

Burkina Faso: Special Programme for Water and Soil Conservation Phase II

Item	Assessment Remarks	Rating
Country & Project Name	Burkina Faso: Special Programme for Water and Soil Conservation Phase II (CES/AGF)	
Loan No.:	369-BF/S-44-BF	
Project Id.:	369	
Board Date	05 December 1994	
Effective Date	2 May 1996	
Original Closing date	31 December 2002	
Closing date	31 December 2003	
Total Project Cost USD(M)	26,7M US\$	
IFAD loan USD (M)	18,8M US\$	
Cofinanciers if any	West African Development Bank/ BOAD (8,8%), GoB (8,8%), BENEFICIARIES (9,3%), CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (2,2%).	
Implementing Agency	BOAD	
Principal Components	1) SWC; 2) agro-forestry; 3) agricultural intensification; 4) village level hydraulic; 5) self-development and rural credit; 6) programme management coordination. In addition 3 pilot actions: i) pilot stockbreeding; ii) action-research; iii) land management.	
Project Performance		
Design	The programme contains an innovation on the application of the SWC. High quality of the design, also benefiting from the lessons of the previous phase, the actions were coherent with each other and the objectives relevant to the needs of the poor. Three pilot actions included to identify the most effective practices and for the increase of sustainability.	6
Implementation	Satisfactory implementation of the activities, in terms of timelines and achievement of the objectives. Good participatory practices have been implemented. The project management unit/ PMU seem to have managed the programme very efficiently and effectively, benefitting also from a peaceful and positive politic stability.	5
Relevance	Perfect integration of the programme's objectives to the national policies for both decentralisation and rural poverty strategy. This is also relevant for the country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP).	6
Effectiveness	The overall effectiveness of the programme is satisfactory. Component 1): almost 100% of targets were achieved (soil and water conservation/ SWC, stone bunds, dams, etc.); Comp.2): problems with restructuring of existing wells (low rate), while construction of new ones satisfactory (and training courses for maintenance). The pilot action for livestock breeding was successful in 15 villages (on a target of 8), their productivity and income increased; Comp.3) partly satisfactory the training (around 60%) but the extension services were satisfactory (compost pits and input distributions); Comp.4) satisfactory the training for women, the literacy courses and the support to income generating activities/ IGA. Farmers' organisations/ FO were trained (96%) but their autonomy remains very low (as assessed also by the M&E).	5
Efficiency	Average cost: 667 US\$ per household, slightly higher than the average cost of similar programmes in the region, but 100% of financial resources utilised and most of the targets achieved, positive impact of most of the activities are providing and will continue to provide the beneficiaries with new means to increase their capabilities and incomes. The overall efficiency is positive. No ERR.	5
Partner Performance		
Partner Perf. & Quality	Satisfactory performance of IFAD and BOAD (both co-financer and CI): sufficient number of missions for evaluation. IFAD provided a grant to cover the consultancies costs and the starting workshop. No mention on the performance of the CREDIT Institutions.	IFAD=6; BOAD=6
Rural poverty impact		
Physical Assets	Value of land increased thanks to SWC activities.	5
Food Security	Increases in soil fertility, integration of other IGA and livestock improvements have positive impact in the short run.	5
Environment	Indirect impact from SWC, but a need to assess the security of the changes is needed.	4
Human Assets	Increase in health (village hydraulic and wells), literacy and training.	5
Soc. Cap. & Emp.	FOs didn't reach a sufficient degree of autonomy. Missed opportunity to enhance the impact.	3

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Ag. Productivity	Direct impact due to inputs deliveries and extension services.	5
Inst. & Serv.	Rural credit increased the access, but the impact seem little, while increased productivity and introduction of new IGAs have positive impact on incomes.	4
Financial Assets	Rural credit increased the access, but the impact seem little, while increased productivity and introduction of new IGAs have positive impact on incomes.	4
Markets	Probably IGA affected positively the markets, but there no information provided to assess this evidence.	MOD=4
Rural Poverty	Increase in productivity, higher participation in the decision of the activities within the villages, probably higher access to financial assets, the increase care of environment and higher capabilities of individuals (literacy and training courses) impact very positively on poverty.	6
Overarching factors		
Targeting	The programme targeted the poorest in the region (400 000 people, 40 000 Hh), living below the poverty, in 8 disadvantaged provinces. The main focus was on youths and women. Very satisfactory response to the needs of the country.	6
Gender	Women advancement activities and Income Generating Activities increased the access of women to resources. There is no assessment on the increase of their decisional power within the communities.	4
Sustainability	Land tenure security was focused in the third (and cross cutting) pilot experience. Despite that, from this point of view the actions seem not to be more secure than before, and the overall sustainability of the intervention is menaced. Some rural infrastructure, wells, shows already deterioration, but a specific training has been conducted to avoid this risk (more sustainable).	4
Innov, Rep & Scaling	The innovative aspect of the programme is the adaptation of traditional agricultural techniques to the objective of water and soil conservation. The activities can be upscaled but the key element for its success seems to be the PMU's performance and the overall context.	5
Overall Performance	The timeliness of the satisfactorily effective activities, the positive impact on most of the aspects relevant to the reduction of rural poverty, the lessons learned for the sustainability (particularly considering the NR management) and the attention paid to gender inequalities and women empowerment are sufficient elements to consider the programme a success case. Some improvements, as specified, in securing rural investments is needed.	5
Contribution to IFAD Strategic Objectives	good contribution to SO2; potential good impact on access to markets and surely positive impact on access to financial services (SO3).	4
Contribution to MDG's	Positive contribution to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 2 and 3 through the impact of the activities. Indirect impact on child mortality and health (4 and 5) and slight to environment (7).	4
PCR Quality		5
Scope	The scope of the PCR is quite satisfactory, all the points required has been covered during the analysis. There is a lack in the study of the impacts on markets. no precise explanation of the 1 year extension of the programme.	4
Quality	Soma data (very little) are not convincing because they are contradictory (tables and text shows differences), but apart from this aspect, the overall analysis helps in the identification of the main problems and positive aspects.	5
Lessons	One of the main lessons of this programme concerns the need of more attention to the security of rural investments. The matter is relevant for the whole region. The design of the following phase of the programme already includes this component. Missed opportunity to identify and draw lessons on the effective implementation by the PMU.	5