagnostics (CD) of Village Development Plans (PDV) and setting up of CVGT in 25 villages	39 365 000	BGB Méridien
22	Consultancy for drilling of thirty three (33) positive boreholes	37 750 000	SAWES-SEROHS
23	Auditing of 2004, 2005 and 2006 accounts	37 260 000	CAFEC-K
24	Establishing environmental observatory	130 994 613	BDPA
25	Consultancy for drilling of twenty-seven (27) positive boreholes	24 535 000	B.A.RE.NA.H
26	PDRDP-B/K mid-term review	24 322 500	BERD
27	Study and control of development of 100 km feeder roads	37 670 000	AC3E Ingénieurs conseils
28	Twenty-one (21) lowland sites development study for 707 ha	63 055 000	B.E.M.
29	Bazèga, Kierma, Sincéné, and Yélou-Lado Dam rehabilitation control works	27 354 000	GERTEC
30	Twenty-one (21) lowland sites development study for 898 ha	65 020 000	SAHEL CONSULT
31	200 ha development works control	19 443 264	ERECAL – International S.A

32	Sarré Dam study	41 625 000	STUDI INTERNATIONAL
33	Study for the development of 3 schemes downstream of Kalzi, Sincéné and Nagouma dams	28 500 750	B.E.M.
34	Implementation of AIDS component	113 692 800	Bureau d'Appui en Santé Publique'96 (BASP'96)
35	Tampoussoum, Zangogo and Boussouma dams rehabilitation study	39 925 000	Compagnie Africaine d'Ingénierie
36	Auditing of 2007, 2008 and final accounts	20 950 000	ACECA International
37	Formulation of Communal Development Plans for Departments of Toece, Kayao and Tanghin-Dassouri	52 420 000	BGB MERIDIEN
38	Formulation of Communal Development Plans for Komsilga, Gaongo and Douougou Departments	35 267 000	SERA
39	Formulation of Communal Development Plans for Kombissiri, Komki-Ipala and Ipélcé Departments	59 220 500	ACEM-BEXAM
N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
40	Formulation of Communal Development Plans for Saponé, Saaba and Pabré Departments	39 440 000	BNETD
32	Control of irrigated scheme, protection dyke and evacuation channel works	12 540 000	GERTEC
TOTAL		1 519 398 912	

OPERATION

N°	Purpose	CFAF Amount	Supplier
1	Insurance for twelve (12) vehicles	6 091 684	FONCIAS
2	Supply of a photocopying machine	5 100 000	DIACFA
5	Supply of fifty (50) tyres and inner tubes	4 478 250	BURKINA MOTO
11	Supply and installation of an accounting software	9 905 000	Cabinet Pierre ABADIE
12	Computer networking	8 767 857	BURKINA REGULATION
13	Supply of office supplies, cleaning products, electrical and office equipment	7 196 750	SANA Hamidou
14	Cleaning, electrical and reprographic equipment	2 542 060	Ets WEND TIGUIMDA
4	Supply of 100 000 litres of gasoil	26 993 000	TOTAL FINA ELF
TOTAL		71 074 601	

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PDRDP

1. PDRDP Accounts Audit Reports
 - a. Deloitte and Touche Burkina SARL : 2002, 2003
 - b. CAFEC KA : 2004, 2005 and 2006
 - c. ACECA : 2007, 2008 and 2009
2. PDRDP Annual Activity Reports: 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009
3. Surveys for the Establishment of an Environmental Observatory
4. CEDRES Socioeconomic Survey (University of Ouagadougou)
5. Baseline Socioeconomic Study
6. Market Research Survey on Agricultural Produce in Project Area
7. Practical Guide for Making Manure Pits
8. Practical Guide for Establishing a Mango Orchard
9. Local Investment Fund Implementation Manual
10. Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual;
11. Credit Fund Use Procedures Manual
12. Monitoring Evaluation Procedures Manual
13. Project Operational Planning
14. Communal Development Plans (12)
15. Village Development Plans (354)
16. General Credit Management Framework Report
17. PDRDP B/K Implementation Self-Evaluation Report
18. INERA Intervention Report (Innovations in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry)
19. PDRDP B/K Mid-Term Review Report
20. Report on Introduction of Paprika in Project Area (and Burkina Faso)
21. Report on Fertilization of Soils in Project Area
22. Report on Implementation of Latrization Programme
23. Report on Implementation of HIV/AIDS(BAPS'96) Programme;
24. Report on Soil Capability in Project Area (BUNASOLS);
25. Monitoring-Evaluation Procedures Manual
26. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of PDRDP (Diagnostic and ESMP)
27. Komissiri Slaughterhouse Area Environmental and Social Audit
28. Environmental Audit of PDRDP School Complexes (8 reports)
29. CSPS Environmental Audit by PDRDP (3 reports)
30. Environmental Audit of Feeder Roads Constructed under PDRDP (4 reports)

PEER OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Mr. BOULENGER XAVIER François	Peer observations and comments: We thank you for your comments which we find useful. However, some of our assessments have been maintained: the relative weight of 12% assigned to manure pits takes into account the escalation of cement prices.	Responses
1. Point B: Project Context.	- add a line to clarify the performance of the current portfolio of the rural sector	-Information provided
Point C3b	- reduce achievable objectives score from 3 to 2	Done
Point C4	-Indicators to be revised	Reformulated by providing details of output data rather than sources of verification as indicated in the original template
Point C5	-Log-frame and absence of many indicators initially and especially the complexity of some components	Scores 5b and 5C have been reduced in accordance with observations
Point DI-1.8	Verify the high 12% weight for the construction of manure pits	This weight is based on the 30% escalation of cement prices since s 2008.
Point DI-3.3	Positive boreholes: revise the score downward from 4 to 3	Correction made
Point D-5.2 (protocols)	Reuse in the components	Reusing would increase the risk of repetition. The grouping is justified by the quest for greater consistency.
Point DII-Outputs column	Some achievements relate more to outputs than outcomes	Relevant changes have been made.
Point G : Completion	-Update the last page	Updated; the report will be ready only in January 2011.
Annex I	Indicate resources lost at the expense of the project in the body of the report.	The project losses were indicated in lessons learned.
Annex 3:	Economic analysis was not done	An economic and financial assessment note is attached to this CPR

Mr. NEJIB KACEM	We thank you for your comments on the quality of the report and, especially, the context that marked the project implementation	
I: insufficient resources.	The implication of this is that achievements in the area of lowland rice, feeder roads and construction of 140 ha irrigation scheme must be revised quantitatively.	Amendments reflected
Low user rate of LIF and Credit Fund	User rate of LIF and Credit Fund.	The low user rate of the LIF and Credit Fund stems from the protracted delays in the selection and signing of agreements with micro-finance institutions in the area. It is also related to the prudential approach used.
Page 2	Replace G. TIBALDESCHI with M. DIKOMBE	Amendment done
Page 5 Table 3	Revise the formulation of participatory approach and the project duration	Observation noted
Page 14	Point 1.1: State more explicitly the reasons for the non-implementation of the 140 ha irrigation scheme	Observation noted. The losses in resources relate to the UA depreciation in relation to the euro; however 15 ha downstream of the KALZI Dam was developed in 2010.
Page 18	Point 1.2: change 600 ha reduced to 200 ha to 1600 ha reduced to 300 ha.	Done
Page 19	Point 4.5: Revise the use of LIF score.	Downward revision done
Page 25	Point 4.6: revise the score assigned to the use of credit fund	Downward revision done
	Point 1.3: illustrate through crop yields and justify the score of 4	Data on crop yields provided.
	Risk assessment and mitigation: non use of high quality compost and reason for lack of financing mechanism	This issue is worrying but has been addressed in the fertilizer programmes and other technical development packages of other projects and/or programmes.
Page 27	Revise formulation of Bank Performance: add the	Reformulation reflected
Page 30	participation of the agro-economist	Amendment reflected.
Page 33	Add lessons learned from insufficient resources and low user rate of LIF and Credit Fund t	Amendment reflected.