

**Association d'Appui à la Promotion  
Du Développement Durable des Communautés**

**Burkina Faso**  
Unity- Progress- Justice!

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**A P D C**

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World Neighbours Canada/ A P D C

**Annual Activity Rapport from 2013-2014**  
**PERIOD: July 2013 to June 2014**

Number of of Project/ Contract	
Name of Project	Fada communities project
Country/ State	Burkina Faso
Name of the leader of the project	TANKOANO T. Charles
Project Phase: 2	July 2013 to June 2014
Date of implementation of project	01/07/2008

**Reporting Period: July 1<sup>st</sup> 2013 to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2014**

Fada July 5<sup>th</sup> 2014

Introduction:

The stakeholders of the Fada programs (communities, village leaders and members of the team APDC) have joined forces to execute many activities to consolidate and expand the achievements and impact of the program to enrich the lives of the beneficiary population . These activities have involved organizational development and capacity/ leadership building, improving food security by supporting the activities of income for poor households and protecting the environment. For the health component; information, education and communication for behavior change and adoption of good practice in relation to HIV / AIDS and family planning were maintained in all the villages of the program.

In addition, the activities were extended to include three new villages at their request.

Note however, that the project had the lowest level of financial support from its partners since its inception. Indeed, in total 5,000,000 CFA F (2500000 f VM / OKC and 2,500,000 f by MV / Canada) was paid for the entire 2013-2014 period (1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014). It is this financial framework that enables the players to implement program activities. Yet it is important to understand that despite the low level of funding to maintain the operation of the program, the program has been embraced by APDC and village leaders and all are hoping that financial support will rise in the future and that the results achieved (especially for the benefit of the poor) are of some importance .

This report describes the results achieved during this period.

## I- Activities Completed and the Results Attained during the Period

### **Objective N°1- Reinforcement of the organizational capacity and female leadership**

Months	Activities Completed	Description of Progress	Results Attained	Challenges	Proposed Solutions/ Comments

	<p>1- Training/ retraining of 60 members of village offices and inter-village coordination offices on the details of good governance</p>	<p>By holding 2 training sessions, 55 members of village offices and inter-village coordination offices (counsellors, Village Development Counsellors, and members of the coordination teams), comprising 24 women and 31 men from 13 villages of the program, were trained/retrained in the concepts, principles, and practices of good governance at the grass-roots of the organizations. The distribution of participants by types of structure is the following: Village Development Counsellors= 15; counsellors= 6; Village Groups= 14; inter-village officers= 4; women's union= 7</p> <p>The two sessions were held in April 2014 and each lasted 3 days. It was the agents (2) of APDC who held these sessions in 2 different villages to the benefit of 13 villages</p>	<p>Through these 55 people trained/ retrained, the capacity/competence of different structures, especially within the inter-village offices, is reinforced in matters of good governance (having to report, to follow the activities, to involve all sides in debates and development activities). In reality, the counsellors and Village Development Counsellors then members of the women's union office practice it already, but this training/ retraining gave them more details and strategies and reinforced all the information about good governance.</p>		
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	<p>2- Training of 15 people/facilitators in rights and gender for the benefit of 3 villages newly integrated into the program</p>	<p>- Holding of a 3-day training session in February 2014 to the benefit of 15 women from the 3 new villages. Each village was represented by 5 participants. In the 3 days of exchange, the rights of the woman and the violations were developed. Also, the key elements of gender equality were addressed and widely discussed by the participants to help them understand how to adapt this to their particular context. Like in the first 10 villages, the training in these subjects greatly interested the participants.</p>	<p>The 3 villages, through their participants (15 women trained) saw their internal facilitation capacity reinforced. The facilitators undertook meetings to share their acquired training with core members of their organizations (village female groups). In the years following, these trained women, by means of a retraining, will undertake the raising of awareness of rights and gender in their villages.</p>	<p>The question of motivation or initiative remains the stopping point in the acquiring of training in villagers. The actual participants are no exception to this rule.</p>	<p>It's the constant monitoring of all the leaders who can urge a good number of leaders to assume their roles at the hearts of their organizations.</p>
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	<p>3- Holding of 6 meetings about awareness of women's rights by trained female leaders</p>	<p>30 meetings of discussion/debate about women's rights were held by 22 leaders, comprised of 20 women and 2 men in 9 villages of the 13 covered by the program in December 2013, February 2014, and March 2014. Individual interviews and domestic visits were completed to increase the comprehension and promote change in behaviour towards women. The global goal is to eliminate the discrimination, violence, and suffering that women are submitted to, especially in rural areas, which hinders the development and fulfilment of women. Thus all the meetings held had a participation of 1,826 people in total, comprised of 685 women, 438 men, 264 youth and 439 children. The discussion/debates (30 meetings) had a participation of 1,208 people, comprised of 470 women, 304 men, 172 youth, and 262 children in 9 of 13 villages. <b>See the Participation Chart about the 30 discussion/debate meetings about women's rights.</b></p>	<p>774 people (470 women, 304 men) adults/leaders and 172 youth were educated about women's rights in 9 villages. This population will now contribute to increasing change of behaviours in favour of development and the empowerment of women in their homes. In reality, almost all in the program villages observed a remarkable change toward the access of women to land for production (reinforced access with numerous women having fixed plots of land not subject to revocation by the heads of household; numerous women have initiated their own activities that increase their property and financial revenue; a drop in violence and other sufferings of women, etc...)</p>	<p>These discussion/debates, domestic visits and individual interviews were not able to be held in 4 villages: Kojonti, Kpandridéni, Bougou, and Noadangou. 2 new villages and 2 old villages.</p> <p>The reason for the lack of education about women's rights are the following- a lack of competent people to lead in the 2 new villages, - the trained leaders are not motivated to lead the activity on the 2 old villages.</p> <p>As well as these two internal reasons in the villages, there is the question of insecurity: in effect,.During the period a situation of</p>	<p>Solution for the next period: - reinforce the leadership of leaders in all the villages - hold interviews and get feedback on the work of the leaders in a way which encourages them to act more for their population.</p>
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Village	# of meetings	PARTICIPANTS				Total
		Women	Men	Youth	Children	
Mangudéni	3	102	59	35	23	219
Maadéni	3	20	4	1	9	34
Kantambari	2	18	12	8	15	53
Payégu	3	36	48	24	17	125
Nianmanga	3	28	11	3	9	51
Kianjaaga	4	81	36	18	22	157
Pentuangu	4	90	78	57	99	324
Saninpenge	7	80	41	21	59	201
Kalimanma	1	15	15	6	9	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1208</b>

**Objective N°2: Reinforcing Nutritional Security by increasing productivity and/or revenue**

Months	Activities Completed	Description of Progress	Results Attained	Challenges	Proposed Solutions/ Comments

<p>Increasing revenues in poor households</p>	<p>4- Support to 60 women from poor households to initiate revenue activities in 3 new villages</p>	<p>Financial support of 1,500,000 CFA francs [approx. \$3,200 CAD] was accorded to 50 women out of 100 targeted in the 3 villages newly integrated into the program, which comes to 30,000 CFA francs [approx \$65 CAD] each. The 50 women each bought a sheep to fatten and then these sheep will be resold after a few months with the goal of sustainably increasing their financial revenues.</p> <p>The distribution of beneficiaries in each village is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Village Group of Noadangou = 17 women</li> <li>- Village Group of Bounkou = 17 women</li> <li>- Village Group of Sanipenga = 16 women</li> </ul>	<p>50 women out of the targeted 60 initiated a revenue activity (sheep fattening) to increase their revenues to reinforce their means of nutritional security. At least 50 sheep were fattened by these 50 women from poor households.</p> <p>The reselling of the animals will take place in October 2014, which will increase the financial resources of the beneficiaries. The activity must continue and expand at length for each woman to be able to improve her living conditions.</p> <p>These 50 women have lengthened the list of households who have initiated revenue activities to increase their financial resources to reinforce the nutritional security in the program zone.</p>	<p>The challenge / difficulty for the women is the insufficiency of application to the fattening technique to have animals/products sufficiently profitable. In effect, the difficulties of collection/storage of fodder and the application of adequate treatment of animals to prevent illness continues, despite their training in these techniques.</p>	<p>- the solution to improve this problem is to reinforce the monitoring of the beneficiaries by APDC and by the technical service</p> <p>- also to assist the women at the time of purchase in making a good choice.</p>
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<p>Increase of revenue in poor households</p>	<p>5- Training of 60 women in [livestock] fattening techniques</p>	<p>2 training sessions of 4 days each were held in December 2013 to the benefit of 60 women, 50 of which were the ones who received the financial support, to equip themselves with the fattening technique so that they can better lead the activity.</p> <p>10 women did not receive financial support because of the lack of budget, but these women will initiate the activity with their own means.</p>	<p>60 women out of 60 targeted reinforced their knowledge / capacities in fattening sheep to initiate the activity. After the training, the 50 women that benefited from the financial support of the program in the 3 villages initiated said activity. The first results (results of the first resale) will be obtained in October 2014.</p>	<p>The women who benefited who were illiterate did not manage to properly apply the techniques learned, which reduced enormously the expected results. Quality of products and level of income.</p>	<p>- Reinforce monitoring by APDC and technical service.</p> <p>Encourage the beneficiaries to stock sufficient fodder.</p>
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	<p>6- Completion of 2 health inspections of fattening animals in the program villages by the veterinary service</p>	<p>- 2 health checks were done by the provincial animal resource service in 10 villages of the program (one check in December 2013 and one in April 2014). 86 participants of the sheep and cow fattening benefited from this support for the control and care of their animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the elements completed were:</li> <li>- the deworming of animals</li> <li>- the vaccination of animals against current illnesses</li> <li>- diverse advice provided by village agents about hygiene in breeding, animal nutrition, and the criteria of good animal selection</li> <li>- brief training of participants by veterinary service and donation of silage for the animals.</li> </ul>	<p>A total of 147 animals of 86 beneficiaries (116 sheep and 31 cows) were checked, dewormed, and vaccinated.</p> <p>112 sheep dewormed, 103 sheep vaccinated, 31 cows vaccinated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the 86 participants (71 women and 15 men) benefited from the reinforcement of competence in fattening practices through the practical advice given and the training received (done by the veterinary service)</li> </ul>	<p>Certain beneficiaries were not seen during the checks because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poor circulation of information due to village leaders not doing their job properly</li> <li>- negligence on the part of some beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- action: APDC must still help with the good organization of checks and continue to push the village leaders to collaborate better with the technical service without hesitation</li> </ul>
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	<p>7- Leadership-creation of new female groups of savings-credit by the endogenous (local) facilitators</p>	<p>6 sessions were conducted in 2 villages to the benefit of women to educate them about the process, the advantages, the rules, the workings, and the objectives of savings for change. 64 people, comprising 53 women and 11 men, benefited from these sessions and decided to put 2 female groups into place.</p> <p>Each village benefited from 3 meetings during the months of February and March 2014.</p>	<p>2 new female savings groups were created in the villages of Kianjaaga and Kantambari to mobilize their own financial resources to finance their activities or resolve their practical needs. A total 33 women belong to groups, 18 for the Kianjaaga group and 15 members for the Kantambari group.</p>	<p>The challenge for these groups, like those already created, is the low durability and effectiveness or relevance of contribution rates. In general in the Fada zone, the groups are created and do not last, and the members are not well motivated to secure efficient contribution.</p>	<p>The possible solutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The training of members in several topics linked to strategy and social subjects.</li> <li>- proper monitoring of these groups by more competent facilitators.</li> </ul>
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	<p>8- completion of balance-control of female savings groups for change</p>	<p>In February and March 2 Saving for Change balance sheets were completed in the 13 villages of the program to verify and stimulate the operation and the financial management of the groups. To do this, at least 6 meetings were held in 2 villages by regrouping the leaders, often with the members. At each period, debates and exchanges on every aspect were run in a way which identified the difficulties/ insufficiencies, consulted the members, and researched solutions to the problems.</p>	<p>26 groups in total were met with and did their balance operation sheet.</p> <p>15 groups did not make any contributions [possibly gain more members] over the course of the period.</p> <p>11 groups are still functioning (held meetings and made contributions)</p> <p>All the groups met with benefited from diverse advice and education.</p> <p>In terms of members, the groups total 455 women with approximately 104 management committee leaders.</p> <p>In terms of finance, 11 groups provided the necessary information, which presented the following balance sheet: 353.490 f [approx \$0.76 CAD, unless it's supposed to be 353,490 f, in which case, approx \$760 CAD ] was mobilized by 102, contributors, 287,840 f [approx \$620 CAD] went into loans, and 65,650 f [approx \$130 CAD] remains in funds.</p>	<p>- Numerous groups are no longer functioning (15). The members are no longer motivated.</p> <p>- The contribution rates are low and the contributors cease to contribute for several months.</p> <p>- We must add something to the internal reasons for dysfunction: the problem of insecurity (bandit attacks, sequestration in courts, rape and violence by these bandits) has shaken the population of the 13 villages throughout this period and slowed activities. This phenomenon played largely on the practice of savings-credit.</p>	<p>Essential solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- instate competent facilitators to accompany women in this strategy</li> <li>- train more women in different subjects linked to the strategy.</li> </ul>
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<p>Increasing agricultural productivity</p>	<p>9- training of 50 producers in Water and Soil Conservation techniques.</p>	<p>From the 26<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> of December 2013, 2 training sessions were held to the benefit of 48 people (23 men and 25 women) to reinforce their capacity to implement these techniques (the making of stone bunds, completion of half-moons), and making of zaï [zaï is a traditional West African technique that involves digging pits to collect runoff]) in their fields with the goal of increasing productivity by improving fertility and soil water retention. The sessions were held in 2 villages and led by 2 agents of the provincial agricultural service. The participants familiarized themselves with the theory and initiated the practice.</p>	<p>48 producers (23 men, 25 women) reinforced their capacities in Water and Soil Conservation techniques by participating in 3 days of training. After the training, the participants had to take over the planning of their fields with these techniques (to 1 hectare planned per training) to increase productivity by at least 40% apart from the winter season from May to November 2014. But on the balance sheet, the participants were unable to do much with what they learned. Only 17 people completed several stone bunds in their fields.</p> <p>In previous years, approximately 500 households, having benefited from financial support and support in food against labor, organized at least 515 hectares of their fields with stone bunds and some of these people apply organic fertilizer. Each household has access to at least 1 planned hectare. This area has permitted producers to increase their</p>	<p>- APDC was not able to promise them financial support nor support of food to stimulate these planning jobs.</p>	<p>The effects of climate change contributed strongly to a decrease in the results of the efforts and advances in the domain of agricultural production (especially on a small producer level). Because of this, the level of nutritional security in the program zone and in a general fashion in the region is fragile. APDC must continue to research means to reinforce activities for upholding production (one of the main priorities of the population) and intensify the planning activities in the lowlands for rice and vegetable growing, as well as planning of Water and Soil Conservation.</p>
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**Goal # 3 - To contribute to the conservation / sustainable management of natural resources.**

Month	Activities undertaken	Description of the process	Results achieved	Challenges	Proposed Solutions
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<p>Held planning meetings :</p> <p>topic: - programming for protection / improvement of the environment</p>	<p>(10) -3 meetings held on 10,11 and 12 February 2014; attended by members of village committees and inter-village committees of NRM (Natural Resource Management) in 3 villages (Mangudéni; Pentuangu, Nianmanga) to review the planning and protection activities - improving the environment for 13 villages. 58 people from 11 villages of 13 took part in these meetings (45 men and 13 women).</p> <p>At each meeting of a group of villages, the annual review of activities was completed and the planning of the current/upcoming period was also made by the participants. Returning to their respective villages, committee members NRM and villagers will execute the activities and the results will be analyzed in January 2015.</p> <p>Results of activities concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-monitoring and control of bush fires;</li> <li>-monitoring of uncontrolled cutting of trees;</li> <li>- monitoring of poaching</li> <li>- reforestation.</li> </ul>	<p>Summary of key points and achievements:</p> <p><b>a-monitoring and control of bush fires:</b> 10 villages participated; 31 fires extinguished; 219 hectares were monitored including 16 hectares burned. 75 people (56 men 19 women) participated.</p> <p><b>b-monitoring of uncontrolled cutting of trees</b></p> <p>-carried out in 10 villages; 45 outreach sessions; 224 hectares of forests monitored; 22ha have suffered the cut for the fields. 73 people (56 men, 17 women) participated</p> <p><b>c-surveillance-poaching control:</b> carried out in 10 villages; 32 surveillance sessions; 225 ha monitored; no poachers were taken; 71 people (54 men, 17 women) were involved</p> <p><b>d-reforestation:</b> synthesis was no reforestation has been made over the past two years due to lack of budget. Only a summary of plantations already in place has been done for nine villages: total = 2580 feet planted; total = 895 live trees is a survival rate of 35%; This rate is very low due mainly to poor planting (planters not mastered the proper technique or are lazy); weak and short duration of rainfall, not protection of the areas planted.</p> <p>All protection activities contributed to the</p>	<p>-the bushfire is no longer practiced in villages in the program, but still exists in areas outside the program.</p> <p>The people in the villages do not mobilize themselves thoroughly to effectively and systematically put out every home fire that is reported.</p> <p>- reforestation; is the lack of budget affected reforestation attempts</p>	<p>APDC should help strengthen all aspects of environmental protection, as this is essential when facing the climate change challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seeking more funding.</li> <li>-assist and train many people from villages on the proper planting techniques.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Training 30 new members of GRN committees for 3 new villages on the laws for land clearing.</p>	<p>(11) From 22 to 23 March 2014, 25 people (all men) out of 30 who registered, from the 3 newly integrated villages participated in the land clearing training program. The session was held in one of three villages and was moderated by an agent of the county's environmental department.</p> <p>Participants were familiarized with the concepts of land clearing; above all the clearing of land for farming, as well as the tree saving rate needed on the fields, the critical plant species to save, tree maintenance, the technique of assisted natural regeneration (RNA), etc ...</p> <p>Those who participated in the training, were involved in many discussions in order to better understand the way to clear land. These committee members will be the leaders in their own villages and will build awareness on these issues and the rules of clearing and improvement/ re-greening of totally deforested fields, (the practice of RNA ) with their fellow villagers.</p>	<p>Each of three villages were trained on the content of the process of clearing. The session was held in one of three villages and was moderated an agent of the county for the environment.</p> <p>participated in the newly integrated training program. Three villages were trained on the content of the process of land clearing. The session was held in one of three villages and was moderated by an agent of the county for the environment. Participants were familiarized with the concepts of land clearing above the clearing for farming, the tree-rate saving</p> <p>The knowledge of 25 committee members (out of 30 expected) has been reinforced on the approach to land clearing and RNA by participating in the training session held. Each of the three villages now has people with the ability to raise awareness of the rules of land clearing and RNA techniques in order to help maintain / improve the environment.</p> <p>After the session, the trained members (17) participated, along with county's environmental agents in 6 awareness sessions, learning how to inform the inhabitants of the three new villages on the land clearing law and</p>	<p>The real challenge for committee members, is, through education and sensibilization, to help the villagers in these 3 new villages successfully apply the appropriate process of land clearing and RNA techniques.</p>	
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	Completion of 6 educational sessions on the process of land clearing and RNA in three new villages	7 awareness sessions (6 planned)- to raise awareness of the population on the process of land clearing and RNA; held in three villages (Sanipenga, Boungeou, Noadangou) and led by committee members and officers for the Environment . 326 people (98 men, 136 women, 23 youth and 69 children) attended the sessions. Each village has received at least two group sessions.	257 people (men, women and youth) were sensitized-made aware of the rules for land clearing and RNA, and the benefits of these practices. Gradually producers (men and women) will enforce the rules and practices in their fields.	Implementation of awareness and new ideas by the population takes a long time. Producing results is slow because often producers are motivated but do not have enough skills and support to implement the new practices.	APDC must increase training for producers on the RNA method and encourage committee members to conduct more field monitoring to support the initiatives with respect to the application of the rules of land clearing.
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Table of participation in activities on the rules of Land Clearing and RNA (Assisted Natural Regeneration)

Villages	Number of Sessions	PARTICIPANTS				Total	
		Women	Men	Youth	Children		
SANIPENGA	3	24	25	23	19	91	
BOUNGA	2	50	42	0	9	101	
NOADANGOU	2	62	31	0	41	134	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>326</b>	



Valuation of non-timber forest products	13-Training of 40 women from female village groups on the techniques of extraction of oil from balanite trees (desert date) and the process of making soap from this oil.	-from March 19 to 21 a training session with 18 women from 9 villages was carried out. During the session, the women learned the techniques for oil extraction from Balanites and then the method for manufacturing soap from the oil. The training was led by a qualified leader and participants taught by practicing different techniques (oil extraction and making soap).	18 women from 9 villages including 3 new villages, enhanced their ability / skill in oil extraction from balanites and manufacturing soap by participating in the session of education and training. This is the first time that women in this area have benefitted from training in soap making from Balanites. A certain amount of soap was made and each participant had at least five bars of soap at the end of the session; which would meet the immediate needs of the participants' households.	22 women did not participate in the training because of the lack of budget. The amount allocated to this session allowed only 18 people to be trained.	The following year, training in manufacturing soaps, pomades and other products should be increased because not only does it meet the needs of households but generates revenue for the women with very minimal cost.
	Equipment for extracting oil and soap manufacturing	In May 2014, three sets of oil and soap manufacturing equipment were purchased and distributed to three women's groups in three new villages to enable them to produce oil and soaps (from balanites) to sell in their villages. Each kit includes: 1 plastic drum; 3 buckets; 2 iron pots; 2 Soap molds; 1 roaster. The kits have been distributed to beneficiaries' groups in the 3 villages.	3 groups of female villagers in three new villages (Sanipenga, Bounkou and Noadangou) have increased capacity in oil production and soap manufacturing benefiting from the production equipment. With this equipment, each group was able to start production but time did not allow them to take stock of this activity in those villages. Balanite oil production and then soaps will enable practitioners' households to meet their consumption needs and increase their financial returns.	Women do this activity ONLY after the season of agricultural production is completed; especially after January when the field work is stopped.	Team Fada will support a better organization for the smooth running of the business (for example: some women are gathering balanite nuts, and a committee for treatment of the oil and a committee for manufacturing soaps). The group leaders should establish the schedules of activities.

**Objective # 4 - To contribute to the improvement of health indicators of communities in the program area**

Month	Activities undertaken	Description of the process	Results achieved	Challenges	Proposed solutions
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<p>15-sessions held to raise awareness about family planning; information provided by health workers</p>	<p>In March 2014, 13 educational sessions on the issue, the methods, the benefits of Family Planning (FP) were held in 13 villages of the program by nurses stationed at medical posts in the area. 577 people (449 women and 128 men) participated in these events in which those participants engaged in lengthy discussions to understand the disadvantages of contraceptives, means of acquisition of these products and shared a variety of ideas/ advice on these topics. These direct meetings between nurses and villagers, especially women, are great opportunities through which nurses can share information on various health topics such as: changes in health centers, delivery practices, the new practices, using the health facilities, etc ...)</p>	<p>577 people have strengthened their knowledge / information on FP to adopt birth spacing and improve well-being. It is mostly the women who have become more involved each year in these sensitization sessions as they are more concerned with the disadvantages / consequences of multiple and closely spaced pregnancies, pregnancy and childbirth difficulties and are the ones most affected by the health problems of their children. Awareness about the rights of women promotes the participation of women (we hear this often from the women). Overall, the changes observed from the data of the health facilities of the program area is that the contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from 5.18% to 6.45% from 2013 to 2014 The contraceptive prevalence rate at the national level is 13 to 14%. We can say that the program has helped to the positive development of the contraceptive prevalence rate in the area. However, compared to the national rate, the rate of the area is very low.</p>	<p>Despite women's motivation to adopt FP practices, the rate is still quite low because many women face certain obstacles (financial constraints, distance to health centers, privacy issues, husbands not very open). The major challenge is that the contraceptive use rate is very low. It is important to raise this level in the Eastern Region of the country.</p>	<p>-Continue to raise awareness in villages emphasizing the <u>advantages</u> of the practice of FP; - Continue to raise awareness about the rights of women. -hold awareness sessions with targeted groups -strengthen the knowledge and jurisdiction of village leaders with respect to information on family planning.</p>
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	16-completion of awareness sessions on the modes of transmission and prevention of HIV / AIDS in 13 villages	In April 2014, health workers in the project area carried out 13 awareness sessions- awareness about the modes of transmission and means of prevention of HIV / AIDS for the benefit of the population of 13 villages. The objective of the sessions was to increase / maintain the information and knowledge of the people on the pandemic and bring about changes in behavior. The sessions were directed at groups who might most benefit from the information: those who are sexually active, those most often exposed (women), those who are transient, business people/merchants and traders; the miners, etc ... 799 people (438 women, 240 men and 121 youth) from the 13 villages of the program area attended awareness sessions on the topic.	799 people from 13 villages (women, men and youth) have enhanced / increased their knowledge and information about the modes of transmission, consequences and prevention and care of HIV / AIDS by participating in the awareness/information session held in each village. In terms of definitive change, we do not yet have data about this aspect of health and possible changes in behaviour.		We know the overall prevalence of the disease at national level is lowering significantly. In the eastern region of the country, the same is being said. However, the disease is still present. The program must take account of this and continue to strengthen the capacity of the population to prevent the disease.
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## II - Analysis / comments

Significant results for the period:

### **Objective #1: Building organizational capacity and women's leadership**

1-We conducted a small extension of the program through the integration of three new villages, which increased from 10 to 13 villages within the program area and an increase in the beneficiary population, growth in community leaders and an extension of the activities.

2- More people have been made aware of the Rights of Women (1826 vs. 1874 in 2013); thus the awareness and ability of the population to adopt a new attitude towards women, and supports the growth of new projects, especially women's projects.

There has been an increase:

- in the number of women who are participating
- in income generating activities
- in production plots without problems,-

- in the number of women who have material and financial assets they manage to meet their needs, -
- in communication /consideration between females in households and in the village
- in freedom for women to conduct development activities ...

### **Objective #2 ~ food security**

3) 50 women received financial support and were able to initiate sheep fattening to sustainably increase their income and thus improve their living conditions (food security, health, education of children, etc ...). This figure has increased the list of household income through activities that strengthen the capacity of these households to raise the level of food security and nutrition. Revenues for most beneficiaries (nearly 300) for financial support in AGR, increased their income by at least 25-70%. This income has allowed women to increase their personal property, their dignity and autonomy.

### **Objective #3 ~ Environmental protection**

4) 219 people (166 men and 53 women) of village committees and inter-village NRM carried out activities to protect natural resources against the scourges that exist in the area such as: cutting wood, monitoring bush fires and poaching. The work done by the committees for at least 5 years is showing some positive results even if those results are limited. The villages in the program area are not setting bush fires; fires that start in neighbouring or distant villages are generally extinguished in the program area, which confines the damage to the natural resources (soil, vegetation, fauna and micro-organisms); And finally, the on-going monitoring of tree-cutting and poaching ensure the maintenance of the vegetation cover and more wildlife in the project area.

5) Conducting a training session for the benefit of 25 people and then 7 additional educational sessions on the laws of land clearing benefitted 326 people in three new villages. The sessions have strengthened not only the ability and skills of villagers but have contributed to the maintenance and improvement of natural resources in the project area through monitoring and control of the three scourges of environmental degradation.

### **Positive and negative factors from this time frame:**

#### **Positive factors impacting the results:**

- staff available for community support

- accessibility to the project area
- cooperation with state services and their availability on the ground
- availability of the population
- relevance of the activities to the problems of population

**Negative factors impacting the program during this time period:**

- lack of funding: the project has worked with only five million CFA francs for the period 2013 to 2014, resulting in limited activities conducted for the benefit of the population;
- political insecurity: for several months individuals within the population were victims of the actions of bandits: kidnapping of girls and women, rape, looting of property funds, assault and battery; this situation even slowed or stopped some activities (savings/loans activities of the women's groups, reduced travel to some meetings (especially women) due to fear of meeting highway robbers.

**Difficulties / Disadvantages**

- Numerous community leaders do not fulfil their roles / community tasks due to lack of individual motivation (limit of volunteering). Therefore, the level of transfer of skills to community leaders sometimes struggles to take root.

APDC, during the 2013-2014 period, could not mobilize other resources (either financial or human) to strengthen activities.