



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



YEAR 3: FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT

October - December 2014

Niger Development Food Aid Program “Sawki”

2012-2017



Launching Community Led Total Sanitation



Sensitization on Essential Nutrition Actions by Lead mothers

I. Executive Summary

Mercy Corps and Helen Keller International are implementing a Development Food Aid Program (DFAP) entitled “*Sawki*” that is designed to respond to the food security needs of more than 92,092 beneficiaries in Maradi and Zinder, two of the most food insecure regions of Niger. Within these regions, *Sawki* is targeting 62 villages based on criteria of social vulnerability, economic opportunities and agro-pastoral linkages.

During this reporting report, the program accomplished the following activities:

Health and Nutrition

- ✓ 252 lead mothers in Zinder were trained in family planning ;
- ✓ 376 members of Husbands’ schools (HS) were trained in ENA (206 in Maradi and 170 in Zinder);
- ✓ 8 field agents in Zinder were trained in cooking nutritious food (6 recipes learned);
- ✓ 22 participants (2 masons per village) in Maradi Region were trained in latrine caps construction for CLTS;
- ✓ 4,711 sensitization sessions on ENA were delivered by leader mothers to 55,773 participants including 4,513 men and 51,260 women;
- ✓ 15 community granary committees were set up in 15 pilot villages;
- ✓ 3,311 PLW and 7,350 children under 2 in all 62 villages received CSB+ as complementary feeding;
- ✓ 1996 cooking demonstration sessions using CSB+ and local food products were completed;
- ✓ 190 outreach visits for health service staff were organized; and,
- ✓ 125 sessions of malnutrition screening were organized.

Agriculture and Livelihood

- ✓ 33 FFS out of 48 (20 in Maradi and 13 in Zinder) were assessed;
- ✓ 15 *Sawki* staff and 21 seed production farmers were trained on conservation and storage of agricultural food products;
- ✓ Farmers in 13 villages contributed 7 MT of millet in Maradi to procure fertilizers for the coming cropping season;
- ✓ 37 vegetable gardening sites were set up (31 in Zinder and 6 in Mardi). The 37 sites include 7 new sites and involve 2,954 women including 168 garden coordinators;
- ✓ 3 vegetable garden wells were rehabilitated in the Maradi region;
- ✓ 374 ruminants and 158 chickens were treated by 13 para-vet out of 319 individual requests;
- ✓ 158 male reddish goats and 41 rams (balami) were installed in communities in Zinder for genetic breed improvement;
- ✓ 1,580 reddish goats were distributed in Zinder to 594 women from households declared poor and 790 women from very poor households in order to help them rebuild their lost herd and improve their livelihood;
- ✓ Value chain studies for cowpea and small ruminants were conducted;
- ✓ 6 rehabilitated pastoral lands using FFA were evaluated;
- ✓ 7 new sites were identified to rehabilitate using FFA in year 3;

- ✓ 3 crop straw chopper machines were installed;
- ✓ Sites were prospected for water retention small dams in year 3;
- ✓ Rainfed cowpea fodder pilot tests were evaluated; and,
- ✓ 2 joint supervisory missions with government technical agents were conducted.

Gender

- ✓ A gender action plan was completed to ensure a better attention to gender in the implementation of activities;
- ✓ Installation of 200 rickshaws in Maradi and training of 11 management committees on issues related to the reduction of women's workload;
- ✓ Discussions with and sensitization of communities on proper management of community equipment provided by the program to reduce women workload. The program provided 5 grain millers, 2 millet threshers, 2 dehuskers, 2 groundnut grounders and 2 oil presses installed during last quarter of year 2 in 6 communities in Maradi;
- ✓ Planning of literacy training for adolescent girls and women beneficiary of Sawki intervention;
- ✓ Planning of RISING research project funded by Population Council which will evaluate the impact of safe spaces in achieving food security and development objectives.

Commodities

- ✓ Ration distribution to 10,661 beneficiaries out of 10,962 planned for the quarter, including to 2,804 adolescent girls and mentors out of 2,989 planned and to 828 leader mothers and health promoters out of 831 planned;
- ✓ 6,329 persons sensitized on agriculture product storage and hygiene;
- ✓ Rehabilitation of Sawki warehouses to fit best standards;
- ✓ Recruitment of additional staff: 1 Assistant commodity manager and 3 distribution agents.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Delivery of the database;
- ✓ Field monitoring;
- ✓ Training of commodity agents on beneficiaries registration using LMMS (last mile mobile solution);
- ✓ Training on data quality assessment (DQA) process;
- ✓ Update the list of program beneficiaries;
- ✓ Elaboration of the mid-term evaluation Sawki.

II. Program Overview

Mercy Corps and Helen Keller International (HKI) have joined their expertise in Niger to deliver a comprehensive package of activities, supported through partnerships with the Government of Niger (GON), local NGOs, the National Institute of Agronomy Research (INRAN) and the private sector. Sawki's overall goal is to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Niger, with a special emphasis on empowering women and adolescent girls to achieve this goal. The two strategic objectives (SO) are:

SO1: Reduce chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under five with an emphasis on children under two

SO2: Increase the local availability of and households' access to nutritious food by diversifying agricultural productivity, rural households' income and increasing resilience to shocks

III. Program Activities

Activities related to program integration

To ensure proper implementation of program activities it is essential that appropriate supervision and control be put in place. The supervision and control are under the responsibility of the program management unit (PMU) members.

Implementation of program activities also requires the formation of community structures that bring together all the sectoral sections (health/nutrition, agriculture, livestock, gender etc...) set up by the program. These community structures allow on one hand to have an interface between the community and all those who come to the village, and secondly to ensure effective involvement of the whole community and to facilitate greater ownership of program interventions. During the reporting period all 41 communities in Zinder had their community structures created.

Concerning the farmer field schools, for this cropping season, a group of interns (men and women) from the University of Maradi have been invited to complement the program extension structure. The interns are distributed in various program components going from FFS, garden coordinators groups, to husbands' schools and care groups.

Activities related to coordination among consortium partners and externally

The Sawki program consortium partners, Mercy Corps and Hellen Keller International, continued to strengthen coordination in order to maximize the effectiveness of programming. Actions include:

- ✓ The program management unit (PMU) plays a crucial role in the functioning of the program. The PMU comprises senior Sawki staff from Mercy Corps and Hellen Keller International. It represents the decision making body of the program and is led by the chief of party (COP). All members of the PMU are based in Maradi and participate in all programmatic and administrative meetings. To ensure a better balance in program implementation between the two regions, there has been intensive movement of the PMU to Zinder, estimated at over 50% attendance in Zinder;

- ✓ Weekly, monthly, quarterly and ad-hoc coordination meeting are held with the presence of all the Sawki staff from Mercy Corps and HKI. Partners from the Ministry of Agriculture, Public Health, Planning, the 3N and INRAN are also invited to quarterly coordination meetings and have thus far been active in these meetings. Organization of weekly and monthly coordination meetings in Maradi and Zinder. Weekly meetings are essentially to update on the progress of the program and adjust plans based on the security and logistics environment. The quarterly program coordination meeting is an open forum for all the program's implementing partners. The most recent one was held on 16 and 17 October in Zinder. It brought together all Sawki senior staff and 5 government services represented in the two regions (3N Initiative, Agriculture, Livestock, Hydraulics, Environment and Health). The meeting was the last of the year and was an opportunity to take stock of and review of the Detailed Implementation Plan in addition to the quarterly programming.
- ✓ With the termination of Africare, Mercy Corps is now in charge of the agriculture and livelihood program component in Zinder as well as Maradi. Mercy Corps has recruited former Africare staff who was interested in continuing with Sawki and 70% of staff was recruited, with the remaining positions currently under recruitment.
- ✓ The partnership between Mercy Corps and Orange Niger has concluded after all activities have been completed in Maradi.

SO1: Chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women & children under five is reduced

The health and nutrition program activities have continued during the reporting period in all 62 villages of Maradi and Zinder and include the following actions:

- Training lead mothers in family planning;
- Training husbands' school members in ENA;
- Training nutrition field agents in recipes for cooking demonstrations;
- Training of masons in latrine cap construction for CLTS in Guidan Roudjji area;
- Formation of water management committees;
- Supervision and monitoring of community structures and individual on ENA, FP in (care units, care groups, safes spaces and health promoters);
- Cooking demonstrations for CSB + and local products;
- Sensitizing 15 communities on the need for community granaries and setup of such granaries;
- Continuing sensitization of CLTS;
- Continuing health days in communities;
- Setup of preservative Community-Based Distribution (CBD) members;
- Updating food commodity beneficiaries lists in all 62 villages;
- Distribution of complementary rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under 2;

- Strengthening communication on ENA through radio broadcast messages;
- Joint supervision of field activities with implementation partners (CSI, DS and DRSP);
- Support CSI outreach visits in intervention villages;
- Organization of malnutrition screening at community level;
- Rehabilitation of 6 water wells for human consumption.

Program Achievement during reporting period (SO1)

Description of Activities	Achievement			Quantitative and Qualitative Description
	Achieved	On going	No	
Regular meetings				
Consortium coordination meetings in the field (weekly)		X		16 meetings were held including 4 in Zinder. Africare termination put a halt for a few weeks. Meetings started again when Mercy Corps replaced Africare in Zinder
Nutrition Cluster Meetings			X	No meeting was organized by DRSP.
Activity planning and supervision	X			5 meetings were held
Quarterly meeting with field implementation partners.		X		Only the district of Dakoro invited Sawki to attend their meeting.
SO1 team bimonthly meetings	X			2 meetings held
Meetings with other DFAPs			X	No meeting held this quarter
IR 1.1: Appropriate nutrition practices during a child's first 1,000 days adopted by pregnant women, mothers and caretakers				
<i>A 1.1.1: Promote ENA practices and healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies through district health staff, community health promoters, Care Groups, Lead Mothers, Men's Groups, community sensitization events and radio messaging.</i>				
Identification second health promoters for villages with large population		X		7 additional health promoters and 17 lead mothers identified in Zinder area.
Identification of new leader mothers		X		
ENA training for men's groups, by community health promoters	X			376 HS members trained including 206 in Maradi and 176 in Zinder.
Provide food rations to leader mothers, and Health promoters every three or six months	X			760 leader mothers and 68 health promoters received their food rations (50kg) of bulgur. 2 leader mothers absent but will get their ration when they come back.

Sensitization of community members on community granaries	X			Pilot phase counted 17 villages including 10 in Zinder. The nutrition field agents 1 organized general assembly in each village.
Setting up community granaries		X		6 out of 17 villages started collecting grains for the granaries.
Monthly meetings on ENA themes and behavior change by community health promoters / field workers with leader mothers		X		4711 sessions on ENA and FP conducted during the quarter. They involved 55,773 participants including 4,513 men and 51,260 women.
Monthly meetings on ENA themes and behavior change by leader mothers				
Radio messaging		X		186 broadcasting sessions done by ORTN and ANFANI in Zinder in October. For Maradi a 6 month contract with two community radio in Guidan Roundji and Kornaka.
Follow up visits by health staff (nurses) every three months for support, answer questions, reinforce key ENA messages with community promoters, leader mothers, girls, husbands schools.	X			2 joint monitoring visits with regional health in Maradi.
Husband school hold monthly meetings (analyze problems /devise action plans)		X		This is accounted in behavior change listed earlier the ENA sensitization.
Organize community discussions through husband school : mobilize local religious and traditional leaders to hold discussions to advocate for healthy birth spacing		X		
<i>A 1.1.2: Provide supplementary feeding to pregnant and lactating women and children under 2.</i>				
Monthly follow up of beneficiary listing		X		Food beneficiaries list updated prior to distribution in the 62 villages.
Food distributions for pregnant and lactating women and children under 2	X			10,661 beneficiaries received their rations of CSB+ (3,311 PLW and 7,350 children under 2).
Feedback after each food distribution (Commodity, SO1, M&E)	X			Food distribution report is shared among program members.
<i>A 1.1.3: Train HHs on the preparation and consumption of nutrient-rich foods and animal products</i>				

Cooking demonstrations at distribution sites		X		Cooking demonstrations were conducted in all 21 sites in Maradi. Zinder is still working on that.
Training of field agents on recipes using locally available products.	X			This was executed in Zinder and postponed in Maradi to January. There were additional nutrition field agents to be recruited.
Training of health promoters and leader mothers by Sawki field agents on recipes using locally available products.			X	Not executed. This is postponed for after the recruitment of field agents is completed.
Cooking demonstrations at villages sites		X		1,996 cooking demonstrations sessions were done with 25,484 participants during the quarter.
<i>A 1.1.4: Rehabilitate/construct wells in communities</i>				
Request for tender for wells rehabilitation was prepared		X		The SOW of the wells rehabilitation was completed. The request for tender will be issued in January.
<i>A 1.1.5: Establish and train gender-balanced water committees at each water point</i>				
Establish water-user committees (includes defining management roles and responsibilities, water use payment system, etc.)			X	Not executed. This is postponed for after the recruitment of field agents is completed.
<i>A 1.1.6: Identify, market and provide subsidies for cost-efficient individual solutions to improve water quality</i>				
Training of field agent on water purification techniques and use of Aquatab	X			Completed in Zinder. Postponed in Maradi until all staff are recruited.
Training of water management committee (WMC) members on management and water purification			X	Postponed to next quarter.
Sensitizing communities on water purification techniques by WMC			X	Postponed to next quarter
Advocacy with Anima Sutura for the sale of Aquatab (Once per quarter in each village)	X			Two meetings held on these subjects and a contract with Anima Sutaru drafted
Discussion with Anima Sutura for supply channel of Aquatab setup in each village	X			
<i>A 1.1.7: Implement Community Led Total Sanitation approach</i>				
Installation of hygiene kits in each village			X	Kits not procured yet.

Mobilization & community awareness on CLTS	X			52 meetings held in 26 villages
Training of Sawki staff on CLTS approach.		X		Done in Zinder and postponed in Maradi to January after recruitment of remaining staff.
Training of masons for the construction of latrines	X			22 masons trained in Guidan Roundji /Maradi
Number of modern CLTS latrines constructed			X	448 holes dug by communities. Communities are waiting for the latrine caps to complete the infrastructure.
Exchange visits to village a model village by other communities	X			Two visits were done (1 to Droum in Zinder region and 1 to Guidan Roundji in Maradi region)
Clean Village Contest			X	Not executed during this quarter
Meetings of natural leaders network members	X			Done in Zinder. In Maradi the network was not setup because only two villages are registered.
Training of teachers and primary school student in CLTS approach	X			30 participants per session including 10 teachers and 20 students (M and F)
Number of villages certified as open defecation free			X	Latrines are still under construction and hygiene kits not available at this time to make the certification
IR 1.2: Appropriate nutrition practices and healthy timing of first pregnancy adopted by adolescent girls and their partners				
<i>A 1.2.1: Sensitize communities on delayed child birth and the health and economic benefits of girls' education through influential male and female community members</i>				
Mobilize "bright spots" among religious and community leaders	X			This was done during ENA sensitization at the community level targeting husbands schools members.
<i>A 1.2.2: Establish/strengthen Safe Spaces (Weekly Discussion Groups for adolescent girls on ENA practices and life skills)</i>				
Sites visits for safe space by health promoters or leader mothers		X		379 visits to safe spaces by health promoters and field agents. 1,157 adolescent girls attended the sessions on awareness on ENA, FP and Reproductive Health (RH)
Regular site visits for girls by field workers				
<i>A 1.2.3: Promote family planning and contraceptives through trained peer educators and communication campaigns</i>				

Monthly sensitization sessions on FP by health promoters		X		These disaggregated data are available only for the month of December when disaggregation started.
Monthly sensitization sessions on FP by leader mothers		X		
Monthly sensitization sessions on FP by safe spaces mentors		X		
Training of leader mothers on FP	x			252 leader mothers trained on FP in Zinder
Identify community-based distributors of contraceptive products			X	Postponed to quarter 2 as proposed by Anima Sutura.
<i>A 1.2.4: Advocate the MOH and UNFPA to strengthen supply management of family planning supplies</i>				
Work with GON and UNFPA to strengthen and advocate for regular supply of contraceptives	X			2 meetings. 1 in Maradi with DRSP and UNFPA and 1 in Zinder with the district of Mirriah.
IR 1.3: Counseling and care appropriately provided by health centers and other community actors				
<i>A 1.3.2: Coordinate the training and facilitation of health center and health post staff to provide IMCI services.</i>				
<i>A 1.3.3: Train public health facility managers in planning and management of available resources.</i>				
Support MOH in organizing regular, monthly outreach visits (growth monitoring and promotion, nutritional counseling, EPI, family planning)		X		190 visits for 18 CSI including 26 in Zinder. Zinder still have to organize more outreach visits. The delay in Zinder was due to the late submission of the DRSP report which is condition to following visits. For Maradi, Dakoro did not organize visits in October.
<i>A 1.3.4: Establish an active screening and referral system for malnutrition at the community level</i>				
Organize monthly community meetings with all mothers and children under 2 for MUAC screening		X		9,432 children under 5 years screened through 3 campaigns in 56 villages. 991 children referred to CSI. The highest number of case occurred in October with 434 referred out of 3,514 children screened.
Monitoring of children referred to health facilities		X		Referred children are monitored through Sawki field agents' visits at health facilities.
<i>A 1.3.5: Conduct advocacy and training on the national and regional governmental health services' organization, supervision and communication efforts</i>				

Conduct 3, 5-day courses (ENA and BCC; supervision techniques; planning & coordination) for nutrition focal points	X		2 joint visits conducted with nutrition focal points of the Districts of Dakoro and Guidan Roundji
--	---	--	--

IR 1.1: Appropriate nutrition practices during a child’s first 1,000 days adopted by pregnant women, lactating mothers and caretakers

During the reporting quarter the health and nutrition component continued trainings for the program staff and community health workers engaged in the Program. Trainings ranged from essential nutrition actions (ENA), family planning (FP), community-let total sanitation (CLTS) and cooking demonstrations (CD).

Sawki trained 376 members of HS (206 in Maradi and 170 in Zinder) in addition to the ones who were trained before in ENA. 8 nutrition agents were also trained in 6 recipes using locally available products. The program trained 10 primary school teachers and 20 students from 10 villages on the approach used in community sanitation and best practices. School children represent an appropriate channel to disseminate the practice. Training on CLTS for Sawki field agents and supervisors will be conducted in January. A second batch of 22 masons has been trained in latrine caps construction in Guidan Roundji Commune with 2 masons per village.

Sawki conducted sensitization sessions on ENA (hand washing) and family planning through community structures (care units, safe spaces, husbands’ schools) in each village. During the quarter 4,711 awareness sessions have been conducted covering 55,773 persons (4,513 men and 51,260 women). The sensitization sessions through community structures have been reinforced with awareness campaigns using radio broadcasting diffusions. The radio message diffusions were done 3 times a day for given months. Radio stations ORTN and ANFANI diffused 186 awareness sessions in Zinder Region on exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene, malaria prevention and uses of health facilities. For Maradi Region the contracts for radio broadcasting have been signed with two local radio stations in Guidan Roundji and Kornaka. The diffusion has started for a 6 months period.

Community health workers (leader mothers, health promoters, mentors) receive 50 kg of bulgur as food ration every 6 months to compensate for the time and effort they devote to the various community structures (care units, care groups, safe spaces). To sustain their involvement at the end of the program, Sawki introduced the notion of Community Granaries (CG).

Also this quarter, the Sawki team, including nutrition field agents, organized general assembly meetings in 17 pilot villages (7 in Maradi and 10 in Zinder) in December. Village members were sensitized on the sustainability of the CHW assignments after the program ends. Sawki explained the need for each village to secure a certain quantity of agricultural products from their harvest to constitute a stock or community granary. This stock is stored in a granary of in a small

warehouse and will be used to pay for CHW services at a pre-determined time interval. All 17 villages agreed to the idea and formed a management committee in charge of collecting and managing the stock. Grain collection started in the villages as shown in the attached photo.



Community granary in *Rouwan Chabara Zinder*

The third quarter 2014 food distribution was completed in October in Zinder. For the last quarter food distribution to PLW and children under 2 reached 3,311 PLW and 7,350 children who each received their ration in all 62 villages for a total quantity of 85.288 MT of CSB+. 760 Leader mothers and 68 health promoters also received their bi-annual food ration of 50kg of lentils for a total of 44.4 MT. 2,804 adolescent girls received each 25 kg of lentils for a total of 70.1 MT.

Cooking demonstrations and discussions on recipes were organized during food distribution days. Recipes are based on the use of CSB+ and locally available food products to increase the number of nutrient-rich food. These recipes are also discussed during care unit sessions. During the reporting period 1,996 cooking sessions were organized for a cumulative number of 25,484 participants including 16,550 women. Recipes include millet porridge enriched with groundnut oil and cake and mashed cowpea.

To increase community members awareness on nutrition best practices the program organized home visits. 6,106 home visits we conducted reaching 18,238. Personal hygiene and clothing and environmental hygiene are also part of awareness sessions conducted by CHW and Sawki nutrition agents. To reinforce the awareness on hygiene practices Sawki organized exchange visits to CLTS villages. 42 participants from 14 villages visited Zongon Tambari as model village in Droum Commune. The second visit was conducted in Guidan Roundji Commune with Baouratawa 2 as model village with 33 participants from 10 villages. The main purpose of the visits was to have other villages learn from model villages which have done well in CLTS activities.

For CLTS activities community members have dug holes for the construction of “modern latrines” using CLTS approach. 428 holes have been dug as shown in the picture below. In many

villages holes have been bricked waiting for the latrine caps that should be completed early quarter 2.



Household digging hole for CLTS latrine

Also this quarter, Sawki rehabilitated 6 wells for drinking water to improve water quality for the communities. Two wells have been completed and delivered in Guidan Roudji during the quarter. A technical study for the rehabilitation of 36 water wells for human consumption was conducted (24 in Zinder and 12 in Maradi). The tender documents for the rehabilitation of the wells were developed and announced in proper advertisement channels and the rehabilitation will follow in the next quarter.

IR 1.2. Appropriate nutrition practices and healthy timing of first pregnancy adopted by adolescent girls and their partners.

With regards to nutrition and gender activities, adolescent girls in each community are grouped into structures called safe spaces in which girls are educated about good nutritional practices and family planning by female mentors, selected by the communities as positive role-models for girls. 334 mentors attended 379 sensitization sessions conducted by leader mothers and Sawki nutrition field agents in Maradi and Zinder. 11,576 adolescent girls cumulatively for the three months attended the sessions on various themes on negative impacts of early marriage and early pregnancy. The ENA and hand washing as well as advantages of family planning, attendance of health facilities, formal education and income generating activities were discussed. Both mentors and adolescent girls participating in safe space activities received their ration of 25kg of lentils in all 62 villages.

Additionally, in order to reinforce the CHW capacity, 252 leader mothers were trained on family planning. Adding to the training and awareness sessions, Sawki created with Anima Sutura a community based distribution system in each village to sustain a regular supply of condoms from CSI. Sawki nutrition team met with Anima Sutura and UNFPA three times during the quarter to discuss this subject.

IR 1.3. Counseling and care appropriately provided by health centers and other community actors.

With the aim of continuing to engage and build the capacity of public health agents, Sawki provides training and support to agents working in health centers and village level “health huts.” Sawki’s integrated approach includes a constant exchange with Government of Niger decentralized health services to assure ownership of the program activities by both the communities and the government health agents in the intervention zone. During the past quarter two joint missions with decentralized government health structures have been conducted Maradi Region DRSP in the two communes of Guidan Roundji and Dakoro. These visits constituted an opportunity for the government structure to have a good sense of the Program activities in the field. They were also an opportunity for Sawki nutrition team to have the DRSP opinion and recommendations on the program. The partnership between DRSP and Sawki has been reinforced by the visits.

In addition to the supervision visits Sawki organized 4 outreach visits per month for each of the 18 CSI of the 3 Districts covered by the Program. These visits represent a unique opportunity for the decentralized health structures to trace potential patients usually out of reach because of distance and other socio-economic factors that prevent them from going to the CSI. These visits helped improved a few health indicators under CSI mandate such as immunization coverage, antenatal and infants health monitoring among others. A major challenge was to have CSI submit their monthly reports on time to allow for smooth continuation of the outreach visits the following periods.

During the reporting period, Sawki organizes malnutrition screenings of children under 5 in the program intervention area. 9,246 children have been reached of whom 991 were referred to the health centers, including 255 with severe malnutrition and 736 with moderate malnutrition.

SO2: Local availability and households’ access to nutritious food increased

During this reporting period, the following activities were implemented by the agriculture and livelihood strategic objective (SO2):

- ✓ Harvesting and estimating FFS productions;
- ✓ Workshop for results presentation of FFS results by INRAN;
- ✓ Training of trainers on agriculture products conservation and storage;
- ✓ Monitoring of seed producers harvest;
- ✓ Evaluation modern technologies adopters’ production;
- ✓ Agriculture production contribution by fertilizer recipient farmers for cash input procurement for the next cropping season;
- ✓ Assistance to production contributors for village warehouse construction;
- ✓ Setup and monitoring of vegetable gardens;
- ✓ Site Identification for new vegetable gardening perimeters;
- ✓ Réception des ouvrages hydrauliques ;
- ✓ Identification of new sites for water retention dams;
- ✓ Evaluation of rainfed cowpea fodder pilot test;
- ✓ Evaluation of rehabilitated pastoral lands using FFA in year 2;

- ✓ Identification of new pastoral land to rehabilitate using FFA for year 3;
- ✓ Installation of crop straw chopper machines in communities;
- ✓ Distribution of reddish goats in designated poor and very poor households;
- ✓ Installation and monitoring of improved male breeds (male reddish goats, balami rams, roosters) in villages to improve the local breed;
- ✓ Monitoring of para-veterinarian activities;
- ✓ Monitoring of women workload reduction equipment installed in villages;
- ✓ Organisation of monthly meetings;
- ✓ Joint supervision missions with government decentralized technical services.

Program Achievement during reporting period (SO2)

Description of Activities	Achievement			Quantitative and Qualitative Description
	Achieved	On going	No	
IR 2.1: Household consumption of diversified nutritious food increased from agricultural and pastoral production				
<i>A 2.1.1.6: Village Garden Coordinator training by master trainers</i>				
Finalizing legal status of vegetable gardeners structures		x		The process of obtaining legal recognition for the groups is underway at all 30 vegetable gardening locations setup during the 2014 campaign, including 25 in Zinder and 5 in Maradi
Garden coordinators procure their own seeds	x			This year the garden coordinators collected money from each participant to procure their own seeds for a total of 99 000 cfa in 5 sites in Maradi. They bought carrot, lettuce, cabbage and tomato seeds.
Identification of new vegetable gardening sites for FY15	x			For FY 2015, 7 additional sites have been identified (2 in Maradi and 5 in Zinder). For 2015 Maradi counts 7 sites with 540 beneficiaries including 34 garden coordinators. Zinder counts now 31 sites with 2414 beneficiaries including 134 garden coordinators. For 2015 vegetable cropping season 2954 women are benefiting from the program support.
Seed distribution in newly identified vegetable gardening sites.	x			The procurement process is under way at Sawki. The regional office of the ministry of agriculture also provided seeds to vegetable gardening groups in our sites in both Maradi and Zinder.
Supervision of vegetable nurseries installation and monitoring of activities	x			37 nurseries installed out of 38 planned. All sites have been transplanted

A 2.1.1.2 Establish Demonstration Farms				
Evaluation of farmer field schools (FFS) 2014 campaign		x		48 FFS were established in 2014 with 1138 participants including 508 women and 630 men. A joint mission between INRAN and Sawki conducted the evaluation last November. 15 FFS in Zinder and all FFS in Maradi have been visited and discussions held with FFS participants.
workshop for FFS preliminary results presentation	x			FFS monitors received data collection forms for FFS evaluation. INRAN analyzed and presented the evaluation data from 33 sites (20 in Maradi and 13 in Zinder) last December. The remaining data will be presented the coming quarter.
A 2.1.2: Provide vouchers for key inputs or services to women's garden participants				
Provide vegetable gardening hand tools to women		x		The 7 new sites will receive hand tools to help set their plot and manage their crops.
A 2.1.4.1 Establishment of gardening wells user committees and maintenance plans				
A 2.1.4.2 Rehabilitation or construction of gardening wells and rainwater harvesting techniques				
identification of new vegetable production sites	x			Joint missions with government rural engineering offices in the region were conducted in both regions to identify new sites for the installation of market gardening sites. The program plans to setup 48 gardening perimeters in Maradi on approximately 100 ha and 65 perimeters in Zinder to cover around 130 ha.
Wells works delivery	x			3 rehabilitated wells delivered by the construction enterprise in Maradi. For Zinder only 7 were delivered out of 20 due to the delay that occurred with Africare termination. Mercy Corps has taken over and the remaining 13 wells are now being rehabilitated.
A 2.1.4.3FFA:small water retention basins				
Prospecting sites for the construction of water retention dams in 2015.	x			The sites that were previously targeted are not fit for the type dams planned by the Program in Maradi (Kouya and Sayadi Dakare). In Zinder (Zermou) the site that was proposed is now being developed by another partner. Sawki is looking for alternative water development projects for the selected communities.
IR2.2 Land and Livestock productivity increased at household and community levels				
<i>A 2.2.1. Provide crop, livestock and soil conservation technical assistance</i>				
Evaluation of rainfed fodder production (rainfed cowpea fodder)	x			591 fodder producers (234 in Maradi and 357 in Zinder) implemented rainfed cowpea fodder in 2014. They cultivated in total 174.24 ha (103.48 in Zinder and 70.76 in Maradi). Maradi experienced a better yield of 1019 kg/ha of dry matter compared to 294

				kg/ha of dry matter for Zinder. The difference may be due to the fact that Zinder did not apply fertilizer and rainfall was better in Maradi too.
Monitoring of livestock value chain coordinators 'activities (LVCC)	x			The LVCC monitored the community and household management of male animals introduced in villages by the Program to improve the genetic breeds of reddish goats distributed to vulnerable women who lost their herds in the past. 2 sensitization sessions were also conducted in Maradi on the themes of barns hygiene, animal health and feed.
Procurement of crop straw chopper machines	x			3 straw chopper machines were procured and installed in the villages of Dan Dadi (Dan Goulbi Commune), Dan Gado (Guidan Roudji Commune) and Baban Kori (Sabon Machi Commune).
Procurement and distribution of male animals for genetic improvement (rams, male goats). Distribution of goats	x			158 males goats distributed, 41 balami rams in all 41 villages in Zinder. 1580 female goats distributed to 790 poor and very poor women in all 41 villages in Zinder.
Routine monitoring and supervision missions of para-veterinarian agents (PVA) activities.	x			Routine monitoring and supervision missions to PVA have been conducted during the quarter. 319 persons have solicited the services of the PVA during the reporting period.
A 2.2.3.9: Subsidy of \$35 to producers				
Evaluation of the performance of improved agricultural practice adopters	x			1115 farmers who volunteered to apply new practices (739 in Maradi and 376 in Zinder) received modern agriculture inputs to apply in their own field. The farmers received each 3 kg of improved millet seed, 2 kg of improved cowpea variety. The 739 farmers in Maradi also received 25 kg of NPK and 25 kg of urea. The production obtained in their fields is being estimated by INRAN. Total area planted was 486 ha.
Farmers' contribution for fertilizer procurement coming cropping season.	x			Farmers who received fertilizers contributed 56 kg of millet each to purchase fertilizers for the next cropping season. Farmers' willingness to procure their own fertilizer to increase production is a sign of sustainability of the system which provides the initial input to jump start. Farmers from 13 villages in Maradi Region collected 70 280 kg of millet for sale and purchase of NPK and Urea.
Group formation of adopters of FFS new practices		x		Farmers who adopt new agricultural practices learned in FFS are organized in producers' group for input purchase. The management committees of these groups will be trained on input procurement and bulk purchase.

A 2.2.3.1 Identification of seed multipliers per region				
Seed growers training on harvesting and conservation	x			21 seed multipliers were trained on harvesting and conservation of products to enable them to properly preserve and store their productions.
A2.2.3.11 Subsidy to cover 50% of price of 3 goats (year2)				
IR 2.3. Household incomes increased				
A 2.3.1 Identify key value chains & develop buyer/seller relationships				
Conduct studies on value chains		x		The results restitution is on progress and should be held early next quarter.
Cross- cutting IR: Household and community resilience to shocks improved through community development and good governance				
A/CCA 1.2: Train EWS committees in data collection for climate-related disasters				
Training of project staff, members of CSR/SAP/PGCA and Mayors			x	The activity did not take place yet due to scheduling problems.
A/CCA 2.3: FFA activities Number of beneficiaries				
Identification of forest seedling production sites		x		4 sites have been identified in Zinder. 1 in Droum kafi, 1 in Fotoro bougagé and 2 in Kalgo Maikassoua.
Discussions on FFA sites protection and training of supervision committees members	x			Joint missions of the Communes, the ministry of environment services and Sawki were conducted to discuss the protection methods of the rehabilitated pastoral land sites.
Identification of new FFA sites and extension of old sites	x			The joint sites identification missions proposes an extension of the 7 ancient sites and the selection of 3 new. The program will develop 750 ha of which 250 ha in Maradi and 500 ha in Zinder.
Coordination/Supervision/Partnership/Meetings				
Joint supervision of activities with GON Technical Services	x			The livestock department has participated fully in the placement of reddish goats, male goats and rams Balami at the 41 villages in Zinder. The agricultural services have been fully involved in the implementation and monitoring of market garden sites.

IR 2.1: Household consumption of diversified nutritious food increased from agricultural and pastoral production

During the reporting period Sawki supported women garden coordinators and their trainees to face major constraints identified at the end of last cropping season, including lack of water, inadequate cultivation tools and weak organizational structures.

For the 2015 vegetable cropping season 37 production sites have been set up (31 in Zinder and 6 in Maradi). There are 2954 women participants in the 31 sites including 168 garden coordinators. After the program provided improved vegetable varieties last cropping campaign, women in market gardening purchased their own seed for this campaign.

For this campaign, the program identified 7 new sites for which the women producers will also receive assistance in terms of seeds and hand tools. There 447 women producers in the new sites including 26 garden coordinators. The 26 garden coordinators will benefit from training in working in associations that will allow them to get organized and create market gardening producers' groups.

During the quarter and in response to the constraints related to the availability and access to water, 113 irrigated vegetable market gardens including 48 in Maradi and 65 in Zinder were identified for rehabilitation or construction. The terms of reference for carrying out feasibility studies assorted with tender files have been developed. The nature of the water systems to be developed will be specified after the study.

IR2.2 Land and Livestock productivity increased at household and community levels

As part of the dissemination of agricultural technologies, Sawki established 48 FFS (21 in Maradi and 27 in Zinder) in 41 villages in 2014 with 1138 participants including 508 women and 630 men. The FFS were divided in 35 FFS for millet and 13 for cowpea. A joint mission between INRAN and Sawki conducted an evaluation in November 2014 to assess the performance of the FFS. 15 FFS in Zinder and all FFS in Maradi have been visited and discussions held with FFS participants. FFS facilitators received data collection forms for the evaluation. INRAN is analyzing the data and will submit a report on the performance of the tested technologies. A presentation on preliminary results was done by INRAN in December 2014.

In order to scale up the new practices taught in FFS, Sawki subsidized during the 2014 cropping season the most successful FFS producers to apply the technology in their own farms. 1115 producers including 739 in Maradi and 376 Zinder received inputs. These producers received 3 kg of improved millet variety and 2 kg of improved cowpea seeds. The 739 producers Maradi also received 25 kg of NPK and 25 kg of urea.

The evaluation of the performance of this first operation was delayed by INRAN. Finally when the evaluators went to the production sites all crops were already harvested and the data collected so far do not have the accuracy and integrity expected for a yield assessment. Yield for millet has increased significantly for farmers in Maradi but the data used to estimate that performance were based on farmers' remembrance and cannot be used for inference to a large population. In Zinder farmers declared major losses due to climatic conditions and their late crop planting. A major

lesson to be learned here is to make sure that all yield assessments are done on time by qualified persons.

To ensure the sustainability of the use of modern inputs particularly fertilizer, farmers were sensitized on the constitution of a stock called “stock for inputs acquisition”. This stock is constituted by each farmer’s participation of one bag of 56 kg of millet. In Maradi 70,280 kg were collected by the producers of 13 villages. The situation is shown in the following table.

Villages	Number of 56 kg	Villages	Number of 56
Baoura 1	40	Kouya	120
Baoura 2	34	Foura Guirké	104
Hannou Gazané	100	Halbawa Salifou	126
Karazomé	50	Halbawa Koura	85
Dan Gado	140	Kataré Moussa	101
Dan Turké	130	Dan Dadi	180
		Saé Rankama	45
Total	1255 bags = 70 280 kg		

To make improved inputs readily available to farmers, Sawki assisted 21 seed multipliers during the 2014 cropping season in Maradi. The seed multipliers received seeds of improved varieties and hand tools to conduct their activity. Of the 21 multipliers, 15 produced millet seeds and 6 produced cowpea seeds. The performance evaluation is done on the basis of the numbers of bushels produced reported by producers and converted using 6 measurements for a bushel and 2.8 kg of millet for one measurement. For cowpea the performance is evaluated on the basis of producers’ statements of total production in Kg. The situation is reflected in the following table:

Table: Average yield of millet and cowpea by seed multipliers

	Maradi Seed Multipliers		
	Area (ha)	millet (kg/ha)	Cowpea (kg/ha)
Moyenne	5	708	126
Écart type	5	378	63

If the average yield of millet is above the national level (600 kg/ha), the average yield of cowpea is below the national average (200 kg/ha). This is due to the delay in sowing, delay in application of fertilizer, early interruption of rains and pest attacks.

During the reporting period, Sawki assisted 591 producers (234 in Maradi and 357 in Zinder) to scale up rainfed cowpea fodder production. The producers had sown 174 ha - 103ha in Zinder and 71ha in Maradi. The farmers in Zinder had an average yield of 294 kg of dry matter/ha. In Maradi the average yield of dry matter is 1,019 kg/ha. This difference in performance can be explained in part by the fertilizer application in Maradi and more favorable rainfall pattern in that region compared to Zinder. There is also a wide variability in yield among producers (see table on production).

Taking into account total cultivated area, Sawki estimated the total production of rainfed cowpea fodder to 28,861 kg of dry matter for Zinder against 72,140 kg dry matter for Maradi. These quantities of fodder correspond to 4,618 LTU (Livestock Tropical Unit) and 11,543 LTU. Taking into account that a sheep or a goat represents 0.12 UBT, the estimated quantities of cowpea fodder could feed in one day about 38,483 small ruminants in Zinder and 96,183 small ruminants in Maradi. This can be converted in months for a given number of animals to be fed.

The para-veterinarian agents (PVA) provided care to 374 cattle and 158 poultry. 319 persons benefited from PVA services. Veterinarian products as well as operating funds for an average amount of 58,750 CFA are available from each VPA. The program distributed 1,580 reddish goats in Zinder (594 in favor of women from poor households and 790 for women from very poor households). This assistance is provided to people to improve their livestock and ultimately their livelihoods. In order to improve the genetic status of local animal breeds Sawki introduced also 158 reddish goats and 41 Balami rams in 41 villages in Zinder.

The Livestock Value Chain Coordinators (LVCC) held an average of two awareness sessions per month. Topics included hygiene in barns, animal feed, animal health and animal reproduction. There was low population participation in outreach meetings.

IR 2.3. Household income increased

The study on cowpea value chain and small ruminants was completed during the quarter. Preparing workshops to present the results of the study is ongoing. Restitution workshops are planned for the period from January 19 to 20 in Maradi and 22 to 23 January 2015 for Zinder.

Cross-cutting IR: Household and community resilience to shocks improved through community development and good governance

Pastoral land reclamation using FFA: Following joint missions conducted by Sawki and the Regional ministry of the environment agents, it was recommended the extension of the 7 old sites and the land recuperation in 3 new sites in Zinder. The objective is to develop 750 ha of which 250 ha will be in Maradi and 500 ha in Zinder. Site assessment has shown that the land development using half-moons has protected some villages against flooding, notably in small villages around Dalli Magema and Kataré Moussa. There is also the regeneration of grass on reclaimed sites.

IV. Gender

1. Development of a gender action plan

During the reporting quarter the gender action plan has been finalized. The gender action plan will be validated by program partners and translated into English the next quarter. The action plan is organized around three categories of activities:

- *Activities targeting the staff and partners of the program:* these are focused on capacity building of program staff and partners through the organization of training, workshops for

developing the Sawki gender strategy and organization of thematic discussion sessions to ensure better consideration of gender in the implementation of program activities;

- *Health and nutrition-related activities*: These are the ENA and FP activities targeting women's husbands. This will be done through husbands' schools; and,

- *Activities related to agriculture and livelihoods*: these activities deal with women's access to land through the organization of community dialogues to support women in the mobilization of resources to buy land and also the promotion backyard gardening.

Husbands' school approach

During the quarter awareness sessions on women's workload reduction have been conducted in husbands' schools. This was followed by the installation of 200 rickshaws in 20 communities in Zinder. On the other hand Sawki set up a management mechanism of these rickshaws in 11 communities in Maradi which received also rickshaws the previous quarter. These communities expressed their appreciation for the tools that have really eased water collection burden for women.

Reduction of women's workload

The program continues the discussions and sensitization with communities to develop a good material management mechanism for the 5 mills, 2 threshers, 2 shellers, 2 grinders and 2 oil presses. These facilities had been set up during the preceding quarter in favor of 6 communities Maradi. The program will also set up 10 mills, 2 threshers, shellers 4, 4 grinders and 4 peanut oil presses in 15 communities Zinder. Meetings were held to inform all beneficiaries and involve them in the implementation of the operation to ensure ownership and sustainability of the material. In all beneficiary communities, women's savings and credit groups or market gardening cooperatives are responsible for the management of these facilities. To ensure proper management of the equipment a management committee composed of a president, a secretary and a treasurer was established in each community along with a 3-person Control Committee. The program will organize during the next quarter a training of members of the management committee.

Finally, the Sawki gender advisor shared and learned from colleagues in a "girl boot camp" workshop organized by Mercy Corps and Nike in Uganda in November 2014. She also participated in a workshop at Mercy Corps' Portland Headquarters in December 2014 that brought together gender practitioners and technical advisors from throughout the Mercy Corps world to development the agency's strategy and action plan on gender.

V. Commodity Management

Commodities received during the quarter:

No commodities were received during the quarter.

Commodities distributed during the quarter:

FEFA

During the quarter we finished the distribution initially planned for September in 10 distribution sites in the region of Zinder. 2,423 beneficiaries received CSB+ including 483 pregnant women, 445 lactating women and 1,495 children aged 6-24 months. Each beneficiary received 8 Kg of CSB+ for a total of 19,384 Kg distributed.

November distributions were also completed in all 41 distribution sites in the region of Zinder and in all 21 distribution sites in the region of Maradi. 10,661 beneficiaries received CSB+ including 1,295 pregnant women, 2,016 lactating women and 7,350 children aged 6-24 months. Each beneficiary received 8 Kg of CSB+ for a total of 85,288 Kg distributed.

Lead Mothers & Promoters

During the reporting period, 834 beneficiaries received bulgur including 761 Lead Mothers and 73 promoters. Each beneficiary received 50 Kg. of bulgur for a total of 41,700 Kg. distributed (included 650 Kg. of sorghum that was received instead of bulgur).

Adolescents & Mentors

During the reporting period, 2,804 beneficiaries received lentils including 2,643 adolescents and 161 mentors. Each beneficiary received 25 Kg. of lentils with the exception of the distribution site Guidan Mayaki which received 50 Kg. of lentils, for a total of 71,100 Kg. distributed (including 100 Kg. of peas that was received instead of lentils).

Food for Assets: No distribution took place.

Food commodity balance for the ending quarter:

During the quarter the program made an exchange of vegetal oil with the World Food Program to prevent damage of the commodity due to expiration.

The food balance at the end of the quarter at SAWKI central warehouses as well as the remaining at the distribution sites is shown in the table below:

Location / Commodities	CSB	BULGUR	LENTILS	OIL	TOTALS
Physical Inventory Warehouse	203,863.000	68,151.100	83,882.750	14,944.637	370,841.487
Closing Balance Distribution Sites	2,383.000	100.000	0.000	296.240	2,779.240
TOTALS	206,246.000	68,251.100	83,882.750	15,240.880	373,620.730

At the end of the quarter the global food situation is the following:

Food commodity balance for FY15 Q1 (Kg)

Items / Commodities	Bulgur	CSB+	Lentils	Veg Oil	Sorghum	Green Peas	Yellow Peas	TOTALS
Opening Balance Warehouse	108,945.900	287,315.500	154,787.750	14,986.526	600.000	50.000	50.000	566,735.676
Opening Balance Distribution Sites	405.200	23,696.000	145.000	296.240	0.000	0.000	0.000	24,542.440
Opening Balance for Quarter	109,351.100	311,011.500	154,932.750	15,282.766	600.000	50.000	50.000	591,278.116
Quantities Received During Quarter	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Distribution During the Quarter	41,050.000	104,672.000	71,000.000	0.000	650.000	50.000	50.000	217,472.000
Other dispatches, receipts & losses	-50.000	-93.500	-50.000	-41.886	50.000	0.000	0.000	-185.386
Closing Balance Warehouse	68,151.100	203,863.000	83,882.750	14,944.637	0.000	0.000	0.000	370,841.487
Closing Balance Distribution Sites	100.000	2,383.000	0.000	296.240	0.000	0.000	0.000	2,779.240
Ending Balance Quarter	68,251.100	206,246.000	83,882.750	15,240.880	0.000	0.000	0.000	373,620.730

VI. Monitoring & Evaluation

Finalizing of the database

During the reporting period, the comprehensive program database was completed and the program M&E staff were trained in Access and in the use of the database. This database ensures proper documentation and integration of all program data. The quarter allowed the integration of existing data and also the entry of new data as they arrive from the field.

Field visits

Routine field visits continue to be conducted this quarter to monitor the various program components field activities for data collection and analysis.

Workshop on IPTT with program agents

Sharing the IPTT with health and nutrition agents and explaining more each indicator helped revise the targets set by the SO to the end of the program LOA.

Training of commodity agents on registration of beneficiaries with LMMS

The training was to teach the commodity field agents during 3 days on the registration of beneficiaries using LMMS.

DQA Exercise

Mercy Corps headquarters-based M&E advisor helped the Sawki M&E Team to run a DQA. This allowed the team to address the shortcomings from which an action plan was developed to address these.

Beneficiary identification

One main action undertaken to implement the action plan was the identification of beneficiaries of the program activities. Over twenty days, a beneficiary verification process was undertaken and 19204 beneficiaries were identified. Each beneficiary is now related to a unique household number and to the activities he or she is participating in. The database will allow the team to assign a unique ID to each person in the program for monitoring needs.

Challenges

- ✓ One major challenge is inadequate staff numbers that results in unbalanced work load for current staff. This situation is about to be corrected with the recruitment of additional staff;
- ✓ The termination of Africare from the consortium has created a gap in the program monitoring and supervision scheme. This was partially mitigated with the recruitment of former Africare agents who choose to stay with Sawki. The gap created in the program monitoring and supervision during that period had a negative impact in the management of FFS and the collection of yields data;
- ✓ The lengthy process of goods and services acquisition delayed program activities. The recently creation of an annual procurement plan involving all logistical and administrative services may help in solving the problem;
- ✓ Lack of motivation of some community distribution committees which translates even into resignation often leads to work overload in Sawki distribution and nutrition agents during food distribution in villages.

Lessons learned

- ✓ ENA messages are understood by communities, and now it is important to focus awareness within households for daily practice;
- ✓ Gender activities such as husbands' schools and safe spaces can work together to change perceptions and behaviors in the communities, but it is important to adapt the approach to the context in each community.

Success Stories

Testimony on husbands' schools and women workload reduction:

According to members of the husbands' schools, more and more young people today do the water fetching for their wives. Because according to them, it is very easy to use the rickshaws provided by the project that allow in 1 or 2 rounds to meet household water needs sometimes for 2 days. This support for water fetching by husbands had a visible effect on the female health, which appears in the testimony of an inhabitant of Karazomé.

Ali says:

"Our women have better health and are happier since the implementation of rickshaws and cans in the village. They used to do 8 to 10 trips with cans or bucket on the head to meet the daily needs of the household. But now it is men or boys who do it with only 1 or 2 turns. In our village no woman is collecting water anymore since the training we received in gender and advocacy. For more than ten years that NGOs are involved in our communities this is the first time I see an NGO that really honors the commitments made to communities. The project has really brought sawki (improvement) in our lives."

Community Granary establishment

Community health workers (leader mothers, health promoters, mentors) receive 50 kg of bulgur as food ration every 6 months to compensate for the time and effort they devote to the various community structures (care units, care groups, safe spaces). To sustain their involvement at the

end of the program, Sawki introduced the notion of Community Granaries. Village members



were sensitized on the sustainability of the CHW assignments after the program ends. Sawki explained the need for each village to secure a certain quantity of agricultural products from their harvest to constitute a stock call Community Granary. This stock is stored in a granary or in a small warehouse and will be used to pay for CHW services at a pre-determined time interval. All 17 villages agreed to the idea and formed a management committee in charge of collecting and managing the stock. Grain collection started in the villages as shown in the attached photo.