



Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel - Enhanced Resilience

REPUBLIC OF NIGER and BURKINA FASO

REGIS-ER

Quarterly Report

April 1 - June 30, 2015

July 2015

Cooperative Agreement No. 625-A-14-00001

Blvd Mali Béro, 73 Rue Issa Béri

B.P. 12 909 NIAMEY

Tel.: (227) 20 35 16 48

Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION.....	3
1. Sustainable Livelihoods Component (SLC)	4
General considerations.....	4
IR 1.1. Diversified economic opportunities	5
IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	8
<i>Conservation farming (CF)</i>	8
<i>BDL</i>	9
<i>Irrigation</i>	9
<i>Fruit tree production</i>	10
<i>Market gardening</i>	10
<i>Habbanayé</i>	11
<i>Aviculture</i>	11
<i>Animal feed</i>	12
IR 1.3. Improved access to financial services	13
2. Governance and Natural Resource Management Component (GNRM).....	13
General considerations.....	13
Summary table of progress towards indicator targets	14
IR 2.1. Strengthened natural resource management.....	14
<i>Local conventions</i>	14
<i>Climate change</i>	15
<i>Land tenure</i>	15
IR 2.2. Strengthened disaster risk management	15
IR 2.3. Strengthened conflict management	16
IR 2.4. Strengthened government, regional capacity, and coordination	16
<i>Partnership between REGIS-ER and PAM</i>	16
3. Health-Nutrition-WASH Component (HNW)	16
General considerations.....	16
Summary table of progress towards indicator targets	16
IR 3.1. Increased Access to Potable Water	17
<i>The Well at Zebane Fiti is Handed Over</i>	18
IR 3.2. Improved Health and Nutrition Practices.....	18
<i>Community-led total sanitation (CLTS or ATPC)</i>	18
<i>Social and Behavior Change Communications (SBCC)</i>	19
<i>Husband schools (EdM)</i>	19
<i>Safe Space</i>	20
<i>Enriched foods</i>	20

4. Crosscutting activities	21
Coordination and management	21
Small grants fund	21
<i>Monitoring and building capacity of partners</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Cost share.....</i>	<i>22</i>
Training and Communications.....	22
Gender	23
Environment	24
Problems and solutions.....	25
Various CC Adaptation activities listed in four climate change reference documents	26

Acronyms and abbreviations

English	French	Meaning
i3N	i3N	High Commission of the Initiative Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens
A2N	A2N	Association Nodde Nooto (NGO "ready to serve" for conflict management)
ADROC	ADROC	Action pour la Dynamisation et Renforcement des Organisations Communautaires
AGRHYMET	AGRHYMET	Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Center (Centre Agro-Hydrologique Météorologique)
APOR	APOR	Actions pour la Promotion des Organisations Rurales
AREN	AREN	Association pour la Redynamisation de l'Elevage au Niger
Arziki	Arziki	USAID Niger Food Security Project ended 31 March 2014
AUE	AUE	Association des usagers d'eau (water users' association)
BDL	BDL	Bio-Reclamation of Degraded Lands (Récupération biologique des terres dégradées)
BDS	BDS	Business Development Services
CB	BC	Cereal Bank (Banque Céréalière)
CBO	OCB	Community-based Organization (Organisation Communautaire de Base)
CBSP	APS	Community-based Solution Provider (Agent Prestataire de Services)
CCA	ACC	Climate Change Adaptation (Adaptation au Changement Climatique)
CCA (2)	CCA	Niger Government Food Crisis Response Unit (Cellule Crise Alimentaire)
CES/DRS	CES/DRS	Conservation des eaux et des sols/défense et restauration des sols (soil and water conservation works)
CF	AC	Conservation farming (Agriculture de conservation)
CGPE	CGPE	Comité de Gestion de Point d'Eau (Water point management committee)
CLTS	ATPC	Community-Led Total Sanitation (Assainissement total piloté par la communauté)
COFOB/ COFOCOM	COFOB/ COFOCOM	Commission Foncière de Base (Village-level land titling agency) Commission Foncière de la Commune (Commune level land titling agency)
COGEHA	COGEHA	Comité Local de Gestion Hygiène/Assainissement (Hygiene /Sanitation Committee)
CRWT	TPC	Contour Rock Wall Terrace (Terrasse en pierre suivant les contours)
CSB	CP	Cordon pierreux (Contour Stone Bund)
CSPS	CSPS	Centre de Santé et de Promotion Sociale (Health and Social Promotion Center)
DEAR	DEAR	Méthode de comptabilité transparente (Double Entry Accounting Register)
DRM	GRC	Disaster Risk Management (Gestion des Risques des Catastrophes)
ER	ER	Résilience renforcée (Enhanced Resilience)
EWS	SAP	Système d'Alerte Précoce (Early Warning System)
FCFN	FCFN	Haymaking and conservation of natural fodder (Fauche et Conservation du fourrage naturel)
FFP	FFP	Food For Peace (USAID-funded food program)
FMNR	RNA	Régénération Naturelle Assistée (Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration)
FP	PF	Family Planning (Planification familiale)
GENOVICO	GENOVICO	Gestion Non-Violente des Conflits (Non-Violent Conflict Resolution)
GCRM, H/GCRM	GGRN, R/GGRN	Head of/Governance and Natural Resource Management component (Responsable/Gouvernance et Gestion des Ressources Naturelles), REGIS-ER
GoBF	GoBF	Government of Burkina Faso (Gouvernement du Burkina Faso)
GoN	GoN	Government of Niger (Gouvernement du Niger)
HH	Ménage	Household (Ménage)
HN, H/HN	SN, R/SN	Head of/ Health/Nutrition and WASH component (Responsable/ Composante Santé/Nutrition et WASH), REGIS-ER
ICRISAT	ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	TIC	Information and Communications Technology (Technologies d'Information et des Communications)
IGESPLAM	IGESPLAM	Initiation à la Gestion and à la Planification Maraichère (Initiation to Market Garden Management and Planning)
INRAN	INRAN	Institut National de la Recherche Agricole au Niger
IP	PI	Prestataire indépendant (Independent service provider)
IR	RI	Intermediate Result, as used in USAID's causal model - results framework for its projects (Résultat Intermédiaire, dans le cadre de résultats des projets)
MAG	MAG	Ministère de l'Agriculture
MARP	MARP	The Accelerated Method of Participatory Research (La Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative)
MFI	IMF	Micro-finance Institution (Institution de microfinance)
MHE	MHE	Ministère d'Hydrologique et de l'Environnement
MIS	SIG	Management Information System (Système d'Information pour la Gestion)
MSI	MSI	Marie Stopes International
MM	MIM	Mother to Mother (Mère à mère)
NCBA CLUSA	NCBA CLUSA	National Cooperative Business Association/ Cooperative League of USA
NRM	GRN	Natural Resource Management (Gestion des Ressources Naturelles)
IOM	OIM	International Organization for Migration (Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations)
OSV	OSV	Observatories to monitor vulnerability (Observatoires de Suivi de la Vulnérabilité)
PCOAS	PCOAS	Commune Land use plan (Plan Communal d'occupation et d'affectation des sols)

REGIS-ER Quarter Report April-June 2015 - Acronyms and abbreviations - *continued*

English	French	Meaning
PDCO	PDCO	<i>Patate douce à chair orange</i> (Orange-fleshed sweet potato)
PEM	PEM	<i>Point d'eau moderne</i> (modern water point)
PHH	PHH	Post Harvest Handling (<i>Traitement post-récolte</i>)
PMP	PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan (<i>Plan-tableau pour suivre la performance</i>)
PMH	PMH	<i>Pompe à motricité humaine</i> (Hand-operated pump)
PO	OP	Producers' Organization (<i>Organisation des producteurs</i>)
PS	PS	Private Sector (<i>secteur privé</i>)
PTA	PTA	Annual Workplan (<i>Plan de travail annuel</i>)
QC	CQ	Quality control (<i>Contrôle de la qualité</i>)
RC	RC	<i>Réseau californien</i> (California Irrigation System)
RECA	RECA	<i>Réseau des Chambres d'Agriculture du Niger</i> (Network of Niger Granges)
REGIS-AG	REGIS-AG	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Accelerated Growth
REGIS-ER	REGIS-ER	Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel – Enhanced Resilience
RISE	RISE	Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced
SECCA	SECCA	<i>Stratégie Épargne Crédit Communautaire Auto-géré</i> (Self-managed Community Savings and Loan Strategy)
SBCC	CCSC	Social and behavior change communication (<i>Communication pour le changement social et de comportement</i>)
SCAP-RU	SCAP-RU	Community early warning and rapid response system (<i>Système Communautaire d'Alerte Précoce et de Réponses aux Urgences</i>)
SAREL	SAREL	Sahel Resilience Learning (<i>Apprentissage sur la Résilience dans le Sahel</i>)
SFR	SFR	<i>Services Fonciers et Ruraux</i> (Rural and Land Tenure Government Services)
SHELADIA	SHELADIA	Sheladia Associates, Inc., a U.S.-based multidisciplinary consulting firm and REGIS-ER partner (<i>Cabinet multidisciplinaire basé aux USA et partenaire sur REGIS-ER</i>)
SICR KOKARI	SICR KOKARI	<i>Service d'Intermédiation en Crédit Rural</i> (Local Rural Credit Service)
SLC, H/SLC	BEE, R/BEE	(Head of) Sustainable Livelihoods component (<i>Responsable/composante Bien-Être Économique</i>), REGIS-ER
SP/CPSA	SP/CPSA	<i>Secrétariat Permanent de la Coordination des Politiques Sectorielles Agricoles</i>
SPRING	SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (sponsor of Digital Green)
SVPP	SVPP	<i>Service vétérinaire privé de proximité</i> (Local private veterinarian service provider)
SWC	CES/DRS	Soil and Water Conservation/Defence and Restoration of Soil (<i>Conservation des eaux et des sols/Défense et Restauration des sols</i>)
TA	AT	Technical Assistance (<i>Assistance technique</i>)
TBD	TBD	To be decided
TOR	TDR	Terms of Reference (<i>Termes de Référence</i>)
TOT	TOT	Training of Trainers (<i>Formation des formateurs</i>)
URC	URC	University Research Co., LLC
USG	GUS	United States Government (<i>Gouvernement des États Unis</i>)
VA	AV	Village Animator (<i>Animateur villageois</i>)
VIM	VIM	Victory over Malnutrition
VVV	VVV	Vulgarisateur volontaire villageois (Volunteer village veterinarian trainer)
WASA	EAA	Water and Sanitation for Africa (<i>Eau et Assainissement pour l'Afrique</i>)
WASH	EHA	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (<i>Eau Hygiène Assainissement</i>)
WFP	PAM	World Food Programme (<i>Programme Alimentaire Mondial</i>)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights

- In spite of long-term contact between beneficiaries and humanitarian projects that tends to reduce adoption of resilience activities, CF and BDL have been well-received and actively pursued in our zones.
- Community-based solution providers (CBSP) are beginning to contribute substantially to project performance results through techniques and technologies being promoted with sustainability in mind.
- Local Conventions are being implemented in three communes of Niger and two in Burkina Faso.
- Disaster risk management training has begun and the partnership with World Food Programme has been realized through field activities now underway.
- Husband Schools and Safe Spaces are being set up and Mother-to-Mother groups are meeting as platforms for adoption of best health, nutrition, and hygiene practices.
- The outgoing Chief of Party and Finance and Administration Director handed over their posts to newly hired staff in an orderly way.

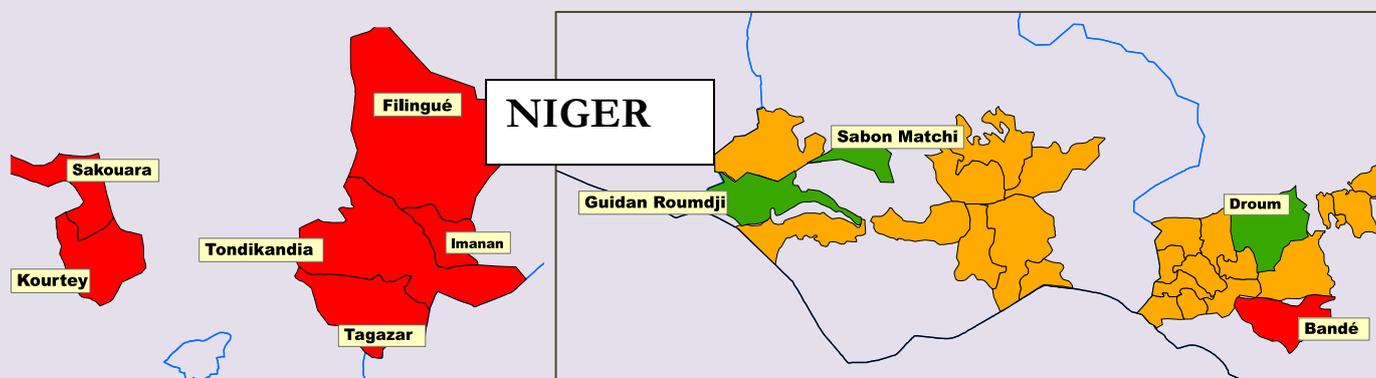
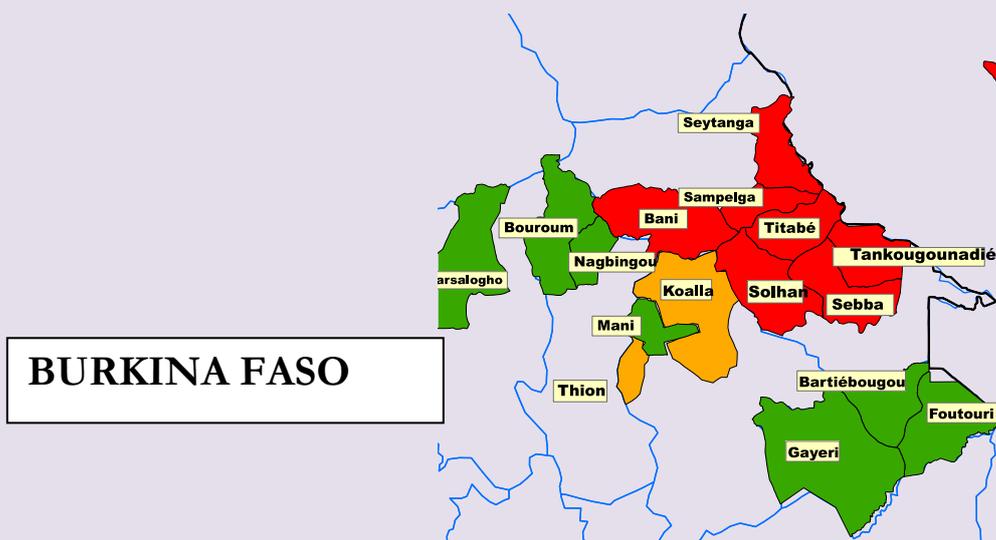
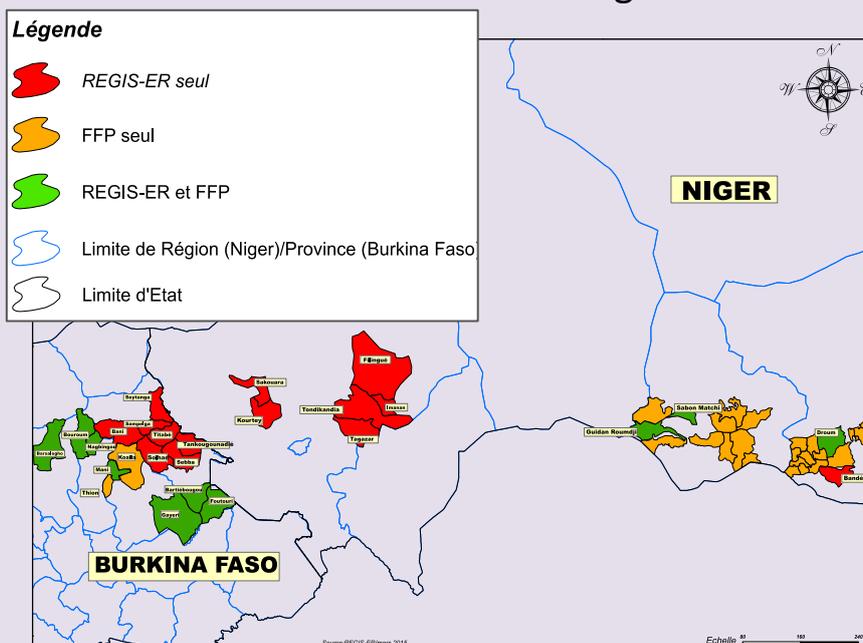
Points of convergence

- FFP partnership and collaboration were strengthened as the U.S. ambassador to Burkina Faso visited ViM project sites in Kaya.
- REGIS-ER teams contributed to value chain studies and regional workshops carried out with REGIS-AG.
- Livelihoods and Governance components worked together on securing land tenure for growing crops, doing combined technical training in farmer-managed natural regeneration and conservation farming
- Governance and Health Components worked together on integrating nutritious plants into farmer-managed natural regeneration and preventing malnutrition through improved biofortified seed and oil.
- Four REGIS-ER staff members took part in the “make me a vector of change” workshop held by Save the Children in Maradi.
- Health and Governance Components identified 460 pregnant and breastfeeding women along with 712 children who are eligible to receive WFP assistance during the hungry period between March and July.
- The Project is actively participating in health sector regional meetings and was in charge of organizing the district health meeting in Filingué this quarter.

Lessons learned

- After more than one year of intervention in the Sahel, it has become clear that every opportunity must be taken to speak with the beneficiaries about the resilience approach and the need for them to commit to be the main actors in their own development.
- Grant applications and payments to communities must be made in a timely way for soil and water conservation work.
- BDL or bioreclamation of degraded lands is being re-oriented toward agricultural production as an objective of water harvesting.
- Partnerships with other organizations will help to increase results achieved for indicators.
- Regional teams need to be trained in all aspects of project activities.
- Community health platforms (MtM, EdM, and Safe Space) require close supervision especially at the startup of activities. To assure that they function correctly, a system for supervision must be set up using local community resource persons.

Locations of REGIS-ER and FFP sites in Niger and Burkina Faso



The new maps of work zones showing overlap and single-partner communes, produced at the request of USAID for a report on collaboration between REGIS-ER and FFP partners

INTRODUCTION

The Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced or RISE is a United States Government strategy that aims to strengthen resilience in vulnerable populations in the Sahel so that crisis-based humanitarian assistance is required less frequently. The REGIS-ER project is one of the USAID partners carrying out the RISE strategy.

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

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

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

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

Cross-cutting themes that are integrated into the three components are the grants, gender, training, communications, monitoring and evaluation, climate change, and environmental compliance.

1. Sustainable Livelihoods Component (SLC)

General considerations

The objective of the Sustainable Livelihoods Component is to provide a way for producers at all levels to achieve resilience and food security in spite of repeated shocks that result from climate change, degradation of soil quality, and demographics. The component addresses two of the food security pillars: availability of food through improved and intensified production, and access to better services, products, and information. The capacity of herders and agricultural producers is reinforced using proven successful technologies (such as protecting natural regeneration in fields, producing and storing fodder to fatten animals, and building water capturing structures) that serve to intensify and diversify production, which will lead to better nutrition, increased revenues, and a potential for increasing household assets. At the same time, the Project is facilitating access to financial services (savings and loans) and training in business literacy.

The main activities of this quarter included documenting the strategies for implementing conservation farming (CF), bio-reclamation of degraded lands (BDL), and irrigation suited to garden investments. Poultry raising, habbanayé, and assistance with informal savings and loans were implemented in both countries.

Summary table of progress towards indicator targets

Indicator	QUARTER OF FY 2014-2015				2013-2015 Performance			
	1	2	3	4	Cumul FY2 2014-15	Cumul FY1	Cum. TARGET FY 1+2	% Target FY 1+2
1.1.1. Increase in income from off-farm economic opportunities (\$US) <i>This indicator will henceforth be reported as number of households reporting an increase in income, surveyed at mid-term and end</i>	4489	2380	17084		23953	16498	1.5M	3%
of which, for women	3583	1228	8729		13540	4706		
1.1.2. Number of jobs attributed to REGIS-ER implementation (FTE)	292	418	1115		1825	350	480	453%
of which, for women	237	399	962		1598	310		
New	0	313	875		1188			
Continuing	0	105	227		332			
1.1.3. Number of people trained in skills relevant for local/ migrant off-season labor	2122	2781	7953		12856	39	10000	129%
women	1148	1474	6913		9535	38		
Intermediate Result 1.2: Intensified production and marketing								
1.2.1. Number of farmers or others who have applied improved technologies or management practices	5984	4145	3592		13721	9034	40000	57%
practiced by women	5485	2782	2236		10503	8507		
1.2.2. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices	185	84.8	253.6		523.3	948	20000	7%
practiced by women								
AGRIC-related	0	64.8	88.4		153.1			
IRRIGATION	0	1.0	7.3		8.3			
1.2.3. Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	5052	5200	13242		23494	6199	100000	30%
women	3655	3044	8105		14804	5483		
Producers	0	4291	11802		16093			
Government agents	0	20	37		57			
Private enterprise	0	8	65		73			
Civil society	0	11	211		222			
1.2.4. Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance through REGIS-ER	132	129	279		540	215	1200	63%
New		71	87		158			

Indicator	QUARTER OF FY 2014-2015				2013-2015 Performance			
	1	2	3	4	Cumul FY2 2014-15	Cumul FY1	Cum. TARGET FY 1+2	% Target FY 1+2
Continuing	0	57	80		137			
Male	0	17	17		34			
Female	81	85	107		273	215		
1.2.5. Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations, water user assoc'ns, women's groups, trade and business assoc'ns, and community-based organizations who have applied improved technologies or management practices	116	95	46		257	176	600	72%
New		51	14		65			
Continuing	0	44	32		76			
Male	0	13	0		13			
Female	74	64	20		158	150		
Mixed	0	18	27		45			
1.2.6. Number of firms (excluding farms) or CBOs engaged in agricultural and food security-related manufacturing and services now operating more profitably	0	0	0		0	6	120	5%
1.2.7. Number of vulnerable households benefitting directly from USG interventions through REGIS-ER	11601	11197	14706		37504	13208	100000	51%
Female	4	206	889		1099			
New	0	2806	7654		10460			
Continuing	0	999	889		1888			
1.2.8. Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to program implementation (millet, sorghum, maize, cowpea, rice, peanut) - \$US**	13162	9332	89299		111794	5565	TBD	
Millet		0	282		282			
Sorghum		0	34		34			
Cowpea		0	255		255			
Peanuts		9932	1197		11129			
Moringa		0	2480		2480			
1.3.1. Value of agricultural / rural loans (\$US) **	48096	162767	58838		269702	97737	1.25M	29%
loans to women	32190	86908	38935		158033	56661		
Mixed	0	7648	5140		12788			
Producers	0	118108	21572		139680			
Local merchants	0	0	27424		27424			
Others	0	0	4517		4517			
1.3.2. Number of beneficiary households with access to formal or community-based financial services	269	1983	884		3136	956	TBD	
1.3.3. Number of active informal savings and loan groups strengthened	20	0	105		125		400	31%
operated by women	16	0	95		111			
1.3.4. Value of savings accumulated by project beneficiaries (\$US) **	6482	0	43490		49972		350000	14%
1.3.5. Number of MSMEs including farmers receiving USG assistance to access loans	68	91	18		177	10	250	75%
operated by women								

(\$US) ** The exchange rate used for the quarter is 593.37 FCFA per \$1 US

IR 1.1. Diversified economic opportunities

Community-based solution providers (CBSP) and independent service providers (PI)

Niger

Investments in nursery managers' production plantations

Nursery managers were assisted and advised on becoming independent producers through plantations of trees to be sold.

In Zinder, each manager received 26 fruit trees including improved mangoes, pomme du Sahel, and citrus. In Tillabéri North and Maradi, 101 trees were delivered to the four managers.

Orange-fleshed sweet potato or PDCO and manioc cutting multipliers: Working with the two cutting multipliers for manioc in Tarbanassa and Aggou, the Project provided advice and support for reworking manioc basins, adding 15-15 fertilizer and urea, and installing a drip irrigation system in Tarbanassa. A contract was signed with a private producer for 100,000 30-centimeter cuttings of PDCO. The cuttings are at the branching stage and 540 plants are developing well.

Poultry vaccinators: 60 women vaccinators were trained in traditional aviculture in Maradi. 30 women in Tillabéri South were identified as vaccinators, while in Tillabéri North, women vaccinators are developing their businesses and have begun receiving regular revenues thanks to good relationships with the SVPP or local private vets.

SVPP, AE: Technical training and BDS were carried out for veterinary auxiliaries (AE) as part of the agreements negotiated with SVPP.

In Zinder, 16,012 tropical livestock units were vaccinated in Magaria commune alone, as were 22,597 TLU in Bandé. These operations included vaccination of cattle, small ruminants, and camels against PPCB, PPR, and pasteurellosis respectively.

In Tillabéri North, livestock CBSP in Bonkor/Sakoira and Dia-Dia Peulh/Kourthèye earned 200,800 FCFA by giving vaccinations. This money was reinvested by CBSP in pregnant cows, restocking veterinary products, and purchase of cereals.

Summary of assistance provided to CBSP and IP in Niger

Type of CBSP/IP	Maradi	Tillabéri North	Tillabéri South	Zinder
Grafting nursery managers and plant producers; Improved seed producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 managers Production plantation set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 nursery managers Installation of plant production nursery 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 nursery managers Installation of plant production nursery
Manioc cutting producers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 producer Supportive advice in progress 	
PDCO cutting producers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 contract signed with a producer 	
Poultry vaccinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 women trained in poultry vaccinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 women trained in poultry vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 women identified 	
Private veterinarians Livestock auxiliaries (AE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 20 auxiliaries in diagnosing various diseases Business capacity built for 20 AE Retraining of 110 AE in SVPP networks in Guidan Roudji and Dakoro Sensitization of populations on the importance of vaccinating animals, organized by Dakoro and Guidan Roudji SVPP through radio spots, public criers, and targeted meetings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retraining of 46 AE in vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 AE working for the SVPP trained in vaccination technique in anticipation of the annual campaign

Burkina Faso

Nursery manager training

Six nursery managers were identified and trained for 4 days in production of fruit trees in the nursery: potted plants, grafting, and plant care. The nursery managers were also provided with plant production equipment like wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, plastic pots, and seeds. Nursery sites are in the communes of Barsalougho and Nagbingou, Kaya; Bani and Tankougounadié, Dori; and Gayéri and Manni, Fada.

Local CF animators

25 local animators were trained in conservation farming (CF) to assure that lead producers will propagate the practice in their villages. Ten come from Kaya and 15 from Fada. Each is responsible for supervising four CF groups under four leaders, for a total of 60 producers per animator. In Kaya, each animator was

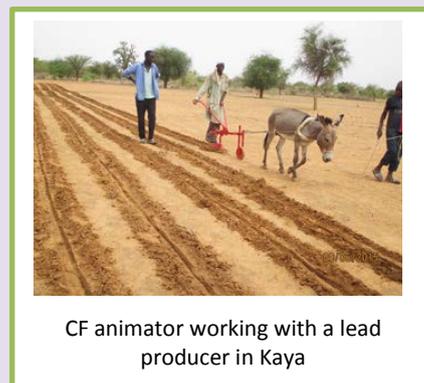


Nursery manager training in 3 Burkina regions Bougou (Nagbingou, Kaya)

provided with a ripper to assure that this service would be available to farmers who are not directly working with the Project.

Volunteer village animators (VVV)

Three months after VVV were trained, a meeting was held in June to assess their status in each of the three BF regions. Ten trained VVV attended and their individual paid services were listed. An action plan for the short- and medium-terms was drawn up to cover through December 2015. Marketing concepts were taught so that they can better sell their services. A tool for recording services in the sales notebook was provided and explained.



CF animator working with a lead producer in Kaya

Summary of assistance provided to CBSP and IP in Burkina Faso

Type of CBSP or IP	Dori	Fada N'Gourma	Kaya
<i>Conservation farming animators</i>		15 animators working	10 animators working and provided with a ripper to provide ripping services
<i>Nursery managers</i>	2 trained in production techniques	2 trained in production techniques	2 trained in production techniques
<i>VVV</i>	BDS training for 2 VVV	BDS training for 4 VVV	BDS training for 4 VVV

Diversified livestock enterprises

Niger

Animal fattening: 38 women benefiting from credit for animal fattening were trained in Zinder in animal fattening and in making multi-nutritional licks from urea and bonemeal. In Niger, credit and the animal fattening cycles provide employment and revenues for 329 livestock managers including 297 women.

Aviculture: All 60 producers in Tillabéri North and South were trained in aviculture along with 9 lead producers in Maradi and Zinder, 20 brick masons from all the regions, SVPP from 4 regions, and commune livestock agents.

Habbanayé: Cascade training for habbanayé beneficiaries in Maradi was carried out and local committees were put in place in Tillabéri South: 18 for habbanayé ruminants and five in villages with poultry operations.

Summary of diversified livestock enterprises in Niger

Type of enterprise or unit	Maradi	Tillabéri North	Tillabéri South	Zinder
<i>Animal fattening</i>	61 operators of whom 41 are women Credit awarded for 3,040,000 FCFA	75 operators of whom 63 are women Credit awarded for 5,150,000 FCFA	153 operators all of whom are women Credit awarded for 7,900,000 FCFA	Technical training for 38 women in making multi-nutritional blocks 40 operators, all women, continuing their work
<i>Poultry enterprises</i>	Technical training of lead producers	Technical training of 30 aviculture enterprises	Technical training of 30 aviculture enterprises	Technical training of lead producers
<i>Small ruminant raising by vulnerable people</i>	Cascade training of beneficiaries			

Burkina Faso

Development of animal fattening enterprises

A strategy for integrating the different livestock activities was developed. 360 people taking part in animal fattening will be assisted as described in the next section.

Small ruminant activities with vulnerable populations

150 vulnerable people initiated habbanayé operations when they received four she-goats and one male goat each, with 500 kg in feed for each operation in Dori, Kaya, Manni, and Gayéri.

Summary of diversified livestock enterprises assisted this quarter in regions of Burkina Faso

Type of enterprise	Dori	Fada N’Gourma	Kaya
Small ruminants raised by vulnerable populations	78 women herders each given 4 she-goats, 1 billy, and 500 kg of animal feed	32 women herders each given 4 she-goats, 1 billy, and 500 kg of animal feed	40 women herders each given 4 she-goats, 1 billy, and 500 kg of animal feed

IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing

Conservation farming (CF)

Niger

Training producers

216 lead producers were trained in CF practices: 40 in Tillabéri North, 45 in Tillabéri South, 59 in Maradi, 72 in Zinder. Six CBSP were also trained to assist facilitators in Tillabéri South. FFP partner staff were trained in CF: six in Maradi, three in Zinder; along with the technical services of whom four are from Tillabéri South and one from Maradi.

Training of producer groups is assured by lead producers. To date, 2,016 producers have been thus trained. Each CF group has been supplied with a ripper and each lead producer to distribute 15-15-15 fertilizer has received a delivery. Improved seed was being distributed during the quarter.

Mid-season evaluations of CF

Midterm evaluations of the season so far were organized in the regions, during which it was discovered that the most advanced stages of CF are in Tillabéri South and Maradi.

Status of CF implementation in Niger as of the end of June, 2015

Region	No. of producers planned in the strategy	No. of producers signed up as of March 31	No. of producers trained	No. of producers who have measured their field	% of producers who measured compared to no. trained	Area measured in HA	Area actually worked under CF with plow or manually HA	% of area worked compared to total area measured
Tillabéri North	360	231	256	156	61%	88	35	40%
Tillabéri South	360	523	353	288	82%	147	125	85%
Maradi	600	667	623	473	76%	339	263	78%
Zinder	600	783	784	681	87%	474	255	54%
Total	1920	2204	2016	1598	79%	1048	678	65%

Burkina Faso

Training of CF producers

More than 259 lead producers were trained in CF, including 54 in Dori, 105 in Fada, and 100 in Kaya. 25 local animators were also trained so they can assist the facilitators in Kaya and Fada. FFP partners trained include five in Kaya and one in Fada; and among Agriculture and Environment Technical Services, five agents were trained in Kaya and four in Fada.

Lead producers assured training of their groups; 3,662 producers have thus been trained. Each group has been provided a ripper, and each leader has received 15-15-15 fertilizer for distribution. Improved seeds were in the process of being delivered.



CF training in Nagraogo Mossi (Barsalogho): (A) Plowing furrows (B) Application of fertilizer and compost in the furrows

Mid-season evaluations of CF

CF got off to a slow start in some areas, but it should improve significantly by the end of June thanks to the long-awaited arrival of the rains and the completion of delivery of supplies to the groups.

Status of CF implementation in Burkina Faso as of mid-June, 2015

Region	No. of producers planned for	No. of producers signed up as of March 31	No. of producers trained	No. of producers who have measured their field	% of producers who measured compared to no. trained	Area measured in HA	Area actually worked under CF with plow or manually HA	% of area worked compared to total area measured
Dori	360	508	475	413	87%	179	17	10%
Fada (Manni only)	1500	2291	1698	1215	72%	532	137	26%
Kaya	1500	1463	1489	1362	91%	1302	698	54%
TOTAL	3360	4262	3662	2990	82%	2013	852	42%

BDL

Niger

4026 women were trained in building BDL structures (diguettes, contour rock terraces, half-moons, zaï) on **119 sites covering 149 ha**: 51 ha in Tillabéri North, 24 ha in Tillabéri South, 27 ha in Maradi, 47 ha in Zinder. Seven agents from the technical services were also trained.

Burkina Faso

Work is ongoing on 44.5 ha of BDL sites: 9 in Dori, 14 in Kaya, 21.5 in Fada. Training includes climate change concepts, composting techniques, rock terraces, and zaï. Small equipment is supplied for rock and soil work and leveling; seeds and cash for work are provided for the terraces. Zaï and rock terraces are being built in all the regions.



BDL in Nakombgo (Barsalogo): digging trenches parallel to the topography



BDL in Pelsé (Nagbingou): building rock terraces

Irrigation

Niger

In Maradi and Zinder, market garden progress is well advanced. A second group of gardens is underway after the three that were previously supported.

Status of Oasis gardens in Niger

Garden number	Region	Irrigation type	Village	Area (ha)	Status
4	Maradi	Oasis Garden	El Kolta	1.5	Fence installed (400 meters) Borehole dug with 10 m3/hr flow rate
5	Maradi	Oasis Garden	Zabourey	1.5	Fence installed (400 meters) Borehole dug with 15 m3/hr flow rate
6	Maradi	Oasis Garden	Fadin baya	1.5	Fence installed (500 meters) Borehole dug with 12 m3/hr flow rate
7	Zinder	Oasis Garden	Koudouma	1.5	Cyclone fence installed Borehole being drilled
8	Zinder	Oasis Garden	Kakitama	1.5	Cyclone fence installed Borehole completed

In Tillabéri North, 417.5 ha of irrigable garden land have been identified in Sakoirra Commune, with a tentative plan for installation as follows: 70 ha in 2015; 121 ha in 2016; 128 ha in 2017; and 97.5 ha in 2018.

Household gardens

Niger

In Niger, household gardens are being installed in Tillabéri Region thanks in part to collaboration with the local NGO Afrique Fondation Jeune that signed an agreement with REGIS-ER. AFJ placed animators in Tigodret and Gorou I to follow the process. Crops grown and promoted include moringa associated with Amaranthus, hibiscus, citronella, Malian kinkeleba (*Combretum micranthum*), maize, papaya, pigeon peas, baobab, and okra. 109 producers, including 92 women, started gardening with the dual objectives of home consumption and sales of surpluses.

In Maradi, REGIS-ER focused on planting moringa (2,532 plants), baobab (867 plants), and papaya (717 plants) in home gardens in 13 villages, benefiting 439 women who are in Mother-to-Mother groups.



Home garden food harvest in Tigodret/Tagantassou (Tillabéri-S)

Burkina Faso



Mulching a home garden in Basma (Barsalogo)

In Kaya area, 27 women trainers from the villages of Bissighin (Nagbingou), Basma, and Tamassgo (Barsalogo) were trained how to set up home gardens: making garden beds, sowing them, and maintaining plants. After the training, about one hundred gardens were established in people's concessions. To increase the level of participation and in collaboration with the Health Component, culinary training in the preparation of moringa was given to 86 women.

In Fada, a trial installation of home gardens was carried out in Boila village, Gayéri Commune. The 20 women's gardens were seeded with okra, hibiscus, and cowpea (for leaves). Many other people were inspired by this activity to try it on their own.

10 to 15 moringa seeds were distributed to each of 210 women in 17 villages of Manni Commune for production in their compounds.

Fruit tree production

Niger

Assistance given to nursery managers has enabled them to supply moringa, baobab, and papaya trees to local households. The following table gives the status of this activity.

Status of fruit tree growth and distribution in Niger

	Moringa	Baobab	Papaya
Zinder	Seedlings ready to plant out; MiM beneficiaries being identified		
Tillabéri North	140	960	425
Tillabéri South	-	-	1738
Maradi	2532	867	717

Burkina Faso

In order to make baobab, moringa, mango, citrus, papaya, and pomme du Sahel/jujube trees more available to households, six nursery producers were equipped to supply 78,200 seedlings in the first year. An initial order of 32,300 trees is to be delivered in July-August.

Market gardening

Niger

At five Oasis garden sites in Zinder and Maradi, compost preparation is underway. At other sites, the following table gives an update.

Region	Number of sites being developed	Sales for the quarter (FCFA)	Number of producers (number of women)	Observations
Tillabéri South	42	47,459,960	-	Using IGESPLAM planning tool, the second season of production is underway. Unfortunately, dust-laden wind between April and June destroyed much of the nursery production and young moringa plants.
Tillabéri North	2	2,074,186 (27 metric tons of vegetables)	420 (383)	212 jobs were created

Habbanayé

Niger

Animal health monitoring by SVPP in Maradi's two communes resulted in no problems with animals distributed there. Beneficiaries formed groups that started weekly savings contributions of 50 to 100 FCFA per member. This money will help relieve certain urgent problems that come up during livestock rearing, like health treatments and replacing deceased animals.

71 births have been recorded in Tillabéri South under habbanayé operations, of which 23 are male and 48 are female; seven cases of mortality have been recorded.

Burkina Faso

Habbanayé operations were initiated in Burkina during this quarter. These activities were undertaken:

- Training of 150 women beneficiaries in local goat raising techniques for feeding, health care, and maintenance
- Four she-goats and one billy given to each woman in the three regions; goats were vaccinated against small ruminant plague, pasteurellosis, and intestinal and skin parasites, and they were given broad-spectrum antibiotics
- Ten 50-kg sacks of concentrated animal feed were also delivered with the goats



Some habbanayé beneficiaries with their set of 4 goats and animal feed in Kaya

Region	Number of villages	Number of beneficiaries		Number of women in MtM	Number of animals donated		Quantity of animal feed given (metric tons)
		M	F		She-goat	Male	
Fada	2	0	32	7	128	32	16
Dori	6	0	78	0	312	78	39
Kaya	2	0	40	26	160	40	20
Total	10	0	150	33 or 22%	600	150	75

Aviculture

Burkina Faso

Traditional poultry-raising operations were implemented in 10 villages.

- 60 beneficiaries were trained in improved local poultry rearing
- 60 improved traditional henhouses were built in 10 villages with Project assistance
- Small poultry-rearing equipment was provided, including eating and drinking containers and chicken feed



Henhouse of which the internal walls are being finished



USAID handing over equipment to a Kaya beneficiary

Animal feed

Niger

Hyacinth bean-growing showed promising results this year. In Tillabéri North, 13 hectares were sown by 72 producers on a trial basis, yielding 1.65 metric tons of seed and 7.86 metric tons of hay per hectare, in spite of the fact that the crop is not known by farmers and they were preoccupied by staple crop production and thus started their hyacinth bean too late to yield seed. Nonetheless, these producers were able to earn a profit from selling hyacinth bean hay: 110,000 FCFA for six producers in Tagantassou, Sakoira Commune.

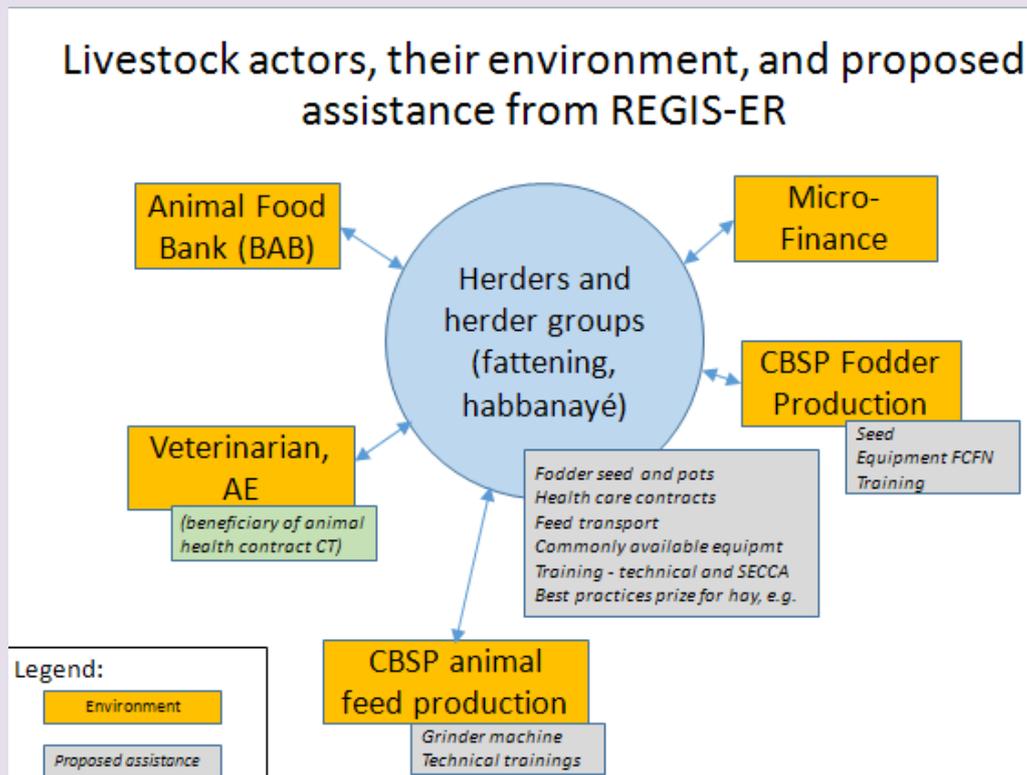


Hyacinth bean grown in Kalibiri (Sakoira Commune,

Burkina Faso

Workshop held to elaborate a strategy for integrating REGIS-ER livestock activities

The workshop held in Ouagadougou was attended by livestock specialists of Burkina regions and by both countries' national specialists. It was an occasion for defining a short-term strategy for integrating all livestock activities including fodder crops, fattening, credit, hay, and animal feed. Livestock subcomponent technicians and the head of Livelihoods Component were able to agree on quantitative objectives that can be realistically achieved between now and the end of September 2015.



Training facilitators in fodder crop production

All facilitators in Burkina Faso were trained to set up fodder crop plots. They will assist with training selected village producers as part of REGIS-ER's integrated livestock approach.

IR 1.3. Improved access to financial services***Workshop to train staff in the SECCA strategy***

Workshops were held in both countries to disseminate REGIS-ER's Self-managed Community Savings and Loan Strategy (SECCA). The workshops allowed some of the regional staff members to be trained and to write up their strategies for helping communities put their own SECCA groups in place. The strategy is based on 10 to 30 members joining together on their own, mobilizing savings, and financing their own activities that generate revenues.

Niger

The total credit awarded this quarter was 39,964,820 FCFA, including 35,001,820 FCFA through Kokari and 4,963,000 FCFA through informal community channels. 4,000 people benefited, of whom 3,500 are women.

In terms of savings, 28,943,900 FCFA were generated in the four regions, most of which is in the form of community-based savings, and 3,500,182 in financial institution savings.

2. Governance and Natural Resource Management Component (GNRM)

General considerations

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

The component builds capacity of local government and community-based organizations in terms of decentralized decision-making, planning, management and monitoring of natural resources. It assists people at the commune and village levels with developing natural resource management plans and training conflict and risk management structures in a context of changing climate.

Institutional and individual capacity-building to address climate change is part of the responsibility of the component. In this regard, REGIS-ER is assisting villages with annual natural resource management plans as part of ongoing training in climate change adaptation.

The quarter's highlights include initiation of four local conventions and identification of conflict-prone areas including grazing corridors that will be secured; training in farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) alongside CF; and soil conservation activities in both countries. Preparations for catastrophes and early warning systems are being set up in three communes of Niger. Collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) led to identifying 1,829 ultra-poor households in 50 villages of Sabon Machi Commune, Maradi Region.

Summary table of progress towards indicator targets

OBJECTIVE 2. Improved governance and natural resource management								
Indicator	QUARTER 2014-2015				Performance 2013-2015			
	1	2	3	4	Cumul FY2 2014-15	Cumul FY1	Cum. TARGET FY 1+2	% Target FY 1+2
2A. Number of community-level plans implemented with NRM, conflict management, or DRM components	7	0 ¹	0 ²		7	0	50	14%
2B. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability /change	620	1982	9990 ³		12592	317	1,500	861%
Intermediate Result 2.1: Strengthened natural resource management								
2.1.1. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues	0	131	84		215	0	180	119%
2.1.2. Number of community residents participating in NRM meetings	0	535	564		1099	84	660	179%
women		323	117 ⁴		440	7		
Note: new accounting system will change disaggregations to match PIRS more closely								
2.1.3. Number of hectares under improved NRM practices (local conventions)	0	108	578		685	222,500	250,000	89%
Intermediate Result 2.2: Strengthened disaster risk management								
2.2.1. Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	0	167	95		262	0	300	87%
women	0	22	11		33	0		
2.2.2. Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively	0	0	0 ⁵		0		30	0%
Intermediate Result 2.3: Strengthened Conflict Management								
2.3.1. Number of conflict prevention systems, conflict assessments, or response mechanisms supported by USG assistance	8	24	82		114	0	100	114%
Prevention or response mechanism	0	24	82		106			
Evaluation	0	0	0		0			
2.3.2. Number of disputes mediated to the satisfaction of all parties to the conflict	0	0			0	0	20	0%
Intermediate Result 2.4: Strengthened government and regional capacity and coordination								
2.4.1. Number of local conventions integrated into PDC/PCD	0	0			0	0	5	0%
GAP (Gender)								
4.D. Number of hectares of farmland registered in the name of women	24.3	13.8	0		38.1	45.0	30	150%

IR 2.1. Strengthened natural resource management

Local conventions

Niger

Fora were held on local conventions in Guidan Roundji (Maradi) and Droum (Zinder), attended by 907 people of whom 37% were women. 305 people are reported in the results table while the remainder is being validated in the regions.

¹ Eight plans were drawn up, of which 6 in Niger and 2 in Burkina. Documents of proof will be available for accounting purposes next quarter.

² 17 plans were drawn up, of which five in Niger and 12 in Burkina. Documents of proof will be available for accounting purposes next quarter.

³ Outstanding result made possible by counting all activities with a direct link to adaptation to climate change as documented by NCBA CLUSA in May, 2015 (see Annex)

⁴ About 1430 women participated thanks to GENOVICO and Code Rural. Documents of proof are in the process of being submitted.

⁵ Six SCAP/RU were set up in Maradi, Zinder, and Tillabéri South. Documents of proof are in the process of being submitted.

In Guidan Roundji, eight subzones are being diagnosed for NRM issues after which management rules will be drawn up. Community radio is being used to spread news about Tondikandia's local convention. 24 messages have passed as a result of contracts signed with radio stations with a reach of 235,000 listeners.

Areas being placed under NRM plans will include the commune of Droum, which is about 74,800 ha.

Burkina Faso

Local conventions are in progress in Seytenga (Dori) and Barsalogo (Kaya) communes. The documents have been written and validated by subzone committees and steering committees. Fora have been organized at the village level and the commune level with more than 250 participants. Mapping of natural resources is still in progress.

Climate change

Several activities carried out by REGIS-ER in the field are directly related to climate change adaptation. These include:

- Agroforestry
- Compost
- Conservation farming
- Conflict management
- Diversification of agriculture
- Farmer-managed natural regeneration
- Fertilizers
- Gardening
- Improved access to water sources - wells, boreholes
- Improved agricultural techniques/ extension
- Improved animal feed -forage and purchased feed
- Improved animal husbandry
- Improved animal veterinary care
- Improved seed varieties
- MIM and other health groups
- Natural resource management
- SCAP-RU (early warning systems)
- Zai , BDL, CES/DRS

(The source documents for this list are described in the appendix)

Before soil restoration and water conservation work began, 12 village territory natural resource management plans were drawn up in Niger and five in Burkina.

3000 people in Tillabéri North and South were reached with informational and sensitization training and meetings on climate change adaptation (CCA).

367 ha in Niger and 275 ha in Burkina Faso were covered by half-moons, rock terraces, and bunds. Four additional hectares around ravines in Niger were treated with geotextile sacks.

FMNR combined with CF: 83 ha were covered in Niger and 1700 ha in Burkina Faso.

FMNR: The area placed under farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) is being evaluated for Niger. In Burkina, 2000 hectares have been covered by the technology.

1791 producers, of whom 26% are women, were sensitized on climate change adaptation and trained in FMNR as a means to adapt to it.

Land tenure

In Niger, area that has been secured by legal acts is around 100 ha. In Burkina, 45 ha have been secured for women producers.

IR 2.2. Strengthened disaster risk management

Niger: Training on community early warning systems began this quarter with assistance from Karkara NGO. Three communes were sensitized on risks of catastrophes, and six community early warning and response systems (SCAP-RU) were set up in the communes of Tondikandia, Guidan Roundji, and Droum.

95 members of the SCAP-RU were trained in preparing for and evaluating catastrophes and in early warning systems. The communities are now in need of equipment and material to become fully functional.



Sessions for setting up the SCAP-RU and training in Droum Commune, Zinder

Burkina: A focal person was hired for DRM activities with Red Cross. An action plan was drawn up for training volunteers in Seytenga and Barsalogo which will take place in the near future.

IR 2.3. Strengthened conflict management

Niger: CoFoBs that were set up last quarter will be equipped in the coming quarter. In Guidan Roumdji and Droum Communes, steering committees are identifying priority conflict zones. In Tondikandia, the process of identifying and mapping the main grazing corridors is underway.

Burkina: In Seytenga and Barsalogo communes, steering committees are identifying conflict-prone areas.

IR 2.4. Strengthened government, regional capacity, and coordination

Niger: The process of integrating the local convention for Tondikandia has been started, using the assistance of a consultant.

Partnership between REGIS-ER and WFP

- 1829 ultra-poor households identified for distribution of 59,442,500 FCFA for the hungry period
- 306 ha of land have been treated with half-moons and anti-*Sida cordifolia* (invasive weed that reduces pasture quality) activity
- 114,783,500 FCFA cash distributed to communities in exchange for work on soil and water conservation
- 712 children between 0 and 23 months old, plus 460 pregnant women, screened and given dietary supplements
- 3931 jobs of at least one month of time created

3. Health-Nutrition-WASH Component (HNW)

General considerations

The Health, Nutrition and WASH Component of REGIS-ER (HNW) is undertaking a range of innovative actions to improve public knowledge about, and bring solutions to crucial problems related to, health, nutrition, and sanitation -- particularly among the most vulnerable populations. The target population includes children less than five years old, pregnant and lactating women, and the most vulnerable women and girls.

Activities are integrated with nutrition-led agriculture and behavioral change among men and women according to their attitudes and habits in regard to HNW.

To address questions related to the third pillar of food security -- rational utilization of food -- the program promotes dietary diversity, access to new biofortified foods, better access to health and nutrition services, and access to better sources of water and sanitation.

Summary table of progress towards indicator targets

Note that gaps in the numbering sequence of indicators signify places where impact or outcome indicators are being calculated by SAREL using data collected from household surveys carried out in May/June 2015.

OBJECTIVE 3. Improved health and nutrition								
Indicator	QUARTER 2014-2015				Performance 2013-2015			
	1	2	3	4	Cumul FY2 2014-15	Cumul FY1	Cum. TARGET FY 1+2	% Target FY 1+2
Intermediate result 3.1: Better access to potable water								
3.1.1. Number of households using an improved drinking water source	0	2	432		432	0	18800	2.3%
Borehole			108					
Protected well			324					
3.1.1.bis Number of water points built or rehabilitated by REGIS-ER	0	2	36 ⁶					

⁶ Several wells are under construction and will be counted in the coming quarter.

OBJECTIVE 3. Improved health and nutrition								
Indicator	QUARTER 2014-2015				Performance 2013-2015			
	1	2	3	4	Cumul FY2 2014-15	Cumul FY1	Cum. TARGET FY 1+2	% Target FY 1+2
<i>Borehole (with REGIS grant)</i>		2	13					
<i>Protected well (with REGIS grant)</i>		6	13					
<i>Other protected source (with REGIS grant)</i>		8	4					
3.1.3. Number of households using an improved sanitation facility	0	72	74		146	0	9200	1.6%
3.1.3.bis Number of improved latrines built or rehabilitated by REGIS-ER	0	72	824		896			
<i>Pit latrine with slab (with REGIS grant)</i>		2	80		82			
<i>Improved ventilated latrine (with REGIS grant)</i>		6	430		436			
<i>Other types (with REGIS grant)</i>		8	64		72			
<i>Other types (by individuals or households)</i>		56	250		306			
Intermediate result 3.2: Improved health and nutrition practices								
3.2.2. Number of children under 5 reached by USG-supported nutrition programs during reporting year (disaggregations by source)		10424	12013		22437	0	150,000	15%
<i>Nutrition messaging</i>		1514	4299		5813			
<i>MtM groups</i>		5421	2822		8243			
<i>Home gardening</i>		3914	1426		5340			
<i>Market gardening</i>		818	1882		2700			
<i>Hygiene and sanitation messaging</i>		678	453		1131			
<i>Biofortified foods</i>		0	10		10			
<i>Culinary demonstrations</i>		0	32		32			
3.2.4. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	120	3765	5722	0	9607	109	60000	16%
<i>women</i>	36	2675	4120	0	6831	74		
3.2.5. Number of trained CHWs, CHWs and CBOs without stock-outs of essential medicines/products during the last 30 days before the date of the visit	Indicator dropped April 2015							
3.2.7. Percent of target population who can state where they would go to get access to family planning (question for baseline, midterm, and final surveys)							TBD	

IR 3.1. Increased Access to Potable Water

Niger

42 modern water points (PEM) were rehabilitated. As the national norm for access to each water point is 250 people and the average household size is 7, this means that 1,500 households have gained access to improved drinking water. Two water quality tests and a disinfection process were carried out at each water point.

In order to develop the capacity of the population to self-manage such structures, water management committees (CGPE) have been set up with a contract in each village with a PEM. Twenty pump repair people were also trained and supplied with the necessary tools that will assure long-term use of the PEMs.

The number of households with access to better water will increase even more during the next quarter as 13 additional PEM are repaired.

Burkina Faso

REGIS-ER plans to repair boreholes with hand-operated pumps (PMH) in the three regions of BF. After collecting information on boreholes to repair and the social framework for assuring sustainability in Kaya, Dori, and Fada, the team decided to do more detailed diagnostics on boreholes with PMH less than 10 years old so as to better estimate the costs and tasks involved. This was carried out with repair specialists and the mayors' offices so that the new systems can be more fully taken over by local actors once repaired. 103 water points were diagnosed in detail, and



work is to begin next quarter.

For 55 water points with PMH older than 10 years, three enterprises were selected after interviews and they will begin working in the coming quarter. To go along with the repair work, 32 water users' associations (AUE) were revived to assure maintenance of the systems and more AUEs will be revived as work progresses.

The Well at Zebane Fiti is Handed Over

The village of Zebane Fiti is 45 km to the north of Sansane Haoussa, communal capital of Kourthèye in Tillabéri North. The population is 594 residents, including 113 households.

Zabane Fiti's well is the only waterpoint for the village and the hamlets that surround it. It had no protection against external contaminants. According to residents, the well was susceptible to pollution, without a cover or surface upkeep. The existing wall was 20cm tall.

Items retrieved from the well include windblown sand, objects that fell from the top (bucket, rope, plastic, even tires), and animals.

The water was dirty but the population had no choice but to use this water and also to drink it, with an accompanying risk of catching a serious water-borne disease.

At a depth of 50 meters, the water was difficult to pull up, especially for the women

Thanks to REGIS-ER's intervention, the well was completely redug, removing 7.7 cubic meters of sand, debris, and garbage. It was disinfected with chlorine and chemical analyses were done on the water to prove it potable, clear, and with sufficient volume to hand over.

A cover prevents objects and animals from falling into the well; an apron keeps the area around the well sanitary; a strong pulley relieves the burden placed on women. Animals drink from an isolated spigot away from where humans get their water. A management committee with a president is in charge of maintenance and upkeep in the long-term.



Pile of backfill beside the old well ; Handover of the well in June 2015



IR 3.2. Improved Health and Nutrition Practices

Community-led total sanitation (CLTS or ATPC)

Community-led total sanitation is the Project's approach for promotion of latrines and sanitation in villages. 84 villages including 40 in Niger and 44 in Burkina Faso have started the process.

Niger

1,579 latrines have been built. This major result has been confirmed with 824 of them confirmed in the indicator table, and 755 being validated. Households committing to the process built 844 family latrines of which 109 are improved/reinforced and all of which are in use. In addition, 735 extremely vulnerable households were able to build improved latrines thanks to construction materials donated by the Project and to training of masons who were then given a construction 'kit'.

Each week, salubrity days are organized in the CLTS villages under the leadership of village salubrity committees (CVS). 1965 latrines are being built with grant money, and they will be finished next quarter.

Burkina Faso

Construction materials for Project-sponsored latrines have been delivered to selected villages for 769 extremely-vulnerable households. Local masons who were previously trained by REGIS-ER are carrying out the work on family latrines. 29 of them will be counted next quarter, 238 are at the stage of being dug with a reinforced pad on top, and 502 are dug with reinforcement in progress. Because the rainy season has begun, masons are first reinforcing the walls and pads of many pits before continuing with the walls and interior finishing work.

Meanwhile, 602 tippy-taps have been assembled for households to wash hands more easily with soap.



Platform, hollow and solid bricks made in Burkina Faso



Platform made in Jan Kalgo, Droum Commune (Zinder)

Social and Behavior Change Communications (SBCC)

Mother-to-Mother groups (MtM)

Niger

Tillabéri South has put together 120 MtM groups, two per village that includes one for pregnant women and one for breast-feeding women. Lead mothers are responsible for animating the groups; all of them in all the regions have been trained in the health-nutrition-hygiene package.

In addition to the lead mothers, training also concerns community agents in the health centers or huts, community relays, management committees (COGES), and health committees (COSAN). More than one thousand people in MtM groups have been trained in this quarter.

To facilitate discussions, each MtM group received a set of 14 posters used as visual supports for each topic. Field agents and community actors were oriented in the use of these posters.

Burkina Faso

During May and June, meetings were held to assess MtM activities in the 12 health zones within REGIS-ER villages of the Sahel and East Regions. These meetings brought together community health workers (ASBC) and lead mothers from MtM groups. They were a chance to review the basic principles of support groups, especially the format of the sessions that had been taking too much time because of poor mastery of animation techniques.

In both countries, all groups drew up programs to meet twice per month.

Themes being discussed include:

- (1) pregnant and breastfeeding women's diets
- (2) immediate and exclusive breastfeeding
- (3) complementary feeding
- (4) hand washing with soap and water

Monitoring and coaching missions were carried out by regional and national support staff, allowing for correction of observed faults. Some groups need closer monitoring than others. Next quarter, community actors will be trained in the new themes that will be discussed in their groups.

Husband schools (EdM)

Husband schools are groups of men formed for learning and support in terms of family health issues. They are a platform for involving men more closely in diet and care for women, infants, and young children that is being tried by FFP partners in REGIS zones.

Burkina Faso

EdM have been established in 33 villages in Kaya Region and 23 villages in the East Region. The process was carried out together with health authorities who monitor Chef de Poste nurses. The first villages were selected based on the level of global acute malnutrition, the data for which came from health centers and neighboring villages that usually have similar socio-economic and health characteristics.

After selection, field health agents were trained with the orientation notice that sets up EdM before holding village assemblies to mobilize communities for the activity. All field agents and nine health agents were oriented.

Under the supervision of the regional coordinator and a Mwangaza representative, a village assembly that brings together community members was held in each of 56 villages in Kaya and Fada. These assemblies enabled large-scale mobilization



Village assembly to set up EdM in Sidogo, Barsalogo, Kaya



Training during EdM meeting in Barsalogo, Kaya

of interested people with traditional and religious leaders, men, women, and youth. The objective was to share the approach, gather opinions and ideas, and promote commitments.

Members of the 33 EdM in Kaya and the 23 in Fada were trained in their roles in EdM functions; the first 1000 days of life; the cycle of malnutrition and how to break it; and the cycle of fecal-oral contamination and how to break it. 378 men were trained in health-nutrition-hygiene topics. The health-nutrition-WASH package's topics will be introduced progressively to assure that members fully understand them. The next topic to be taught is family planning.

Safe Space

To attain a truly sustainable behavior change, it is vital to communicate with different segments of the community at the right time. Knowing this, REGIS-ER is collaborating with SAWKI to include adolescents in its communications, information, and advocacy activities that promote health, nutrition, and hygiene.

Niger

In Maradi Region, the process of setting up adolescent youth groups is underway in Project zones. 15 villages (10 in Guidan Roumdji, five in Sabon Machi) have groups in place. They are taught by 19 mentors whom they selected themselves with parental agreement. The mentors are trained in their roles and responsibilities, communications techniques, and various Project themes including family planning, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and washing hands with soap.

Burkina Faso

In 33 villages in Kaya where EdM have been set up, advocacy meetings for putting Safe Spaces took place with community leaders, traditional and religious chiefs, Village Development Council presidents, and other stakeholders. It is projected that the Safe Spaces will be set up during the next quarter.

Enriched foods

Burkina Faso: Products from Koukouildi moringa association were presented during an animated meeting with 86 women from Basma village in Kaya. A cooking demonstration followed, and the women attending stated that they are capable of putting their new knowledge into practice at home.

Nutrition interviews in Burkina have shown that complementary feeding of infants 6 to 24 months in age is problematic, with thin cereal soups usually being given. However, flours blended with several ingredients are being promoted by other NGOs and projects. To assess the level of adoption of these flours composed of grains, legumes, oils, and sugar, a study is in progress with 48 mother-child pairs who are members of MtM groups in the Dori Health District. This study is being undertaken using the 'TIPS' or Trial of Improved Practices method (see box).

Results of the study will be available in the next quarter.



Cooking demonstration on moringa (Barsalogo, Kaya)

The TIPS method consists of testing food-based recommendations for babies and young children in real households. The objectives are to:

- **document what is feasible for mothers**
- **identify factors and constraints that favor or impede putting recommendations into practice and changing behavior**
- **setting intermediate objectives for ideal practices**

After the TIPS phase, recipes and messages on behavior change are modified according to results of the study, then they are disseminated to all the villages in Project's zone of influence.

4. Crosscutting activities

Coordination and management

A General Assembly for REGIS-ER was held in Ouagadougou June 23 to 25. It was an opportunity to introduce the new COP Bill Stringfellow, and the new Financial and Administrative Director Amadou Kansaye. NCBA CLUSA also sent the Director of Communications from headquarters, John Torres, and announced the departure of John Heermans and the Program Manager Annette Frost. Training for Project drivers was also held.

In preparation for the 2015-16 workplan or PTA, consultants are being hired to evaluate habbanayé and auxiliary veterinarian programs to see if they should be changed.

In terms of strengthening Project interventions, Burkina's administrative offices held a meeting on the strategy for communication of Project visibility and a workshop on team building in Dori.

The administration procured fertilizers and improved seeds of millet, cowpea, sorghum, hibiscus, okra, and senna for rainfed agriculture in Niger and Burkina Faso.

Visit from URC

This visit took place in Bissighin village, Nagbingou Commune. The mission included the vice president of URC, the technical advisor for URC at REGIS-ER, and national and regional specialists. Home gardens were visited and discussions were held with beneficiaries and members of the Husband Schools (EdM). The mission noted the importance of the need for Project activities to address hygiene and sanitation, child nutrition for visibly malnourished children, and a lack of micronutrients in the diet.

Partnership

10 collaboration agreements were signed with territorial collectivities in Burkina. In Niger and Burkina, WFP is collaborating in Sabon Machi, Gayéri, and Seytenga as it is supervising CES/DRS fieldwork. RISE partners including REGIS-AG and SAREL continue to work with REGIS-ER on action plans and preparing a workshop on good resilience practices.

Small grants fund

Monitoring and building capacity of partners

In April and May 2015, the status of grants awarded was as follows:

ADVANCES PAID OUT: 68,339,560 FCFA

JUSTIFICATIONS RECEIVED: 56,016,413 FCFA

June amounts are still being analyzed.

Note that NGO partners Mwangaza and Kokari are several months behind in justifying their expenses. This includes bills that were incurred during the time that Mwangaza staff worked with REGIS-ER. This information is contained in their June 2015 report, which is currently being analyzed.

For Kokari, expense reports for November 2014 were returned to them for lack of credit agent timesheets that are supposed to be approved by REGIS-ER regional coordinators.

Grants

The three components submitted their grant fund requests and these were analyzed. The following table shows the grants that were approved this quarter by activity and country. The activities funded are currently being implemented.

Activity	Burkina (FCFA)	Niger (FCFA)	TOTAL (FCFA)
Agriculture	4,234,000	3,438,750	7,672,750
Livestock	37,500,000	2,878,000	40,378,000
Irrigation	12,918,000	0	12,918,000
CES/DRS	23,477,800	28,896,000	52,373,800
Water points	132,719,005	0	132,719,005
General Total	210,848,805	35,212,750	246,061,555

Cost share

Total amount contributed for April through June: 191,154,778 FCFA or a total of **\$US 321,988** at the rate of **593.37 FCFA** per \$1 US.

Activities	Amount per region in FCFA				
	Maradi	T- North	T- South	Zinder	Total
Small ruminant activity	0	1,079,000	0	1,287,500	2,366,500
Construction of latrines		506,550	0	4,561,730	5,068,280
Partnership with WFP	179,035,563	0	0	0	179,035,563
Rehabilitation of wells, boreholes	1,660,000	650,000	1,050,000	230,000	3,590,000
Training	0	120,950	420,000	553,485	1,094,435
Total	180,695,563	2,356,500	1,470,000	6,632,715	191,154,778

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and analysis

During this quarter, several improvements to the M&E system were implemented as recommended during two workshops held at the beginning of the calendar year. Data collection tools were simplified, the 'cheat sheet' was deployed to assist with planning for data collection, and missions to regional offices took place to collect feedback directly from M&E and other staff.

In order to prepare for data entry into the database the design of which is currently being completed, the Project recruited three temporary field agents to enter data on Project beneficiaries from the beginning of the Project.

For the REGIS-ER baseline study, the institutional assessment tool developed by Sheladia and Dimagi was completed and tested in Tillabéri South and shared with SAREL for observation. Collaboration continues with SAREL to finalize the approach for baseline value collection for selected indicators and for beginning the survey.

A GPS application was developed to collect coordinates on REGIS worksites and deployed through CommCare with the ICT specialist.

A database administrator was recruited in Niamey. A local consultant was also hired to develop our local database for indicator reporting. The process is ongoing with regular M&E team input and detailed participation from the senior technical advisor.

M&E has received both Dimagi and Sheladia consultants that led to an evaluation of CommCare indicator data collection in the context of improving the M&E system. Field and office analyses and feedback from regional team members contributed to the decision to stop collecting data for indicator reporting with CommCare, and to re-orient the technology toward a Management Information System for the needs of the three components instead.

A guide to evaluating component activities was designed with Sheladia so that Project components can do internal evaluations ahead of the 2015-16 PTA elaboration exercise. A presentation of the guide was given at the Ouagadougou general assembly.

Training and Communications

The table below shows the terms of reference for the Project's three components that were reviewed for the two countries.

Terms of reference, training events, and other activities April-June 2015

Livelihoods	Governance/ NRM	Health-Nutrition-WASH	Other activities
Opening of fodder pit for coarse treated animal feed Basic nursery manager training in BF Training of facilitators in fodder cropping in 3 regions of BF	Sensitization of local authorities on SCAP-RU in Maradi and Zinder	Training in health and nutrition package in T-South. Supervision and quality control of water point rehabilitation in Zinder and Maradi	Action plan for model site in T-North for women and private sector for REGIS-AG in BF

Livelihoods	Governance/ NRM	Health-Nutrition-WASH	Other activities
Training of beneficiaries at BDL sites in Fada and Dori (BF) and T-North and Zinder (Niger) Training of operators in management and exploitation of BDL sites in Maradi	Assistance for training of trainers in communities - CCA technologies and RNA, Zinder and Maradi	Field visit with the vice-president of URC in Niger to T-North Orientation sessions on low-cost conical latrines for masons in Tillabéri North	Logistics for the 13 May celebration Meeting with Health/Nutrition to analyze water points reporting for Mwangaza
Henhouse mason training in Tillabéri North and South Training of regional teams and village lead VVV in traditional aviculture, Tillabéri North and South Training of auxiliary livestock vets (AE) in 2nd and 3rd sequences IGESPLAM training at 2 sites in Tilla South	Training of team leaders and levelers in Maradi	Safe Space mentor training, Maradi. Review of the training module and technical note for Safe Space mentors	Elaboration of forms to collect opinions on polyvalence of field agents Training of drivers in Niamey, T-South and T-North. Project monthly planning Evaluation of home gardens and strategy for extension
Build capacity of AE networks for SVPP in Dakoro Training of habbanayé beneficiaries in Guidan Roumdji Build capacity of AE networks for SVPP in Guidan Roumdji Workshop on SECCA strategy - Dori, Maradi and Zinder	Training of steering committee in Droum, Zinder	Exchange meeting with communes concerning borehole repairs with PMH in 3 regions of BF	Meeting with REGIS-AG and "AGRI PRO FOCUS" as partnership activity Participation in USAID meeting on NECS Project
Quality control meeting for making rippers in Niger CF for Facs and technical services in T-South. Quality control for welders in Niger CF training in Maradi, T-North, T-South. Training of lead producers in Maradi, T-North, T-South, Zinder, and Fada, Dori	Training in diagnostics for PCOAS steering committee members in Maradi.	Training on infant foods: 6 sessions for ASBC and lead mothers on making children's food Set up EdM in Centre Nord region of BF Training of community actors in the integrated HNW package in Maradi	Informational meeting on national policy on literacy and education, with ministry of Education Action plan for Iguéfane site after use of IGESPLAM

Gender

In REGIS-ER's approach, vulnerable women are prioritized for several activities: BDL, oasis gardens, habbanayé, soil conservation works, and many activities in the health and nutrition domain, where specific groups target women: MtM, Safe Space, Lead Mothers, Women Leaders, and others. The Governance Component has a mandate to facilitate obtaining land deeds in the name of women or women's groups before sizeable investments are made such as irrigation systems and wells. During Project hiring, women are always encouraged to apply and given preference if they qualify.

In the husband schools, men are targeted so they can contribute to improving household health, nutrition, and family planning where appropriate. The publicity videos being produced with SPRING/Digital Green seek a male audience for this same contribution.

An international consultant has drawn up a gender strategy to strengthen the Project's 2014 training of staff in awareness of gender issues.

In our M&E system, gender is one of the disaggregations for most indicator results. One of the most telling statistics showing the importance placed on reaching women with REGIS-ER activities is the proportion of our results that prove women's involvement, as in the following table.

Some indications of women's involvement in REGIS-ER activities - November 2013 to March 2015

Indicator	Cumul FY2	Cumul FY1	Total. FY 1+2	% pertaining to women
1.1.1. Increase in income from off-farm economic opportunities (\$US)	23953,4	16498	40451	45% of the increase
of which for women	13540	4706	18246	
1.1.2. Number of jobs attributed to implementation	1825,3	350	2175	88% of the jobs
of which for women	1598,2	310	1908	
1.1.3. Number of people trained in skills relevant for local and migrant off-season labor	12856	39	12895	74% of the

	women	9535	38	9573	participants
1.2.1. Number of farmers or others who have applied improved technologies or management practices		13721	9034	22755	84% of the producers
	women	10503	8507	19010	
1.2.3. Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training		23494	6199	29693	68% of the participants
	women	14804	5483	20287	
1.2.4. Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance		540	215	755	65% of the organizations
	operated by women	273	215	488	
1.2.5. Number of food security private enterprises, producer organizations, water user assoc'ns, women's groups, trade and business assoc'ns, and community-based organizations who have applied improved technologies or management practices		257	176	433	71% of the organizations
	operated by women	158	150	308	
1.2.7. Number of vulnerable households benefitting directly from USG interventions		37504	13208	50712	2% of the households
	headed by women	1099		1099	
1.3.1. Value of agricultural and rural loans		269702	97737	367438	58% of the value
	(\$US) of which went to women	158033	56661	214694	
1.3.3. Number of active informal savings and loan groups strengthened		125		125	89% of the participants
	operated by women	111		111	
2.1.2. Number of residents participating in NRM fora		1099	84	1183	38% of the participants
	women	440	7	447	
2.2.1. Number of people trained in disaster preparedness		262		262	13% of the participants
	women	33		33	
3.2.4. Number of people trained in infant health and nutrition		9607	109	9716	71% of the participants
	women	6831	74	6905	

Environment

Most of the information for environmental compliance comes from the Health Component this quarter.

In addition to the table submitted below, dozens of sheets showing results of chemical analyses have been submitted for the many rehabilitated wells and boreholes. In the coming quarter, a Water Quality Assurance plan will be drawn up to further formalize the process and its documentation.

For Livelihoods component, REGIS-ER is in the midst of writing a scoping document for potential impact from small-scale irrigation sites along the Niger River.

ITEM IN THE Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP)	ACTIONS TAKEN OR FORMS SUBMITTED
WELLS AND BOREHOLES : Plan for assuring water testing drawn up and a copy given to Niamey/environmental specialist	Rehabilitation activities have ended for some wells and many chemical analyses are underway. A protocol has been signed with regional offices of the technical services for hydraulics to carry out tests each quarter.
List of new wells or boreholes by location and type archived with a copy to Niamey. Verification at random sites each quarter to verify hygienic aspect of utilization (visual inspection sheet)	Visits are planned each week by facilitators, each month by the regional WASH specialist.
WELLS, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, BOREHOLES - Water management committees set up to maintain and upkeep works	CGPE put in place in most villages; training planned for July
LATRINES - Form on location of latrine filled in (<30 m from water sources)	Sample of 10 forms provided and shown to be satisfactory

Problems and solutions

Livelihoods

- ▶ Facilitators are covering too many miles in Fada zone, and an accident also occurred. The Agriculture and Technology Transfer Specialist in Ouaga has begun giving long-term assistance to the team there and five more CF facilitators have been added to make the team 15 rather than 10 people.
- ▶ Overlapping training events have disrupted the original CF action plan in regions where a high number of producers were expected to participate such as Kaya and Fada. CF facilitators have been added to reduce the time conflicts. This is a model that could be extended to other activities when drawing up the next PTA.
- ▶ The high rate of illiteracy of CBSP makes it impossible to record their business activities and daily movements. Next year we plan to begin a functional literacy program.
- ▶ Avian flu has delayed the installation of reproduction kits destined for completed henhouses.

Health-Nutrition-WASH

- ▶ Better and more monitoring of community groups (MtM and EdM) will mean better information for indicator results reporting.
- ▶ Latrine construction has slowed down due to the rains.

Grants and Cost Share

- ▶ Our NGO partners have difficulty participating in REGIS-ER field activities for lack of vehicles. Since our vehicles are in such high demand, we have suggested to EAA/Burkina to use their own vehicle or rent vehicles for activities that are already approved by REGIS-ER.
- ▶ Latrine construction with grant money has slowed in Burkina partly because the cost of paying masons there is 7,500 FCFA per day while it is only 4,000 FCFA per day in Niger. The strategy of the component was not in harmony between the two countries; discussions are underway to find an appropriate solution.
- ▶ Collection of cost share data from the regions is still limited in spite of many activities that count. For example, the national campaign for cattle vaccination was partly subsidized by REGIS-ER in Zinder and Maradi, and local contributions in time and materials are still to be collected. We hope to meet with regional teams next quarter to better mobilize the collection process.

Various CC Adaptation activities listed in four climate change reference documents

Compiled by Brook Johnson, NCBA CLUSA in May 2015

Agriculture

				REGIS Activities IR	CHEAT SHEET STATUS OR ACTION TO TAKE
Rapport synthèse des études de capitalisation des connaissances, pratiques, stratégies et technologies locales d'adaptation au changement climatique au Burkina Faso, Mali et Sénégal Oct 2011 UICN https://cmsdata.iucn.org/download/s/rapport_synthese_strategies_adaptation_vf.pdf	Rep. of Niger/GEF/UNDP National adaptation programme of action Aug. 2006 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/her01e.pdf	Resilient Adaptation to Climate Change in African Agriculture (C. Ifejika Speranza, 2010) http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_54.pdf	Climate Vulnerabilities and Development in Burkina Faso and Niger.pdf Climate Vulnerabilities and Development in Burkina Faso and Niger.pdf (2012) USAID/GCC http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=Y2NyZHByb2plY3OuY29tfGNjcmR8Z3g6MTk1OTA5ZjBhZml1MTYxOQ		
Increase use of inputs - improved seed varieties, fertilizers, and pesticides	Use of fast growing crop species. Choosing appropriate crop species for the different agricultural and ecological zones;	Adaptation of seed management practices Crop research and improvement ; Adaptation of pests and diseases management practices	Use of more resilient crop seeds (e.g., drought and heat resistant varieties) and cropping techniques (e.g., inter-cropping and crop rotation)	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing; IR 1.1 Diversified economic opportunities	Séances améliorées (2B) OKAY ✓
Compost, zais	Restoring soil fertility	Adaptation of rainwater management practices and soil management practices	Changes in the use of fertilizers (composting, mulching, and placing animals in the fields to provide manure directly). Increased use of techniques for enhancing water capture (e.g., zai, revegetation)	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	CF and BDL (2B and 2.1.1) ✓
Wind Break, agroforestry	Developing agroforestry;	Agro-forestry as an adaptation measure, The contributions of farm-level adaptation practices to climate change mitigation	Regreening—this should remain a top priority. Farmer-managed natural forest regeneration as well as planted tree crops have been shown to yield higher household incomes and to improve crop yields and food security	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	RNA (2B and 2.1.1) ✓
Improved agricultural techniques/ extension		Adapting agricultural practices to climate change: Integrated farming systems, conventional, conservation and organic agriculture, Adaptation of crop management practices, Agricultural extension services and outreach ; Rural radio services	Extension of adapted approaches for sustainable crop intensification such as integrated water management, integrated soil fertility, integrated pests and disease management, and desertification control	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	CF and maraichage (2B and 2.1.1) ✓ IPM (2B only) ✓
Diversification of agriculture	Off-season farming;	On-farm diversification	Agriculture diversification and Consumption of non-traditional food plants	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	Maraichage, Moringa (2B and 2.1.1) ✓

Livestock

Improved animal feed -forage and purchased feed	Improving knowledge on the available fodder crops;		Agreements between agriculturalists and pastoralists to provide fodder for livestock in return for remuneration have been shown to work well, and benefit both parties	IR 1.1 Diversified economic opportunities	Animal feed (2B and 2.1.1) ✓
Improved animal husbandry techniques, Improved animal veterinary care	Sedentarization of cattle breeders; Promoting non-conventional livestock farming; Promoting intensive livestock farming; Breeding of livestock species most adapted to climate changes;		Replacement of cows with goats and camels, which are better adapted to drier conditions	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	Vaccination ADD 2B Embouche, habbanayé (2B and 2.1.1) ✓

Water and storage infrastructure

https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/rapport_syntese_strategies_adaptation_vf.pdf	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ner01e.pdf	http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_54.pdf	http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=Y2NyZHByb2pY3QuY29fGNjcmR8Z3g6MTk1OTA5ZiBhZm1MTYxOQ	REGIS Activities IR	CHEAT SHEET STATUS OR ACTION TO TAKE
Improve access to water sources - wells, forages, dams	Promote irrigation, well-drilling for cattle breeders; development of the concerted management of water through management committees; improvement of knowledge about the great fossil aquifers prior to a balanced exploitation; reinforcing the monitoring system for agro-pastoral and hydrological activities	Adaptation of irrigation management practices	Enhancements to irrigation systems, optimization of water use in irrigated fields, and enhancements to rainwater capture and storage increased use of Integrated Water Resources Management principles	IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing	Irrigation, Wells/ boreholes (2B and 2.1.1) ✓
Storage - improved storage infrastructure, cereal banks		Strategic grain reserves	Promotion of decentralized food stocks (e.g., cereal banks)	1.3. Improved access to financial services;	WARRANTAGE - ADD 2B

Livelihoods

Alternative livelihoods: fishing, forest products, salt, migration, trading, beekeeping	Sale of fodder; of crop residues fuel wood, non-woody products, and goods and equipment, rural drift, handicrafts. Tourism through wildlife management		Off-farm income diversification Improved management to promote a diverse natural vegetation, including through development of non-timber forest products	IR 1.1 Diversified economic opportunities	3- season maraichage (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
Other farmer livelihoods - sale of livestock	Sale of livestock;	Farmer social networks and group-organisation		IR 1.2. Intensified production and marketing. IR 1.1 Diversified economic opportunities - indicators and cumulative targets	Embouche (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
Remittances or intra-familial loans		On-farm and off-farm diversification, migration and remittances		1.3. Improved access to financial services; IR 1.1 Diversified economic opportunities	(N/A)
Micro-credit		Rural finance, agricultural finance and microfinance, Weather indexed crop insurance		1.3. Improved access to financial services	CREDIT/ SVGS - ADD 2B, 2.1.1

Governance and Land Use Planning

	Movement of the population in search of land and pasture; Adoption of adequate land policies that protect the rural producers;	Farmers' participation in climate-related decision support systems; External interventions in the form of new information and technology aimed at improving effective coping capacities, institutional coordination for better articulation and improved access, and inflows of financial support for local leadership; Citizen education and training on how to deal with the risk of food insecurity Government sector ministries need to incorporate risk reduction of hazards and vulnerabilities into future planning. Improved land-use planning and zoning To reduce the loss of lives and destruction of infrastructure during the wet season, spatial management of rural and urban areas as well as housing construction materials, design, and locations need to be improved. Enhanced urban and rural land-use planning remain critical in the long term.	2.4. Capacity-building and better coordination at the department and regional levels; 2.3. Strengthened conflict management	Convention locale, SCAP-RU (2B, 2.1.1) ✓ Conflit/ diagnostic ADD 2B, 2.1.1
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Soil conservation

	Mobilization of surface water for the improvement of crop production and supply of ground water;	Soil fertility and erosion management to help reverse land degradation; Conservation des Eaux and des Sols/Défense et Restauration des Sols	2.1. Strengthened natural resource management	CES/DRS (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------

Disaster risk management

https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/report_synthese_strategy_adaptation_vf.pdf	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ner01e.pdf	http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_54.pdf	http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=Y2NyZHByb2plY3QuY29tfGNjcmR8Z3g6MTk1OTA5ZjBhZm11MTYxOQ	REGIS Activities IR	CHEAT SHEET STATUS OR ACTION TO TAKE
Food aid	Disseminating and promoting the use of meteorological counseling by farmers in their activities planning; Prevention of risks and catastrophes resulting from floods;	Climate monitoring and early warning systems, Rural radio services	Strengthening of early warning systems for weather-, water-, and climate-related hazards, improving communications and notifications to farmers regarding climate (seasonal) and hydrological forecasts, and harmonizing information databases and methodologies; Improvements in preparedness, communication, and management of food stock distribution during crises; Strengthening awareness and development of long-term strategies to reduce urban flood risk Enhanced collaboration between climate information providers and public health services; Building the capacities to increase understanding and collect data necessary for managing climate-sensitive disease epidemics; Promotion of climate-related epidemic prevention and control measures. Improvements in institutional capacity for hazard monitoring and response are essential. This can be enabled in part through establishment of training programs that bridge between disaster risk reduction and climate change. Early warning systems need to be enhanced to ensure early action occurs in communities.	2.2. Strengthened disaster risk management 2.3. Strengthened conflict management	SCAP-RU (2B, 2.1.1) ✓ CONFLICT RESOLUTION ADD 2B, 2.1.1

Natural resource management

	Participatory approach and rational management of forest resources; Creating carbon sequestration;	Adaptation of livestock, pasture and rangeland management practices Reforestation and avoiding deforestation Paying farmers for ecosystem services	Secure pastoral areas and strategic pastoral spaces (e.g., access to water)	2.1. strengthened NRM	Conv Local (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------

Improved health care for climate related disease

Anti malarial technologies (bed nets, spraying)	Research on climate-related diseases; developing health infrastructures, especially in rural areas; increasing the immunization against common diseases;		Sensitization of the populations for the protection and prevention against climate-sensitive diseases	3.2. Improved health and nutrition practices	MtM (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	-------------------

Nutrition

Improved food preparation	Rational use of food stock through rural drift;		Increased investment in nutrition response systems	3.2. Improved health and nutrition practices	MtM (2B, 2.1.1) ✓
---------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	-------------------

WASH

Water Sanitation	Reinforcing water quality control; Controlling water pollution;		Measures to protect against stream pollution that arise from climate extremes (both low and high flow conditions). Enhancements to water storage and treatment infrastructure Promotion of low-cost, climate resilient sanitation technologies Combating water pollution in overburdened and inefficient water systems Improving waste management and urban sanitation	3.1. Improved access to potable water	Puits - forages 2B seul ✓
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------

Family Planning

	Birth control			Safe Space, Ecole des Maris (Family planning)	SAFE SPACE, ECOLE DES MARIS ADD 2B
--	---------------	--	--	-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------