BURKINA FASO
Unité – Progrès – Justice

MID-TERM EVALUATION

OF THE PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL VALORISATION OF SMALL DAMS (ProValAB)

EVALUATION REPORT : final version

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AEG	:	Agence de l'Eau du Gourma
AEN	:	Agence de l'Eau du Nakanbé
AGRODIA	:	Association des Grossistes et Distributeurs d'Intrants Agricoles
APD	:	Avant-Projet Détaillé
APS	:	Avant-Projet Sommaire
Asdi	:	Agence Suédoise de coopération au Développement International
ASPH	:	Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral et Halieutique
ATI	:	Assistance Technique Internationale
BUNEE	:	Bureau National des Evaluations Environnementales
CEBNF	:	Centre d'Education de Base Non Formelle
CFV	:	Commission Foncière Villageoise
CLE	:	Comité Local de l'Eau
COCIMA	:	Coopérative de Commercialisation d'Intrants et Matériels Agricoles
COPIL	:	Comité de Pilotage
CRA	:	Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture
CTIS	:	Comité Technique Interministériel de Suivi
CUE	:	Comité d'Usagers de l'Eau
CV	:	Chaîne de valeur
CVD	:	Conseil Villageois de Développement
DAF	:	Direction de l'Administration et des Finances
DAO	:	Dossiers d'Appels d'Offre
DGA	:	Direction Générale de l'Assainissement
DGAHDI	:	Direction Générale des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles et du Développement de l'Irrigation
DGCOOP	:	Direction Générale de la Coopération
DGEAP	:	Direction Générale des Espaces et Aménagements Pastoraux
DGEF	:	Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts
DGESS	:	Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles
DGFOMR	:	Direction Générale du Foncier, de la Formation et de l'Organisation du Monde Rural
DGIH	:	Direction Générale des Infrastructures Hydrauliques
DGPER	:	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Economie Rurale
DGRE	:	Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau
DGRH	:	Direction Générale des Ressources Halieutiques
DPAAH	:	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques
DPRAH	:	Direction Provinciale des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
DRAAH	:	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques
DREA	:	Direction Régionale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
DREEVCC	:	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique
DRRAH	:	Direction Régionale des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
FCG	:	Finish Consulting Group
GIRE		Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
HIMO	:	Haute Intensité de Main d'œuvre
IF/IMF	:	Institutions Financières/Institutions de Microfinance
INERA	:	Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles
INSD	:	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie
IST	:	Infections Sexuellement Transmissibles
MAAH	:	Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles
MEA	:	Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
MECVCC	:	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique
MINEFID	:	Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Développement
MRAH	:	Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques

ODD	:	Objectif de Développement Durable
OHADA		Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires.
OS	:	Objectif Spécifique
PAGIRE	:	Plan d'Actions de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
PANA	:	Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques
PGES	:	Plan de Gestion Environnemental et Social
PNDES	:	Plan National de Développement Economique et Social
PNG	:	Politique Nationale Genre
PNGIRE	:	Programme National pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
PNSR		Programme National du Secteur Rural
ProValAB	:	Projet de Valorisation Agricole des Petits Barrages
PRVPB-CC	:	Projet de Réduction de la Vulnérabilité des Petits Barrages face aux Changements Climatiques
SAF	:	Service Administratif et Financier
SFD	:	Systèmes Financiers Décentralisés
SIMA	:	Système d'Information sur les Marchés Agricole
SONATER	:	Société Nationale de l'Aménagement des Terres et de l'Equipement Rural
SP/GIRE	:	Secrétariat Permanent de la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
STD	:	Service Technique Déconcentré
STE	:	Service Technique de l'Etat
UAT	:	Unité d'Animation Technique
UGP	:	Unité de Gestion du projet
VIH-SIDA	:	Virus Immunodéficience Humaine - Syndrome Immunodéficience Acquise
ZAT	:	Zone d'Appui Technique

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Objectives and expected results from ProValAB mid-term evaluation

The Project for Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams (ProValAB), which follows the Reducing the Vulnerability of Small Dams to Climate Change Project (PRVPB-CC/2010-2016), overall objective is: *"households sustainably improve their food/nutritional security and increase their income through the valorisation of water from small dams thanks to the development of promising value chains".*

The mid-term evaluation (MTE) aims to measure the progress made, identify the difficulties encountered and make recommendations to improve the project performance. The results obtained will be used to guide the revision of the project design according to the lessons learnt from its implementation and the evolution of the context, and to prepare a possible second intervention phase.

The main expected results are:

- an analysis and guidance on the project implementation, relating to its relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, gender mainstreaming, efficiency;
- an overall analysis of the state of implementation of activities (operational indicators);
- an effectiveness review of the collaboration between the project management unit and the technical implementing partners;
- a situation of the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the project activities and the lessons learnt;
- recommendations are made to improve the implementation of the activities as well as guidelines for the project continuity.

2. Methodology of the mission

The methodological approach adopted for the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB is participatory and includes the following main stages: i) scoping meeting; ii) document review; iii) development of the survey methodology and additional data collection tools; iv) collection of additional data from the various stakeholders; v) development of the various deliverables.

Scoping meeting was held on 29 September 2020 in the conference room of the Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER), under the chairmanship of Mr Malick GARANE, Technical Adviser of the MAAH. This meeting allowed to:

- Agree on the understanding of the terms of reference for the evaluation mission ;
- Present the methodology, the major phases and planned activities;
- Agree on the criteria for selecting the sample;
- Propose or identify the key people to meet;
- Agree on the indicative intervention chronogram proposed by the Consultancy firm;
- Agree on the criteria for choosing the sample.

Concerning the additional data collection tools and the sampling plan for beneficiary satisfaction survey, the Head of Mission indicated that the time given to Prospective Africa firm to prepare the scoping meeting was not sufficient to elaborate them and present them at the scoping meeting. Therefore, it was agreed that the survey methodology, the survey design as well as the questionnaires and stakeholder interview guides would be submitted to a future session of the CTS for review and validation.

Documentary review consisted in collecting all reports or documents relating to the implementation of ProValAB, (project document, progress reports, databases, reports of

available thematic studies, ESIN for the development of irrigated perimeters, etc.) and searching for additional information and data**.**

Development of the survey methodology and additional data collection tools:

For the beneficiary satisfaction survey, the questionnaires were designed with ODK collect software. A total of three (03) tools were designed for the collection of additional data from beneficiaries: 01 beneficiary questionnaire to determine beneficiaries' appreciations about the project and 02 interview guides addressed respectively to the Water Users Committees and to the persons in charge of the project beneficiary sites. A sample of 384 households out of 404 households was actually surveyed.

In addition, an interview guide was also elaborated for the collection of additional data from the various stakeholders (partner structures, etc.).

These additional data collection tools, including the sampling plan and survey questionnaires as well as the interview guide for the stakeholders to meet, were reviewed and validated during the second session of the CTS held on 27 October 2020.

Additional data collection: concerning the beneficiary satisfaction survey, 14 trained interviewers used tablets or smartphones to collect data and conduct interviews. Daily progress monitoring of the data collection and data quality was conducted by supervisors under the supervision of a statistician**.** In addition, the head of mission also collected additional information and data from the leaders of about ten stakeholders met (ProValAB focal points, Bakata Commune Mayor, WUC managers, Swedish Embassy Project Officer, Nakanbé Water Agency, etc.) during interviews (see list of people met in appendix).

Preparation of ProValAB mid-term evaluation report: after treating and analysing the results of the data collected from the stakeholder interviews and beneficiary satisfaction survey, the project draft mid-term evaluation report was prepared in accordance with the mission terms of reference. It was submitted to the CTS third session which was held on 30 December 2020 in DGPER conference room under the chairmanship of Mr Malick GARANE, Technical Advisor of MAAH, who reviewed and validated it subject to the integration of the relevant observations and amendments made by the members. This final version of the PROValAB Mid-Term Evaluation Report has integrated the said contributions.

3. Evaluation of ProValAB performances

The mid-term evaluation of ProValAB focused on the various performance criteria set out in the terms of reference. The results of the evaluation are summarised in the following points.

3.1. Relevance of the concept approach and implementation framework of the project

The concept approach of ProValAB is relevant for the following reasons:

1) The project is consistent with the National Reference Framework for Economic and Social Development (National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES)) and the relevant sectoral policies (National Rural Sector Programme, phase 2 (PNSR II) and the National Gender Policy (PNG));

2) The theory of change, which is ProValAB intervention strategy, follows a logical approach for the implementation of activities to achieve the outputs and changes/effects that result from the use of these outputs;

3) Concerning the consideration of beneficiaries' needs and expectations, the results of the beneficiaries' satisfaction survey reveal that more than 70% of the people met consider the project implementation approach to be satisfactory, in particular because of the involvement and participation of actors. Likewise, the main benefits related to the project support according to the beneficiaries, concern the improvement of crop yields (73.2%) in the targeted value chains and the increase of incomes (87.5%);
4) Finally, ProValAB fully comply with the planning strategies and priorities of the Swedish cooperation.

3.2. Overall effectiveness of ProValAB

The effectiveness of the project is measured through the level of implementation of activities related to the ten (10) outputs selected in the three (03) operational components.

3.2.1. Technical implementation

Component 1: Sustainable infrastructure management

The performance rate for this component is 70% as at 30 November, 2020. The implementation status of activities related to the two (02) outputs is as follows **:**

Output 1: Agricultural and fisheries production capacities and means have improved.

- Completion of 15 ESIN and 01 environmental regulation with a view to implementing environmental and social measures under the construction of infrastructure;
- Performance of 05 studies for the rehabilitation of the Kogoli, Tanga, Guibaré, Yaongo and Tamasgo dams;
- Performance of studies for the development of 200 ha and the rehabilitation of 244ha of irrigated perimeters;
- Work in progress for the rehabilitation of the Tanga and Kogoli dams;
- Performance of development and rehabilitation studies for 140ha of irrigated perimeters (70ha of rehabilitation and 70ha of new developments).

Output 2: Water and developed land resources are better managed

- Revitalisation of the management bodies through the establishment/formalisation of 14 Water Users Committees (WUCs) out of the 17 planned;
- Elaboration and application of ten (10) specific requirements applicable to the sites out of the 17 planned;
- Reinforcement of the capacities of municipalities in terms of equipment (IT equipment, rolling stock, etc.) and support for the recruitment of 17 communal agents.

Component 2: Valorization of water and developed land

The performance rate for this component is 58% as at 30 November, 2020. The implementation status of activities related to the two (02) outputs is as follows **:**

Output 3: ASP production and productivity have increased

- Establishment of 66 school fields out of 102 planned in some target value chain crops (onion, tomato, rice, cabbage, pepper) in 16 out of 17 intervention sites ;

- Performance of 32 training sessions out of 34 planned for 467 producers, including 185 women, on various topics related to production adapted to climate change;

- Organization of business-to-business meetings for 891 producers from the 17 sites in order to facilitate their access to quality agricultural inputs from approved local suppliers;

- Organisation of 10 out of 34 inter-farm visits to share experiences.

*O**utput 4: The quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased.***

- 23 training sessions out of 22 planned on sustainable fish farming techniques;

- Stocking of 15 out of 15 planned water bodies with 45,000 alevins;

- Training of 161 women fish product processors in fish product technology: oven maintenance and fish smoking;

- Support for the installation of 10 out of the 7 planned above-ground bins;

- Support for the equipment of fishermen's cooperatives with the acquisition of 109 pirogues, 85 cast nets and other fishing equipment;

- Training of 160 producers-fishermen on fishing gear technologies.

Component 3: Economic development of agricultural products

The performance rate for this component is 75% as at 30 November, 2020. The implementation status of activities related to the six (06) outputs is as follows **:**

Output 5: Producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase the quantities sold*:*

- Training of 17 producers in trade negotiation, contracting, marketing and pricing techniques.

Output 6: Actors have better access to the market

- Identification of promising value chains (VCs): rice, onion, tomato and fish, and some crops according to the potentialities specific to the sites have been selected as value chains to be promoted.

- Training in VC approach, selection of agricultural value chains (AVC), identification of AVC financing instruments and leadership in AVCs for the relay producers of the project intervention sites.

Output 7: The supply of products is improved in terms of quantity and quality.

- Training of 225 participants, including 67 women, as part of the capacity building of stakeholders on the processing/storage/preservation of products.

Output 8: Access to credit has improved

- Conducting a study on microfinance and the implementation of mechanisms to facilitate access to finance;
- Organisation of 10 business networking workshops with FIs/MFIs out of the 17 planned;
- Training in 04 sessions for individual producers (men, women, young people) in farm business management, risk and investment management.

Output 9: Women's economic status and social role have improved.

- Acquisition of 02 rice steaming units and manufacture of 170 chorkor ovens.

Output 10: Improvement of the sanitary quality of production sites

- Construction of 34 latrine blocks and 14 boreholes for drinking water supply out of the 17 planned.

3.2.2. Financial implementation of the project as at 30 November 2020

In terms of disbursements, out of a provisional amount of FCFA 355,193,172 for state financing, as at 30 November 2020, the rate of release of the national counterpart is 56%, while for SIDA provisional financing of SEK 85,801,467, or the equivalent of FCFA 5,577,095,355, the rate of disbursement is 82%.

Regarding financial achievements, the overall financial implementation rate of ProValAB as at 30 November 2020 is 30.83%. The major difficulties encountered in the financial management of ProValAB concern the delays in the conclusion and execution of contracts on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the delays in the release of national counterpart funds and the slowness in the submission of supporting documents for expenses incurred by the partner structures in charge of implementing certain Project activities within the framework of the collaboration Protocols signed with the Project Officer.

3.3. Project efficiency

Considering the criterion "adequacy between the financial and physical implementation of activities", the overall rate of physical implementation on 30 November 2020 is 73% and the rate of budget implementation is 30%. This significant discrepancy is explained by the delay in the execution of infrastructure works due to bottlenecks in the procurement procedure as a result of the strike by Financial Services agents. This efficiency measurement criterion should improve in the coming months with the execution of works to develop the irrigated perimeters**.**

With regard to the efficiency criterion "*on the Project execution term*", there has been a delay in the execution of Component 1, the main causes of which are as follows: (i) strike by Financial Services agents; winter period having resulted in a postponement of 06 months, given that the development work have to be conducted out of winter; (ii) situation of insecurity leading to reorientation towards other sites; (iii) measures limiting travels following the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. However, in view of the overall physical implementation rate of the Project, estimated at 73% as at 30 November, 2020, the evaluation mission considers this performance to be satisfactory**.**

Considering the criterion "*efficiency on disbursement* ", ProValAB is considered very efficient due to the fact that SIDA resources have always been disbursed at 82% during the three (03)

years of project implementation. However, for the disbursement of national counterpart funds, the Project is less efficient as the average disbursement rate is 56%**.**

3.4. Evaluation of intermediate Outcomes /changes induced by the project

Analysis of Outcome 1: Infrastructure and land and water resources are managed in a sustainable manner**:** the results of the survey conducted in November 2020 among beneficiaries reveal that the level of achievement of the indicator "proportion of representative functional WUCs" is 67% for an expected final target of 90%; this means that at mid-term, the level of achievement of this indicator is 75% of the final target**.**

Analysis of Outcome 2: "the quantities of ASPF production have increased". The level of achievement of this outcome is measured through the indicators of outputs 3 and 4 related to it**.**

For output 3 "*the production and productivity of selected ASP sectors have increased on behalf of producers*", the main result concerns producers' capacities building on ASP production techniques adapted to climate change.

For Output 4 "*the quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased*", thanks to project support, fish production and fishermen's incomes have actually increased. Indeed, the average production of fish has increased from 1,365 kg, for an average income of 456,998 FCFA in 2018, to an average of 1,479 kg for an average income of 505,587 FCFA in 2019.

3.5. Sustainability and viability of the project

According to the results of the field survey, 85% of the project beneficiaries believe that with the training received and the guided visits organised at school farms, they have observed changes their activities perfomrmance. The main changes observed are, among others **:**

- a good command of technical production itineraries;
- a good command of the use of fertilisers, phytosanitary products and organic manure;
- a good command of fish capture and processing techniques;
- a good command of rice processing techniques (smoking), conservation of targeted VCs products.

The changes induced by capacity building actions ensure the sustainability and viability of the project. Likewise, the establishment of WUCs and their good operation thanks to the different training received can contribute to the sustainability of the different facilities**.**

4. Consistence and effectiveness of institutional arrangements for the project implementation

4.1. Evaluation of the project's guidance and steering bodies

In accordance with the provisions of decree n°2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018, the Program 77 then 75 Review Committee to which ProValAB has been successively attached since the project kick off in June 2018, holds regular sessions and makes recommendations to improve the performance of projects and programs. However, the mission

reveals that the structures in charge of implementing the project in the field are not represented in the Review Committee of these budget programs.

In addition, the high number of Projects whose files are submitted for review by the Review Committee and the relatively short time (about 10 minutes) allocated to each project does not allow for an in-depth review of each project files**.**

4.2. Performance of the project management team

The performance of ProValAB management team is considered satisfactory in view of the results achieved. However, communication and consultation with partner structures should be improved.

Concerning the international technical assistance, its performance is satisfactory because it has correctly conducted the missions for the support and capacity building of the PMU team and partner structures. It deserves to be maintained for the continuation of the project.

4.3. Performance evaluation of the project implementation structures

On the basis of interviews with some officials of the concerned structures and the PMU, as well as the results of the self-evaluation organized by the PMU on 30 December 2019, the Central and Decentralized Technical Services of the Government departments involved in the implementation of the Project have correctly implemented the activities contained in the Collaboration Protocols, including those that provided technical support without Collaboration Protocol.

However, the following main shortcomings are noted : i) late signing of protocols; ii) insufficient communication between the project and partners; iii) late availability of funds for the implementation of protocol activities; iv) reduction in the amounts of activities included in the protocols without prior consultation with partners; v) insufficient coordination in the implementation of certain activities such as the establishment of WUCs, the acquisition of alevins; vi) insufficient time allowed for supervision; vii) late justification of allocated resources and late repayment of outstanding balances.

4.4. Evaluation of beneficiaries' performance

The direct beneficiaries of ProValAB are the three types of professional organisations of producers who are members of Water Users Committees (WUCs): market gardeners, rice producers and fishermen.

As indicated above, the level of operation of WUCs is satisfactory (67% for an expected final target of 90%, i.e. 75% at mid-term).

4.5. Evaluation of the Government performance

As at 30 November, 2020, the Burkinabè state has disbursed 56% of its contribution: the government performance in the implementation of ProValAB is deemed satisfactory in view of the security and health context.

4.6. Performance evaluation of the Swedish Embassy

On 30 November 2020, the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso had disbursed 82% of its provisional funding and even granted, at the request of the Government, additional funding to

enable the project to carry out rapid and necessary actions to ensure the food security of populations in a context of insecurity and the fight against COVID-19 (environmental and social impact studies, study for the development of new alternative sites, development of market gardens, etc.).

Furthermore, it was observed that the average treatment time for files submitted to the Embassy for no objection notice is less than two (02) weeks.

5. Implementation status of review and audit recommendations

After verification of the mid-term evaluation mission, it appears that almost all of the recommendations made by the Review Committee of the Budget Program 77 "Agricultural Economy" to which ProValAB is attached, the financial and accounting audit and the organisational audit conducted in 2019 as well as the annual joint Government/Swedish Cooperation reviews are fully implemented or in progress.

6. Recommandations

At the end of the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB, the mission made recommendations to the main stakeholders involved in its implementation (PMU, implementing structures, the Swedish Embassy and the Government of Burkina Faso), which are summarised here. Tables containing the findings that justify these recommendations, the parties concerned and the deadlines for implementation are presented at the end of the report.

6.1. Recommendations to the PMU

The recommendations to the PMU are as follows **:**

1) Take measures to conduct or complete the execution of the development or rehabilitation works of the irrigated perimeters whose studies are available as soon as possible;
2) Take all useful measures to develop drip irrigation system market gardens with solar system for women as soon as possible for them to exploit during the dry season;
3) Take all necessary steps to conduct the recommended additional studies;
4) Continue and extend the various forms of support to populations in ProValAB intervention zones;
5) Improve consultation and communication between the PMU and the partner structures in charge of the implementation of activities.

6.2. Recommendations to the project implementation structures

The recommendations to ProValAB implementing structures are as follows **:**

1) Diligently prepare and submit to the PMU ToRs for the implementation of activities provided in the collaboration protocols signed with the PMU;
2) Provide timely supporting expenditure documentation for the received funds to facilitate the rapid release of the next instalments by the PMU and compliance with management procedures.
3) At the end of activities implementation, produce the relevant progress report to which will be attached the supporting documents for the expenditure of the funds received;

4) Take diligent steps to facilitate the access of women and their organisations to funding for their activities and projects.

6.3. Recommendations to the Swedish Embassy

The recommendations to the Swedish Embassy are as follows :

1) Favorably consider a possible request from the Government to extend the duration of ProValAB for one and a half years from June 2021 (July 2021-December 2022);
2) Grant additional funding to cover the necessary expenses for studies, works and monitoring-control missions;
3) Give a favorable opinion so that the salaries of PMU contract staff paid from SIDA funds can comply with the remuneration scale annexed to Decree No 2018-0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018.

6.4. Recommendations to the Government

The recommendations to the government of Burkina Faso are as follows:

1) Make arrangements for the diligent release of counterpart funds and limit the regulation of credits from budget resources;
2) Engage in discussions with the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso for the compliance of the salaries of PMU contract staff with the remuneration scale annexed to Decree No. 2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018;
3) Revise the Decree on the composition and attributions of the Budget Program Review Committee to integrate the implementation structures of Projects/Programs ;
4) Review the decree No 2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 in order to create a lighter technical body allowing a better monitoring of Projects/Programs;
5) Address a request to the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso to request the extension of the duration of ProValAB by one and a half years from June 2021 (July 2021-December 2022);
6) Request additional funding from the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso to cover the expenses necessary for studies, work and monitoring-control missions.

I. CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES, INTERVENTION ZONE AND BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT

1.1. Background and justification for the implementation of the Project

Burkina Faso has requested the support of Sweden for the implementation of one of the twelve (12) priority projects of the National Program for Adaptation to Climate Variability (PANA), entitled "Reducing the vulnerability of small dams to climate change in order to optimise their contribution to food security". It is within this framework that the " Reducing the Vulnerability of Small Dams to Climate Change Project " (PRVPB-CC), was co-financed by the Government of Burkina-Faso and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Swedish Embassy) under the contribution of the Swedish Embassy 51130034, Agreement No. A0000447 of 13 August 2010. The project initially scheduled to end in 2012 has been successively extended to end 2013, end 2015 and finally end 2017 through amendments. The final extensions were given for the implementation of the remaining activities: namely the final evaluation, closure and formulation of a new phase based on PRVPB-CC achievements.

PRVPB-CC intervened in twelve (12) sites around the small dams, including six (06) irrigated perimeters and eleven (11) fish ponds. Twelve (12) Water Users Committees (WUCs) had been established.

An inventory of the twelve (12) PRVPB-CC sites is presented in Annex 6 of this document for reference.

At the end of 2017, the final evaluation of the PRVPB-CC highlighted the main achievements of the project which are : (i) rehabilitation of ten (10) small dams and four (4) irrigated perimeters, (ii) the construction of two (2) new dams, (iii) the development of two (2) irrigated perimeters and the construction of eleven (11) fish ponds, (iv) support for the establishment of Water Users Committees (WUCs) on each of the twelve (12) sites of the system with capacity building actions.

As a result of this evaluation, the formulation of a new project following the PRVPB-CC and entitled " Project for Agricultural Development of Small Dams (ProValAB)".

Indeed, ProValAB will build on PRVPB-CC achievements included in its evaluation report.
This report revealed the achievement of satisfactory results while recommending the need to:

- Strengthen dams and related infrastructure to create sustainable conditions for development in a context of amplified effects of Climate Change (CC);
- Support the sustained agricultural development of dams in view of their major contribution to food security and improvement of population's income;
- Strengthen the capacities of WUCs to enable them to ensure sustainable management and development of dams, water and developed land, equitably distributed between men, women and young people.

It is in this perspective that the Directorate General of Hydraulic Installations and Irrigation Development (DGAHDI) has been mandated to prepare a new project focused on agricultural development for the period 2017-2022. For administrative reasons, this Project has

nevertheless been redesigned for an initial implementation covering the period from June 2018 to December 2020. A continuation is envisaged to cover the total duration of the five years of implementation.

ProValAB is therefore in line with the coherence and continuity of PRVPB-CC. This new intervention focuses on the agricultural valorisation of dams by ensuring a sustainable and equitable management of infrastructures and hydraulic resources.

This new project, dedicated to the agricultural development of water bodies, will contribute to the improvement of food and nutritional security of populations (men and women) in the communes hosting the various dams, with significant potential effects on the capacity to adapt to climate change as well as on poverty alleviation and gender inequity. It will pay particular attention to gender and the empowerment of women and youth, given their important role in the development of small dams. The project aims to bring about changes in the working conditions (including access to and control over the means of production) of these producer groups.

It should be noted that small dams are currently undergoing environmental threats that can compromise their sustainability, including silting and eutrophication due to poor watershed management and poor agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices (ASPH).

1.2. Project objectives

The overall objective or *ultimate change* expected from the Project for Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams is: "**The living conditions of households in the project intervention area have improved by valorising water from small dams thanks to the development of promising value chains**".

To achieve this ultimate change, three (3) **intermediate changes** or **outcomes** have been defined :

Outcome *1: Infrastructure and land water resources are managed in a sustainable way.*
Outcome *2: ASPF production quantities have increased.*
Outcome *3: The competitiveness of agricultural and fishery products has improved.*

These ***Outcomes*** will be achieved through the realisation of the ***tangible changes*** **or outputs** recorded in the following table:

Table 1: Intermediate and tangible changes of ProValAB

EFFECTS (Outcomes/ Intermediate changes/ Specific objectives)	**PRODUITS (Outputs/ Tangibles changes)**
E1: Infrastructures and resources in water and developed land are managed in a sustainable way.	P1: Agricultural and fisheries production capacities and means have improved.
	P2: Water and developed land resources are better managed.

E2: ASPF production quantities have increased.	P3: The production and productivity of the selected ASPF sectors have increased on behalf of producers.
	P4 : The quantity of fish caught / produced / processed has increased
E3: The competitiveness of agricultural and fisheries products has improved.	P5: Producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase the quantities sold.
	P6: Actors have better access to the market
	P7: The product offer has improved in quantity and quality.
	P8: Access to credit has improved.
	P9: Women's economic status and social role have improved
	P10: The sanitary quality of production sites has improved.

Source : Revised ProValAB document, September 2019

1.3. Intervention zone and main beneficiaries of the Project

1.3.1. Intervention zone of the Project

The project will be implemented in the competence zone of the Liptako, Mouhoun, Nakanbé and Gourma water agencies, distributed over six (6) regions of Burkina Faso, namely the Center region, Center-East region, Center-North region, Center-West region, East region and the Central Plateau region. These regions constitute ProValAB overall area or zone of intervention. Twenty (20) sites have been pre-identified in these regions, from which seventeen (17) have been selected for specific project interventions. The seventeen (17) selected sites include the twelve (12) former sites of PRVPB-CC intervention and five (05) new sites. These identified sites are located in seventeen (17) municipalities.

The table below shows the geographical location of these sites.

Table 2: List of sites in the selected ProValAB intervention regions

Regions	**Provinces**	**Municipalities**	**Sites**	**Observations**
Center	Kadiogo	Koubri	Boussouma	Former PRVPB-CC site
Centrer-Ouest	Boulkiemdé	Sourgou	Sourgou	Former PRVPB-CC site
	Boulkiemdé	Sabou	Nabadogo	Former PRVPB-CC site
	Ziro	Bakata	Bakata	Former PRVPB-CC site
East	Tapoa	Kantchari	Boudiéri	Former PRVPB-CC site
		Tambaga	Kogoli	New site
	Gnagna	Manni	Dakiri	Former PRVPB-CC site
	Gourma	Diabo	Zanré	Former PRVPB-CC site
Central Plateau	Ganzourgou	Zoungou	Zoungou	Former PRVPB-CC site
Center-Nord	Sanmatenga	Pissila	Solomnoré	Former PRVPB-CC site
		Barsalogho	Tamasgo	Nouveau site
		Dablo	Dablo	New site
		Ziga	Soubéira	New site
	Bam	Guibaré	Guibaré	Former PRVPB-CC site
	Namentenga	Boulsa	Selmiga	Former PRVPB-CC site
		Dargo	Yaongo	Former PRVPB-CC site
Center-East	Kourritenga	Andémtenga	Tanga	New site

Source : DGAHDI/MAAH, 2017

The analysis of the data in the table shows a distribution of sites by region and province as shown in the chart below:

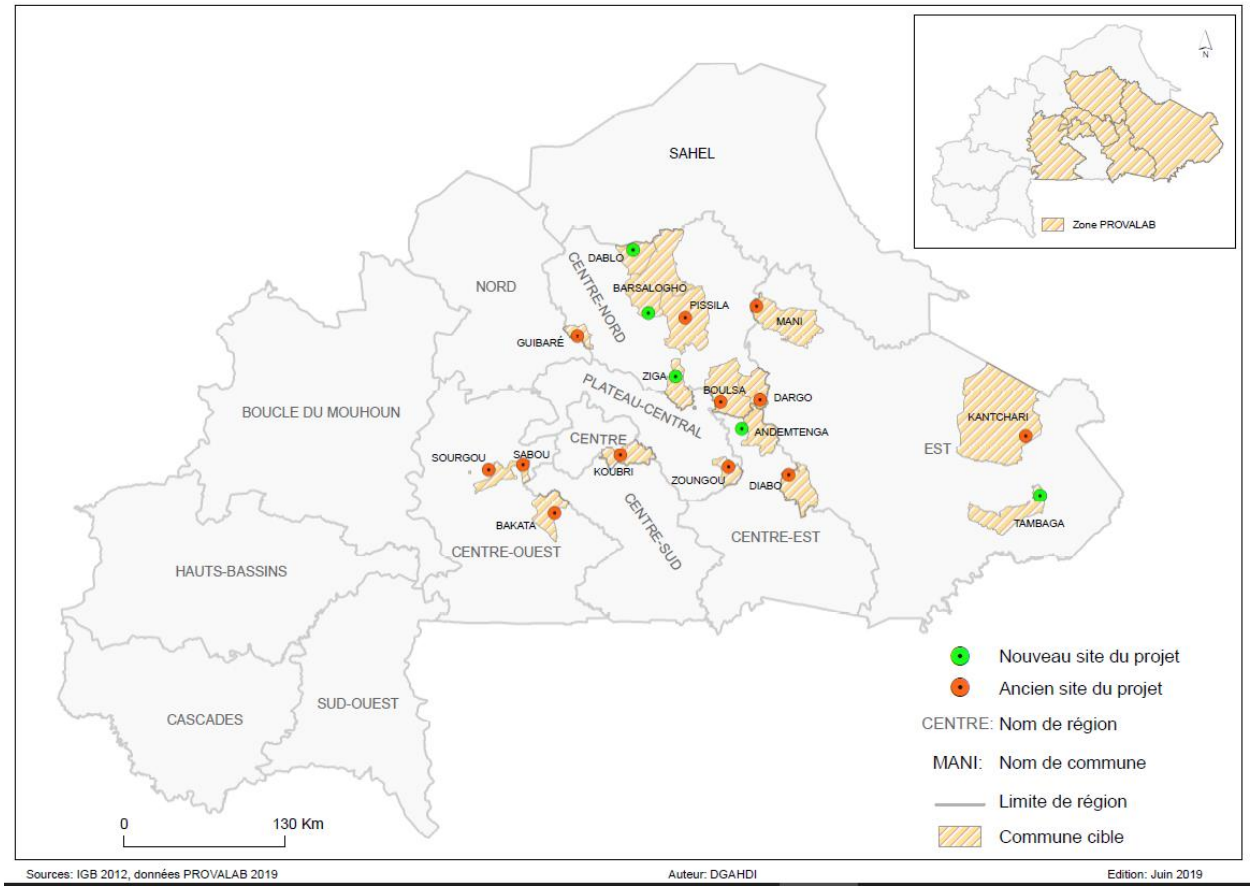

Figure 1 : Map of the project intervention zone

1.3.1. Main beneficiaries of the Project

The beneficiaries of ProValAB are diverse stakeholders, including:

- ***The farmers*** who are the direct beneficiaries of the project. These are farmers of irrigated production, livestock breeders, fishermen and fish farmers. They are water users or households operating dams.
  In the project implementation, special attention will be paid to women and young people in the allocation of the developed plots, in order to achieve land allocation rates of 30% for women and 20% for young people (girls and boys) on all the project sites.
  The capacities of this category of actors will be built so that they can act as the driving force of the project and also ensure the sustainability of the actions (see WUS below).

- ***Other direct or indirect actors in agricultural and fisheries value chains****,* upstream and downstream of ASPF production, who provide various services to ASPF producers, such as input supply and storage services, product processing, trade brokerage, purchasing and marketing (including export markets to neighbouring countries), transport, finance. Table 3 summarizes the different stakeholders in the ASPF value chains. The private sector in all its diversity, from micro-entrepreneurs, promoters, trade intermediaries, trade cooperatives and SMEs, is among these stakeholders**.**

- ***The Water Users Committees (WUCs),*** whose mission is to sustainably manage dams, water and developed land. Their functionality is a condition for the achievement of this mission. It is also a guarantee of the sustainability of the optimal use of dam water by the different operators. The WUCs are generally made up of groups of users and also of certain individuals.

- ***Groups of farmers who are members of WUCs,*** which ensure the coordination of farmers' activities and their representation within the WUCs. The objectives thus assigned to these committees can only be effectively achieved through the empowerment of member organisations, i.e., the farmers' groups. As the interfaces between farmers and the WUCs, their functionality and their involvement in the sustainable management of dams, water and land is necessary.

- ***Local Water Committees (LWCs) and Water Agencies,*** which are umbrella organisations in charge of water management at the sub-basins and water basins respectively. In their mission, they participate in the monitoring of actions and support the WUCs in so as to ensure better management of water resources. They perform representation functions at their respective levels and have the resources to finance the action plans of the WUCs and municipalities.

- ***Municipalities,*** whose management of dams, water and agricultural land is one of the areas of competence to be transferred to local authorities. Within the framework of the management of their territorial space, municipalities can develop all forms of collaboration with technical and financial partners on behalf of their populations. Therefore, they should develop partnerships in particular with water agencies and WUCs of their territorial jurisdiction with regard to the application of regulatory and legal provisions on the one hand, and on the other hand, implement actions to preserve and promote the water resources of their geographical area. They are also involved in the management of LWCs on behalf of local authorities.

  The project works to involve and associate them in its implementation, as well as to encourage the inclusion of the supported activities in the communal development plans. Finally, municipalities are also strengthening the involvement of WUCs in the sustainable management of infrastructure and natural resources and in securing land tenure on sites, which is one of the prerogatives of the municipalities through the Rural Land Services (SFR).

- ***Value chain development support stakeholders,*** which will be involved in the implementation of the project through capacity building and value chain development. These are suppliers of goods and services: i.e., research, input suppliers, equipment suppliers, transporters, MFIs/FIs, VDCs, private/public service providers, etc.

- ***Gender mainstreaming among stakeholders:*** like the country as a whole, the social context of the project areas is marked by gender disparities, which are characterised by the unequal distribution of tasks, resources and benefits according to gender. As Burkina Faso's National Gender Policy (PNG) shows it, "*despite the efforts made, inequalities and disparities between men and women remain pervasive in Burkinabè societies. They can be explained in part by resistance to gender at both the national and local levels, the persistence of the patriarchal system that advocates and ensures the domination of men over women, the difficult application of laws, the still tenacious socio-cultural burdens that often determine women's low participation, or even marginalisation in economic and public life, etc*.". "(PNG, 2009). ProValAB supports the representation of women members in PO

offices up to 30%, and ensures that 30% of the developed plots (in terms of surface area) are allocated to women.

Indeed, there are constraints that objectively limit women's full participation in activities: high burden of domestic chores, poor access to production sources (including land), low level of education, economic weakness and limitations in access to financing and extension services offered by the state, status of labour on the family farm, low representativeness in organisational bodies and low participation in decision-making, etc.).

In order to consider this and create conditions that favour an equitable entitlement of men and women to the impact of the project, targets have been set for each category of beneficiaries.

The number of male and female beneficiaries affected by the project is estimated through the project's planned support and recorded in the table below:

Table 3: Estimate of direct project beneficiaries

Acquisition / Activités	**Quantity, Number or total area**	**Area per person or number of beneficiaries per site or per unit**	**Total number of beneficiaries**	**Total men**	**Total femmes**	**Total youth (girls and boys)**
Existing schemes	288 ha	0.25 ha	1150	610	345	135 young boys and 59 young girls
Schemes to develop	70ha	0.25 ha	400	212	120	48 young boys and 20 young girls
Market gardens	15 ha	0.025ha	600	120	480	120 young girls only
Fishermen	12 sites	20 people per site	240	192	0	48 young boys only
Ruudu or onion storage granariess	34 for all sites	1	34	13	13	4 for young boys and 4 for young girls
Chorkor Ovens	340	1	340	0	272	68 for young girls only
Smoking unit	10	20	200	0	160	40 young girls
Rice husker	5 huskers	20	100	56	14	24 young boys and 6 young girls, i.e., 30
Livestock breeders	17 sites	100	1700	1190	340	136 young boys and 34 young girls
Total			5690	2370	3320	368 young boys and 611 young girls

Source: Baseline situation of ProValAB indicators, January 2019

The information in the table shows that 5,690 beneficiaries were affected, including 2,370 men (41.7%) and 3,320 women (58.3%).

Among all these beneficiaries, young people make up 979 (17.21%), including 351 young boys (36%) and 628 young girls (64%).

II. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach includes the development of the methodology, documents review and the development of data collection tools, collection of additional data from various stakeholders, development of the various deliverables.

2.1. Documents review

It will consist of collecting all reports or documents relating to the implementation of ProValAB, (project document, baseline situation if available, progress reports, databases, monitoring-evaluation reports, reports of available thematic studies, communication aids used) and to seek for additional information. The following table presents the phases in the development of the sampling plan for the beneficiary satisfaction survey.

Table 4: Key phases in Developing the Survey Design

Design of questionnaires and interview guides	**Survey design**
Development of open and closed-ended questions	Universe = all the beneficiaries (men, women, young people, farmers, stockbreeders, fishermen...) of ProValAB activities in Burkina Faso with a special focus on young people and women beneficiaries
Use of semi-closed or semi-open qualitative variables	Sampling frame = complete directory of project activities/beneficiaries
Survey design	Use of a stratified random sampling design unbiased estimates of the levels of outcome indicators in the project's logical framework: random selection methods at all stages of sampling

Source: Experts office Prospective Afrique, October 2020

2.2. Scoping meeting

The scoping meeting aims to allow the CTS members and consultant's experts to make amendments and validate the methodology, the additional data collection tools (interviews with stakeholders, beneficiary satisfaction survey), the work program and the chronogram of the mission. Amendments and validation of the survey questionnaires should be done by the CTS members during a specific session.

The scoping meeting was held on 29 September 2020 in the conference room of the General Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER), under the chairmanship of Mr Malick GARANE, Technical Adviser, representing the Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (MAAH). Its objective was to :

- Agree on the understanding of ToRs for the evaluation mission ;
- Present the methodology and the major phases and activities planned;
- Agree on sampling criteria;
- Propose or identify the key persons to meet;
- Agree on the indicative intervention chronogram proposed by the Consultancy firm;
- Agree on the criteria for choosing the sample.

Following the presentation by the Head of Mission, the participants intervened and made observations and amendments on the various points presented by Prospective Afrique. Among these, the following can be noted :

- **The availability of consultants and documents to be made available to the consultant firm :** the firm commits to conduct the study within the allotted time, except in cases of force majeure, and the Lead Consultant will forward the list of document requirements to the Project.

- **Financial analysis and monitoring-evaluation (M&E) system :** it will be taken into account in the project efficiency analysis by comparing costs against planned outputs and timeframes, the level of implementation and mobilisation of financial resources, and the M&E system level of performance.

- **The use of SWOT method to measure effects**: this method is used mainly for diagnostic studies. In this case, the data collection and results measurement frameworks will be analysed to assess the effects and progress towards targets.

- **Integration of environmental, land, safety and health aspects:** ProValAB makes space planning on its intervention sites. Land tenure aspects related to legal and customary law will be analysed in order to improve the use and management of the developed land.

  In order to determine the degree of impact on the Project's interventions and recommended solutions, the study will consider the insecurity and health issue (in relation to COVID-19) that affected the project intervention zone. This security situation has made certain sites inaccessible.

- **Structures and stakeholders in the Project implementation:** BUNEE and SP/IWRM are partners of the project to be considered in the structures that will be met by the consultant.

  It was also suggested to submit in advance the frameworks for data collection and information to the structures to meet.

- **Unavailability of the survey design, collection tools and reporting outline:** The participants wanted to appreciate these elements during this scoping meeting.

Concerning information on sampling and additional data collection tools, the consultant indicated that the time given to prepare the scoping meeting was not sufficient to elaborate them and present them at the scoping meeting. He suggested that the survey methodology and sampling plan be submitted to a CTS future session for review and validation. The PMU and the consultancy were asked to work together to set a date for this meeting. Thus, the second CTS session held on 27 October 2020 made it possible to review and amend the inception report of the study and to validate the additional data collection tools, including the sampling plan and survey questionnaires as well as the interview guide for the stakeholders to meet.

Concerning the evaluation report, the head of mission indicated that he has a standard outline. This framework could be improved in the light of the results and analyses obtained and the amendments made by the CTS.

- **Concerning the importance of this mid-term evaluation initiative, in view of the time remaining for the project implementation**, the representative of the Swedish Embassy indicated that the ToRs of the evaluation were elaborated and proposed for amendments as from December 2019, but the late start of the project, the situation of COVID-19 and the time taken for the recruitment of the consultancy did not allow to start the activity within the expected timeframe. She indicated that as the Financing Agreement between Sweden and the Government of Burkina Faso expires in December 2020, the results of the study in terms of progress towards the targets will allow for projection of ProValAB continuation. She also recalled that the project document also highlights various risks that the consultant will have to analyse and specify whether these risks are topical or make other proposals.

  Finally, she specified that within the framework of the partnership between ProValAB and the technical implementation partners, there were difficulties relating to the justification of expenditure made from the funds allocated by the project (difficulties revealed by an audit in 2019): this concern will have to be considered by the mission.

2.3. Additional data collection

As indicated above, additional data will be collected during individual interviews or in focus groups depending on the stakeholders. The interview guides will take into account the specific roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholder groups (water users' committees (WUCs), producers, technical services, town halls, etc.). The programming of field visits was done in collaboration with the PMU.

Satisfaction surveys will be conducted among a sample of beneficiaries to be selected on the basis of the data available with the Project Management Unit. Individual questionnaires will be administered to the selected beneficiaries. The methodology, the sampling plan and the questionnaires are attached as annexes.

2.4. Key stakeholders to meet for additional data collection

The main stakeholders identified for the additional data collection meetings are as follows:

1) Ministry in charge of agriculture: DGPER, DGAHDI, DGFOMR ;
2) Ministry in charge of Animal and Fishery Resources: DGRH ;
3) Ministry in charge of Water: DGIH; Gourma, Liptako, Mouhoun and Nakanbé Water Agencies, SP/IWRM, Water Users Committees (WUCs);
4) Ministry in charge of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation: General Directorate of Local Authorities, some Communes covered by the Project, AMBF;
5) Ministry in charge of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change: BUNEE ;
6) Professional organisations of producers and individual producers in the intervention sites or dams: rice, market gardening production;
7) Technical and financial partners: Swedish cooperation in Burkina Faso.

2.5. Elaboration of ProValAB mid-term evaluation report

After opening, treatment and analysis of the results concerning the data collected with stakeholder interviews and the beneficiary satisfaction survey, the draft report of the mid-term

review of the Project will be prepared. In operational terms, the elaboration of the draft report will begin as early as the synthesis and analysis phase of the basic information and data from the study is completed. The consultancy had to elaborate a draft report at the end of the work, which would include, on the one hand, the results obtained from the documents research and, on the other hand, the results of the analysis of field data, in accordance with the objectives included in the ToRs.

The comments, suggestions and amendments made on the provisional report during the various restitutions will be considered for the finalisation of the study report. After finalisation of the study report, the final version will be sent to the PMU in 04 paper copies and on USB key. The consultant assured that the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB will be conducted in accordance with the criteria included in the ToRs.

III. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The implementation of the Project is organised around four (4) outcomes or components and ten (10) outputs).

COMPONENT 1 - INFRASTRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE OF WATER AND DEVELOPED LANDS

The objective of the Sustainable Infrastructure Management component is to create all the conditions to ensure good governance of infrastructure supporting value chains (VCs). It has two (2) outputs: the development of VC support infrastructure and sustainable land and water management.

COMPONENT 2 – VALORIZATION OF WATER AND DEVELOPED LAND

Component 2 is aimed at valorising water and developed land. It is three (3) outputs, namely the increase of agricultural production and productivity, the modernisation of fish farming and fishing, and the improvement of post-harvest techniques< and technologies and commercial techniques of agricultural producers.

COMPONENT 3 - ECONOMIC VALORISATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Component 3 focuses on the economic valorisation of agricultural and fishery products produced through five (5) outputs: (i) the integration of producers in value chains; (ii) the development of product processing; (iii) a better partnership between stakeholders and FIs/MFIs; (iv) the empowerment of women; and (v) the improvement of the sanitary and nutritional quality of households.

COMPONENT 4 - PROJECT COORDINATION

The coordination of the project is done through the Project Management Unit (PMU), which is installed in its headquarters by DGAHDI in charge of sub-program 1 of the PNSR2 entitled "**Hydroagricultural Developments and Irrigation**".

The PMU ensures the coordination of interventions and the preparation of work plans, annual budgets and financial and narrative reports. It ensures the supervision of financial and procurement management and the overall monitoring and evaluation of project activities and impact.

An M&E unit is established within the PMU to set and maintain a database and update key performance indicators. It prepares and publishes periodic reports, organizes periodic studies and conducts environmental, economic and social impact assessments, among other studies.

Protocols are elaborated with central and decentralised state and non-state structures as well as local organisations and municipalities for the implementation of activities; the performance of certain activities is subject to the use of consultancy services with private service providers.

3.1. Component 1: Infrastructure and governance of water and developed land

3.1.1. Output 1: Agricultural and fisheries production capacities and means have improved

This sub-component will focus on the rehabilitation of dams and old irrigated schemes, the development of new irrigated perimeters and market gardens, and the construction of support infrastructures.

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 1.1 Carry out site environmental and social assessments ;

Activity 1.2 Rehabilitate small dams ;

Activity 1.3 Develop/rehabilitate schemes and market gardens;

Activity 1.4 Build support infrastructures ;

Activity 1.5 Carry out additional work on dam infrastructure and irrigated perimeters;

3.1.2. Output 2: Water and developed land resources are better managed

Good management of the dam, water and the developed land is a prerequisite for optimal, sustainable and profitable agricultural development. It is therefore important to set up better management of the dam, water and developed land around WUCs, which are the bodies responsible for managing these structures and resources.
In order to improve this management, it is important to revitalise WUCs, strengthen collaboration between the different management bodies and the STS/Communes, support the update/elaboration and implementation of WUCs action plans and protect the dam banks.

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented :

Activity 2.1 conduct a study on facilities governance and on the appropriation of facilities by municipalities;

Activity 2.2 Revitalise the management bodies;

Activity 2.3 Strengthen collaboration between the different water management bodies (WUCs, LWCs, Water Agencies), the STS and Communes;

Activity 2.4 Elaborate/implement action plans for WUCs;

Activity 2.5 Protect water reservoirs.

3.2. Component 2. Valorisation of water and developed Land

3.2.1. Output 3: ASP production and productivity have increased

In order to achieve this Output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 3.1 Capacity building of producers (m/w/y) on ASP production techniques adapted to CC ;

Activity 3.2 Facilitate access to quality inputs ;

Activity 3.3. Support the acquisition of adapted material and equipment.

3.2.2. Output 4: The quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 4.1 Implement fish production technologies ;

Activity 4.2 Support the acquisition of fishing materials and equipment.

3.3. Component 3: Economic valorisation of agricultural products

3.3.1. Output 5: Producers ensure a good post-harvest management of their products and increase their sales quantities.

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 5.1. Capacity building of producers on post-harvest and marketing techniques ;

Activity 5.2. Support the marketing of products.

3.3.2. Output 6: Actors have better access to the market

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 6.1 Identify promising VCs in collaboration with target groups and partners;

Activity 6.2 Train local actors in VC development;

Activity 6.3. Elaborate and implement value chain development plans.

3.3.3. Output 7: The supply of products is improved in quantity and quality

One of the value chains characteristics in the intervention area is the poor product processing.

In response to this weakness, the project intends to encourage the development of product processing, which is a lever for the development of local economy.

To this end, the capacities of stakeholders will be built in product processing, storage and preservation, and to support the installation of product processing units (steaming and husking of rice, storage/preservation of onions, etc.).

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 7.1 Strengthen stakeholders' capacities in processing, storage and conservation of products;

Activity 7.2 Support the installation of processing, storage and conservation units for products;

Activities 7.3 Support Women's Business Development.

3.3.4. Output 8: Access to credit has improved

In not providing for a Guarantee Fund or a credit line (supply side entry), ProValAB opts to facilitate access to credit for partner producers by developing their capacity to seek and develop credit (demand side entry). This strategy includes supporting POs in internalising a "credit function" within their organisation to deal with the financing issue. Through this function, the PO should be able to ensure the availability and supply of credit to its members in the long term and the support of the project should be in line with this.

In order to achieve this output, the following activities will need to be implemented:

Activity 8.1 Facilitate access to finance

3.3.5. Output 9: Women's economic status and social role have improved.

Women's empowerment aims to improve their place and status in society. This is achieved through the strengthening of their economic power and the development of their leadership.

This output will be achieved through the following activity:

Activity 9.1: Strengthening women's entrepreneurial capacities

3.3.6. Output 10: Improvement of the sanitary quality of production sites

This will be done by strengthening hygiene conditions in households and access to drinking water, and by improving the nutritional quality of households.

In order to achieve this output, the following activity will need to be implemented:

Activity 10.1: Strengthen household hygiene conditions and access to drinking water

3.4. Component 4. Project Coordination

The activities to be implemented by ProValAB Coordination mainly concern administrative and financial management, monitoring and evaluation of project activities and results, financial and organisational audits.

3.4.1. Administrative management

The project is under the administrative and technical supervision of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture which has set up a Project Management Unit (PMU) in charge of the project implementation. This unit was initially placed within the DGAHDI which is the manager of ProValAB, and was transferred to DGPER in 2019, with a focus on the promotion of value chains.

3.4.2. Financial management of the project

The project will be under the financial supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development, which will ensure the availability of resources from the State counterpart and the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso. A specific agreement will be signed between the Swedish Embassy and the Government of Burkina Faso concerning the support of the Swedish Embassy to the implementation of the project. The use of resources will be subject to the conditions and requirements defined in the Financing Agreement to be signed between the Government of Burkina Faso and the Swedish Embassy.

Financial management will be carried out by the PMU according to the Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Management Procedures of the project which has been elaborated and validated in 2018 by the relevant authorities.

3.4.3. Monitoring and evaluation of the Project

3.4.3.1. Baseline study

A baseline study of the project's intervention zone was developed at its start to ensure better monitoring, evaluation and capitalisation of the project's performance according to the principles of Results-Based Management (RBM). The development of ProValAB Baseline study establishes the starting references for the indicators contained in the project's logical framework.

3.4.3.2. Objectives of the monitoring and evaluation system

A monitoring-evaluation system, oriented towards management performance and the proper use of information on ProValAB implementation has been put in place. The project monitoring-

evaluation mechanism is part of the overall system of actions of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Developments. A monitoring-evaluation manual was developed at the start of the project to describe the mechanism and the system for monitoring the project performance.

3.4.3.3. Monitoring

Two types of monitoring are recommended: internal monitoring and external monitoring.

Internal monitoring is done by the PMU Monitoring and Evaluation Manager using the scorecards developed for this purpose. He/she is also responsible for producing periodic reports (quarterly and annual). These reports will make the summary of the activities implementation for the relevant period, while presenting the progress made, the difficulties encountered, the lessons learned and the recommendations made.

External monitoring will be conducted by the specialised services of the ministries responsible for technical and financial supervision and by independent experts through ad hoc missions. It will cover on the one hand, the physical and financial implementation and the effective contribution of the project to the implementation of the sectoral programs to which it is connected and on the other hand, the impacts, outcomes and outputs of the project.

3.4.3.4. Self-assessment

The PMU will conduct a self-assessment in late 2019 or early 2020 before the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB. It will make it possible to verify the achievement level of the project objectives and to detect and analyse the causes of certain underperformances. It will propose measures to correct them in order to achieve the expected results.

3.4.3.5. Results capitalisation

A capitalisation process according to the principles of RBM will be carried out throughout the project term by the PMU in order to document each year the good practices and disseminate them across the various stakeholders involved.

3.4.3.6. Mid-term evaluation

There will be a mid-term evaluation of ProValAB in late 2019 or early 2020. This will be preceded by a study carried out by independent national experts (recruited by the PMU), which will assess the progress made, identify difficulties and make recommendations to improve the performance of ProValAB.

In the end, the mid-term evaluation was carried out at the end of 2020 for the following objective reasons:

- the late start of activities related to the establishment of the PMU in June-July 2018 and the adoption of the first PTBA of the project on 29 August 2018 by the Review Committee;
- the weak overall implementation of activities, in particular of the major works, at the period initially foreseen for the mid-term evaluation;
- the slow process to select the consultancy firm for the implementation of the project mid-term evaluation.

3.4.4. Financial audits

There will be annual financial audits and a final financial audit of the project. For this purpose, the Swedish Embassy will recruit an international auditing firm. The annual audit reports and the final audit report will be submitted to the MAAH, the Revue Committee, the public administration supervisory bodies and the technical and financial partners.

3.4.5. Organisational audit

At the beginning of FY2019, the Project underwent an organisational audit which analysed the administrative and financial management procedures and recommended measures to strengthen the procedures and the capacity to implement them. The audit firm was recruited by the Swedish Embassy. The conclusions and recommendations of the organisational audit have been considered in the revision of the project document for the applicable parts.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF PROVALAB

4.1. Activities implemention bodies

4.1.1. The PMU

The Project Management Unit is the body in charge of the implementation of ProValAB, located in Ouagadougou. It is responsible for the executive management and monitoring-evaluation of the project and is in charge of:

- Operational, administrative and financial management of the project;
- Planning and coordination of project activities in all its components;
- Elaborating annual work plans and budgets;
- Preparing technical files and organisation of the various Review Committee meetings;
- Preparation of implementation and monitoring reports on ProValAB activities;
- Preparing and launching consultations at national or regional level for works, supplies and various services;
- The preparation, approval and monitoring of contracts performance.

The composition of the PMU (recruited staff) should be as follows :

- A Co-ordinator ;
- An Internal Controller ;
- An Administrative and Financial Manager ;
- An Accountant ;
- A Monitoring and Evaluation Officer;
- A Rural Engineer;
- A Socio-economic engineer;
- An Agricultural engineer;
- Support staff (a Secretary, 3 Drivers; a Liaison Officer)
- Long-term technical assistance.

The management team and technical assistance should respect the gender balance.

The activities of the project will be conducted in collaboration with the central and decentralized structures of the Administration as well as Municipalities, in particular those of the Government departments in charge of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Development, Animal and Fishery Resources, Water and Sanitation, Environment and Health as well as municipalities.

The rules of competition and transparency in force for works and services will be applicable to the project.

4.1.2. Partner Technical structures

The operationalisation of the project requires a synergy of actions between the different stakeholders at both central and decentralised levels.

4.1.2.1. The General Directorate of Hydro-agricultural and Irrigation Development (DGAHDI)

It is the central structure for anchoring and technical steering of the project, which is part of the sub-programme 1/Agricultural and Irrigation Facilities under the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR). As such, it will:

- Participate in proposing the types of facilities to be done ;
- Participate in the preparation and analysis of tender documents for the acquisition of equipment and the recruitment of service providers;
- Participate in planning of facilities together with the Regional Directorates;
- Support the organisation of training sessions on behalf of farmers;
- Participate in the reception of facilities;
- Support the Regional Directorates in the technical monitoring of activities;
- Support the Regional Directorates in the evaluation of the project;
- Participate in the supervision of development works with the other stakeholders;
- Monitor support for the development of synergies between the various stakeholders through assessment and activities planning workshops in order to take corrective measures if necessary;
- Monitoring support for the development of facilities;
- Ensure the capitalisation of project actions;
- Participate in the project implementation review workshops.

However, following the reorientations carried out within MAAH to ensure effective implementation of the " Budget Program " approach, the project was attached to the Budget Programme"077": "Agricultural Economy" in accordance with Order No. 2019-053/MAAH/CAB on the incorporation of development projects and programs into budget programmes.

4.1.2.2. The Regional Directorates in charge of Agriculture

They are mainly responsible for implementing the project in the field and supervising actions. Their mission is to ensure the smooth implementation of the project at regional level. To this end, they are responsible for :

- Promoting good coordination of actions involving different actors at regional level;
- Informing/raising awareness of the of facilities;
- Training the beneficiary producers;
- Monitoring the implementation of the facilities works on the various sites;
- Participating in the reception of facilities;
- Monitoring, evaluating and capitalising on the plan actions at regional level;
- Participating in the assessment and programming workshops for the project implementation;
- Supporting the valorisation of developed schemes.

4.1.2.3. Municipal officials

Within the framework of the project implementation, the communal leaders and the communal focal point agent are responsible for:

- Promoting good coordination of actions involving different actors at communal level;
- Contributing to the information/awareness of producers;
- Contributing to the capacity building of WUCs;
- Contributing to the process of securing land tenure on developed land;
- Participating in the project implementation review workshops;
- Participating in the implementation of new WUCs and ensure their operation;
- Monitoring the implementation of activities in the field (communal focal point);
- Acting as an interface between producers and the PMU (communal focal point).

4.1.2.4. The direct target groups of the facilities

Producers are the direct target groups of the project. They are responsible for:

- Acting actively as producers and entrepreneurs;
- Participating in collective work ;
- Contributing to the elaboration of land tenure documents;
- Valorising developed sites in accordance with the provisions of the specifications;
- Ensuring repair and maintenance of facilities and equipment made available to them;
- Agreeing to transfer their land for community development;
- Participating in capacity building sessions;
- Participating in the reception of facilities.

4.1.2.5. Service providers

The Directorate General of Hydraulic and Irrigation Development (DGAHDI), through the PMU, is the project manager, but to conduct activities, the PMU will rely on consulting firms and companies or specific experts through contracts.

4.1.2.6. Central and decentralised structures in other departments

The Directorate General of Fishery Resources (DGRH) will be in charge of supporting the implementation of the fishing and fish farming activities planned within the framework of this project through a protocol.

The Directorate General for Training and Organisation of Rural World (DGFOMR) will support the organisation of different groups of producers (market gardeners, fishermen, women, breeders, etc.) as well as land tenure process through a collaboration protocol with the PMU.

The Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER) will ensure the technical implementation of post-harvest activities and marketing of agricultural products within the framework of a collaboration protocol with the project.

The Regional Directorates in charge of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (DREEVCC) will support the implementation of riverbank protection activities, boundary planting along access roads and livestock tracks.

The Liptako, Mouhoun, Nakanbé and Gourma Water Agencies for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues.

4.2. The Project guidance and supervision bodies

The review committee is the guidance and steering body for projects and programs created within the budget programs. Initially, ProValAB was attached to the budget program "075": "Hydro-agricultural development and irrigation" by Order No. 2018-139/MAAH/CAB of 12 November 2018 on the creation, attributions, composition and operation of the said committee. Following the reorientations carried out within MAAH to ensure effective implementation of the " Budget Program" approach, the project was attached to the budget program "077": "Agricultural Economy" in accordance with Order No. 2019-053/MAAH/CAB.

4.3. Project funding instruments

The project is co-financed through a specific Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for the period 1 December 2017 - 31 December 2020. The total budget amounts to 84 142 895 SEK. Its financing by the Swedish Embassy will amount to a total of 79 000 000 SEK, of which 69 000 000 SEK will be used to finance the project activities and 10 000 000 SEK to cover the costs

of International Technical Assistance, studies, audits and monitoring by the Swedish Embassy. Disbursements are indicatively divided into 24 000 000 SEK for 2017-2018, 21 000 000 SEK for 2019 and 14 000 000 SEK for 2020. The state counterpart is estimated at 334 288 172 F CFA (approximately 5 143 000 SEK). The exchange rate between SEK and FCFA is estimated at 65 FCFA/SEK[1] in this report.

4.4. Estimated cost of the Project

The estimated cost of the Project according to an annual breakdown of the budget is presented in the table below.

[1] Estimated average exchange rate over five (5) years.

Table 1 : Estimated cost of the project on the basis of an annual breakdown over the implementation period.

		Y 1 (2017-18)	Y 2 (2018-19)	Y 3 (2019-20)	Total Y 1-3	Sweden	BF	COMPONENT
A. Implementation cost		***9%***	***50%***	***41%***	***100%***	**93%**	**7%**	
Output 1	The capacities and means of agricultural and fisheries production have improved.	75 171 868	1 649 137 581	1 187 851 224	2 912 160 673	**2 907 660 673**	**4 500 000**	COMPONENT 1
Output 2	Water and developed land resources are better managed	24 150 000	62 060 000	120 490 360	206 700 360	**171 170 360**	**35 530 000**	
Output 3	Agricultural production and productivity have increased	21 200 000	47 855 000	21 870 000	90 925 000	**74 940 000**	**15 985 000**	COMPONENT 2
Output 4	The quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased	10 080 000	86 556 560	5 074 480	101 711 040	**101 711 040**	**-**	
Output 5	Producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase quantities	-	18 870 000	-	18 870 000	**18 870 000**	**-**	
Output 6	Actors have better access to the market	5 000 000	15 545 000	2 500 000	23 045 000	**15 545 000**	**7 500 000**	COMPONENT 3
Output 7	The range of products has improved	4 250 000	80 007 500	46 602 280	130 859 780	**126 609 780**	**4 250 000**	
Output 8	Access to credit has improved	-	21 985 000	34 866 750	56 851 750	**44 866 750**	**11 985 000**	
Output 9	Women's economic status and social role have improved	-	40 096 000	10 500 000	50 596 000	**49 596 000**	**1 000 000**	
Output 10	Household hygiene conditions at production sites have improved.	-	46 494 500	169 000 000	215 494 500	**215 494 500**	**-**	
Subtotal A (F CFA)	**Outputs 1-10**	**139 851 868**	**2 068 607 141**	**1 598 755 094**	**3 807 214 103**	**3 726 464 103**	**80 750 000**	
Subtotal A (SEK)	**Outputs 1-10**	**2 151 567**	**31 824 725**	**24 596 232**	**58 572 525**	**57 330 217**	**1 242 308**	
B. Implementation cost		***68%***	***15%***	***19%***	***21%***			

	PMU staff and offices, materials and equipment, rolling stock, workshops, M&E, missions	294 364 348	369 293 860	369 320 860	1 032 979 069	**758 535 897**	**274 443 172**	
	Protocols with technical structures for implementation	For the record	For the record	For the record	For the record	-		
Subtotal B. (F CFA)	**Implementation costs**	**294 364 348**	**369 293 860**	**369 320 860**	**1 032 979 069**	**758 535 897**	**274 443 172**	
Subtotal B. (SEK)	**Implementation costs**	**4 528 682**	**5 681 444**	**5 681 859**	**15 891 986**	**11 669 783**	**4 222 203**	
TOTAL A+B en CFA		**434 216 216**	**2 437 901 002**	**1 968 075 954**	**4 840 193 172**	**4 485 000 000**	**355 193 172**	
TOTAL in SEK		**6 680 249**	**37 506 169**	**30 278 092**	**74 464 510**	**69 000 000**	**5 464 510**	
C. Mobilisation of the Technical Assistant		*33%*	*10%*	*7%*	*12%*			
	Mobilisation of the Technical Assistant	214 500 000	279 500 000	156 000 000	650 000 000	**650 000 000**	**-**	
Subtotal C. (F CFA)	**Mobilisation of the Technical Assistant**	**214 500 000**	**279 500 000**	**156 000 000**	**650 000 000**	**650 000 000**	**-**	
Subtotal B. (SEK)	**Mobilisation of the Technical Assistant**	**3 300 000**	**4 300 000**	**2 400 000**	**10 000 000**	**10 000 000**	**-**	
TOTAL A+B+C in CFA		**648 716 216**	**2 717 401 002**	**2 124 075 954**	**5 490 193 172**	**5 135 000 000**	**355 193 172**	
TOTAL in SEK		**9 980 249**	**41 806 169**	**32 678 092**	**84 464 510**	**79 000 000**	**5 464 510**	

4.5. The implementation mechanism of the Project monitoring-evaluation

The Project Management Unit is the main actor in the monitoring and evaluation system. The organisation of the system highlights three (03) levels of information treatment which ensure the monitoring and capitalisation of the project implementation: the basic or communal level, the regional/provincial level and the central level.

The data processing, links and roles assigned to the structures for data transmission are described in the diagram below. At the functional level, the higher-level structures also provide support and assistance to their lower-level structures.

As ProValAB has no representation or "regional antenna", the monitoring and evaluation system is structured considering the decentralised State structures while specifying the roles and responsibilities of the actors.

The coordination of the system is ensured by the Project Management Unit through the monitoring and evaluation service, which collaborates with the project team and the external structures involved in its implementation and/or monitoring.

- **Basic level**: This level is represented by the chief agents of the decentralised technical services (DTS) zone, the town halls and the Water Users Committees (WUCs). Their main function in the system is to collect primary data and transmit them to the regional level. It should be noted that within the framework of the Project implementation, the town halls have a communal focal point with specific tasks.

- **Regional level**: This level is made up of the regional/provincial directorates of State Technical Services and the Water Agencies. The actors at this level are mainly responsible for providing support to the basic level, synthesising and treating the primary data received, capitalising on the information through the preparation of regional reports, and communicating them to the national level.

- **Central level**: It is represented by the Project Management Unit, DGPER, DGAHDI, DGESS, DGEP, DGCOOP, the Review Committee and SIDA.

  The PMU centralises and processes data and information from the region and the basic level, as well as from central partners (DGFOMR, DGPER, DGRH, ...). It produces periodic progress or specific reports.

  At this level, DGESS, DGCOOP, DGEP, the Review Committee and the Donor provide external monitoring and advisory support in the Project implementation.

Table 2 : Responsibilities of M&E actors at grassroots level

Level	Tasks	Tools	Expected rsults	Period	Actors
Basic / communal / site level	- Collect data - Produce reports - Transmit data and reports to the higher level - Provide technical support to management committees, etc.	- Collection tools - Activity monitoring sheets	- Collection forms filled in - Reports produced	Continuous Quaterly	Head of zone Head of Unit Head of Department Focal point
	- Collect data - Transmit data to the national level - Provide support to management committees	- Collection tools - Activity monitoring sheets	Filled collection forms	Continuous Quaterly	Communal agent (Respondent)
	Training on data collection tools	Data collection tools	Trained agents		SDT, PMU

Source: Revised ProValAB document, September 2019

Table 3 : Responsibilities of M&E actors at regional / provincial level

Level	Tasks	Tools	Expected results	Period	Actors
Regional / provincial level	- Provide technical support to grassroots level - Synthesise, validate and treat the data received - Capitalise on information - Produce progress reports - Transmit data / reports to the higher level - Feedback	- Summary sheets - Activity monitoring sheets - Reporting matrix	Periodic progress report produced	Continuous Quarterly Annual	Respondent DR / DP DGAE

Source: Revised ProValAB document, September 2019

Table 4 : Responsibilities of M&E actors at central level

Level	Tasks	Tools	Expected results	Period	Actors
Central level	- Compile and validate the data received - Centralise and treat the data received (grassroots, region, central partners) - Produce periodic or specific reports - Disseminate information	- Checklist - Reporting matrix - Activities planning and monitoring tools - Database	Periodic progress reports produced	Quarterly Semester Annual	M&E officer / PMU
	- External monitoring - Advisory support				DGPER, DGESS, DGCOOP, DGEP, ASDI
	- Validate implementation reports,… - Guide				Review committee

Source: Revised ProValAB document, September 2019

4.6. Environmental and social safeguard measures

It should be recalled that ProValAB infrastructure activities focus on the rehabilitation of dams and irrigated schemes. Also, given the low environmental and social impacts, Environmental and Social Impact Notices (ESIN) are elaborated, together with Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) developed by consultancy firms and implemented by the Regional Directorates for Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (DREEVCC) with funding from Swedish Cooperation. These studies have been carried out on sixteen (16) Project intervention sites, except in Dablo owing to insecurity, and the reports are available.

V. EVALUATION of ProValAB PERFORMANCES

5.1. Relevance evaluation of the concept approach and the overall project framework

The relevance of the project determines the extent to which ProValAB objectives match the expectations and needs of beneficiaries, the country needs, global priorities and national policies, as well as those of the technical and financial partners. It is specifically addressed through *(i) the analysis of ProValAB coherence with national benchmarks and sectoral agricultural development policies; (ii) the assessment of the internal coherence of ProValAB interventions; (iii) the analysis of the beneficiary satisfaction survey results; and (iv) the analysis of the compliance level with Swedish Technical Cooperation programming priorities*.

5.1.1. Consistency with PNDES

The objectives of the Project for Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams (ProValAB) are in perfect coherence with the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) adopted in 2016 by the Government as the national reference for interventions by the State and its development partners over the period 2016-2020.

Indeed, the development objective of the Project for Agricultural valorisation of Small Dams, which is "**The living conditions of households in the project intervention zone have improved through the valorisation of water from small dams thanks to the development of value chains**", integrates the main line 3 of the PNDES, particularly in its specific objectives: (i) SO 3.1. Sustainably develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector that is more market-oriented and based on sustainable development principles; (ii) SO 3.3. Promote trade and expansion of service industries with high added value and decent employment; (iii) SO 3.4. Develop quality and resilient infrastructures to support structural transformation of the economy; and (iv) SO 3.5. Reverse the trend of environmental degradation and ensure sustainable management of natural and environmental resources.

5.1.2. Consistence with the National Rural Sector Program, phase 2 (PNSR II)

In terms of coherence, ProValAB, through its development objective, is specifically in line with sub-program 1 of the PNSR II, entitled **"National Program of Hydro-agricultural and Irrigation Developments "**.

5.1.3. Consistence with the National Gender Politicy (PNG)

ProValAB contributes to the implementation of Burkina Faso National Gender Policy (NGP), adopted in 2009 by the Government. It "constitutes the foundation of all government action in the struggle for equal opportunities between men and women in development and sets out the government priority objectives in gender". As a guiding framework for government action and for all its development partners, it has been considered in the formulation of ProValAB objectives, results, outputs, activities and indicators. The implementation of ProValAB will therefore contribute to the achievement of the PNG overall goal of "*promoting participatory and equitable development of men and women, ensuring their equal and equitable access and control over resources and decision-making spheres, by respecting their human rights*".

5.1.4. Assessment of the internal coherence of ProValAB interventions

The internal coherence assessment regarding the interventions is evaluated in relation to the theory of change which guides the project overall actions. This theory is developed around a series of coherent and logical actions aiming, in the long term, at an ultimate change, favoured by the achievement of intermediate changes.

Thus, the project theory of change is as follows:

- Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 will lead to "***increased agricultural and fisheries production that will improve household food and nutritional security***"; the marketing of agricultural surpluses "***will increase incomes and thus improve living conditions".***
- Through the use of the project outputs 1 and 2, the beneficiaries/target group will have "***infrastructure, land and water resources, developed in a sustainable way***";
- Through the project outputs 4, 5 and 6, "***the quantities of ASPF production will increase***".
- The availability of know-how and means (technological and energy) is ensured thanks to outputs 7, 8, 9 and 10. The use of these outputs and services of the project (know-

how and means (technological and energy solutions) ensured thanks to outputs 7, 8, 9, 10), will "***improve the competitiveness of agricultural and fishery products***".

It should be noted in particular that **ProValAB intervention strategy will be differentiated according to the state of food security (deficit or surplus**). In order to meet the specific needs of the intervention zones, the food security component will be implemented in food deficit areas, while the marketing component will be developed in surplus areas.

In order to consider the specific situation of women and youth, the gender theory of change can be described as follows:

- Through better **access to quality** agricultural **inputs** and appropriate financing and through improved management capacity of small financial entities, women and youth will have **better economic opportunities**;
- Through the **strengthening of the support capacities** to women and youth, they will have **better economic returns from their activities**;
- Through **the strengthening of women and youth leadership**, they will have better **control over the economic returns** of their activities.

In conclusion, it appears that the theory of change described follows a logical coherence of the activities implementation to achieve the outputs and the changes/outcomes resulting from the use of these outputs.

5.1.5. Assessment of beneficiaries satisfaction

The beneficiaries' satisfaction survey reveals that the project interventions are in line with their expectations. Indeed, more than 70% of the people met consider that the project implementation approach is satisfactory, in particular because of the involvement and participation of actors (see table below).

Table 5 : Level of satisfaction on the project approach (involvement, participation)

Assessment	Number	Proportion (%)
Dissatisfied	4	1.06
Moderately satisfied	92	24.4
Satisfied	***265***	***70.3***
Very satisfied	16	4.2
Total	**377**	**100**

Source : Field survey, November 2020

This beneficiaries' satisfaction is generally explained by the improvement of the yields of targeted crops as well as the increase in income, which are the main benefits linked to the support of the project. Indeed, more than 87% and 73% of the project beneficiaries expect respectively an increase in income and better yields linked to the project intervention in their localities.

Table 6 : Advantages of project support according to beneficiaries

Advantages of the project support	Men		Women		Total	
	Total	Proportion (%)	Total	Proportion (%)	Total	Proportion (%)
Increase in surface area	21	10.9	13	6.8	34	8.9
Improved yields	***142***	***73.6***	***139***	***72,8***	***281***	***73.2***

Ease of work (reduction of working time)	76	39.4	66	34.6	142	37.0
Increased income	***165***	***85.5***	***171***	***89.5***	***336***	***87.5***
Reduction in the use of paid labour	34	17.6	15	7.9	49	12.8
Total	**193**	**100.0**	**191**	**100.0**	**384**	**100.0**

Source : Field survey, November 2020

5.1.6. Compliance with Swedish Cooperation programming strategies and priorities

Following the example of Burkina Faso's national development policies, ProValAB is in line with the guidelines of the Swedish Development Cooperation in relation to its objectives which are: i) poverty alleviation; ii) promotion of democracy and human rights; iii) gender equality, preservation of environment and natural resources; iv) adaptation to climate change. Indeed, regarding the various development and support activities for income-generating activities (fish farming, rice processing, etc.), in order to consider the gender quota, it is indicated in the revised project document that: "ProValAB will support the representation of women members in PO offices up to 30%, and will ensure that 30% of the developed plots (in terms of surface area) are allocated to women". Furthermore, the popularisation of climate-sensitive technologies and gender mainstreaming in all activities are fully in line with these strategic objectives of the Swedish cooperation.

5.2. Assessment of the overall effectiveness of the project

5.2.1. Technical implementation of activities

The assessment of overall effectiveness is done by evaluating the achievement level of the objectives in the logical framework, including an assessment of the activities conducted in relation to the objectives and the expected results achieved per component.

This assessment is made against the main indicators of the project results framework according to the various outcomes and outputs. The detailed situation of ProValAB achievements over its implementation period is presented in Annex 2.

5.2.1.1. Component 1 : Sustainable management of infrastructures

Output 1: Agricultural and fisheries production capacities and means have improved.

In terms of **improving agricultural and fisheries production capacities and means**, the main achievements already capitalised are as follows:

- Performance of fifteen (15) environmental and social impact notices and one (01) environmental prescription with a view to implementing environmental and social measures in the context of infrastructure projects;
- The implementation of five (05) studies for the rehabilitation of Kogoli, Tanga, Guibaré, Yaongo and Tamasgo dams ;
- The implementation of studies for the development of 200ha and the rehabilitation of 244ha of irrigated perimeters;
- The study for the performance of additional works to secure the dams (Sourgou, Boussouma) and the irrigated perimeter of Zanré.

We should also note the works in progress for the rehabilitation of Tanga and Kogoli dams. Studies are also being conducted for the development and rehabilitation of 140ha of irrigated perimeters, including 70ha of rehabilitation and 70ha of new schemes.

Output 2: Water and developed land resources are better managed

Concerning the output on ***better management of water and developed land resources***, the main activities were:

- The study on the governance modes and the role of actors and institutions in the management of dams and hydro-agricultural infrastructures whose objective was to propose actions in order to transform the process of water resources exploitation into a real heritage for development;
- The revitalisation of management bodies through the implementation/formalisation of 14 out of 17 Water Users Committees (WUCs) of dams under the regulations in force and the strengthening of their organisational capacities for the management of infrastructures;
- The elaboration and application of ten (10) specific requirements applicable to the sites out of the 17 planned;
- The support to the organisation of consultation on the management of dams, water and developed land to strengthen collaboration between the various management bodies (WUCs, LWCs, Water Agencies), State Technical Services (STS) and the communes;
- Streng the capacities of the communes in terms of equipment (IT equipment, rolling stock, etc.) and support for the recruitment of 17 communal agents.

The overall physical execution level of this component is 70%.

5.2.1.2. Component 2: Water and land development

Performance is analysed on the basis of achievement level for two (02) outputs: "**the production and productivity of the selected ASPF sectors have increased"** and **"the quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased**".

Output 3: ASPF production and productivity increased

With regard to the first output, the results relate to capacity building actions for producers on ASPH production techniques adapted to climate change; the results obtained are as follows:

- The implementation of sixty-six (66) school farms out of 102 planned, in sixteen (16) out of seventeen (17) intervention sites. The concerned crops are onion, tomato, rice, cabbage, pepper, etc;
- Conduct thirty-two (32) training sessions out of thirty-four (34) for 467 producers, including 185 women, on various topics related to production adapted to climate change;
- Conduct business-to-business meetings for 891 male and female producers from the seventeen (17) sites in order to facilitate their access to quality inputs from approved local suppliers;
- Organisation of 10 inter-farmer visits out of 34 planned, to share experiences.

Output 4: The quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased.

Concerning the output, "***the quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increase***d", the main results are to be noted in terms of: i) implementation of fish production technologies; ii) acquisition of fishing materials and equipment; and iii) building the technical capacities of actors for 2019. This involves:

- Performance of 23 over 22 planned training sessions on sustainable fish farming techniques.;
- Stocking of 15 out of 15 water bodies with 45,000 alevins ;
- Training in fishery product technology for 161 women fish processors, particularly in oven maintenance and fish smoking;
- Support for the installation of 10 out of 7 planned above-ground bins;
- Support for the equipment of fishermen's cooperatives with the acquisition of 109 pirogues, 85 hawk nets and other fishing equipment;
- Training of one hundred sixty (160) fishermen-producers on fishing gear technologies.

The component records an overall physical execution rate of 58% at mid-term.

5.2.1.3. Component 3: Economic valorisation of agricultural products

The results achieved for this component aim to establish favourable conditions for an intermediate change that focuses on *"**improving the competitiveness of agricultural products**"*.

Output 5: Producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase the quantities sold

The main activity concerned the training of 17 producers in trade negotiation, contracting, marketing and pricing techniques.

Output 6 : Actors have better access to market

The identification of promising Value Chains (VCs) in collaboration with target groups and partners. Rice, onion, tomato and fish and some crops according to the potentialities of the sites have been selected as value chains to be promoted.

Training in VC approach, selection process of agricultural value chains (AVC), AVC financing instruments and AVC leadership has performed on behalf of relay producers in the project intervention sites.

Output 7: The supply of products has improved in quantity and quality

The main activity was the training of 225 participants, including 67 women, as part of the capacity building of stakeholders on the processing/storage/preservation of products.

Output 8 : Access to credit has improved

The main results are:

- Performing a study on microfinance and provision of mechanisms to facilitate access to finance;
- Organisation of 10 out of 17 workshops to establish business relationships with FIs/MFIs;

- Training in four (4) sessions for individual producers (m/w/y) in farm business management, risk management and investment management.

Output 9: Women's economic status and social role have improved.

Achievements mainly concerned support for the development of sixteen (16) out of seventeen (17) business plans for women under the activities kick-off to support women's economic empowerment.

To support the creation of women's businesses, two (02) rice steaming units were acquired and one hundred seventy (170) chorkor ovens were manufactured.

Output 10: Improvement of sanitary quality at production sites

For this output, achievements relate to the construction of thirty-four (34) latrine blocks and fourteen (14) boreholes for drinking water supply out of seventeen (17) planned.

In conclusion, under this component, the overall physical implementation rate is 75%.

5.2.2. Financial and administrative implementation of ProValAB

The financial implementation covers the state of disbursements and financial achievements as at 30 November 2020.

5.2.2.1. Status of disbursements made during the Project implementation

According to the PMU Administrative and Financial Officer, disbursements of funds have always been made in time for SIDA funding. In addition, at the request of the Government, SIDA has provided additional funding to implement some of the project activities.

The overall implementation rate of the Project budget as at 30 November 2020 is 30%. The rate of disbursement of SIDA funds is 100% under the initial agreement and the amendment n°01 to this agreement. However, amendment n°02 relating to the additional financing of 15 510 698 FCFA is still in progress and its disbursement is scheduled for Q1 2021.

As regards the national counterpart, the disbursement rate was 56% at November 30, 2020. However, within the framework of the project extension, a provisional amount of 52 849 104 FCFA is recorded.

The situation of the disbursements made since the start of the Project is presented in the table below.

Table 7 : Status of disbursements based on annual budgets

STATE FINANCING		
Item	**Amount in FCFA**	**% disbursement**
A. Estimated amount of the State's contribution	**355 193 172**	
B. Annual amount disbursed	**199 706 084**	**56%**
Amount disbursed for 2018	31 723 500	9%
Amount disbursed for 2019	153 939 584	43%
Amount disbursed for 2020	14 043 000	4%
Remaining amount not disbursed as at 31/12/2020 (A-B)	**155 487 088**	**44%**

SIDA FUNDING			
Item	**Amount in SEK**	**Equivalent in FCFA**	**% disbursed**
A. Estimated amount of SIDA funding	**85 801 467**	**5 577 095 355**	
Initial amount in the Convention	69 000 000	4 485 000 000	
Specific support (amendment N°01)	1 290 769	83 899 985	
Additional funding (amendment N°02 on going)	15 510 698	1 008 195 370	
B. Amount disbursed	**70 290 769**	**4 469 766 579**	**82%**
Amount disbursed for 2018	24 000 000	1 586 776 010	28%
Amount disbursed for 2019	31 000 000	1 908 220 592	36%
Amount disbursed for 2020	15 290 769	974 769 977	18%
Remaining amount not disbursed as at 31/12/2020 (A-B)	**15 510 698**	**1 107 328 776**	

Source : PMU, RAF, December 2020

5.2.2.2. Financial achievements

The overall financial execution rate of ProValAB as at 30 November 2020 is 30.83%. The major difficulties encountered in the financial management of ProValAB concern the delays in the conclusion and execution of contracts on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the delays in the disbursement of national counterpart funds and the slow in submitting the supporting documents for expenditure by the partner structures in charge of implementing certain Project activities within the framework of the collaboration Protocols signed with the Project Officer.

The situation of the overall financial implementation of ProValAB by category of expenditure as at 30 November 2020 is presented in the table below:

Table 8 : Financial implementation of ProValAB over the period 2018-2020

Item	A. Infrastructure & governance	B. valorisation of water & developed lands	C. Economic valorisation of agricultural and fishery products	Project Coordination	TOTAL (FCFA)
Year 2018-2020					
Planned	3 118 861 033	211 506 040	476 847 030	1 032 979 069	4 840 193 172
Implemented	407 902 754	130 107 285	109 709 726	844 495 551	1 492 215 316
Gaps	***2 710 958 279***	***81 398 755***	***367 137 304***	***188 483 518***	***3 347 977 856***
%	**13.08%**	**61.51%**	**23.01%**	**81.75%**	

Source : RAF PMU/ProValAB, December 2020

There is a discrepancy between the physical and financial implementation rates of the Project, due to the fact that for the infrastructures, only preparatory activities (studies) are done. With the start of the facilities works, disbursements will increase very significantly.

5.2.2.3. Human resources management

5.2.2.3.1. National staff of the Project Management Unit

In the revised Project document, it was planned to recruit the staff of the Project Management Unit whose tasks were fully defined in the ToRs. The composition of this team was as follows:

1) A Project Coordinator;
2) A Rural Engineer (GR) ;
3) An Agricultural Engineer ;
4) A Socio-economic engineer;
5) An Expert in monitoring-evaluation;
6) An Administrative and Financial Manager (RAF);
7) An Accountant ;
8) An Internal Controller ;
9) A Secretary ;
10) A Liaison Officer/Reprographer ;
11) Three (03) Drivers.

As of 15 December 2020, the PMU staff has been reinforced with three (03) agents, including a recruited accountant and two specialist officials (Agro-Meteorological Engineer and Economic Engineer) assigned by the Administration. The situation is currently as follows:

Table 9 : Personnel situation of ProValAB Management Unit on 15 December 2020

N	Full name	Position	Employment date	Observations
1	BERE B. Théodore	Coordinator	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
2	BAMOGO Soumaila	Administrative and financial manager (RAF)	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
3	SOMBIE B. Gustave Ismael	Internal Controller	01/10/2018	Contract Agent
4	OUEDRAOGO Pehoindé	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
5	BAWAR Koulma	Rural Engineer	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
6	SAWADOGO S. Gilbert	Agricultural Engineer	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
7	KALMOGO/KABORE S. W. Carine	Accountant	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
8	KAGAMBEGA/YE H. M. Nadège	Executive Secretary	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
9	NITIEMA Patrice	Accountant	01/08/2020	Contract Agent
10	YAMEOGO Marie Elise	Agro-meteorological engineer	22/07/2019	Assigned official
11	BAYALA Lionel	Economic engineer	01/09/2020	Assigned official
12	DIALLO Amadou	Liaison Officer	01/04/2019	Contract Agent
13	TIENDREBEOGO Arouna	Driver	01/06/2018	Contract Agent

14	SAWADOGO G. Blaise	Chauffeur	01/06/2018	Contract Agent
15	OUEDRAOGO Mohamed	Chauffeur	01/06/2018	Contract Agent

Source : RAF/ProValAB, December 2020

During the working session with the PMU team on 08 December 2020, no major difficulties were noted concerning the management of human resources. However, it is worth noting the problem of remuneration which can be a demotivating factor; in fact, salaries paid to the PMU contract staff are lower than those provided for in the grid annexed to Decree N°2018-0092/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 on the general regulation of development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso. This situation can be explained by a lack of financial resources allocated to ProValAB.

Since the start of the Project in 2018, three staff members have resigned from the Project: an Internal Controller, a Liaison Officer and a Socio-Economic Engineer listed in the table below:

Table 10 : List of agents who have left the Project since its start in 2018

N	Full name	Position	Date of departure	Reason for leaving
1	OUEDRAOGO Kader Rodrigue	Internal Controller	31/08/2018	Non-motivating salary
2	KAMBOU Arsène	Liaison Officer	01/02/2019	Admitted to a position in another project
3	OUEDRAOGO Irissa	Socio-economic engineer	01/09/2020	Appointed as project officer in another project

Source : RAF/UGP ProValAB, December 2020

5.2.2.3.2. International technical assistance (ITA)

The ITA objective is to strengthen the capacities of ProValAB (especially) and other structures involved in the project implementation.

According to the ToRs, ITA should intervene as a priority in the following technical areas: i) improving the governance of dams and farming perimeters; ii) developing and monitoring the implementation of value chain approach (production - processing - marketing); iii) strengthening the organisation of stakeholders; iv) improving the situation of women; v) strengthening women's entrepreneurship; and vi) finding solutions for financing value chains.

The general tasks of the ITA are as follows:

- Identify key actions aimed at strengthening the governance of dams, water and farming perimeters and support its implementation;
- Develop ToRs and implement the following studies: i) establishment of baseline indicators of the results framework; ii) study on value and market chains including women's economic empowerment; iii) analysis of microfinance formulas that can be applied by ProValAB; iv) study on the governance of facilities to improve its efficiency, transparency and equity and the rural community-dam relationship, aiming at the appropriation of facilities by communities, the socio-economic sustainability of facilities and improved dam valorisation activities.

- Propose, through the value chain study, a strategy and methodology for the strengthening of value chains and support its implementation;
- Propose, through the value chain study, an action program aimed at strengthening selected value chains by removing bottlenecks and enhancing identified potentialities and support its implementation;
- Propose actions to strengthen women's entrepreneurship and support their implementation;
- Propose actions to strengthen the power and situation of women, girls and young men involved in the target sectors and support their implementation;
- Propose, through the study on small dams governance, measures to improve the governance of dams, particularly in terms of efficiency, transparency and equity (including equality for women and involvement of youth);
- Propose, through the study on the governance of small dams, a strategy and an action plan to strengthen the appropriation of dams by communes, which will eventually allow the management of dams to be included in communal budgets (Communal Development Plan and Regional Development Plan) as well as the improvement of communal revenues.
- Propose appropriate microfinance formulas aimed at strengthening value chains;
- Support the revision of the project results framework ;
- Assist ProValAB Coordinator in the strategic choices of the project;
- Assist ProValAB Coordinator in planning and monitoring program implementation.

Regarding the work mode of the ITA, the long-term Technical Advisor will serve both as advisor to ProValAB Coordinator and as head of mission for the other technical assistance experts. He/she will reside in Ouagadougou, will be based in the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will work closely with the project team.

The short-term consultants will serve under the authority of the ITA-TL and also in close collaboration with the PMU, staff and actors as indicated in its ToR.

Field missions will be part of the work of the TA experts.

The total duration of the services is thirty (30) months. These services will start from the date indicated in the order of service start.

At the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB, it appears that the TA has accomplished the missions entrusted to it. Indeed, the planned studies have actually been conducted and the main recommendations have been taken into account in the revision of the ProValAB document. It should also be noted that the Head of Mission of the TA works in perfect collaboration with the PMU staff.

However, it should be noted that the Base Line study did not clearly identify the baseline data for some indicators, hence the proposal of proxy indicators and the recommendation to conduct several additional studies, including on gender mainstreaming.

5.2.2.4. Procurement of goods and services

As Swedish Cooperation (SIDA) does not have specific procedures for the procurement of goods and services needed for the implementation of the Project, national procedures are applied.

5.2.2.4.1. General principles

The public contracts for the project are awarded and executed in accordance with the national procedures in force. Based on the PTBA, the RAF develops an annual project procurement plan each year. It is sent to the MAAH Public Procurement Directorate, which forwards it to the Directorate Controlling Public Procurement and Financial Commitments (DCMEF) for an opinion during a meeting of the committee set up for this purpose.

5.2.2.4.2. Manual of procurement procedures

A Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting Management Procedures, adopted on 29 August 2018, has the following objectives:

1. provide a formal framework for the performance of administrative, financial and accounting operations in compliance with:
   - the founding texts of ProValAB/Asdi (Joint Order No. 2018011/MAAH/MINEFID of 07/02/2018; Order No. 2018-55/MAAH/CAB of 25/06/2018)) ;
   - the Decree n°2017-0049/PRES/PM/MINEFID of 01/02/2017 on procedures for awarding, executing and regulating public contracts and public service delegations and its implementing texts;
   - the Financing Agreement N°AA_51200044 of 14/11/2017 concluded between the Government of Burkina Faso and SIDA;
   - SIDA directives;
   - SYSCOHADA chart of accounts;
   - National legislation and its scope of application.

2. Give each actor greater responsibility in the accomplishment of their respective tasks through a precise definition of positions and related attributions;

3. Improve productivity by optimising information flow (documents circulation, etc.) ;

4. Implementing effective and evolving internal controls.

According to the provisions of the Manual of Procedures, procurement is the responsibility of: (i) the RAF; (ii) the Directorate of Public Procurement (DMP); (iii) the executing agencies through a delegated project management contract.

As regards procurement structures, for procurements whose estimated amount is less than CFAF 1,000,000, procurement operations are the responsibility of a select committee headed by ProValAB RAF.

For procurements whose amount is equal to or greater than CFAF 1 000 000, procurement operations are done according to national procedures with the assistance of the DMP/MAAH or a selected executing agency.

Depending on the nature and size of the estimated amounts mobilized by the procurement operation, goods and services are procured according to the appropriate type of contract.

- ***<u>Works, supplies and current services</u>***

  - ✓ the **request for a non-formal quotation** (estimated amount less than 1 000 000 F CFA) ;

- ✓ the Request for a formal quotation (estimated amount between 1 000 000 and 10 000 000 F CFA) ;
- ✓ the **Request for Quotation** (For **works**: estimated amount between 10 000 000 and 75 000 000 CFA francs; for **current supplies and services**: estimated amount between 10 000 000 and 50 000 000 CFA francs) ;
- ✓ **Call for tenders** (For **works**: estimated amount of more than 75,000,000 F CFA and for **supplies and current services**, estimated amount of more than 50,000,000 F CFA).

The tender procedure has four (4) variants:

- The restricted invitation to tender;
- The direct open call for tenders ;
- The open call for tenders in two (2) stages;
- The open call for tenders preceded by a pre-qualification.

❖ ***Intellectual services***

- ✓ **Consultant consultation**: provisional amount strictly under 10 000 000 F CFA;
- ✓ the lightened Request for Proposal: estimated amount between 10 000 000 and 30 000 000 F CFA;
- ✓ the Request for Proposal preceded by the Expression of Interest: estimated amount of more than 30 000 000 F CFA.

❖ ***For public service delegations***

- ✓ **Leasing:** Selection of a private or public operator, called a tenant, that acquires through invitation to tender a work or an infrastructure that they it operates without making the initial investments but ensuring the provision of a public service.
- ✓ **Concession:** Selection of a private or public operator, the dealer, by invitation to tender. It manages the initial investments and the major works, and its remuneration is substantially ensured by the results of work operation for a given period of time.
- ✓ **The force account:** This is a contractual mode whereby the delegating authority itself finances the establishment of a service, but entrusts its management to a private or public entity called a manager, who is remunerated by the contracting authority while being interested in the results, whether in terms of savings, productivity gains or improvements in the service quality.

5.2.2.4.3. Status of procurement plans implementation

Implementation rates for soft component (capacity building) are the highest because they are relatively easier to implement, especially through collaboration protocols with technical partners.

As for construction works under implementation, the duration of the procurement procedure/finalization of studies and the start of works were hampered by financial agents' strikes, aggravated by the fact that works had to be conducted outside winter period; these delays caused a 6-month extension and the request for additional funding from the Swedish Embassy for the completion of works and preparation of the rest of the Project. In addition to

these constraints, insecurity at some sites has led to their inaccessibility, hence the need to redirect to other sites. Likewise, it was necessary to integrate the constraints linked to the new context of COVID-19.

In conclusion, only the contracts for infrastructure component are pending, however, as of November 30, 2020 all contracts have been approved for the recruitment of companies and control offices.

The detailed capital asset status of ProValAB as of November 30, 2020 is presented in Appendix 3.

5.2.3. Critical analysis of the impact indicators of ProValAB results framework

It is a question of measuring the achievement level of outcomes (E) favoured by the project implementation. These outcomes are : ***(i) E1. The infrastructure, water resources and developed land are managed in a sustainable way; (ii) E2. Agricultural and fisheries production have increased; and (iii) E3. The competitiveness of agricultural and fisheries products has improved.***

To this end, six (06) outcome indicators have been defined, including the indicator on "***Proportion of representative and operation WUCs"*** enabling to measure outcome 1, the indicators on "***Proportion of households whose agricultural production growth rate has reached 30%"*** and ***"Proportion of fishermen whose growth rate in volume of fish caught has reached 30%***" enabling to measure outcome 2; the indicators on ***" Increase rate in the volume of sold agricultural products"***, " ***Increase rate in the volume of sold fish"***, ***" Reduction rate in post-harvest losses"*** and "***Proportion of households having increased their income from agricultural sources by 10%"*** enabling to measure outcome 3.

The measurement of effects is based on the analysis of the achievement level for targets in the results framework.

In accordance with the results chain, the target values achieved by the indicators reveal that the outcomes achieved or in progress during the survey period contribute to the achievement of the development objective which is "***Households sustainably improve their food/nutritional security and increase their income through the valorisation of water from small dams thanks to the development of promising value chains***"***.***

Indeed, this evolution towards the global objective is illustrated by the 03 following outcomes (E)

E1: The infrastructures and water and land resources are managed in a sustainable way: this should be reflected in the effective implementation, formalisation and dynamization of dams WUCs according to the OHADA law. However, as the WUCs are not commercial cooperative societies, their formalisation will be done according to the provisions of the Law governing Associations in Burkina Faso. The achievement level of the indicator on "***Proportion of representative and operational WUCs*** " enabling to measure this outcome is 82%.

E2: Agricultural and fishing productions have increased: for agricultural, this outcome should be measured by the results obtained on the exploitation of hydro-agricultural facilities built by the project. As the development works have not yet been completed, the project set up school farms (CE) to demonstrate good agricultural practices. In these CE, the yields obtained have increased to 3.8 t/ha for rice with an expected target of 2.07 t/ha; 10.9 t/ha for onion with an expected target of 14.375 t/ha and 11.6 t/ha for tomato with an expected target of 4.14 t/ha. These results indicate an adoption of good practices that will certainly lead to an

increase in production with the valorisation of facilities once completed. Thus, the related indicator "***Proportion of households whose agricultural production growth rate has reached 30%***" could be measured after the actual valorisation of the facilities.

In terms of fish production, the project support made it possible to increase fishing productivity, leading to an increase in the volume of fish caught to 1,479 kg for an expected target of 847 kg. An in-depth survey will make it possible to measure the achievement level of this indicator.

E3 : The competitiveness of agricultural and fisheries products has improved:

" Increase rate of in the volume of sold agricultural products» **:** this indicator will be measured by the volume of sold production resulting from the valorisation of the on-going developments.

" ***Increase rate in the volume of fish sold***": According to the sample surveyed, the volume of fish sold has increased by 27% for an expected target of 10%.

"Post-harvest loss reduction rate": As the various post-harvest loss reduction facilities were made available to the beneficiaries in 2019 as well as specific training, the outcomes cannot be measured in 2020. The effects will be measured by a specific survey or during the final evaluation of the project.

"Proportion of households having increased their agricultural income by 10%": for an expected target of 229,546 CFA francs, according to the respondents, the average annual income obtained is 416,033 CFA francs in 2019, which indicates an increase in income of almost 200%.

In the light of the above analysis, it is clear that there are positive intermediate effects towards achieving the long-term development objective. The achievement levels of the outcome indicators corroborate this analysis. Thus, the valorisation of the current developments will reinforce these outcomes already underway.

Furthermore, the data collection envisaged in the second half of 2020 with DGESS/MAAH to measure the achievement level of this outcome will provide exhaustive information on the achievement level of the various indicators in the results framework.

However, the optimal level of the various outcomes could be observed after at least one year operation of the on-going developments and use of the various infrastructures and equipment to reduce post-harvest losses.

5.3. Evaluation of project efficiency

Efficiency *refers to "the extent to which resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are economically converted into results".* Efficiency is measured according to the level of adequacy between the financial and technical execution, the respect of the Project implementation deadlines and on the disbursement of funds necessary for the Project implementation.

5.3.1. Adequacy between the financial and physical implementation of the activities

The overall rate of physical implementation as at 30 November 2020 is 73% and that of budget implementation is 30%. The significant difference between the rates of physical and financial implementation of ProValAB would be explained by the fact that, since infrastructure works have not yet been completed, payments have not been made even though the preparatory activities have been conducted. This efficiency measurement criterion should improve in the coming months with the execution of the works for the development of the irrigated schemes.

5.3.2. Efficiency on project terms

The implementation of some ProValAB activities, particularly those under Component 1: Sustainable Management of Infrastructure, has fallen behind schedule. However, this delay is due to factors external to the Project. Indeed, the procurement procedure/finalisation of studies and start of works was hampered by the strike of Financial Services agents. When this constraint was over, winter onset caused a six (06) month delay, as the development works had to be carried out outside winter period. In addition, we have the situation of insecurity which made some sites inaccessible, hence the reorientation to other sites, without forgetting the travel limiting measures following the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. Under these conditions, it is difficult to assess the efficiency of ProValAB on this criterion of Project execution time.

However, in view of the overall physical implementation rate of the project, estimated at 73% as at 30 November 2020, the evaluation mission considers this performance to be satisfactory.

5.3.3. Disbursement efficiency

For the disbursements, ProValAB is very efficient due to the fact that SIDA funding on the Initial Agreement and the First Amendment has always been 100% disbursed during the three (03) years of the project implementation. However, for the disbursement of national counterpart funds, the project is not efficient as the average disbursement rate is 56%.

5.4. Evaluation of interim outcomes/changes of ProValAB

The overall objective or ***ultimate change*** expected from the Project for Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams: "**The living conditions of households in the project intervention zone have improved by valorising water from small dams thanks to the development of promising value chains".**

To achieve this change, three (3) intermediate changes or outcomes are necessary:

- **Outcome 1:** Infrastructure, land and water resources are managed in a sustainable way;
- **Outcome 2:** ASPF production quantities have increased ;
- **Outcome** 3: The competitiveness of agricultural and fishery products has improved.

As a reminder, ProValAB supports the agricultural valorisation of water bodies and contributes to the improvement of food and nutritional security and to the increase of populations' income (men and women) in the communes hosting the various dams. To this end, the results of the survey revealed that over the period, the support related to: in agricultural, the setting up of Schools farms (CE), the organisation of guided visits around CE; in fish farming, support for the improvement of fish production and processing; and in the beneficiaries' capacity building, training on various themes. In addition, preparatory studies were conducted for the developments, particularly in terms of land tenure security, integration of environmental and social safeguards (Screening ES, ESIN, ESIA, etc.) and technical (APS/APD) measures.

5.4.1. Analysis of Outcome 1: Infrastructures, water and developed land resources are sustainably managed.

The performance of this outcome is measured through the indicator "Proportion of representative and operational WUCs" for a target of 90% at the end of the project.

In order to assess its achievement level at mid-term, the beneficiaries' satisfaction survey concerned 13 Water Users Committees (WUCs) which have been revitalised and formalised in accordance with the regulations in force and the strengthening of their organisational capacities for infrastructure management.

These thirteen (13) Water Users Committees (WUCs), are distributed over the entire project intervention zone.

As regards the existence of a founding document for the WUC, 61.5% of WUCs declare to have one, against 30.8% which do not have any. One (01) WUC is in the process of obtaining this document.

Table 11 : Existence of a founding document for WUCs

Existence of a founding document for the WUC?	**# of WUC**	**Percentage**
No	4	30.8
Yes	***8***	***61.5***
Not yet but ongoing	1	7.7
Total	**13**	**100.0**

Source : Field survey, November 2020

Generally speaking, three types of professional organisations are represented in the WUCs, namely the organisation of market gardeners, rice producers and fishermen. Also, all the WUCs interviewed stated that they had received training from the project. The themes addressed during these trainings are, among others: capacity building in agricultural and fish production techniques, fair management and use of water and marketing of agricultural and fish products.

Moreover, with the support of the project, ten (10) WUCs out of thirteen (13), i.e. 77%, have an action plan that is implemented. For financial resource management tools, seven (07) WUCs have specifications, seven (07) have an account in a financial institution and twelve (12) have management specifications.

In terms of satisfaction with the project support and approach, eight (08) WUCs, i.e. 61.5%, declare themselves satisfied.

The WUCs are facing many difficulties which are, among others: the lack of financial means, the low technical capacity of some members and especially the lack of water at certain times of the year.

In conclusion, according to the beneficiaries' survey, the "proportion of representative operational WUCs" is 67% for an expected target of 90%. At mid-term, the level of achievement of this indicator is 75% of the final target.

5.4.2. Analysis of outcome 2: the quantities of ASPF production have increased.

This analysis concerns the production of the two (02) outputs: "***the production and productivity of the selected ASPF sectors have increased"*** and ***"the quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased".***

For output 3 "the production and productivity of the selected ASPF sectors have increased on behalf of producers", the project actions mainly concerned capacity building for producers on ASPF production techniques adapted to climate change.

- **Key supports**

According to the beneficiaries surveyed, the support received from ProValAB project are mainly training and/or awareness raising, guided visits, schools farms and support for fish

production. Indeed, 69%, 44.8%, 41.4% and 24.7% of the producers have benefited respectively from trainings/awareness raising, guided visits, setting up of school farms and support to fish production.

Table 12 : Breakdown of respondents as per the support they received from the project

Project support	**Number**	**Proportion (in %)**
Support in agricultural inputs (seed, fertiliser) through school farms or through contact with input distributors.	57	14.8
Farming equipment	49	12.8
Training/awareness support	***265***	***69.0***
Animal passage corridors	29	7.6
Pastoral boreholes with drinking troughs	23	6.0
Agricultural credit thanks to a link with microfinance institution	2	0.5
Support for fish production/processing	***95***	***24.7***
Participation in commented visits to a school farm	***172***	***44.8***
School farm	***159***	***41.4***
Support for business plan development	1	0.3
Total	**384**	**100%**

Source : Field survey, November 2020

- **Distribution of beneficiaries surveyed by gender**

The table below shows that the distribution of beneficiaries according to the different types of support is almost equal as per gender.

Table 13 : Breakdown of respondents according to the support received and per gender

Project support	**Men**		**Women**	
	Number	**Proportion (%)**	**Number**	**Proportion (%)**
Support in agricultural inputs (seed, fertiliser) through school farms or through contact with input distributors.	24	12.4	33	17.3
Agricultural equipment	22	11.4	27	14.1
Support in training/awareness raising	144	74.6	121	63.4
Animal passage corridors	26	13.5	3	1.6
Pastoral boreholes with drinking troughs	10	5.2	13	6.8
Agricultural credit thanks to a link with microfinance institution	2	1.0	0	0.0
Support for fish production/processing	51	26.4	44	23.0
Participation in commented visits to school farm	89	46.1	83	43.5
School farms	67	34.7	92	48.2
Support for business plan development	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	193	100.0	191	100.0

Source : Field survey, November 2020

- **Distribution of beneficiaries according to farms**

Of the 295 beneficiaries surveyed, almost 54% operate schemes/school farms, 52.5% for schemes/producer having visited a school farm and 45.42% for traditional schemes/farms. The mode of acquisition of the individual plot of land varies from one beneficiary to another. Thus, 80% of the beneficiaries declare having acquired their plots by a donation, while 14% have acquired them by renting and 6% by borrowing.

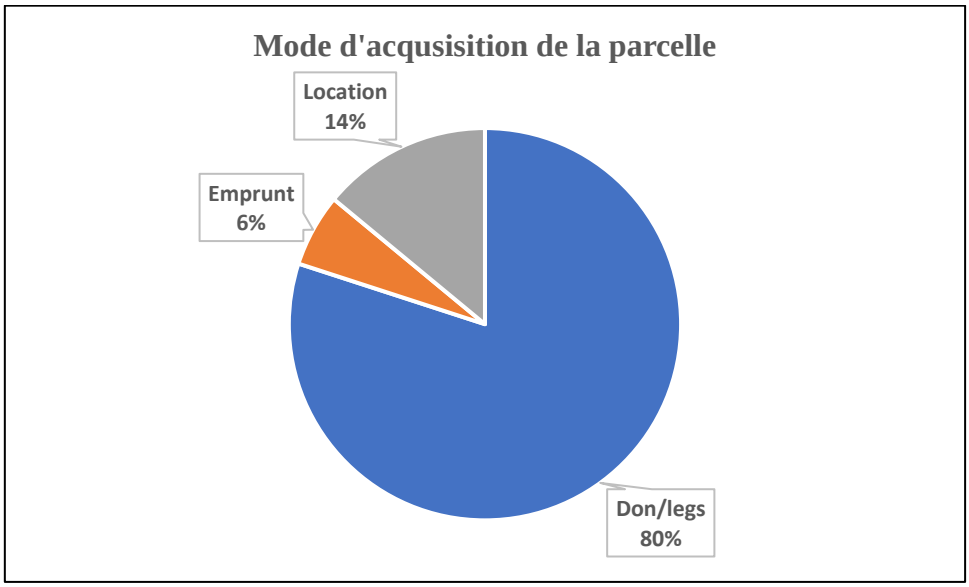

Figure 2: Breakdown of farmers by plot acquisition method

Source: field survey, November 2020

Within the framework of project support, emphasis has been placed on the exploitation/school farms, traditional hydro-agricultural schemes pending the effective completion of development and rehabilitation work and the establishment of market gardens.

- **Support in means of production**

For the development of school farms, the project provided support to beneficiaries, including agricultural inputs, agricultural materials and organisation of guided visits.

Regarding agricultural inputs, the survey of 384 beneficiaries reveals that 14.8% received seeds and fertilisers to set up school farms as a demonstration, including 17.3% women. 12.8% of beneficiaries received agricultural equipment, including 14.1% women.

Concerning agricultural inputs, more than 60% of the respondents use improved seeds (66.3% men and 60.7% women respectively out of 193 beneficiaries interviewed) and fertilisers (87.7% men and 78.8% women respectively out of 162 beneficiaries interviewed) on their farms. In general, the first source of supply of these inputs remains the market, followed by the state subsidy. The amount spent on the acquisition of fertilisers is on average 78,986 FCFA for men and 50,576 FCFA for women. Looking at the results by gender, it appears that men use more fertiliser than women on their farms.

For phytosanitary products, nearly 67% of producers we met use the products in market gardening. This use is observed at 64.2% among men and 69.1% among women.

Form agricultural mechanisation, almost all the beneficiaries use harnessed ploughing (62.2% for men and 56% for women) with family labour in general.

- **Crops**

The most common crops are rice, onion, tomato and corn, etc.

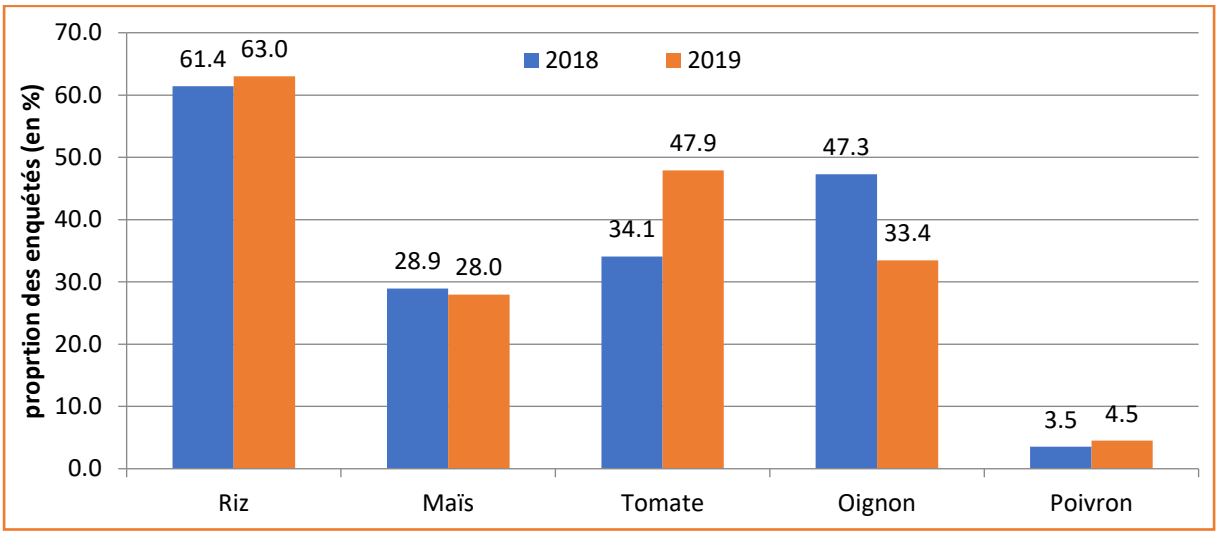

Figure 3: Main crops grown in ProvValAB intervention zone

Source: Field survey, November 2020

- **Capacity building for producers**

In terms of capacity building, 41.7% men and 43.8% women respectively received training on production techniques adapted to climate change.

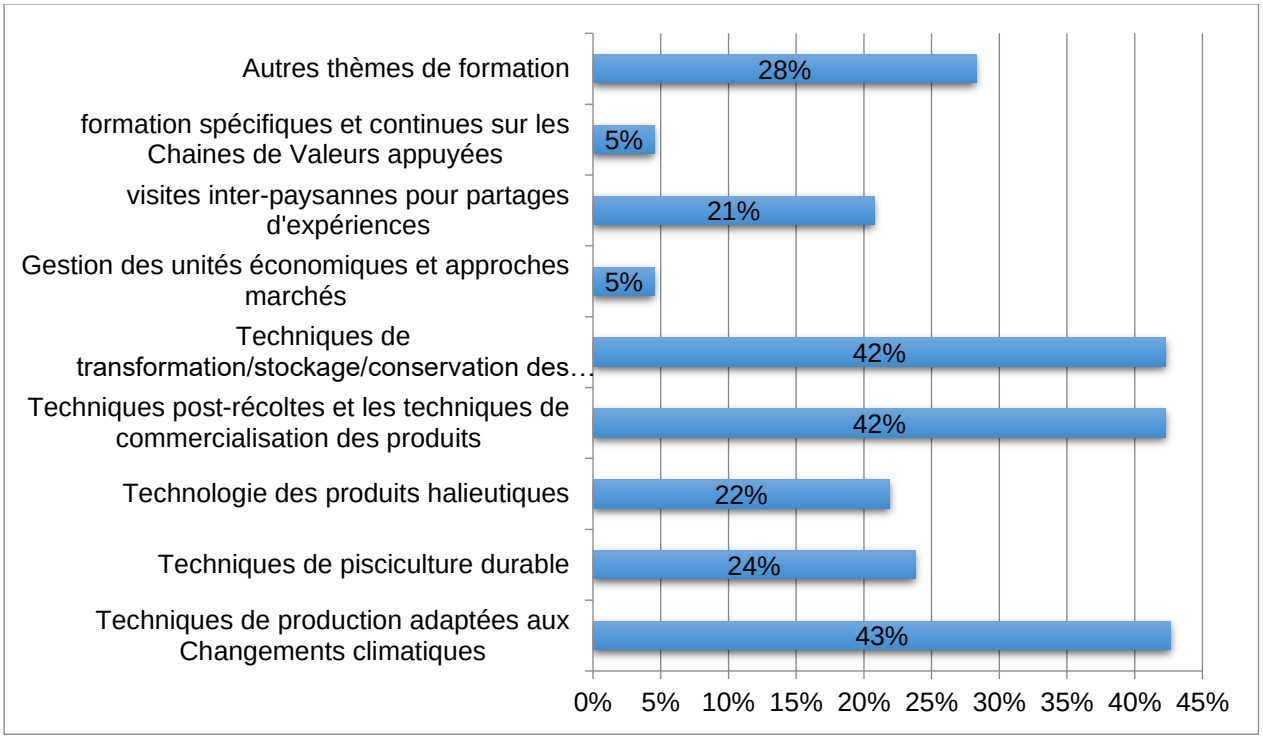

Figure 4: Main ProValAB capacity building activities for beneficiaries
Source: Field survey, November 2020

The main changes from these trainings in the opinion of beneficiaries are the following:

- strengthening of advisory support to producers;
- improved production techniques adapted to climate change;
- strengthening of post-harvest management and marketing techniques;
- improved processing, storage and conservation techniques;
- better gender mainstreaming in activities implementation;
- better management of financial resources.

The school farm was the extension tool for testing production improvement. The results of the survey give the yields obtained on the school farms presented in the table below.

Table 14 : Yields of the main crops grown in ProValAB intervention zone

Crops	2018		2019	
	Average (kg/ha)	Standard deviation	Average (kg/ha)	Standard deviation
Rice	3 854	2 251	3 785	1 785
Corn	1 764	1 011	2 046	1 138
Tomato	12 163	13 021	11 154	8 763
Onion	10 983	11 984	10 844	9 457
Pepper	5 606	5 003	5 002	2 869

Source: Field survey, November 2020

Rice yields varied between producers by an average of 2251 kg in 2018 and 1785 kg in 2019, reflecting the high variability in yields among rice producers in the project zone. This dispersion of yields is also observed in other crops. It is more visible for market gardening with variation coefficients of nearly 110%.

When comparing, the average yield of maize improved in 2019 compared to 2018, while the average yield of rice did not change compared to 2018. It even experienced a decline, but this decline was not significant.

As for vegetable crop yields, those of tomato, onion and pepper experienced significant decreases in 2019 compared to 2018.

Concerning the use of production, the survey reveals the following results :

For rice: out of the 197 rice producers, almost all produce for self-consumption, while 75.6% sell some and 31% use part of their production as seed, as shown in the table below.

Table 15 : Main uses of rice production in ProValAB intervention zone

Uses of rice production	Number	Proportion (in %)
Self-consumption	197	100.0
Sale	149	75.6
Donation	33	16.8
Seed reserve	61	31.0
Prossessing	1	0.5
Total	**197**	**100.0**

Source : Field survey, Nvember 2020

For onions: more than 98% of onion producers sell part of their production.

Table 16 : Main uses of onion production in ProValAB intervention zone

Uses of onion production	Number	Proportion (in %)
Self-consumption	140	95.2
Sale	144	98.0
Donation	77	52.4
Total	**147**	**100**

Source : Field survey, Nvember 2020

For tomatoes: more than 66% of tomato producers consume part of their production and 69% of producers sell theirs.

Tableau 17 : Main uses of tomato production in ProValAB intervention zone

Uses of tomato production	Number	Proportion (in%)
Self-consumption	99	66.4
Sale	103	69.1
Donation	57	38.3
Total	**149**	**100.0**

Source : Field survey, Nvember 2020

In order to improve the rate of technology adoption and increase the production of target VCs, ProValAB, in collaboration with the Regional Directorates in charge of agriculture, has provided support between 2018 and 2019 for the organisation of 29 guided visits to CE set up at the different stages of crop development for on behalf of producers in villages/sites.

In the opinion of producers, with the combined support of agricultural inputs and equipment, CE have performed better regardless of the sites visited and crops, compared to traditional practices (increased yields and production).

For fish production, in relation to output 4 "The quantity of fish caught /produced/ processed has increased", the survey reveals that 21.2% producers have received fish production equipment and 61.5% fish farmers received processing equipment. This support made it possible to produce an average of 1,365 kg of fish in 2018 for an average income of 456,998 FCFA. In 2019, production increased to 1,479 kg on average for an average income of 505,587 FCFA.

In terms of training, the topics covered were: (i) management of fish farming units; (ii) fish feeding and rationing; and (iii) fish processing.

Training induced changes

The changes observed as a result of training relate to: (i) fish production techniques; (ii) management of fish farming units; and (iii) technology of fish products.

These changes resulted in productivity increase.

In terms of fish production, the table below shows the evolution of catch quantities and average incomes in 2018 and 2019.

Table 18 : Quantity of fish caught and income in 2018 and 2019

Quantity of fish and income	2 018			2 019		
	Average	Median	Amout (FCFA)	Average	Median	Amout (FCFA)
Quantity of fresh fish caught sold (kg)	679	245	43 455	857	390	59 993

Quantity of fish caught and processed (kg)	485	-	33 450	526	-	37 350
Quantity of self-consumed fish (kg)	201	70	14 862	96	59	7 418
Income from the sale of caught fish (fresh and processed) (FCFA)	456 995	300 000	33 360 620	505 587	360 000	37 919 040

Source : Field survey, November 2020

The quantities of fresh fish sold and processed in (kg) increased by 26% between 2018 and 2019.

Use of income

From the statements of respondents, the income from fish sales is used for various purposes, the details of which are illustrated in the table below.

Table 19 : Use of income from fish sale

Use of fish income	**2018**		**2019**	
Expenditure	***Number interviewed***	***Proportion (%)***	***Number interviewed***	***Proportion (%)***
Family expenditure (health, education, clothing and other)	64	68.1	72	76.6
Income-generating activities	36	38.3	42	44.7
Total	**94**	**100**	**94**	**100**

Source : Field survey, November 2020

The levels of the various income uses are positively correlated with the increase in income, as shown in “family expenses” item.

5.4.3. Analysis of outcome 3: The competitiveness of agricultural and fisheries products has improved

The specific objectives of this component are to create favourable conditions for an intermediate change focusing on "***improving the competitiveness of agricultural products***".

It emerges from the sample of beneficiaries surveyed that 38.2% men and 47.1% women received training in post-harvest and marketing techniques, processing techniques, storage and conservation of products.

With regard to fish processing, which is practiced by women, the survey reveals that 48.8% women processors received the project support, which enabled them to improve their technical and operational capacities.

The use of the various post-harvest loss reduction equipment made available for beneficiaries in 2019, as well as these specific training sessions, will enable the outcomes to be better measured. They could be measured by a specific survey or during the project final evaluation.

In summary, the actions conducted aiming at a good post-harvest management of products, a better access to market, access to financing as well as the economic empowerment of women will enable the improvement of the competitiveness of agricultural products, which is the expected change of this component.

Furthermore, as indicated above, the results of the survey with regard to production and processing equipment reveal that 21.2% producers received fish production equipment and 61.5% fish farmers received processing equipment. This equipment concerns fish drying or processing ovens, sheets, wire mesh and traps.

The support combined with training on the management of fish farming units, fish feeding and rationing, and fish processing enabled an average to produce 456,995 kg of fish in 2018 for an average income of 33,360,620 CFA francs. In 2019, production increased to 505,587 kg on average for an average income of 37,919,040 FCFA.

With regard to fish processing, which is practiced by women, the survey reveals that 48.8% producers received the project support, enabling them to improve their technical and operational capacities.

In conclusion, the levels of achievement of the outcome indicators defined to measure the performance of this component will make it possible to measure the changes achieved after the use of the various equipment.

Given the fact that 2019 marked the actual implementation of project activities, and in view of the implementation level, the results obtained should make it possible to achieve the expected outcomes on the ground. The completion of the various development works, support infrastructures, and support and capacity building activities for actors will make it possible to amplify the effects of the various combined actions in the medium term.

5.5. Evaluation of the sustainability and viability of the project

The perception of sustainability and ownership of the changes brought about by ProValAB is addressed through the beneficiaries' perceptions of the different types of support received from the project, in particular the various actor’s capacity building.

Thus, the beneficiaries unanimously have a positive perception of the capacity building for producer organisations from the Project. The high level of satisfaction is linked, among others, to the observed increase in yields and production thanks to: (i) better access to agricultural inputs (fertilisers, improved seeds) and product processing and conservation technologies; (ii) the acquisition of skills and know-how on good water and soil conservation practices; (iii) the setting up of processing and marketing units for fish products, and support for the improvement of producers' technical capacities.
The survey shows that more than 85% project beneficiaries believe that the training they received changed the way they conduct their activities.

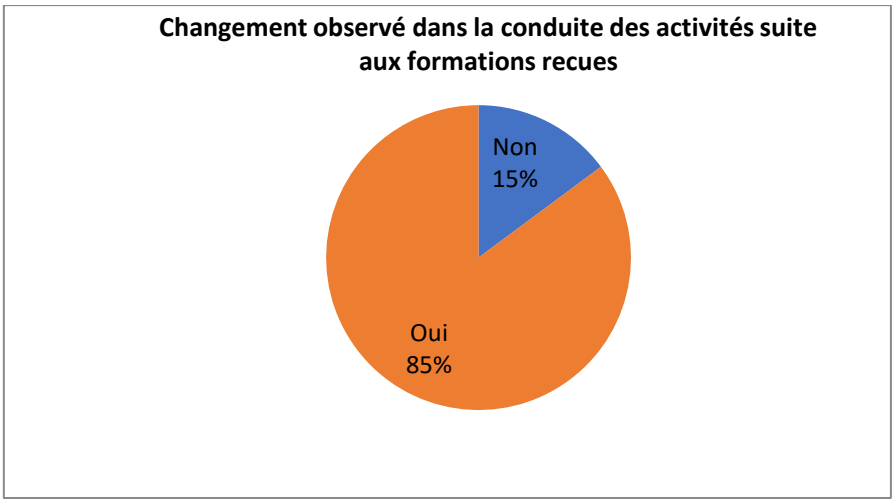

Figure 2 : Breakdown of respondents according to whether they observed a change or not
Source: Field survey, November 2020

The main changes observed are, among others:

- good control of technical production routes ;
- good control of the use of fertilizers, phytosanitary products and organic manure;
- good control of fish capture and processing techniques;
- good control of rice processing techniques (steaming), conservation of targeted VCs products;
- Etc.

This perception has also been reinforced by the improvement in beneficiaries' income, which made it possible to cover various social expenses such as those relating to health, children's education, acquisition of means of transport and communication (bicycles and motorbikes, mobile phones, etc.), the celebration of weddings, baptisms, deaths, funerals and the purchase of agricultural small equipment and inputs.

These various changes will last due to the guided visits organised and the changes already noted following the various training courses. Also, the installation of WUCs is an important aspect of the various facilities sustainability because of their functionality thanks to the various trainings received.

VI. EVALUATION OF THE RELEVANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. Evaluation of ProValAB guiding and steering bodies

Since the adoption of Decree No. 2018-0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 on the general regulation of development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso, the Project and Program Steering Committees have been replaced by Budget Program Review Committees. Thus, ProValAB comes under the Review Committee of the Budget Program 77 "Agricultural Economy".

Since the start of the Project in June 2018, the Review Committee has held regular sessions in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Decree.

Thus, the Review Committee held one session in 2018, two (02) sessions in 2019 and two (02) sessions in 2020.

Although the Review Committee has held its sessions regularly, the following shortcomings should be noted :

- The structures in charge of the implementation of the Project are not represented in the Budget Program Review Committee;
- The high number of Projects submitted for review by the Review Committee and the relatively short time (10 minutes) allotted to each Project do not allow an in-depth examination of each Project files.

6.2. Performance of the ProValAB management team

As indicated above, ProValAB Management Unit team includes the necessary professional skills to ensure coordination and supervision of the project implementation. This team, which has been strengthened by the assignment of two (02) specialised staff members, works in harmony and cohesion. Its performance is considered satisfactory in view of the results achieved. However, communication and consultation with partner structures should be improved.

As for the international technical assistance, its performance is also considered satisfactory because it has correctly accomplished its missions for the support and capacity building of the PMU team and partner structures through the performance of various studies and support to the revision of the Project document. It should be maintained for the Project continuation.

6.3. Evaluation of the project implementation structures performance

As a reminder, the Project implementation structures include the central and decentralized technical services of the Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Animal and Fisheries, the municipalities of the Project intervention zone as well as the Water Users Committees which gather the professional organizations of the various sub-sectors (agriculture, breeding, fishing and fish farming, environment, etc.).

In general, the performance of the various structures is considered satisfactory for the following reasons:

Concerning the Technical Services, on the basis of interviews with some officials of relevant structures and the PMU, as well as the results of the self-evaluation organized by the PMU on December 30, 2019, the Central and Decentralized Technical Services of the departments involved in the Project implementation have correctly implemented the activities listed in the Collaboration Protocols, including those that provided their technical support without Collaboration Protocol. However, shortcomings were noted in the collaboration with ProValAB, the most important of which are as follows: i) late signing of protocols; ii) inadequate communication between the project and partners; iii) late availability of funds for the implementation of protocol activities; iv) reduction in the amounts of activities included in the protocols without prior consultation with partners; v) inadequate coordination in the execution of certain activities such as establishment of WUCs, the acquisition of alevins; and vi) insufficient time allocated for supervision; vii) late justification of allocated resources and late repayment of outstanding balance.

As a whole, the Municipalities performed the tasks that fall under their responsibility in ProValAB implementation, which include : i) contributing to producers' information/awareness raising, capacity building of WUCs, the process of securing developed lands; ii) participating

in the project implementation review workshops, the establishment of new WUCs and ensuring their operation and monitoring the implementation of field activities by the communal focal point agent; iii) acting as an interface between producers and the PMU. The mayors of the Communes covered, from the mayor of Bakata Commune interviewed, particularly appreciate the participatory approach adopted by the PMU and the empowerment of Communes in ProValAB implementation.

6.4. Evaluation of beneficiaries' performance

It should be remembered that producers are the direct beneficiaries of ProValAB. The professional organisations of producers are members of the Water Users Committees (WUCs). Generally speaking, three types of professional organisations are represented in the WUCs, namely the organisation of market gardeners, rice producers and fishermen.

It should be recalled that in the framework of the beneficiary satisfaction survey, the performance of WUCs was measured through the indicator "Proportion of representative and operational WUCs" for a target of 90% at the end of the project. This survey concerned 13 Water Users Committees (WUCs) whose implementation/formalization were revitalised according to the regulations in force and the strengthening of their organizational capacities for the management of infrastructures, and distributed over the whole intervention zone.

Concerning the functionality of WUCs, regarding the existence of a founding document, 61.5% of WUCs declare having one, as against 30.8% who do not have one. One (01) WUC is in the process of obtaining this document. Furthermore, with the support of the project, ten (10) WUCs out of thirteen (13), i.e. 77%, have an action plan that is being implemented. For financial resource management tools, seven (07) WUCs have a set of specifications, seven (07) have an account in a financial institution and twelve (12) have management specifications. In terms of satisfaction with the support and approach of the project, eight (08) WUCs, i.e. 61.5%, declare themselves satisfied.

However, the WUCs are facing difficulties, among others: the lack of financial means, the low technical capacity of some members and especially the lack of water at certain times of the year.

In conclusion, according to the beneficiary survey, the "proportion of representative operational WUCs" is 67% for an expected target of 90%. At mid-term, the level of achievement of this indicator is 75% of the final target.

6.5. Evaluation of the Government's performance

In ProValAB Financing Agreement, the government of Burkina Faso has committed to provide a counterpart from the state valued at 334,288,172 F CFA (approximately 5,143,000 SEK). As of November 30, 2020, the Burkinabè state has disbursed 67% of its contribution. This situation can be explained by the reallocation of budget resources allocated to ministerial departments to meet the expenses imposed by the fight against terrorism and COVID 19.

In addition to the funding made available for the project and the procurement facilities, the government has participated in all joint supervision missions of ProValAB.

Finally, it is important to note that the Budget Program Review Committee to which ProValAB is attached, held regular sessions and made recommendations to improve the performance of the Project.

In conclusion, the mission considers that the Government's performance in the implementation of ProValAB is satisfactory with regard to the security and health context.

6.6. Evaluation of the performance of the Swedish Embassy

The Embassy of Sweden in Burkina Faso provides constant support to the implementation of ProValAB, mainly through the following actions:

As of 30 November 2020, the Embassy has disbursed 82% of its funds and has even granted, at the request of the Government, additional funding to enable the Project to carry out rapid and necessary actions to ensure the populations' food security in a context of insecurity and the fight against COVID-19.

The Embassy has always shown flexibility in the implementation of ProValAB, mainly through the revision of the Project document one year after its inception to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the studies carried out with the support of the ITA, and consider the security and health context of Burkina Faso.

Moreover, the Embassy has always treated the files submitted to it for no objection notice diligently (less than two (02) weeks).

In the light of the above, the mission considers that the performance of the Swedish Embassy in the ProValAB implementation is satisfactory.

VII. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REVIEW AND AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Status of implementation of the Review Committee's recommendations

The mission only had access to the first session report of the Project and Program Review Committee of Budget Program 077 "Agricultural Economy" which is responsible for examining, among others, ProVlAB files submitted. It should be noted that these reports are elaborated by the rapporteur of the Budget Program Review Committee, DGPER. While reading this report, it emerges that there are no specific recommendations addressed to ProValAB.

Furthermore, according to information collected from the PMU team, the recommendations of previous sessions have been implemented.

7.2. Status of implementation of financial and accounting audit recommendations

ProValAB accounts are subject to a financial and accounting audit every year. Based on the findings, recommendations are made to improve the Project management. The status of implementation of ProValAB financial and accounting audit recommendations for FY2019, is presented in the table below :

Table 20 : Status of implementation of ProValAB financial and accounting audit recommendations, FY2019

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
The funds advanced to the regional directorates were not used in accordance with the planned protocol	2.1	1	We recommend that the project: ► Evaluates the budget and the capacity of the regional directorates to implement the activities. If necessary, the funds are paid back to the regional directorates in several instalments; and ► Carries out a more rigorous follow-up with the regional branches to ensure that activities are completed within the planned timeframe.	1	RAF, CI	30/12/2020	For 2020, the transfers were made on the basis of the ToRs with detailed timelines for implementation and considering the deadlines. In addition, the RAF and the internal controller (IC) carried out financial management supervision missions in the regional directorates. These missions enabled us to see the financial management of protocols and exchange on the related challenges. Also, it should be noted that the agricultural engineer also planned supervision missions on the technical level.	Some structures are late in submitting their funding applications. In order to avoid a high amount to be justified on 31/12 of the current year (n), the project plans the transfer taking only into account the activities to be actually implemented in the remaining time. The rest of the amount is carried forward to the year (n + 1).
Some regional directorates did not submit supporting documents for expenditure to ProValAB within the prescribed time limits	2.2	2	We recommend that the project: ► Follows up more rigorously with directorates for the justification of documents within the time limits set by the protocols; and ► Carries out year-end accounting allocations within a reasonable period of time so that the annual financial report is up to date.	1	CI, RAF	31/12/2020	To date, most of the funds released in 2019 under the protocols have been fully justified. In addition, the RAF and the IC have carried out financial management supervision missions within the regional directorates. These missions made it possible to see the financial management of protocols and exchange views on the related challenges. With regard to the challenge of ensuring accounting allocations within the deadlines, the project has recruited an additional	Financial monitoring missions for the implementation of the protocols will be carried out in November and December so that the supporting documents for expenditure under 2020 transfers can be sent to the project by 31/12/2020 at the latest. This will ensure that accounting allocations at the end of the financial year are made within a reasonable time so that the annual

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
							accountant and this problem has been resolved.	financial report is up to date.
Some expenditure by the regional directorates have not been soundly verified by the project	2.3	3	We recommend that ► ProValAB reminds regional directorates about the need to provide the supporting documents in a timely manner; ► The project is also doing in-house training with the financial team, including the new accountant; ► The project ensures the separation of the 2019 and 2020 fiscal years; and ► The project uses a "verified and accounted for" stamp to demonstrate that these documents have been verified.	1	CI, RAF	At the latest 31/12/2020	The financial management supervision missions carried out by the RAF and the IC within the regional directorates provided an opportunity to raise awareness among managers of the need to justify funds within the deadlines. In addition, the project had a "verified and accounted for" stamp made to be placed on the parts to show that they have been verified. Finally, the RAF organised an internal working session on the detailed review of the audit report and the LCI and project management tools. This meeting was attended by the IC, the accountant and the new accountant and provided the new accountant with tools to help him with the project financial management challenges.	Financial monitoring missions for the implementation of the protocols are set up and carried out in November and December so that the supporting documents for expenditure under 2020 transfers are sent to the project by 31/12/2020 at the latest.
Delay in procurement procedures	2.4	4	We recommend : ► Procurement files to be initiated as soon as possible; and ► A regular follow-up with the DMP focal point at least once a week should be carried out to provide an update on current issues and also to inform the DMP in	1	RAF	Immédiat	To date, more than 90% of the PPM 2020 has been implemented. Indeed, with the arrival of the new accountant, a review of the tasks has been carried out and this has enabled the RAF to be relieved of some of their workload	Rigorous follow-up will be maintained with the DMP and the DCMEF in order to complete the remaining contracts

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
			advance of future projects.					
Reimbursement of fuel that does not comply with the provisions of the procedure manual	2.5	5	We recommend that the project and the regional directorates reimburse fuel costs in accordance with the provisions of the procedures manual.	2	RAF, CI	Immediate	The fuel rates recorded in the simplified manual are regularly applied by the regional branches. Indeed, during the audit of the 2019 accounts, the auditors saw a statement of lump-sum payment of fuel costs that did not take into account the rates defined in the manual, but it turns out that this statement was rather for public transport costs, and therefore an error in the heading of the.	none
Coffee breaks are offered as well as per diem payments including meal allowances	2.6	6	We recommend that the project clarifies this specific point with the Embassy.	1	Coordo	Immediate	Talks will be held shortly with the Embassy to clarify this point. In the meantime, it is worth recalling that the problem raised by the auditors relates to an inconsistency between the provisions of the national decrees on workshop/meeting management and the practice in this sector. Indeed, according to the decree, when per diems/mission expenses are served, the project should no longer give lunch but rather coffee breaks. However, in practice, it is difficult in a workshop to free the participants at midday to go and get lunch in town and come back for further work. This would inevitably jeopardise the results of the activity, as both parties would no longer be able to respect the working hours.	The project coordination will exchange on this point with the Embassy.

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
Late delivery of equipment to beneficiaries	2.7	7	We recommend that the project organise itself so that the equipment is delivered to beneficiaries as quickly as possible.	1	ISE	31/12/2020	To date, the various equipment have been handed over to beneficiaries. The handover missions have been coordinated with the regional directorates and town halls.	The project will continue the implementation of mechanism for providing equipment to beneficiaries through the finalisation and dissemination of technical notes describing the modalities of access (shared cost mechanism) by organisations
Incomplete asset register	2.8	8	We recommend the updating of the asset register	2	RAF	15/12/2020	The register of fixed assets has been updated by filling in some missing information	The equipment register will continue to be updated to consider acquisitions in 2020
The 2019-2020 employment contracts do not specify the source of funding for wages	2.9	9	We recommend that staff contracts should specify the salary differential and the financing of these salary differentials by the government counterpart.	3	RAF	31/12/2020	The sources of funding were indicated in the staff employment contracts	None
Delay in the payment of the national counterpart for 2019	4.10	10	We recommend that the project and the Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy rigorously follow up with the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the public treasury pays the national counterpart in full and as soon as possible	1	RAF, Coordo	Immediate	Late or incomplete disbursement of the national counterpart is common in all projects. In order to solve this problem, it is important that in the future it is stated in the Financing Agreement that the release of funds from Sweden is conditional on the annual release instalment of the national counterpart funds being respected. For example, for 2020, the project is still waiting for the release of the national	Follow-up and advocacy actions will continue with the DAF and the DCMEF for the release of the 2020 tranche

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
							counterpart, even though we are less than two months away from the end of the year	
Pre-financing of national counterpart expenditure from SIDA funds	4.11	11	We recommend ► Wherever possible, the project uses SIDA funds according to planned arrangements; and ► The project and the General Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Economy follow up with the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the public treasury pays the national counterpart in full and as soon as possible.	1	RAF, Coordo	Immediate	In some situations, pre-financing is mandatory to ensure proper implementation of project activities. For example, salaries of support staff are 100% eligible on the national counterpart account while the funds are delaying before reaching the national counterpart account.	The project coordination will send a request from ANO to SIDA to authorise pre-financing from SIDA account to the national counterpart account
2019 financial reports not in compliance with the agreement requirements	4.12	12	We recommend that the project adheres to the reporting schedule set out in the agreement to avoid delays in future disbursements and to the format requested by SIDA. There should be no differences between the financial reports submitted to SIDA and at the time of the audit.	1	RAF	31/12/2020	The settings of the accounting software has been revised to take into account the financial information to be included in the financial report in accordance with the provisions of the financing agreement. In addition, awareness-raising activities carried out during supervisory missions within the regional directorates should make it possible to get expenditure documents available in order to ensure that accounting records are updated and financial reports are produced in a timely manner.	
Transfer of 2019 SIDA instalment to the Treasury	4.13	13	We recommend that SIDA disbursements be made to the BCEAO	3	RAF	31/12/2020	Arrangements will be made to ensure compliance with this provision in any future disbursements	None

Theme	Report Section	Ref #	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline for implementation	Implementation status as at 10 November 2020	Comments by ProValAB
account instead of BCEAO account as specified in the agreement			account as specified in the agreement.					

Source : PMU, December 2020

7.3. Status of implementation of the recommendations from the annual joint project reviews

Since the start of ProValAB in 2018, the Government of Burkina Faso and Sweden have held two joint annual reviews of the project to ensure its successful implementation. The recommendations from these annual reviews are as follows:

At the end of the presentations, observations and exchanges, the participants in the Annual Review Meeting made the following recommendations:

Table 21 : Recommendations from the 2018-2019 Annual Review held in May 2019

Recommandations	Responsables	Dealines	Comments
1. Organise an exchange meeting between the MAAH and MINEFID on the mobilisation of national counterpart	SG/MAAH	End May 2019	For difficulties related to the mobilisation of national counterpart, a meeting will be organised between DGCOOP/MINEFID in order to find solutions.
2. Elaboration of transfer certificates for all sites to be developed, in consultation with landlords, the local administration and the technical services, prior to the project intervention	PMU, Technical Partners, Administration	July 2019	In terms of land guarantees for all sites to be developed, the sale agreements will be signed in order to materialise the agreement of landlords and further secure the investments.
3. Widely Disseminate the documents of the studies conducted within the framework of the project.	UGP, DCPM	June 2019	For the dissemination of the study reports, the information will be made available to the partners via the MAAH website, in consultation with the DCPM/MAAH.
4. Make sure that agreements and contents of collaboration protocols are respected	Technical partners, PMU	-	Provisions exist to regulate non-compliance with the clauses contained in the collaboration protocols with partners

Source : PMU, December 2020

Major recommendations of the 2019-2020 Annual Review Meeting held in May 2020

- Organise a PMU-DGCOOP consultation with a view to speeding up the signature of Amendment 1 to the Agreement and forward it to the Swedish Embassy;
- Contact DGPER to finalise the business plan for Yaongo women in the commune of Dargo, Center-North Region ;
- Develop a special and illustrated note as part of a special follow-up of women farmers' organisations or women producers who have received women's entrepreneurial capacity

building (activity 9.1) and training on the management of economic units and market approaches.

At the mid-term evaluation in November 2020, almost all of these recommendations had been implemented or were on going.

7.4. Status of implementation of recommendations from the organisational audit

In accordance with the provisions of the grant agreement signed between the Government of Burkina Faso and the Swedish Embassy, an organisational audit of the Project for the Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams (ProValAB) was carried out by Ernst & Young (EY).

The mission consisted in assessing the mechanism of the PMU's internal risk and control system to determine whether the organisation had the necessary procedures and competent resources to manage the Swedish contributions.

At the end of the mission, recommendations were formulated by EY and accompanied by an action plan for their implementation. The status of implementation of the action plan is shown in the table below:

Table 22: Status of implementation of the recommendations from the organisational audit carried out in 2019

Topic	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline	Status	Observation
Organization and management	Establish a new committee bringing together the different partners to oversee activities	1	Coordinator	Already undertaken by the Project	Implemented	First of all, it should be recalled that the provisions of the new regulations for projects and programs in Burkina Faso provide for a single supervision and orientation committee. Nevertheless, the PTBA has included consultation meetings with direct project stakeholders (essentially composed of members of the former Steering Committee) for the monitoring of activities in order to better prepare the Review Committee sessions. These actors act like a technical monitoring committee, but this has not been formalised with regard to the provisions of the regulations governing projects and programs in force in Burkina Faso.
Organization and management	Ensure effective participation of SIDA	1	Coordinator , RSE	At least ten (10) days before the Review Committee	Implemented	The Review Committee will be held after the first semester (July-August). On the date indicated, the Project will make the necessary arrangements for the participation of SIDA
Organization and management	Update project document and procedures manual in relation to the 2 previous recommendations	1	ATI, RSE, RAF	April 15, 2019 for Procedures manual. 15 May 2019 for Project document.	Implemented	Manual of procedures : The manual has been updated as of 1 April 2019. Project document : The project document has been updated. A draft revision of the document prepared by the Technical Assistance since 26 April 2019 was used as a basis for the organisation of a technical workshop in Koudougou from 10 to 13 June 2019 to revise the document. It gathered DGAHDI, DGESS, DAF, DMP, the partner regional directorates of the Center-West and PMU.
Organization and management	Organise biannual meetings of the consultation framework	1	Coordinator , RSE	July 2019	Implemented	A chronogram established by the project fixed the holding of a biannual consultation meeting with the implementing partners and beneficiaries. This schedule foresees as an indication the 1st meeting on 24 July 2019

Topic	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline	Status	Observation
Organization and management	Update the manual of management, administrative and financial procedures	1	RAF	15 April 2019	Implemented	The manual has been updated as of 1 April 2019
Risk management	Updating the risk matrix	1	CI	20 April 2019	Implemented	The risk management matrix has been supplemented by administrative and financial risks. It has been integrated into the revised Project document.
Risk management	Establish a risk management policy for ProValAB	2	CI, RSE, ATI	1er june 2019	Implemented	The project has a risk management policy. It has been elaborated and implemented since 21 June 2019.
Fight against corruption and fraud	Organise an awareness-raising session and include the need to comply with the anti-corruption policy in Memoranda of Understanding with implementing partners	3	RAF, CI	30 April 2019	Implemented	During the training workshop for the financial staff of the partner structures held from 29 to 30 April 2019 on the Project management procedures, a sensitisation was conducted towards them on the code of ethics, the fight against fraud and corruption. The project also exchanged on the contents of the simplified guide of the procedures manual which defines the practical modalities of expenses justification. The project has also included a clause on the code of ethics, the fight against fraud, corruption and the protection of children in the 2019 collaboration protocols with partners.
Code of Ethics	Implement a code of conduct	2	CI	30 april 2019	Implemented	The code of ethics and good conduct has been in force at the Project since the end of April. Measures have been taken by the Coordination for the commitment of the staff for the strict respect of the code.
Protection of children and vulnerable people	Establish a policy on the protection of children and vulnerable persons	2	ATI, RSE, ISE	30 june 2019	Implemented	The Project has a strategy for the protection of children and vulnerable people through its code of ethics and good conduct.

Topic	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline	Status	Observation
						The micro finance mission also proposed in its report positive discrimination measures for young women and people living with disabilities.
Gender	Developing a gender policy	1	ATI, ISE	30 june 2019	On going	The Project is already based on the national gender policy, however a strategy for gender mainstreaming in its implementation will be formally defined. The process of elaborating this document has already been initiated by the ITA team since September and the draft is expected by the end of February 2020.
Audit	Organising the annual external audit	1	RAF	15 april 2019	Implemented	The financial and accounting audit was carried out from 18 to 26 April 2019 by FIDAF firm recruited by the Swedish Embassy. The final report is available.
Procurement of goods and services	Prepare and submit procurement files to the DMP as soon as possible	1	RAF	Permanent	Implemented	As of 2019, the files are being prepared and regularly submitted to DMP.
Audit, procurement of goods and services	Make fuel purchases on a quarterly basis on the basis of an annual contract	3	RAF	30 Juin 2019	Implemented	For 2019, a purchase order contract has been signed for the acquisition of fuel.
Financial management	Record accounting transactions on TOMPRO	1	Accountant	15 Avril 2019	Implemented	The accounting transactions on Tompro are entered from March 2019 after the installation of the software.
Financial management	Designate two alternate signatories	3	Coordinator, RAF	30 Juin 2019	Implemented	One signatory could be designated, namely the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager.
Financial management	Prepare a bank reconciliation statement	1	Accountant	10 jours ouvrables après la fin du mois	Implemented	This recommendation has been implemented. Bank reconciliations are systematically prepared no later than 10 working days after the end of the month.
Human resources management	Recruit the liaison officer at the earliest opportunity.	2	Coordinator	1er Avril 2019	Implemented	The Liaison Officer has been recruited and has been in service since 1 April 2019

Topic	Recommendation	Priority	Responsable	Deadline	Status	Observation
Human resources management	Conducting consultations to examine the extent to which the pay grid can be reviewed	2	Coordonnateur, RAF	30 april 2019	Implemented	A proposal for the pay grid was submitted to the embassy without any favourable response.
Others	Advocacy with the authorities for an effective mobilisation of national counterpart	1	RAF	30 april 2019	Implemented	For 2019, the counterpart of the project expenditure has been approved.
Transfer of funds to third parties	Update collaboration protocols with regional directorates and municipalities	1	ISE, IA, IGR	30 april 2019	Implemented	The protocols with the various Regional Directorates have been updated for 2019 and signed. As for the protocols with the municipalities, they have been updated but not yet signed. The month of July will be dedicated to their signature.
Transfer of funds to third parties	Update the manual of procedures with a module on the transfer of funds to third parties	1	RAF	15 april 2019	Implemented	A manual of simplified procedures has been elaborated for the simplified management of protocols.

Source : PMU, december 2020

In light of the above, it appears that by the end of December 2019 almost all of the recommendations made by the organisational audit had been implemented, i.e. a completion rate of 95.5%. At the mid-term evaluation, all the recommendations have been implemented.

VIII. REVIEW OF POTENTIAL RISKS

8.1. Risk related to political instability

Political/social instability was seen as a risk that could hinder access to sites. During the Project implementation, this risk did not occur, among others, thanks to the political dialogue initiated by the President of Faso between political parties and groupings from the presidential majority and those of the CFOP (oponents).

8.2. Inherent risk of climate variability

Risks related to major disasters (droughts, floods, parasitic/pest attacks, etc.) exist, with negative impacts on production. However, within ProValAB implementation, this risk has been taken into account by adapting infrastructure and strengthening the resilience of populations thanks to the various forms of support provided by the project, particularly through the various training sessions.

8.3. Risk related to land conflicts

To prevent and avoid land conflicts on the ProValAB intervention sites, the PMU signed a collaboration protocol with DGFOMR to request support for: i) clarification of the social and land situation of the sites in order to allow the implementation of facilities; ii) the establishment of a summary social and land situation of all the sites concerned.

Within this framework, the following activities were carried out by DGFOMR: i) performing an inventory of the land situation in ten (10) sites identified by ProValAB in December 2018; ii) training/awareness-raising of local actors in ten (10) communes where the Project is intervening on Law 034-2009/AN, the general specifications and the process of elaborating specific specifications for the use and family-type exploitation of the developed plots of ten (10) ProValAB sites of 30 July/August 2019; iii) support for data collection and the drafting of specific specifications for the occupation and family-type operation of developed plots of land in nine (09) ProValAB sites in September 2019 (Diabo/Gourma site having been abandoned in favour of VALPAPE, which was already involved); and iv) supervision of the elaboration and submission of specific specifications in February 2020 in nine (09) ProValAB sites**.**

8.4. Risk inherent in slow procurement process

This risk was confirmed and has led to delays in the execution of ProValAB activities, in particular the infrastructure works. Indeed, in addition to the usual cumbersome procurement procedures, the situation was aggravated by repeated strikes by Financial Services staff. Faced with this situation, despite the measures taken to anticipate the preparation and submission of files, it was not possible to avoid these difficulties, the solution being political.

8.5. Insecurity risk

Insecurity linked to terrorism has affected certain ProValAB areas of intervention, making some sites inaccessible, especially in the Center-North (Dablo (commune of Dablo), Tamasgo (commune of Barsalgho) and Solomnoré (commune of Pissila)) and East (Kogoli and Tambaga) Regions. As an alternative solution, the Project was obliged to change sites with

the authorisation of the Government and the agreement of the donor. Faced with this situation, the project adopted alternative measures to ensure the effective implementation of the actions. To this end, it took considered the sites that had been pre-selected during the project preparation phase, as an alternative to areas affected by insecurity in order to carry out rapid actions. These are: Lou dam in the commune of Sapouy, Ziro province, Center-West region and the Tampoussoumdi dam in the commune of Komki Ipala, Kadiogo province, Center region.

8.6. Risk linked to health context (COVID-19)

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 hampered the normal implementation of Project activities due to barrier measures such as containment and movement restrictions. This led to delays in the implementation of activities requiring people gathering, and a sharp slowdown in socio-economic activities. To mitigate the negative effects of this pandemic in agricultural production, additional activities have been initiated to ensure food security of the populations (environmental and social impact studies and development studies of new sites to be developed, development of market gardens, etc.).

IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Conclusion

Despite some constraints related to security and health context in Burkina Faso and the procedures for service delivery, aggravated by the strike of the Financial Services agents, ProValAB has recorded interesting results due to the adherence of beneficiaries to the relevance of its intervention strategy. This satisfaction of the various beneficiaries (producers, processors, UC, municipalities) was clearly expressed in the satisfaction survey conducted in November 2020. However, the results of the Project should improve significantly over the coming months with the completion of infrastructure works and the valorisation of irrigated perimeters and market gardens planned for women. Thus, the achievement of the ten (10) outputs will make it possible to achieve the outcomes leading to the final change. This is possible if ProValAB is extended for at least two (02) years (2021-2022) with significant additional funding.

9.2. Recommandations

Recommendations are made to the main stakeholders involved in ProValAB implementation.

9.2.1. Recommendations to the ProValAB Management Unit

N°S	Situation	Recommandations	Implementers	Deadline
01	The works to develop or rehabilitate schemes have not yet been completed due to the security and health situation, on the one hand, and delays in the procurement procedure due to strikes by Financial Services agents, on the other hand	➢ Take steps to carry out or complete the execution of development or rehabilitation works on irrigated perimeters for which studies are available as soon as possible	RAF, GR Engineer, Construction companies, Monitoring and control offices	No deadline
02	Within the framework of the additional activities, it is planned to develop drip irrigation market gardens with solar systems for women	➢ Take all necessary measures to carry out these developments as soon as possible for women to exploit during the dry season	RAF, GR Engineer, Construction companies, Monitoring and control offices	February 2021
03	The change of sites due to the inaccessibility of the sites initially selected because of terrorist threats requires additional studies to be carried out in order to develop the irrigated perimeters downstream of the selected dams	➢ Take all necessary steps to carry out the recommended additional studies.	RAF, GR Engineer, Construction companies, Monitoring and control offices	March 2021
04	The direct beneficiaries have received several supports from ProValAB in building their technical and operational capacities. However, there are still significant unmet needs, hence their wish the project to continue and extend the various forms of support	➢ Continue building the technical and financial capacities of WUCs.; ➢ Train women on paddy steaming; ➢ Set up gardens with drip irrigation system for women; ➢ Continue equipping pirogue fishermen; ➢ Organise study trips and inter-farmers' visits; ➢ Continue schools farms on schemes; ➢ Support the supply of agricultural inputs and equipment to products;	PMU	No deadline

		➢ Provide support for the construction of storage warehouses to reduce post-harvest losses		
05	Some weak points noted by the PMU partner structures in ProValAB implementation concern insufficient consultation and communication, which sometimes creates obstacles to the proper implementation of activities in the field	➢ Improve consultation and communication between the PMU and the partner structures in charge of activities implementation	PMU and heads of partner structures	Permanent concern

9.2.2. Recommendations to the Project implementation structures

N°S	Situation	Recommandations	Implementers	Deadline
01	There are delays in the implementation of some activities by some partner structures due to the late preparation of ToRs to be submitted to the PMU for review and approval	Diligently develop and submit to the PMU the ToRs for the implementation of activities planned in the collaboration protocols signed with the PMU	Persons responsible for ProValAB implementation structures	Permanent concern
02	There are recurrent delays in the transmission to the PMU of supporting documents for expenditure of funds received for the implementation of activities in the field, delaying the release of the other instalments and causes difficulties in complying with management procedures	Provide timely evidence of expenditure of funds received to facilitate the rapid release of the next instalments by the PMU and compliance with management procedures	Persons responsible for ProValAB implementation structures	Permanent concern
03	Delays are often noted in the production of progress reports within the framework of the collaboration protocols signed with the ProValAB PMU, which does	Produce at the end of activities implementation the relevant progress reports to which will be attached the supporting documents for the expenditure of funds received	Persons responsible for ProValAB implementation structures	permanent concern

	not make it possible to respect the production of periodic reports to be provided by the PMU within the framework of the Financing Agreement			
04	Within the framework of promoting gender and women's economic empowerment, ProValAB should work to facilitate women's access to appropriate financing for them to undertake income-generating activities and set up micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. However, there is a delay in the implementation of this activity entrusted to DGPER	Take diligent steps to facilitate the access of women and their organisations to funding for their activities and projects	DGPER	April 2021

9.2.3. Recommendations to the Swedish Embassy

N°S	Situation	Recommandations	Implementers	Deadline
01	The initial duration of ProValAB was five (05) years and targets were set accordingly. However, in order to take into account the period covered by Sweden country strategy, three (03) years were chosen for this phase (2018-2020)	It is recommended to favourably consider a possible request from the government for ProValAB duration extension for one and a half years from June 2021 (July 2021-December 2022)	Embassy	January 2021
02	Delays in procurement procedures have prevented the completion of development work on irrigated perimeters downstream of the small dams selected. In addition, the development of the new sites identified to replace those that have become inaccessible due to	Provide additional funding to cover the necessary expenses for studies, work and monitoring and control missions	Embassy	January 2021

	insecurity requires preliminary studies, in particular the ESIN			
03	The salaries paid to ProValAB contract staff are lower than those set by the grid annexed to Decree No. 2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 on the general regulation of development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso. This situation is a source of demotivation which has already led to the departure of one (01) PMU staff member	Align the salaries of PMU contract staff paid from SIDA funding with the remuneration grid annexed to Decree No. 2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018	Embassy	January 2021

9.2.4. Recommendations to the Governmentt

N°S	Situation	Recommandations	Implementers	Deadline
01	The release of counterpart funds is experiencing a delay that is detrimental to the proper implementation of some ProValAB activities. Although this situation is partly explained by the security and health context in Burkina Faso, the Government should be able to honour its commitments under the Financing Agreement signed with the Swedish side	Make arrangements for the diligent release of counterpart funds and limit the regulation of credits from budget resources	DAF/MAAH and DGB/MINEFID	Permanent measure
02	The salaries paid to ProValAB contract staff are lower than those set by the grid annexed to Decree No. 2018- 0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018 on the general regulation of development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso. This situation is a	Initiate discussions with the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso with a view to aligning the salaries of PMU contract staff with the remuneration grid annexed to Decree No. 2018-0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of 15 February 2018	DAF/MAAH, DGPER and DGCCOP	January 2021

	source of demotivation which has already led to the departure of one (01) PMU staff member			
03	The officers of implementing structures for Development Projects/Programs are not represented in the Review Committee and the high number of files submitted to it does not allow an in-depth review and relevant recommendations considering the specificities of each Project/Program	Review the Decree on the composition and attributions of the Budget Program Review Committee to include the implementation structures of Projects/Programs; Review the decree n° 2018-0092 /PRES/PM/MINEFID of February 15, 2018 in order to create a lighter technical body allowing a better monitoring of Projects/Programs	DGESS/MAAH and DGEP/MINEFID	March 2021
04	The initial duration of ProValAB was five (05) years and targets were set accordingly. However, to take into account the period covered by the Sweden country strategy, three (03) years were chosen for this phase (2018-2020)	Send a request to the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso to extend the duration of ProValAB for two (02) years (2021-2022)	DGPER/MAAH and DGCOOP/MINEFID	January 2021
05	Delays in procurement procedures have prevented the completion of development work on the irrigated perimeters downstream of the small dams selected. In addition, the development of new sites identified to replace those that have become inaccessible due to insecurity requires preliminary studies, in particular the ESIN	Submit a request to the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso to request additional funding to cover the necessary expenses for studies, work and monitoring missions	DGPER/MAAH and DGCOOP/MINEFID	January 2021

Annexes

Annex 1 : Progress towards achieving the indicators in the results framework

Headings	Indicators	Measure unit	Baseline data	Performance measure target	Level achieved (MTE survey)	Indicator achievement rate	Comments
Outcome (E)1 : Infrastructure and land and water resources are managed in a sustainable manner							
E1	***E.1.1 Proportion of representative and operational WUCs***	***%***		***90%***	67%	75%	
Outcome (E) 2 : Agricultural and fisheries production increased							
E2	***E.2.1 Proportion of households whose agricultural production growth rate has reached 30%***			***70% d'exploitants et 40% des exploitantes***			
							Development / rehabilitation works not yet completed
	Rice	KG	**811 kg**	**1132 kg**			
	Vegetable products						
	- Onion :		4897 **kg**	**6366 kg**			
	- Tomato : Tomato :		963**kg**	**1252 kg**			
	Fruit products			**3465 kg**			
	- Papaya :		2665**kg**	**1950 kg**			
	- Banana :		1500**kg**				
	E.2.2 Proportion of fishermen whose volume of fish caught has increased by 30%			***40% fishermen***			
	Average fish catch	Kg	652	847.6	857	105%	
Outcome 3 : The competitiveness of agricultural and fisheries products has improved							

Headings	Indicators	Measure unit	Baseline data	Performance measure target	Level achieved (MTE survey)	Indicator achievement rate	Comments
E3	***E.3.1 Rate of increase in the volume of agricultural products sold***			***30% local market and 20% sub-regional, national markets***			
	E.3.2 Rate of increase in the volume of fish sold			***10%***	27%	270%	
	E.3.3 Rate of reduction of post-harvest losses			***70% reeduction***			
	- post-harvest losses of rice		BL : 2%	Target : 0.50%			
	- post-harvest losses in market garden products		BL : 6%	Target : 1.50%			
	- post-harvest losses in fruit products		BL : 1%	Target : 0.25%			
	E.3.4 Proportion of households having increased their agricultural income by 10%.						
	Agricultural income		BL : 208678	Target : 229546			
OUTPUTS (P)							
<u>P1</u> : The capacities and means of agricultural and fish production have improved.<u>.</u>							
P1	***P.1.1 Rate of valorisation of hydro-agricultural developments and irrigated perimeters done by the project***			***100%***			Development / rehabilitation works not yet completed
	P.1.2 Proportion of households with access to an irrigated perimeter increases			***50%***			Development / rehabilitation works not yet completed
	Rate of dissatisfaction about availability of schemes		BL : 69%	target : 33.6%			

Headings	Indicators	Measure unit	Baseline data	Performance measure target	Level achieved (MTE survey)	Indicator achievement rate	Comments
	Satisfaction rate regarding availability		BL : 31%	Target : 47%			
	Rate of plots on irrigated land		BL : 11%	Target : 17%			
	P.1.3 Proportion of livestock owners who improve the watering conditions of their animals by xx%			***80%***			
	Rate of perception of inaccessibility		BL : 4,9%	Target : 1.0%			
	Perceived level of abundance		BL : 95%	Target : 171%			
	Well and borehole utilisation rates for watering		BL : 2.5% et 9%	Target : 5% et 14%			
P2 : Water and developed land resources are better managed							
P3 : Increasing agricultural production and productivity							
P3	***P.3.1 Proportion of farmers who have increased their production by 15%***			70% with 40% women			
	Average Rice Yield (T)		1.8	2.07	3.785	735%	
	Average Onion Yield(T)		12.5	14.375	10.844	-88%	
	Average Tomato Yield(T)		3.6	4.14	***11.154***	1399%	***Error on the yield of the tomato baseline situation ??? 3.6t/ha too low***
	Average yield of Papaya(T)		2.7	3.105			
	Average Banana Yield(T)		6	6.9			
	P.3.2 Proportion of producers applying CC adapted production techniques and technologies			***75%***			
	P.3.3 Proportion of producers using quality inputs			***60%***			
	Average rate of improved seeds use		36.30%	***60%***	63.50%	115%	

Headings	Indicators	Measure unit	Baseline data	Performance measure target	Level achieved (MTE survey)	Indicator achievement rate	Comments
	Average fertilizer use rate		51.30%	***60%***	83%	364%	
	Average rate of use of phytosanitary products		27.30%	***60%***	67%	121%	
	Average rate of herbicide use		9.90%	***60%***			
	P.3.4 Proportion of producers using modern production equipment			***75%***	61.50%	82%	
P4 : Modernisation of fish farming and fishing							
P4	***P.4.1 Proportion of fishermen who apply modernisation techniques and technologies***						
	Synthetic indicator		30.60%	Target : ***75%***			
P5 : Capacity building on post-harvest techniques							
P5	***P.5.1 Proportion of producers who have increased their post-harvest management capacity***			***70% with 60% women***			
P6 : Integration into Value Chains							
P6	***P.6.1 Proportion of households that have improved market access***			***60% with 30% women***			
	Level of information on the SIM		14.30%	60%			
	Participation rate in at least one of the training themes		7.10%	60%			
P7 : Development of product processing							
P7	***P.7.1 VC actors are trained***			***60%***			
	Proportion of households using product processing equipment		BL : 0%	60% ;			Beneficiaries of fish farming; Rice processing equipment received in 2020;
	Proportion of households that participated in training on processing techniques and technologies		BL : 0%	60% ;			Beneficiaries of fish farming; Rice processing equipment received in 2020;

Headings	Indicators	Measure unit	Baseline data	Performance measure target	Level achieved (MTE survey)	Indicator achievement rate	Comments
P8 : Better partnership with IFs/MFIs							
P8	***P.8.1 Increase in the volume of credit granted***		0.60%	*20%*			
P9 : Empowerment of women							
P9	***P.9.1 Number of women entrepreneurs***		0	***368***			

Annex 2 : Project achievements per component

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
The capacities and means of agricultural and fish production have improved.												**52%**	**70%**
Design and implement an Environmental and Social assessment of sites											**97%**		
Conduct environmental and social impact studies	Study	-	17	-	17		16		16	94%			
Implementing the ESMPs	Website	-	17	-	17		0	16	16	94%			
Validation of study by the BUNEE	Report	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Hold technical committee meetings for monitoring environmental and social studies.	Package	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Rehabilitation of small dams											**57%**		
Update the technical, economic and social diagnosis of 20 identified dams.	Website	20	-	-	20	20			20	100%			
Conduct rehabilitation studies for 5 dams	Study	-	5	-	5		5		5	100%			
Execute the rehabilitation works of 2 dams	Dam	-	2	-	2		0		0	0%			
Monitor and control the rehabilitation works of 2 dams	*Report / follow up*	-	2	-	2		0		0	0%			
Receive 2 rehabilitated dams	*Report / Mission*	-	2	-	2		0		0	0%			
Validate the rehabilitation studies of 5 dams by the technical monitoring committee	*Report*	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Restitute the studies to beneficiaries	Mission	-	5	-	5		5		5	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Develop/Rehabilitate market gardens and schemes											**40%**		
Lead the process of land securing	Site	17	-	-	17	17			17	100%			
Conduct studies for the rehabilitation/development schemes to be irrigated	Study	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Rehabilitate irrigated schemes	Ha	-	-	70	70		0		0	0%			
Develop new irrigated schemes	Ha	-	-	70	70		0		0	0%			
Develop market gardens	Ha	-	-	13	13		0		0	0%			
Monitore and control the rehabilitation of irrigated schemes	Mission	-	-	1	1		0		0	0%			
Monitore and control irrigated schemes work	Mission	-	-	1	1		0		0	0%			
Monitore and control market gardens work	Mission	-	-	1	1		0		0	0%			
Validate the implementation/rehabilitation studies of the irrigated schemes by the technical monitoring committee.	Report	-	-	1	1		1		1	100%			
Restitute the studies to beneficiaries	Mission	-	-	1	1		1		1	100%			
Building support infrastructures											**34%**		
Creating animal passage corridors	Corridor	17	17	-	34	3	8	12	23	68%			
Carrying out pastoral drilling with water troughs	Drilling	-	-	17	17		0		0	0%			
Conduct additional work on dam infrastructure and irrigated schemes											**33%**		
Conduct study for water security of the irrigated schemes of Sourgou and Boussouma and for	Study / Report	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
securing irrigated schemes of Zanré against flooding.													
Reinforcement work on the Boussouma dam spillway	Drilling	-	-	1	1				0	0%			
Monitor and control the works to reinforce the spillway of Boussouma dam.	Package	-	-	1	1				0	0%			
Water and developed land resources are better managed												**87%**	
Conduct study on the governance of facilities and the municipality-dam relationship											**100%**		
Conduct study on the governance of facilities and municipality -dam relationship	Sutdy / Report	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Organise a workshop to validate the study on the governance of facilities and the municipality -dam relationship	Workshop	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Revitalising management bodies											**85%**		
Make the situation of organisation, composition and operation of WUCs	Sutdy / Report	1	-	-	1	1			1	100%			
Support the implementation/formalization of dams WUCs according to the regulations in force (OHADA)	WUCs	10	7	-	17		14		14	82%			
Build the capacities of dams WUCs	Session / WUCs	-	17	0	17		14		14	82%			
Support the development and application of special specifications applicable to sites	Action plans	-	10	7	17		10		10	59%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Conduct study on riverbanks protection state.	Report	1	-	-	1	1			1	100%			
Strengthen collaboration between the different management bodies (WUCs, LWCs, Water Agencies), STSs and municipalities											**80%**		
Support the holding of assessment and programming meetings on the management of dams, water and schemes (WUCs, LWCs, Water Agencies, STSs, SP-PNGIRE and municipalities)	Programming review meeting	-	1	1	2		1	1	2	100%			
Support the holding of review and programming meetings of the PECs with their member groupings (PECs, STDs and municipalities, etc.)	Programming review meeting	-	17	17	34		14		14	41%			
Support municipalities in the implementation of mechanisms for the sustainable management of dams, water and schemes in collaboration with WUCs	Municipality	-	17		17		17		17	100%			
Elaborate / implement WUCs action plans													
Support the development/updating of the multiannual action plans of WUCs and monitore their implementation	Action plan (Validation meeting)	-		-	-								
Protect water reservoirs											**82%**		
Raising awareness among stakeholders for the	Session / Site	-	7	10	17	10	9		19	112%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
respect of easement zone (DREEVCC protocol)													
Conduct dam siltation mitigation measures (WA protocol)	Site	-	-	17	17		9		9	53%			
Production and productivity of selected ASP sectors have increased.												**49%**	**58%**
Renforcer les capacités des producteurs (h/f/j) sur les techniques de production ASP adaptées au CC.											**47%**		
Set up school farms according to the targeted VCs and specificities of each site.	CE	34	34	34	102	32	32	2	66	65%			
Train producers on production techniques adapted to CC	Session	17	17	-	34	16	16		32	94%			
Organise inter-farmers' visits to share experiences	Visit	-	17	17	34		10		10	29%			
Elaborate and disseminate to producers the technical production sheets adapted to CC	Copy	-	1000	1000	2000		0		0	0%			
Facilitate access to quality inputs											**50%**		
Link producers and approved input suppliers	B to B Exchange	-	17		17		17		17	100%			
Promote vegetable seed production	Site	-	-	5	5				0	0%			
The quantity of fish caught / produced / processed has increased												**67%**	
Implement fish production technologies (pens, above-ground bins, etc.)											**65%**		

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Hold training on sustainable fish farming techniques	Site	6	8	8	22	6	8	9	23	105%			
Stocking permanent water bodies	Site	6	9		15	6	9		15	100%			
Hold training in product technology	Site	-	11	11	22		8	8	16	73%			
Support the establishment of fish pens	Pens	-	8	-	8		0		0	0%			
Support the installation of above-ground bins	above-ground bins	-	7	-	7		0	10	10	143%			
Build the capacity of technical service agents	Session	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Pens Stocking missions	Mission	-	3	-	3		0		0	0%			
Above-ground bins stocking missions	Mission	-	3	-	3		0		0	0%			
Support the acquisition of fishing materials and equipment											**69%**		
Train fishermen on fishing gear technologies	Session	-	12	-	12		8		8	67%			
Support fishermen's equipment (pirogues, gillnets, hawk nets)	Site	-	12	-	12		17		17	142%			
Monitoring and support for the use of fishermen's equipment (pirogues, gillnets, hawk nets)	MIssion	-	-	1	1				0	0%			
The producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase the quantities sold.												**83%**	**75%**
Capacity building for producers on post-harvest and marketing techniques											**100%**		
Train producers on post-harvest techniques	Session	-	17	-	17		17		17	100%			
Support product marketing.											**67%**		

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Train producers in marketing techniques for agricultural products	Session	-	17	-	17		17		17	100%			
Support producers in organising products sale (e.g. tomato and onion).	Site	-	17	-	17		17		17	100%			
Support linkage to existing SIMA	Site	-	17	-	17		0		0	0%			
Players have better access to the market												**100%**	
Identify promising VCs in collaboration with target groups and partners											**100%**		
Conduct study to identify project promising VCs and women economic power	Study	1	-	-	1	1			1	100%			
Hold a workshop to validate the study identifying the project's VCs and women's economic power.	Workshop	1	-	-	1	1			1	100%			
Training local actors and VC development											**100%**		
Organise specific and continuous training sessions on project VCs for target beneficiaries	Session	-	17	-	17		17		17	100%			
Elaborate and implement value chain development plans	-										**100%**		
Support the development of plans to develop or upgrade project target VCs	Development Plan	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			
Support the holding of annual review-programming workshops for VC development	Review workshop	-	-	1	1		1		1	100%			
The range of products has improved in quantity and quality												**77%**	
Build stakeholders capacities in processing,											**63%**		

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
storage and conservation of products													
Identify technical capacity building and equipment needs per VC and production site	Report	1	-	-	1	1			1	100%			
Hold training sessions on identified themes	Session	-	9	-	9		8		8	89%			
Test tomato processing in situ	Site	-	-	5	5				0	0%			
Support the installation of processing units, storage and conservation of products (rice husking, storage / conservation of onions, etc.)											**67%**		
Support for the installation of rice husking units for men	Rice husking kit	-	3	2	5		3	2	5	100%			
Support for the installation of onion storage units for men and women	Ruudu onion kit	-	17	17	34		34		34	100%			
Technical support and monitoring of installed units	Mission	-	17	17	34				0	0%			
Support the creation of women's enterprises											**100%**		
Support for the installation of rice processing units (steaming) for women	Steaming Kit	-	2	2	4		2	2	4	100%			
Support for the installation of fish processing units (Chorkor oven) for women	chorkor oven	-	170		170		170		170	100%			
Access to credit has improved												**64%**	
Facilitate access to finance											**64%**		
Conduct study on microfinance and provision of mechanisms to facilitate access to finance.	Study	-	1	-	1		1		1	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Organise workshops to establish business contacts with FIs/MFIs	Workshop	-	17	-	17		10		10	59%			
Assist producers in setting up facilitation mechanisms (coaching by a consultant)	Mission	-	10	7	17		10		10	59%			
Organise trips to exchange experiences of internal or self-financing mechanisms	Trip	-	-	2	2		0		0	0%			
Strengthen the capacity of individual producers (m/w/y) in farm business management, risk management and investment management	Session	-	-	4	4			4	4	100%			
Women's economic status and social role have improved												**31%**	
Strengthen women's entrepreneurial capacities											**31%**		
Support women or women's organisations to develop business plans, including linking with FIs	Buisiness plans	-	17	-	17		16		16	94%			
Train women on the management of economic units and market approaches	Session	-	8	-	8		0		0	0%			
Conduct an inception on the possibility of job creation on sites by non-producers	Study	-	-	1	1				0	0%			
Improvement of the sanitary and nutritional quality of households												**94%**	
Strengthen hygiene conditions in households and access to drinking water											**94%**		
Raise household awareness on hygiene and sanitation	Session	-	34	-	34		34		34	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Constuct positive drilling	drilling			17	17		0	14	14	82%			
Build latrines at sites	Latrine			34	34		0	34	34	100%			
Monitore and control drilling work	Package			17	17		0	14	14	82%			
Monitor and control latrine work	Package			17	17		0	17	17	100%			
Supervise drilling and latrine works	Package			1	1		0	1	1	100%			
Recruit the project team													**89%**
PMU Staff Recruitment		1			1	1			1	100%			
Acquisition of hardware, IT equipment & software													
HP 280 G2 Desktop Microcomputer	Computer	11			11		11		11	100%			
HP Probook 450 G4 Notebook Microcomputer	Computer		11		11		11		11	100%			
Microshelf SAMSUNG Galaxy Tab A 10.1".	Tablet	1			1		1		1	100%			
Printer HP Pro 402 dn	Printer	6			6		5		5	83%			
HP 5590 Scanner	Scanner	2			2	0			0	0%			
Line interactive inverter mercury 1500 Va	Inverter	11			11		11		11	100%			
External hard disk 2 Terra	HD	14			14		14		14	100%			
Kaspersky Internet security 2017 (3 pcs)	Antivirus	9			9		9		9	100%			
HP 280 G2 Desktop Microcomputer		1			1		1		1	100%			
HP Probook 450 G4 Notebook Microcomputer	Software	1			1		1		1	100%			
Microshelf SAMSUNG Galaxy Tab A 10.1".	Detector	1			1	0			0	0%			
Printer HP Pro 402 dn	Copy machine	1			1		1		1	100%			
HP 5590 Scanner	Box	1			1		1		1	100%			
Acquisition of office materials and equipment													
Offices PMU Team	Office	8			8		8		8	100%			
UCP Team Armchair	Armchair	9			9		9		9	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Visitor chairs PMU Team	Chair	23			23		23		23	100%			
Office cupboard 02 hinges	Cupboard	8			8		8		8	100%			
Office cupboard 03 hinges	Cupboard	2			2		2		2	100%			
Office refrigerator	Refrigerator		1		1		0		0	0%			
Office equipment (binding materials, staplers, etc.)	Annual	1	1		2	1	1		2	100%			
Chairs for meeting rooms	Chair	22			22		22		22	100%			
Tables for meeting rooms	Table	10			10		10		10	100%			
Video projector for meeting rooms	Video projector		1	1	2		1		1	50%			
Television and DVD player for meeting room	Television and DVD player		1		1		1		1	100%			
Autocom for office wifi	Equipment		1		1		1		1	100%			
Water fountain	Fountain	1			1		1		1	100%			
Generator & installation	Group			1	1			1	1	100%			
Acquisition of rolling stock													
Rolling stock: pick-up vehicles	Vehicule	3	1		4		3		3	75%			
Field motorbike rolling stock	Moto	18			18	1	17		18	100%			
Embellishment and renting of offices													
Office furnishing & panels	Package	1			1	1			1	100%			
Renting of the project headquarters	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	9	28	90%			
Launch and start of project													
Hold a kick-off workshop	Workshop	1			1	1			1	100%			
Hold a detailed activity planning workshop	Workshop	1			1		1		1	100%			
Training on the theory of change	Workshop		1		1		1		1	100%			
Preparation and validation of the project administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual	Report/workshop	1			1	1			1	100%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Elaboration and validation of the monitoring-evaluation manual	Report/workshop	1			1		1		1	100%			
Monitoring and evaluation													
Base Line Development	Report	1			1	1			1	100%			
Organisation of annual reviews and sessions of the technical monitoring committee	Report	1	3	3	7	1	3	2	6	86%			
Organise self-evaluation	Session		1		1		1		1	100%			
Mid-term review and formulation of next stage of the program	Report			1	1				0	0%			
Update indicators	Study			1	1				0	0%			
Capitalisation and dissemination of good practice	Workshop			1	1			1	1	100%			
Protocol with the technical structures for activities execution													
DRAAH	Protocol	6	6	6	18	5	6	6	17	94%			
DGRH	Protocol	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
DGFOMER	Protocol	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
DGPER	Protocol	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Communes	Protocol	17			17		17		17	100%			
Operation of PMU offices													
Vehicle fuel	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Motorbike fuel	Monthly	7	12	12	31	6	12	11	29	94%			
Generator fuel	Monthly		3	12	15		0	2	2	13%			
Vehicle maintenance costs	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Motorbike maintenance costs	Monthly	7	12	12	31	6	12	11	29	94%			
Maintenance of office equipment	Package	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Maintenance of air conditioners	Package	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Genrator maintenance	Package			1	1				0	0%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Vehicle insurance	Anuall	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Motorbike insurance	Anuall	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Vehicle technical visit	Anuall	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Technical visit motorbikes	Anuall	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100%			
Subscription (electricity, water, telephone)	Package	1			1	1			1	100%			
Electricity bills	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Water bills	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Telephone bills	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Internet bills	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Office supplies (consumables)	Quarterly	2	4	4	10	2	4	3	9	90%			
Cleaning of premises	Quarterly	2	4	4	10	2	4	3	9	90%			
Guarding the premises	Quarterly	2	4	4	10	2	4	3	9	90%			
Communication	Package	1			1	1			1	100%			
Staff salaries and allowances													
Project Coordinator	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
RAF Officer (administraion and finance officer)	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Head of Monitoring and Evaluation	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Internal Controller	Monthly	4	12	12	28	4	12	11	27	96%			
Socio-economic engineer	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Rural Engineer	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Agricultural engineer	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Accountant	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Secretary	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	12	11	30	97%			
Drivers (3)	Monthly	21	36	36	93	21	36	33	90	97%			
Liaison Officer	Monthly	7	12	12	31	7	8	11	26	84%			
Allowance for two staff assigned to the project	Monthly		16	24	40		16	22	38	95%			
Guardians - to be outsourced	Monthly	4	12	12	28	4	12	11	27	96%			

Activity	Unit	Expected 2018	Expected 2019	Expected 2020	Total Expected 2018-2020	Completed 2018	Completed 2019	Completed 2020	Total completed 2018-2020	Global achievement rate (%)	Activity	Output	Component
Maintenance agents - to be outsourced	Monthly	6	12	12	30	6	12	11	29	97%			
Health insurance and medical visits	Annual		1	1	2		1	1	2	100%			

Annex 3 : **List of ProValAB fixed assets as at 30 November 2020**

	MOBILE EQUIPMENT															**SEK Rate**	**66,5**	**FCFA**
Item	Asset number						**CFA (HT)**	**VAT**	**FCFA excl. of Tax**	**Equivalent SEK excl. of Tax**								
1	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/010	Motorbike YAMAHA CRYPTON07C		1	CFAO	17/09/2018	694 915	125 085	820 000	12 331	N°27/00/01/01/99/2018/00003	PMU	New	SIDA	Reg:			
2	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/011	Vehcule Pick-up, 4x4, TOYOTA LAND CRUISER 79	JTEBB71J20433483 1	1	CFAO	14/12/2018	23 000 000	4 140 000	27 140 000	408 120	N°27/00/01/01/99/2018/00003	PMU	New	SIDA	Reg: 11AA8626 IT			
3	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/012	Véhicule Pick-up, 4x4, TOYOTA LAND CRUISER 79	JTEBB71J20433479 5	1	CFAO	14/12/2018	23 000 000	4 140 000	27 140 000	408 120	N°27/00/01/01/99/2018/00003	PMU	New	SIDA	Reg: 11AA8636 IT			
4	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/013	Véhicule Pick-up, 4x4, TOYOTA LAND CRUISER 79	JTEBB71J20433489 8	1	CFAO	14/12/2018	23 000 000	4 140 000	27 140 000	408 120	N°27/00/01/01/99/2018/00003	PMU	New	SIDA	Reg: 11AA8637 IT			

TOTAL/ VEHCULES	69 694 915		12 545 085	82 240 000	1 224 361					

SOFTWARE

Item	Asset number	Description	Serial no.	Qty	Supplyer	Acquisition Date	Purchase price			Equivalent SEK	Contract reference	User / Location	Equipment status	Sponsor	Comments
							CFA (HT)								
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 014	TOMPRO financial and accounting management software, single-project version		1	MICRO -LAN INFO	15/12 /2018	7 448 126	1 340 663	8 788 789	132 162	N°27/00/01/0 1/99/2018/00 003	PMU	Neuf	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 015	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000		25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Coord	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 016	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000		25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	RAF	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 017	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000		25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Secret ary	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 018	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000		25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Interna l Contro ler	New	SID A	

6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 019	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000			25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accout ant	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 020	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000			25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 021	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000			25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	ISE	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 022	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000			25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IGR	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 023	Antivirus triposte		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	25 000			25 000	376	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IA	New	SID A	
TOTAL/SOFTWARE							**7 673 126**		**1 340 663**	**9 013 789**	**135 546**					

IT EQUIPMENT AND HARDWARE	

Item	**Asset number**	**Description**	**Serial no.**	**Qty**	**Supplyer**	**Acquisition Date**	**Purchase price**		**Contract reference**	**User / Location**	**Equipment status**	**Sponsor**	**Comments**
							CFA (HT)	**Equivalent SEK**					

	CONNECTING DEVICE															
1	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/002	Document binder		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08/2018	75 000		13 500	88 500	1 331	PO n°002/2018	Reprography	New	SIDA	
	GIANT STAPLER															
1	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/003	Giant stapler		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08/2018	35 000		6 300	41 300	621	PO n°002/2018	Reprography	New	SIDA	
	COUNTERFEIT DETECTION DEVICE															
1	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/004	Counterfeit detector		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08/2018	20 000		3 600	23 600	355	PO n°002/2018	Accountant	New	SIDA	
	COPY MACHINE															
1	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/057	Photocopieur CANON		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/12/2018	2 500 000			2 500 000	37 594	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00007	Reprography	New	SIDA	
	SAFE															

1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 005	Medium format safe		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08 /2018	150 000		27 000	177 000	2 662	PO n°002/2018	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
	DESKTOP COMPUTE R															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 024	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Coord	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 025	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	RAF	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 026	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Secret ary	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 027	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Interna l control er	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 028	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 029	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	M&E	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 030	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	ISE	New	SID A	

8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 031	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IGR	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 032	HP desktop computer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	332 000		59 760	391 760	5 891	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Agricul tural engine er	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ DESKTOP COMPUTERS							**2 988 000**		**537 840**	**3 525 840**	**53 020**					
	INVERTER S															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 033	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Coord	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 034	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Int. Controll er	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 035	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 036	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 037	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	ISE	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 038	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IGR	New	SID A	

7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 039	Single-user inverter		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	53 000		9 540	62 540	940	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IA	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ ONDULEURS							**371 000**		**66 780**	**437 780**	**6 583**					
	PRINTERS															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 001	AIO Laser Printer PRO 227 FDW PRO 227 FDW		1	LIPAO	03/09 /2018	235 000		42 300	277 300	4 170	Bon de commande n°002/2018	RAF	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 040	AIO Laser Printer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	271 000		48 780	319 780	4 809	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Technical Assist	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 041	Ordinary Laser Printer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	200 000		36 000	236 000	3 549	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Secretary	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 042	Ordinary Laser Printer		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	200 000		36 000	236 000	3 549	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	accountant	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ PRINTERS							**906 000**		**163 080**	**1 069 080**	**16 076**					
	MICRO-TABLET															

1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 043	Micro-tablet		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	115 000		20 700	135 700	2 041	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	RAF	New	SID A	
	SCANNER															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 044	Scanner		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	220 000		39 600	259 600	3 904	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Secret ary	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 045	Scanner		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	220 000		39 600	259 600	3 904	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ SCANNERS							**440 000**		**79 200**	**519 200**	**7 808**					
	CONNEXI ON MODEM															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 046	Internet connection modem		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	60 000		10 800	70 800	1 065	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntant (stock)	New	SID A	
	EXTERNA L HD															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 006	Portable External Hard Disk 1T		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08 /2018	45 000		8 100	53 100	798	Bon de commande n°002/2018	Coord	New	SID A	

2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 007	Portable External Hard Disk 1T		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08 /2018	45 000		8 100	53 100	798	Bon de commande n°002/2018	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 008	Portable External Hard Disk 1T		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08 /2018	45 000		8 100	53 100	798	Bon de commande n°002/2018	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 009	Portable External Hard Disk 2T		1	LIPAO Sarl	31/08 /2018	70 000		12 600	82 600	1 242	Bon de commande n°002/2018	RAF	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 047	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Techni cal assist	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 048	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Secret ary	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 049	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Int. Control er	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 050	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	ISE	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 051	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IGR	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 052	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	IA	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 053	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntant (stock)	New	SID A	

12	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 054	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntan (stock)	New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 055	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntan (stock)	New	SID A	
14	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 056	External Hard Disk 2T		1	SEBIS	19/12 /2018	46 000		8 280	54 280	816	N°27/00/01/0 4/99/2018/00 002 du 22/10/2018	Accou ntan (stock)	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ DISQUE DURS							**665 000**		**119 700**	**784 700**	**11 800**					
TOTAL /EQUIPEMENTS & MATERIELS INFORMATIQUES							**8 325 000**		**1 048 500**	**9 373 500**	**140 955**					

OFFICE FURNITURE

Item	**Asset number**	**Description**	**Serial no.**	**Qty**	**Supplyer**	**Acquisition Date**	**Purchase price**			**Contract reference**	**User / Location**	**Equipment status**	**Sponsor**	**Comments**
							CFA (HT)		**Equivalent SEK**					
	DESKS													
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 058	2 pedestals Executive desk with keyboard return on top, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	346 545		62 378	408 923	6 149	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	

		melamine 200X100X123X66X75 CM														
2	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/059	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	Secretary	New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/060	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	M&E Expert	New	SIDA	
4	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/061	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	IGR	New	SIDA	
5	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/062	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	ISE	New	SIDA	
6	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/063	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	IA	New	SIDA	
7	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/064	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12/2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00008	Int. Controler	New	SIDA	

8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 065	Secretary desk with keyboard return, black 180X80X95X 56X75 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	215 000		38 700	253 700	3 815	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ DESKS							**1 851 545**		**333 278**	**2 184 823**	**32 854**					
	ARMCHAI RS															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 066	PCA simili leather armchair		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	198 000		35 640	233 640	3 513	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 067	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili leather plastic armrests, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Secret ary	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 068	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	M&E Expert	New	SID A	

		leather plastic armrests, black														
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 069	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili leather plastic armrests, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IGR	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 070	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili leather plastic armrests, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	ISE	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 071	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IA	New	SID A	

		leather plastic armrests, black														
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 072	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili leather plastic armrests, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Int. Controler	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 073	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili leather plastic armrests, black		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	accoun tant	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 074	High backrest executive SIAMO II armchair (3G+) in black simili		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	135 000		24 300	159 300	2 395	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Techn. Assist	New	SID A	

		leather plastic armrests, black														
TOTAL/ ARMCHAIRS							**1 278 000**		**230 040**	**1 508 040**	**22 677**					
	VISITOR CHAIRS															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 075	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Coord	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 076	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Coord	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 077	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Coord	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 078	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 079	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 080	Visitor chair without		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	

		armrest in black skai														
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 081	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Secret ary	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 082	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Secret ary	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 083	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Secret ary	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 084	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 085	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 086	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IGR	New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 087	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IGR	New	SID A	

14	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 088	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	ISE	New	SID A	
15	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 089	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	ISE	New	SID A	
16	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 090	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IA	New	SID A	
17	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 091	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IA	New	SID A	
18	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 092	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Int. Controll er	New	SID A	
19	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 093	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Int. Controll er	New	SID A	
20	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 094	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
21	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 095	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Accou ntant	New	SID A	

22	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 096	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
23	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 097	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
24	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 098	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
25	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 099	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
26	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 100	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
27	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 101	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
28	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 102	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
29	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 103	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	

30	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 104	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
31	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 105	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
32	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 106	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
33	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 107	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
34	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 108	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
35	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 109	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
36	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 110	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
37	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 111	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	

38	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 112	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
39	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 113	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
40	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 114	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
41	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 115	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
42	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 116	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
43	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 117	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
44	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 118	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	
45	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 119	Visitor chair without armrest in black skai		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	39 000		7 020	46 020	692	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Meetin g room	New	SID A	

TOTAL/ VISITOR CHAIRS							**1 755 000**		**315 900**	**2 070 900**	**31 141**					
	METAL CUPBOARDS															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 120	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Techn. Assist	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 121	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	RAF	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 122	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	M&E Expert	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 123	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IGR	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 124	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	ISE	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 125	Metal cupboard with black curtain		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	IA	New	SID A	

		198X120X43 CM														
7	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 126	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Int. Controller	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 127	Metal cupboard with black curtain 198X120X43 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	319 000		57 420	376 420	5 660	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Accou ntant	New	SID A	
TOTAL/ METAL CUPBOARD							**2 552 000**		**459 360**	**3 011 360**	**45 284**					
	BOOKCA SES															
1	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 128	Black curtain glass bookcase 198X120X6 0X40 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	378 000		68 040	446 040	6 707	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Coord	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2018/Asdi/ 129	Black curtain glass bookcase 198X120X6 0X40 CM		1	SIGMA Burkina	31/12 /2018	378 000		68 040	446 040	6 707	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2018/00 008	Secret ary	New	SID A	
TOTAL/BIBLIOTHEQUES VITREES							**756 000**		**136 080**	**892 080**	**13 415**					

TOTAL /OFFICE FUNITURE							**8 192 545**		**1 474 658**	**9 667 203**	**145 371**					
	AQUATERRA FOUNTAIN															
	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/130	AQUATERRA Fountain model B14A-RED WINE N° 18020230		1	UMT TECHNOLOGIE	17/10/2018	170 238		28 483	198 721	2 988	PO n°000002/2018	Kitchen	New	SIDA	
TOTAL /FONTAINE							**170 238**		**28 483**	**198 721**	**2 560**					
	TOTEM															
	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/131	Double-sided illuminated totem 3mx1.20m					800 000		144 000	944 000	14 195	PO n°000016/2018	Project gate	New	SSIDA	
TOTAL /TOTEM							**800 000**		**144 000**	**944 000**	**12 030**					
	CURTAINS															
	ProValAB/2018/Asdi/132	Tube in bars - supports - fabrics - sheath fabrics - sheathing fabrics - tapes - braids - bands - channels -					1 981 750		-	1 981 750	29 801	N°27/00/01/04/74/2018/00009 du 11/09/2018	Project office	New	SIDA	

		tiebacks - tieback doors														
TOTAUX CURTAINS							**1 981 750**		**1 981 750**	**1 981 750**	**29 801**					
	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS 2018						**96 837 574**		**18 563 139**	**113 418 963**	**1 690 624**					
YEAR 2019																
	HP DESKTOP COMPUTER 2019															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 133	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	KOUBRI	New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 134	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ANDEMTENGA	New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 135	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	GUIBARE	New	SIDA	

		(keyboard + screen + CPU)														
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 136	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BOULSA	New	SIDA	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 137	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DARGO	New	SIDA	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 138	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BARSALOGHO	New	SIDA	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 139	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DABLO	New	SIDA	

8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 140	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	PISSIL A	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 141	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 142	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	SABO U	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 143	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	SOUR GOU	New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 144	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	BAKA TA	New	SID A	

		(keyboard + screen + CPU)														
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 145	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SID A	
14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 146	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SID A	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 147	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	KANT CHARI	New	SID A	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 148	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFOR MATIQ UE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 034 du 29/11/2019	TAMB AGA	New	SID A	

17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 149	P ProDesk 400 G1 desktop computer (keyboard + screen + CPU)		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**325 000**			325 000	4 887	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ZOUNGOU	New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ DESKTOP COMPUTERS						**5 525 000**		**-**	**5 525 000**	**83 083**					
	INVERTERS															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 150	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	KOUBRI	New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 151	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ANDEMTENGA	New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 152	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	GUIBARE	New	SIDA	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 153	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BOULSA	New	SIDA	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 154	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DARGO	New	SIDA	

6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 155	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BARSALOGHO	New	SIDA	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 156	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DABLO	New	SIDA	
8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 157	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	PISSILA	New	SIDA	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 158	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SIDA	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 159	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	SABOU	New	SIDA	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 160	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	SOURGOU	New	SIDA	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 161	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BAKATA	New	SIDA	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 162	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SIDA	

14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 163	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SIDA	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 164	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	KANT CHARI	New	SIDA	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 165	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	TAMBAGA	New	SIDA	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 166	Inverter MERCURY 800 VA		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**70 000**			70 000	1 053	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ZOUNGOU	New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ INVERTERS						**1 190 000**		**-**	**1 190 000**	**17 895**					
	IPRINTERS															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 167	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	KOUBRI	New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 168	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ANDEMTENGA	New	SIDA	

3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 169	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	GUIBARE	New	SIDA	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 170	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BOULSA	New	SIDA	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 171	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DARGO	New	SIDA	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 172	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BARSALOGHO	New	SIDA	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 173	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DABLO	New	SIDA	
8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 174	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	PISSILA	New	SIDA	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 175	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SIDA	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 176	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	SABOU	New	SIDA	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 177	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	SOURGOU	New	SIDA	

12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 178	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	BAKATA	New	SIDA	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 179	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SIDA	
14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 180	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SIDA	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 181	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	KANTCHARI	New	SIDA	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 182	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	TAMBAGA	New	SIDA	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 183	HP Laserjet Pro M402 printer		1	**EZAF INFORMATIQUE**	19/12 /2019	**170 000**			170 000	2 556	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00034 du 29/11/2019	ZOUNGOU	New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ PRINTERS						**2 890 000**		**-**	**2 890 000**	**43 459**						
	DESKS																
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 184	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/04/74/2019/00033 du 29/11/2019	KOUBRI	New	SIDA	

2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 185	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ANDE MTEN GA	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 186	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	GUIBA RE	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 187	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BOUL SA	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 188	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DARG O	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 189	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BARS ALOG HO	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 190	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DABL O	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 191	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	PISSIL A	New	SID A	

9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 192	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 193	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SABO U	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 194	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SOUR GOU	New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 195	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BAKA TA	New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 196	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SID A	
14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 197	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SID A	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 198	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	KANT CHARI	New	SID A	

16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 199	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	TAMB AGA	New	SID A	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 200	Semi-metallic desk with melamine wood top protected by a PVC layer		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**160 000**		**28 800**	188 800	2 839	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZOUN GOU	New	SID A	
	TOTAL/ DESKS						**2 720 000**		**489 600**	**3 209 600**	**48 265**					
	CHAIRS															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 201	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	KOUB RI	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 202	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ANDE MTEN GA	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 203	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	GUIBA RE	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 204	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BOUL SA	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 205	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DARG O	New	SID A	

6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 206	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BARS ALOG HO	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 207	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DABL O	New	SID A	
8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 208	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	PISSIL A	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 209	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 210	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SABO U	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 211	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SOUR GOU	New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 212	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BAKA TA	New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 213	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SID A	

14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 214	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SID A	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 215	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	KANT CHARI	New	SID A	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 216	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	TAMB AGA	New	SID A	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 217	Upholstered semi-metallic chair with armrests		1	DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**40 000**		**7 200**	47 200	710	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZOUN GOU	New	SID A	
	TOTAL/CH AIRS						**680 000**		**122 400**	**802 400**	**12 066**					
	CUPBOAR DS															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 218	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	KOUB RI	New	SID A	

2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 219	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ANDE MTEN GA	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 220	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	GUIBA RE	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 221	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BOUL SA	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 222	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DARG O	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 223	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BARS ALOG HO	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 224	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DABL O	New	SID A	

8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 225	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	PISSIL A	New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 226	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZIGA	New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 227	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SABO U	New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 228	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	SOUR GOU	New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 229	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	BAKA TA	New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 230	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	MANNI	New	SID A	

14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 231	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	DIABO	New	SID A	
15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 232	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	KANT CHARI	New	SID A	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 233	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	TAMB AGA	New	SID A	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 234	Metal cupboard with two French doors of 8/10th mm thick sheet steel			DAIMO Sarl	19/12 /2019	**140 000**		**25 200**	165 200	2 484	N°27/00/01/0 4/74/2019/00 033 du 29/11/2019	ZOUN GOU	New	SID A	
	TOTAL/CU PBOARDS						**2 380 000**		**428 400**	**2 808 400**	**42 232**					
	MOTORBI KES															

1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 235	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		KOUB RI	New	SID A	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 236	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		ANDE MTEN GA	New	SID A	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 237	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		GUIBA RE	New	SID A	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 238	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		BOUL SA	New	SID A	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 239	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		DARG O	New	SID A	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 240	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		BARS ALOG HO	New	SID A	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 241	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		DABL O	New	SID A	

8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 242	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		PISSILA	New	SIDA	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 243	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		ZIGA	New	SIDA	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 244	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		SABOU	New	SIDA	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 245	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		SOURGOU	New	SIDA	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 246	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		BAKATA	New	SIDA	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 247	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		MANNI	New	SIDA	
14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 248	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		DIABO	New	SIDA	

15	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 249	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		KANT CHARI	New	SID A	
16	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 250	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		TAMB AGA	New	SID A	
17	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 251	Moto SAFARI TORNADO			WATA M SA		**700 000**		**160 311**	860 311	12 937		ZOUN GOU	New	SID A	
	TOTAL/M OTORBIK ES						**11 900 000**		**2 725 282**	**14 625 282**	**219 929**					
	LAPTOP COMPUTE RS															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 252	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T480			BURKI NA MOBIL E		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Coord			
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 253	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T481			BURKI NA MOBIL E		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		RAF			

3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 254	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T482			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Secretary			
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 255	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T483			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Int. Controller			
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 256	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T484			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Accountant			
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 257	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T485			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		M&E			
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 258	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T486			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		ISE			
8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 259	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T487			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		IGR			
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 260	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T488			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Agricultural engineer			

10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 261	Laptop LENOVO THINKPAD T489			BURKINA MOBILE		**620 000**			620 000	9 323		Stock			
	TOTAL/LAPTOPS						**6 200 000**		**-**	**6 200 000**	**93 233**					
	LG LED TV 43 INCH															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 262	LG LED TV 43 INCH			BURKINA MOBILE		**270 000**			270 000	4 060		Meeting room			
	TOTAL/TV						**270 000**		**-**	**270 000**	**4 060**					
	TV TABLES															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 263	TV table			BURKINA MOBILE		**100 000**			100 000	1 504		Meeting room			

	TOTAL/TV table						**100 000**		**-**	**100 000**	**1 504**					
	HP M130NW MONOCHROME PRINTER															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 264	HP monochrome printer			BURKINA MOBILE		**135 000**			135 000	2 030		M&E			
	TOTAL/ MONOCHROME PRINTER						**135 000**		**-**	**135 000**	**2 030**					
	GPS GARMIN 64S															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 265	GPS Garmin 64S			BURKINA MOBILE		**180 000**			180 000	2 707		IGR			
	TOTAL/GPS GARMIN 64 S						**180 000**		**-**	**180 000**	**2 707**					

	VIDEO PROJECTER SONY DX220															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 266	Video projecter SONY DX220			BURKINA MOBILE		**280 000**			280 000	4 211		RAF			
	TOTAL/VIDEO PROJECTER SONY DX220						**280 000**		**-**	**280 000**	**4 211**					
	TRIPOD PROJECTION BOARD															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 267	Tripod projection board			BURKINA MOBILE		**115 000**			115 000	1 729		RAF			
	TOTAL/ TRIPOD PROJECTION BOARD						**115 000**		**-**	**115 000**	**1 729**					
	MANUAL RICE WINNOWER															

1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 268	Manual rice winnower			MALIBUR		400 000			400 000	6 015			New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ MANUAL RICE WINNOWER						**400 000**		**-**	**400 000**	**6 015**					
	ELECTRONIC SCALE WITH 40KG CAPACITY AND UNIVERSAL LOAD CAPACITY															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 269	Electronic scale			MALIBUR		110 000			110 000	1 654			New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 270	Electronic scale			MALIBUR		110 000			110 000	1 654			New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ ELECTRONIC SCALE						**220 000**		**-**	**220 000**	**3 308**					

	300 MM HEAT SEALER															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 271	300 MM heat sealer			MALIBUR		50 000			50 000	752			New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 272	300 MM heat sealer			MALIBUR		50 000			50 000	752			New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/300 MM HEAT SEALER						**100 000**		**-**	**100 000**	**1 504**					
	RICE HUSKER															
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 273	Rice husker			CARTE		2 921 000			2 921 000	43 925			New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 274	Rice husker			CARTE		2 921 000			2 921 000	43 925			New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 275	Rice husker			CARTE		2 921 000			2 921 000	43 925			New	SIDA	

	TOTAL/RICE HUSKER						**8 763 000**		**-**	**8 763 000**	**131 774**						
	TRANSPORT TRICYCLE																
1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 276	Transport tricycle			CARTE		1 995 770			1 995 770	30 012				New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 277	Transport tricycle			CARTE		1 995 770			1 995 770	30 012				New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 278	Transport tricycle			CARTE		1 995 770			1 995 770	30 012				New	SIDA	
	TOTAL/ TRANSPORT TRICYCLE						**5 987 310**		**-**	**5 987 310**	**90 035**						
	PIROGUE																

1	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 279	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
2	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 280	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
3	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 281	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
4	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 282	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
5	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 283	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
6	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 284	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	
7	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 285	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SIDA	

8	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 286	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
9	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 287	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
10	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 288	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
11	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 289	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
12	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 290	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
13	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 291	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	
14	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 292	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			New	SID A	

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109	ProValAB/ 2019/Asdi/ 387	Pirogue			C.B.CO		70 000			70 000	1 053			Neuf	Asdi	
	TOTAL/PIROGUE						**7 630 000**		**-**	**7 630 000**	**114 737**					
	TOTAL/ FIXED ASSETS 2019						**57 665 310**		**3 765 682**	**61 430 992**	**576 401**					
	GROSS TOTAL FIXED ASSETS 2018-2019						**154 502 884**		**22 328 821**	**174 849 955**	**2 267 025**					

Annex 4 : List of people interviewed

N°S	Full name	Institutions	Position	Mobile phone	E-Mail Address
01	GARANE Malick	MAAH office	Technical Advisor	70 22 07 83	Garane3@yahoo.fr
02	OUEDRAOGO Bibata	DGCOOP/MINEFID		60 04 22 22	ouedraogobibata@yahoo.fr
03	CONGO G. Amos	SG/MAAH	Research Officer	70 63 54 69	Windamos01@gmail.com
04	THIOMBIANO Ousmane	BUNNE/MEEVCC	Framework	70 93 26 59	ousthiom@yahoo.fr
05	HIEN M. Héliane	DGPER/MAAH	Framework	78 95 59 29	Baleor16@gmail.com
06	HEMA Sahouma, Point focal	DGRH	Focal point	70 34 57 45 / 74 59 78 93	sahomahema@gmail.com
07	NEBOUA Sébastien, Maire	Bakata municipality	Mayor	70 56 67 61/76 42 53 72	sebastienneboua@gmail.com
08	SAKANDE Bachirou	WUC Bakata	President WUC	78 69 10 08	
09	Mrs NESSAO Kapio	WUC Bakata	Contrôleur	79 93 01 52	
10	Mrs SENI Kawé	WUC Bakata	Vice-President	78 52 94 77	
11	SANFO Boukaré	WUC Bakata	Information officer	78 48 39 27	
12	OUEDRAOGO Delphine,	Swedish cooperation in Burkina Faso	Program officer	70 24 05 07	delphine.ouedraogo@gov.se
13	RAMDE / SANOU Ella, Point focal	DGIH	Focal Point	70 34 16 76	sanouella@gmail.com
14	KANLA Justin	DGFOMR	Focal Point	70 37 70 55 / 60 20 08 07	justinkanla8@gmail.com
15	HIE Missa	DGAHDI	Focal Point	70 98 98 67	hiemissa@gmail.com
16	KABORE T. Bertin	DGAHDI		70 59 11 20	kaboretbertin@gmail.com
17	BATIONO Léonard, Point focal	Nakanbé water agency	Head of Sustainable Development Department	78 55 25 27	leobationo@gmail.com
18	BERE B. Théodore	ProValAB mgt unit	Project Manager	70 23 00 39	Beretheo75@gmail.com
19	BAMOGO Soumaila	ProValAB mgt unit	RAF	70 70 69 59	Bamogor17@yahoo.fr
20	OUEDRAOGO Péhoindé	ProValAB mgt unit	M&E officer	70 28 12 34	pehoinde@yahoo.fr
21	BIRNY/ILBOUDO Tina	ProValAB mgt unit	ITA head of mission	70 24 56 54	tby@niras.fi
22	SOMBIE B. Gustave Ismaël	ProValAB mgt unit	Int. Controler	60 23 50 60	sombiegustave@yahoo.fr

23	BAWAR Koulma	ProValAB mgt unit	Executive	70 34 59 07	Koulman22@gmail.com
24	BAYALA Ange Lionel	ProValAB mgt unit	Executive	72 05 73 00	angeismael@gmail.com
25	SAWADOGO Gilbert	ProValAB mgt unit	Executive	70 05 06 51	sawgilbertosib@yahoo.fr
26	YAMEOGO Elise Marie	ProValAB mgt unit	Executive	70 42 88 87	yamelise@yahoo.fr

Annexe 5 : List of documents consulted

Burkina Faso, February 2018, Decree No.2018-0092/PRES/PM/MINEFID on general regulations for development projects and programs implemented in Burkina Faso, 37p

Burkina Faso/ Asdi, September 2019, Project for agricultural valorization of small dams, revised document, 171p

DOPAIR, December 2018: Synthesis report of the Organisational Diagnosis of Water Users in ProValAB Sites, 20p

MAAH/Asdi, August 2018, Manual of administrative, financial and accounting management procedures, 115p

MAAH/Asdi, May 2019, Minutes of 2018 1st Annual Review Meeting; Burkina Faso Government & Sweden, 20 pp.

MAAH/Asdi, May 2020: Minutes of 2019 annual review meeting of ProValAB; Burkina Faso Government & Sweden, 15p

ProValAB, 2019 : Final reports of the environmental and social impact notices on seventeen (17) ProValAB intervention sites

ProValAB, August 2020: Performance Evaluation of the Project for agricultural valorization of small dams, ProValAB in 2019

ProValAB, August 2020 : ProValAB 2020 semi-annual financial implementation report.

ProValAB, August 2020 : ProValAB semi-annual implementation report 2020.

ProValAB, August 2020 : Semi-annual implementation report of the project for agricultural valorization of small dams; period: 1 January 2020 - 30 June 2020, 11p

ProValAB, April 2019 : Report of the study on value chains (VC) and market, 128p

ProValAB, April 2020 : Protocols of collaboration signed between the PMU and the DGRH, DGFOMR, DGAE/Nakanbé, DRAAH, DEEVCC

ProValAB, February 2019 : ProValAB Annual Implementation Report 2018, 41p

ProValAB, February 2020 : ProValAB Annual Implementation Report 2019, 50p

ProValAB, January 2019: ProValAB Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, 52p

ProValAB, January 2019, Definition of protection and sustainable management measures for land and water of the project 17 reservoirs: methodological approach, final report, 86p

ProValAB, January 2019, Definition of protection and management measures for land and water of ProValAB 17 reservoirs, Methodological approach: synthesis of recommendations, Final report, 85p

ProValAB, July 2019 : Revised Annual Work Plan and Budget 2019, 38p

ProValAB, June 2019 : Strategic diagnosis of governance modes and role of stakeholders and institutions for efficiency, transparency and equity improvement in the management of dams and other hydro-agricultural infrastructures, 65p

ProValAB, June 2019 : Study report of the strategic diagnosis of governance modes and role of stakeholders and institutions for efficiency, transparency and equity improvement in the management of dams and other hydro-agricultural infrastructures.

ProValAB, May 2019: Establishing ProValAB baseline indicators.

ProValAB, November 2019 : Mission report on the validation and choice of mechanisms for facilitating access to funding to be implemented with ProValAB POs, 4p

ProValAB, September 2019 : Revised project document, 38p

Annex 6: Mission ToRs

1. Background and justification

The Project for Agricultural Valorisation of Small Dams (ProValAB) is co-financed by the Government of Burkina Faso and Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). It follows the Reducing the Vulnerability of Small Dams to Climate Change Project (PRVPB-CC) which was implemented from 2010 to 2016 by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. Evaluated in 2017, the results of PRVPB-CC were considered satisfactory, and recommendations were made for the development of a project that focuses on better agricultural development and sustainable management of infrastructure and water and land resources.

The overall objective of ProValAB is that "households sustainably improve their food/nutritional security and increase their income through the valorisation of water from small dams thanks to the development of promising value chains".
Three (03) intermediate changes (effects, outcomes) are selected to achieve the overall objective:

- infrastructure, water and land resources are managed in a sustainable way;
- the quantities of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fish production (ASPF) have increased;
- the competitiveness of agricultural and fish products has improved.

The project targets ten (10) outputs (tangible changes, outputs) to achieve the expected effects. These are:

- capacities and means of agricultural and fish production have improved ;
- water and developed land resources are better managed ;
- production and productivity of selected ASP sectors have increased;
- quantity of fish caught/produced/processed has increased;
- producers ensure good post-harvest management of their products and increase the quantities sold;
- actors have better access to market ;
- supply of products has improved in terms of quantity and quality;
- access to credit has improved;
- economic status and social role of women have improved;
- improvement of the sanitary quality of production sites.

A first implementation phase of the project covers the three (03) year period from December 2017 to December 2020. An interim program was executed by the Directorate General of Hydraulic and Irrigation Development (DGAHDI) which was the technical supervision of ProValAB until June 2018. Since July 2019, ProValAB has been attached to the Budget Program 077 "Agricultural Economy", which is coordinated by the Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER). The Project Management Unit (PMU), responsible for activities implementation, was recruited and installed during June-July 2018. Its first 2018 Annual Work Plan and Budget (PTBA) was validated by a Technical Committee on 29 August 2019.

The 2019 PTBA was finalized and validated in December 2018 by the 075 Review Committee "Hydro-Agricultural Development and Irrigation"; it was then revised in July 2019.

The project operates in seventeen (17) sites distributed over six (06) regions. These are: Boussouma (Center region), Tanga (Center-East region), Tamasgo, Dablo, Guibaré. Selmiga, Solomnoré, Soubéira and Yaongo (Center-North region), Bakata, Nabadogo and Sourgou

(Center-West region), Boudiéri, Dakiri, Kogoli and Zanré (East region) and Zoungou (Central Plateau region).

ProValAB intervention strategy is based on the theory of change, value chain development and agricultural valorisation. It also aims to "promote faire-faire" (third party service) and in this regard, the focus is on developing partnerships and collaboration through the establishment of protocols with decentralised state structures and private partners. In this respect, the Regional Directorates in charge of Agriculture, Animal and Fishery Resources, Water and Sanitation and Environment are involved in the implementation and monitoring of activities.

Producers' capacity building on specific themes is considered in the intervention strategy so that these stakeholders can make the most of their skills in the activities.

In its project document, as well as in its monitoring and evaluation mechanism, it is stated that ProValAB will have a mid-term evaluation (MTE) in late 2019-early 2020. This mid-term evaluation will make it possible to note the progress made, identify the difficulties encountered and make recommendations in order to improve the project performance. It will also serve as a basis for a possible formulation of the project phase II.

After almost a year and a half of the project implementation, the PMU would like to commission an external mid-term evaluation of the project. This is the purpose of the assignment, the details of which are set out in this Terms of Reference (ToR).

2. Overall objective of the mission

The overall objective of this mission is to conduct a mid-term evaluation (MTE) of the Project for Agricultural valorisation of Small Dams (ProValAB). It aims to provide the various stakeholders with information on the progress of project activities and performance towards achieving the expected outputs.

The results of the MTE will be used to guide the revision of the project design according to the lessons learnt from its implementation and the evolution of the context, and prepare possibly a second intervention phase.

3. Specific Objectives

From 15-17 May 2019, ProValAB organised an Annual Review Meeting (RRA) with its partners. The overall objective of this RRA was to analyse the quality and effectiveness of activities in 2018, with a view to improving interventions. Interviews with technical structures and direct beneficiaries were conducted based on the main DAC (Data Analysis Criteria).

Therefore, the specific objectives of the mid-term evaluation will be to verify **the achievement level** of the operational and strategic objectives since the project implementation until December 2019, according to the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture as well as to the guidelines contained in the OCDE/DAC Indicative Framework. With reference to this Scheme, the specific objectives of the mid-term evaluation of ProValAB are as follows :

- assessment of the project relevance;
- assessment of the project effectiveness;
- assessment of the project sustainability;
- analysis of the project institutional architecture and strategy;
- establishment of the lessons from the project.

In addition, the evaluation may assess the efficiency as well as the effects of the project.

More specifically, the Evaluation Consultancy will seek to address the main concerns listed in the following paragraphs. This list of themes to be considered is not exhaustive and the mission may add other elements that could contribute to a better analysis of the project implementation.

Relevance

The Consultancy will have to determine the extent to which the objectives of ProValAB correspond to the expectations and needs of beneficiaries, the country needs, the global priorities and national policies as well as the technical and financial partners.

More precisely:

- ✓ to what extent does ProValAB address issues that are important to its target populations (considering their diversity in terms of gender, age, occupation, etc....)?
- ✓ what were the project's contributions in terms of determining security measures in the design and construction of facilities/infrastructures for better adaptation to climate change?
- ✓ what did the communities organised in groups or associations contribute to the project in terms of environmental protection and the effects of climate change?
- ✓ to what extent are the project objectives consistent with Burkina Faso current poverty alleviation and development strategies and to what extent do they contribute to the country development?
- ✓ to what extent are the objectives of the project consistent with the objectives and guidelines of the Swedish Development Cooperation (poverty alleviation, promotion of democracy and human rights, gender equality, preservation of environment and natural resources, adaptation to climate change, etc.)?

Effectiveness

The aim is to see to what extent the objectives of ProValAB, as expressed in its log frame, have been or are being achieved, considering their relative importance. This analysis also takes into account possible unintended effects, both positive and negative.

More precisely:

- which factors have proved decisive for the achievement of the project objectives so far (indication of strengths and weaknesses)?
- what effects - positive/negative - can be seen in terms of the Project performance and objectives?

Sustainability/Viability/Perennity

The aim here is to assess the likelihood of the long-term continuity of the advantages from ProValAB intervention after its completion. It is therefore a question of estimating the extent to which the positive effects of the Project are sustainable.

More precisely:

- ✓ the extent to which the positive changes brought about by the intervention can be considered sustainable in relation to the objectives of the Project and the economic, social, political and environmental context?
- ✓ what are the project achievements which must be perpetuated / what are the measures taken by the project to perpetuate the achievements?
- ✓ what are the recommendations made with a view to the sustainability of achievements / what potential risks are there against the sustainable effectiveness of the Project and what is their probability? Will the effectiveness of the intervention tend to improve or deteriorate over time?
- ✓ to what extent are the Regional Directorates, relevant municipalities and producer associations able and willing to safeguard the positive effects of the intervention without

long-term support?

In addition, the answers to the following questions will make it possible to estimate some impact indicators of the Project log frame and to interpret the statements given by the Project on the progress achieved:

- what proportion of beneficiaries (men, women, young people, farmers, stockbreeders, fishermen, etc.) feel that their living conditions have improved thanks to ProValAB?
- what proportion of producers affected by the project believe that their average income has increased as a result of ProValAB?
- what proportion of young beneficiaries feel that their average income has increased as a result of ProValAB?

Efficience

This involves assessing the quality of using the program resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) to achieve the planned results in a cost-effective manner.

Specifically :

- are the intervention costs in a reasonable relation to its usefulness, given the local context?
- would there have been more cost-effective alternatives for the sustainable achievement of ProValAB objectives in terms of intervention means and concepts?
- are the services, capacities created and potentials adequately utilised?
- were the services delivered on time and were the effects achieved within an appropriate period of time ?

Outcome

The aim here is to assess the immediate positive and negative, primary and secondary, effects induced by ProValAB, directly or not, intentionally or unintentionally.

Specifically:

- ✓ assess the effects of the project implementation on :
  - community governance of facilities/infrastructure and water and agricultural resources;
  - alleviation beneficiaries' poverty;
  - human rights, gender and equity in its intervention areas;
  - adaptation of communities and facilities to the effects of climate change;
  - living and health conditions of beneficiary populations.
- ✓ evaluate other unforeseen effects (positive or negative) generated by the Project intervention.

In addition, the status of the following concerns should be included in the review of each of the specific objectives listed above:

Land tenure issue

- ✓ Are the land properties of the farming areas within the project support clearly established?
- ✓ What are the main characteristics of land ownership structures regarding farming areas? What types of actors own the farm? Are there types of actors who have been more or less excluded? If so, which ones, how and why?
- ✓ What systems, processes and criteria were used to establish access to resources in the project?
- ✓ Did certain categories of producers have more or less access to resources in the project? If so, what are the causes and consequences?

Governance issue

- ✓ Who takes the decision in relation to the project resources and how they are used ?
- ✓ What are the decision-making structures and bodies?
- ✓ Who influences decisions on the allocation of farming plots space, access to water, management of facilities, etc.?
- ✓ Do women, youth, the poor and other vulnerable groups have access to information and can they influence important resource-related decisions in the project?

Organisational issues

- ✓ How are the producers and other users of resources in the project organised?
- ✓ Is the organisation mode operational, efficient and fair?
- ✓ Does the organisation mode facilitate access to information, training and market?
- ✓ Are the producers linked to regional or national producer organisations?

Production, processing an marketing

- ✓ Do producers have enough technical knowledge to make good choices (type of activity to be conducted, suppliers, etc.?)
- ✓ Do producers have enough knowledge to know where and how to sell their products?
- ✓ Do producers have enough knowledge about production, processing and other techniques?

Access to finance

- ✓ Do producers have satisfactory access to finance for their production, processing and marketing activities?

In addition, the evaluation will also consider aspects related to the project management, in particular:

- lessons learnt in relation to the capacity of the cooperation partner and the other partners receiving project funds (ProValAB, Regional Directorates, Municipalities, etc.);
- consideration of the major strengths and weaknesses in the partner's management;
- identification of lessons learned that could be useful for management;
- possible future interventions.

The consultancy will work in close collaboration with ProValAB and its partners which will provide it with all the useful information and documents necessary for the mid-term evaluation mission.

The Consultant will also analyse:

- the implementation state of operational indicators: overall progress of the planned activities compared to the forecast during this phase;
- the effective role of the technical partners in the implementation and achievement of the project objectives, through the collaboration protocols established between the PMU and these partners.

4. Results - Expected outputs

Though this is a mid-term evaluation of ProValAB, a report is expected that clearly shows:

- an analysis and guidance on project implementation regarding relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, gender mainstreaming, efficiency, etc,
- an overall analysis of the state of implementation of activities (operational indicators);
- an effectiveness review of the collaboration between the Project Management Unit and the technical implementing partners;
- a situation of the difficulties encountered by the project in activities implementation and

the lessons learnt;
- recommendations to improve the implementation of activities and guidelines for the continuity of the project.

5. Approach and methodology for the mid-term evaluation

5-1. Setting up a Technical Monitoring Committee

A technical monitoring committee (CTS) will be set up by a note from the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture specifying the composition and function of the said committee. The CTS could be composed of:

- the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Developments (SG/MAAH)) ;
- the Directorate General for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER) ;
- the General Directorate for Hydraulic and Irrigation Development (DGAHDI);
- the Directorate General for Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS/MAAH);
- the Directorate General for Hydraulic Infrastructures (DGIH);
- the Directorate General for Cooperation (DGCOOP);
- the Swedish Embassy.

This committee will be responsible for facilitating and monitoring the Project mid-term evaluation process. It is mainly responsible for monitoring the smooth running of the study, the respect of deadlines, and facilitating contacts between the various stakeholders. More specifically, the CTS will have the following mandate :

- assess the work methodology, the reporting plan, the roadmap of the consultant and approve the final report ;
- ensure that the agreed timetable is respected;
- organise, together with the consultant, the scoping meeting and the various validation meetings.

5-2. Conducting the mid-term evaluation

The study will be conducted mainly in three phases, although the consultant may make other proposals in this respect :

- Phase 1: meetings and exchanges with the PMU and the partners in order to collect all reports or documents relating to the project implementation and to collect their opinions and orientations;
- Phase 2: field missions in the project regions and intervention sites;
- Phase 3 : check, retrieve and analyse the collected data.

NB : The mission will discuss with the PMU about the intervention sites to be visited, considering the security situation prevailing in certain regions..

5-3. Stakeholders in the mid-term evaluation

The following are the stakeholders of the evaluation :

- the Monitoring Committee ;
- the Directorates General such as DGPER, DGAHDI, DGFOMR, DGRH, DGIH;
- the Regional Directorates in charge of Agriculture, Animal and Fish Resources, Water and Sanitation, and Environment in the project zone;
- the Gourma, Liptako, Mouhoun and Nakanbé Water Agencies;

- Water User Committees (WUCs);
- producers at the intervention sites or dams.

5-4. Restitution of the mid-term evaluation

After the field phase, there will be a restricted meeting to present the report, with an introductory presentation to the CTS at ProValAB headquarters. This meeting will be followed by a restitution of the provisional report during a validation workshop organised by the PMU, gathering participants from Ouagadougou and the intervention zones. The final report will integrate the observations made during these various meetings.

The budget of the validation workshop will be covered by ProValAB.

6. Mandate of the consultant

The consultant will propose to the CTS the methodological approach it intends to adopt for the project mid-term evaluation. The methodology should include among others the following steps:

- starting activities: scoping meeting to validate the roadmap;
- document review;
- choice of actors for interviews;
- design of questionnaires / mid-term evaluation guides;
- interviews with key persons ;
- programming of field visits organised in collaboration with the PMU and interviews with the different actors of the project: water users committees (WUC), producers, technical services, town halls, ... ;
- debriefing after the field visits and presentation of the preliminary report to the CTS ;
- elaboration of the provisional mid-term evaluation report;
- elaboration of the final mid-term evaluation report after the validation workshop.

The methodology presented by the consultancy firm should explain how stakeholders will be involved in the mid-term evaluation. A focus will be laid on women and youth, in order to ensure their inclusion level depending on the actions.

The reports will be elaborated in French with a good linguistic quality. The final report in both French and English will have to highlight the methodology used, the results of the evaluation, the limitations of the mid-term evaluation and their consequences. It should also contain conclusions and recommendations regarding the design and implementation of a possible ProValAB Phase II.

7. Duration of the mission

The duration of the evaluation is 45 working days from the date of contract signature. The mission will take place from ……..……..to …..…….. in Ouagadougou and in the project intervention zones.

As an indication, the duration and the overall work plan of the proposed mid-term evaluation are as follows: (let the Consultant propose in its technical offer).

8. Resources

The mid-term evaluation of ProValAB is funded from the project funds, FY2020. It covers the fees and reimbursable costs of the mission, the costs of organising the technical monitoring committee task meetings, the costs of organising the workshops and the costs of disseminating the final report.

9. Recruitment procedure

The publication of this offer and the recruitment of the consultant office will be done on the basis of a consultation according to the available budget.
Tenderers will prepare a sealed envelope, entitled: "CALL FOR TENDER FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF A STUDY OFFICE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT FOR AGRICULTURAL VALORISATION OF SMALL DAMS" and send to ProValAB, Siège Route de Po, 11 BP 321 Ouaga CMS 11, Tel: 25 37 61 40.
This envelope will contain a "Technical Offer" and a "Financial Offer", in three copies, one (01) original and two (02) copies.

NB: the Technical Offer and the Financial Offer must be enclosed in separate envelopes.

Tenders must be received no later than ……..... at ProValAB headquarters.

10. Qualifications of the consultant team

The consultancy firm in charge of ProValAB mid-term evaluation will be the one selected after the final recruitment procedure and the signature of the contract.

The mission team should be composed of a head of mission and two assistants. They should have the following qualifications.

Expert 1: Head of mission (team leader) :

- a university degree (Bac+5 at least (5 years of higher education)) in agronomy, agro-economics, sociology, statistics, rural engineering, or any other equivalent field ;
- at least ten (10) years experience in the evaluation or formulation of agricultural projects or policies;
- taken part in at least 3 similar studies and led at least one of them;
- good control of participatory survey techniques and the use of qualitative and quantitative data ;
- a good knowledge of rural sector in Burkina Faso;
- excellent communication skills;
- excellent writing, analysis and synthesis skills in French;
- a capacity for dialogue and listening with the project various stakeholders.

Expert 2 : Assistant head of mission

- a university degree (at least 3 years of higher education) in agro-economics, rural development, economics, statistics or any other equivalent field ;
- at least seven (07) years experience in the evaluation or formulation of agricultural policies;
- taken part in at least 3 similar studies;
- good control of participatory survey techniques and the use of qualitative and quantitative data ;
- have a good knowledge of rural sector in Burkina Faso;
- have excellent communication skills;
- excellent writing, analysis and synthesis skills in French;
- have a capacity for dialogue and listening with the project various stakeholders.

Expert 3 : socio economist

- university degree (at least 3 years of higher education) in sociology, socioeconomics, agricultural economics, agro-economics or any other equivalent field;
- have at least five (05) years experience in the evaluation or formulation of agricultural policies;
- taken part in at least 3 similar studies;
- have a good knowledge of rural sector in Burkina Faso;
- have excellent communication skills;
- Excellent writing, analysis and synthesis skills in French;
- have a capacity for dialogue and listening with the project various stakeholders.

11. Evaluation Criteria and Award Basis

The criteria below can be used as a basis to evaluation proposals. Selection is based primarily on the technical merits of the proposals, but price and other factors are considered, and the award is made only if the proposal is considered technically satisfactory and with a reasonable price.

Evaluation criteria for tenders	Total maximum scores
Staff qualifications (15 points for the team leader and 10 points for each assistant)	35
Technical value (Experience of the Office Similar works,)	15
Operational capacity and organisation of the study	25
Compliance and coherence of the proposed methodology with the objectives of the study	25
Total score	**100**

The selection is based on quality and cost and it is important to note that the minimum technical score for opening the financial offer is 70 points.