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COOPERATING SPONSOR RESULTS REPORT
Niger Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

Helen Keller International (HKI)

FY 2009 Annual Results Report

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Baika Sesay
Public Resource Specialist
Catholic Relief Services
209 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Tel : 410-951-7252
Fax: 410-234-3819
Email: bsesay@crs.org

Lisa Washington-Sow
Country Representative
Catholic Relief Services/Niger
Boîte Postale 871
Niamey, Niger
Tel: (227) 20 72 21 25/20 72 48 66
Fax: (227) 20 72 30 04
Email : lwsow@ne.waro.crs.org

List of Acronyms

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CFW	Cash for work
CCB	Consortium Coordination Body
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
COSAN	Community health committee
CVD	Village development committee
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Plan
EVPC	Equipe villageoise de promotion de la croissance
FEWS/NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFP/WA	Food for Peace / West Africa
FFW	Food for Work
FFT	Food for training
GON	Government of Niger
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HKI	Helen Keller International
IMCI	Integrated management of childhood illnesses
Mamans lumières	Village based demonstrators of healthy cooking techniques
MARP	Méthode Accélééré de Recherche Participative
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NICRA	Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
N/TA	Nutrition technical assistant
PITT	Performance Indicator tracking Table
PSCAC	Promotion de la surveillance de la croissance à assise communautaire
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
RTA/M and FS	Regional Technical Advisor/Monetization and Food Security
SAP	Système d'Alerte Précoce
SFBW	Soy-Fortified Bulgur Wheat
SCAP-RU	Early warning system and response
WARO	West Africa Regional Office
WFP	World Food Program

1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results

Niger is a Sahelian country where chronic vulnerability due to food insecurity is a recurrent problem for rural households. The CRS Niger Food Security and Nutrition Program, (PROSAN in French - *Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle*) works in 240 rural communities to improve food security (a consortium of Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere and Helen Keller International). This five-year (2007-2011) USAID/FFP funded program seeks to reduce food insecurity with a special focus on improving livelihoods of Nigeriens in the regions of Dosso, Tahoua and Zinder by 2011 through initiatives in agricultural production, improved health and nutritional status, emergency capacity building and literacy.

The 2009 fiscal year was the third implementation year for PROSAN in the regions of Dosso, Tahoua and Zinder. However, it is important to note that this was the first implementation year without delayed financing or other major obstacles to delay implementation. FY08 was an implementation year characterized by the impact of the FFW ban by the Government of Niger, submission of a MYAP Amendment, and the subsequent wait for program approval and financing by USAID/FFP (full funding was received towards the end of the 2008 fiscal year). This is important to note as many implementation year two activities were implemented during year three (FY09). Therefore, detailed impact analysis of program outcomes will be measurable during the course of FY10 and FY11.

The FY09 implementation year was characterized by the effective implementation of new activities as well as the continuation of building upon previously implemented initiatives. It was also during the course of FY09 that the mid-term evaluation was conducted. This study reviewed program progress to date as well as underscored the challenges to focus on for the future implementation of the program. While the study was conducted in July 2009, unfortunately, a final mid-term report is not yet available to share with FFP due to the disappearance of the international consultant who led the study. The mid-term evaluation team consisted of one international consultant with two national consultants. The national consultants are currently in the process of finalizing the mid-term evaluation. PROSAN has, however, been able to take advantage of the recommendations made in the draft report, holding a consortium workshop to incorporate these changes into the FY10 PREP submission.

The following is an overview of PROSAN program results over the course of the implementation year broken down by strategic objective:

SO1: Protect and enhance livelihoods improving conditions for increased agriculture production and improved agro-enterprise

IR 1.1: Households and communities have adopted agricultural processing and value added practices promoted by the project

1.1.1 Identify market opportunities in local, regional, and national markets

PROSAN implemented several key activities within the framework of identification of local, regional, and national market opportunities:

- A study was conducted on the economic viability of cold season gardening methods to ensure that program recommendations matched market demands. This study focused on the three most profitable types of garden produce in the Konni/Illela region: tomato; pepper and onion.

- Creation of agro-enterprise groups: 227 groups (203 groups in Zinder, 24 in Doutchi (129 women's groups in Zinder and 18 in Doutchi)).
- Installation of agricultural processing equipment in Doutchi and Zinder to the benefit of 36 agro-enterprise groups (40 husk removers (peanut), 24 grain mills, 40 peanut roasters, 40 machines to press oil, 2 solar dryers, and 9,600 produce bags)
- Field trips to reinforce the capacities of members of agro enterprise groups were held in the district of Doutchi/Loga. 24 participants (of which 30% were women, involving 15 households) traveled to ICRISAT to discuss agro enterprise management, income generation, and identification of market opportunities.

1.1.2. Facilitate transportation

The improvement of rural roadways constitutes an important aspect of PROSAN program planning. During the course of this year, a total of 17km of rural roadways were built in Doutchi/Loga and Konni/Illela. 7km of rural roadways in Tanout were rehabilitated.

1.1.3 Encourage cooperatives and/or cereal banks

The following activities were initiated to give agricultural producers the ability to maximize the benefits of cereal harvests and to maintain the cereal stocks at the village level.

- PROSAN support enabled 77 tons of cereals to be acquired (benefiting 14 cereal banks in Konni/Illela).
- PROSAN support also enabled the construction of 19 storerooms to safeguard cereal stocks.
- 14 management committees (comprising 70 individuals) were formed to manage the cereal stocks.
- Training of 58 members for cereal stock committees¹ in Konni/Illela.
- 101 tons of commodities acquired to replenish 5 cereal stocking sites in Konni/Illela to the benefit of 49 villages totaling 24,493 beneficiaries of which 12,491 are women.

The usage of community based cereal stocks helped to stabilize the average price of cereals within the zone of intervention. PROSAN noted that stocking of community based cereals ensures that cereals stay within the zone where they are needed thereby assuring access and contributing to market stability.

1.1.5 Develop efficient market information systems

Working with SIMA (Agricultural Market Informational Systems), a Nigerien governmental organization that specializes in agricultural market data, trainings were organized in Tanout/Mirriah and Doutchi/Loga with 28 field agents to support local marketing committees.

RI 1.2: Households and communities have adopted natural resource management and agro-pastoral production practices promoted by the project.

1.2.1 Promote water and land conservation techniques

- A total of 338 local experts were trained in sustainable agricultural techniques in Doutchi/Loga. Additionally, 42 local experts benefited from field trips to Keita and Doutchi. The local expert exchange focused on seed multiplication.
- A total of 6,035 hectares of land was recovered in individual fields through the usage of manure and Zai holes. Communal land recovery measured 639 hectares, of which 313 hectares were in Doutchi and 326 hectares in Tanout/Mirriah. Trees produced by PROSAN were planted on these recovered communal lands.

¹ Inter-village stocks supply the cereal banks.

- The training of tree nursery managers also helped to increase tree production. A total of 40 were trained. 162,138 trees were grown² in Douthi/Loga and in Tanout/Mirriah and 172,317 were planted. 10,179 trees were bought for planting to complement those grown.

1.2.2 Reinforce men and women producers' capacities

The key activities implemented to achieve this objective were:

- Identification of 36 seed multipliers in Konni/Illela.
- Training of 12 seed multipliers in Douthi/Loga.
- Demonstration of improved seed varieties (3 types of millet, 3 types of sorghum, 4 types of niebe by 144 seed demonstrators and 12 seed multipliers).

1.2.3 Develop markets for agricultural inputs

This activity was initiated by PROSAN in response to the high local demand and also in consideration of barriers to accessibility of inputs for communal usage. With climatic changes occurring (erratic rainfall and shortening of the rainy season), PROSAN is working to promote new resilient seed varieties in response to these challenges.

Formal structures were not put into place by the program but inputs were made available (12.25 kg of seed and gardening materials) to the benefit of 10 communal groups totaling 319 producers.

1.2.4. Encourage utilization of water resources to increase production

- A study was conducted on the viability of potential irrigation sites. This study permitted the development of 11 action plans to improve water access points.
- 64 garden wells were equipped with pumps (Niya Da Kokari water lifting devices).
- Training of 12 local experts in Douthi in irrigated agricultural techniques (soil preparation, seeding, tree nurseries, organic composting, correct irrigation techniques and detection of pests and plant diseases) took place.

1.2.5 Encourage women from the most vulnerable households to breed livestock

This activity took place in the district of Konni and Illela. It identified vulnerable groups (in particular women) and supported livestock breeding. This activity enabled the acquisition of 786 animals (393 female sheep and 393 goats) to the benefit of 393 vulnerable households of which 306 were women. This activity acts as a form of social security for vulnerable households. Revenue is generated by the sale of the animal and production of milk/cheese. It also provides a source of organic fertilizer.

Summary of Accomplishments SO1: Agriculture/NRM

Description	District	Total	Global Total
Intermediate Result 1.1: Households and communities have adopted agricultural processing and value added practices promoted by the project			
Study on the improvement of low laying areas (valleys)	Konni/Illela	1	1

² Zinder produced 49,638 and bought 7,000 trees, Konni bought 5,000 trees.

Number of grain storage banks construction supported	Konni/Illela	19	19
Number of cereal bank committees formed	Konni/Illela	19	19
Quantity of cereal bank grain in stock (tons)	Konni/Illela	178	178
Number of km of rural roadways constructed	Konni/Illela	8	17
	Doutchi/Loga	9	
Number of km of rural roadways rehabilitated	Tanout/ Mirriah	7	7
Number of members from the management committee trained in BC	Konni/Illela	90	90
Number of agro-enterprise groups formed and trained	Doutchi/Loga	24	227
	Tanout/ Mirriah	203	
Number of people trained as trainers on agro-enterprise	Doutchi/Loga	14	28
	Tanout/ Mirriah	14	
Intermediate Result 1.2 : Households and communities have adopted natural resource management and agro pastoral production practices promoted by the project			
Local experts trained in agriculture/ NRM (gardening, soil restoration, tree growing, use of improved seed varieties)	Doutchi/Loga	800	1,037
	Tanout/Mirriah	210	
	Konni/Illela	27	
Members of livestock management committees trained « Habbanae »	Konni/Illela	28	28
Degraded land recovered (ha)	Doutchi/Loga	3,866	6,731
	Tanout/Mirriah	383	
	Konni/Illela	2,482	
Villages supported with equipment and tree plantations	Doutchi/Loga	20	41
	Tanout/Mirriah	21	
Trees produced	Doutchi/Loga	112,500	162,138
	Tanout/Mirriah	49,638	
Trees planted	Doutchi/Loga	112,500	172,317
	Tanout/Mirriah	54,817	
	Konni/Illela	5,000	
Number of dams constructed	Konni/Illela	1	1
Distribution of animals for livestock recovery programs « Habbanae »	Konni/Illela	786	786
Number of beneficiaries « Habbanae »	Konni/Illela	393	393
Construction of garden wells	Tanout/Mirriah	39	64
	Doutchi/Loga	25	

SO1 Analysis of impact: *The level of adoption of best practices with regards to natural resource management is considerable. PROSAN noted that the percentage of households having adopted at least one NRM technique to rise from 75% (baseline) to 80% (midterm). The percentage of growth of vegetable production noted was an 8% increase (from baseline to midterm).*

SO2: Protect and enhance human capabilities by improving household health and nutrition status, especially that of children under five and women of childbearing age

The following important activities took place to meet the goals set to improve health and nutritional status:

- Improved access of target groups in to health care in terms of quantity and quality
- Reinforcement of the capacities of governmental health care agents and community structures.
- Sensitization to promote sustainable behavior change

IR 2.1: Households within target population have improved access to primary health care.

2.1.1. Establish and train community health committees (COSAN)

PROSAN focused on the improvement of COSAN members' level of responsibility in terms of supervision of health activities at the community level. In Konni/Illela, 181 COSAN members were trained in roles and responsibilities. Additionally, four health centers were built in the same district.

2.1.2. Assist the community to identify and train 700 community health workers of whom 25% will be women and 2-4 traditional birth attendants per community

- 419 community health agents (48 midwives, 87 GS2A, 37 Mamans Lumières, and 247 members of SCAP-RU) in Konni.
- 694 members groups that encourage exclusive breastfeeding in Doutchi/Loga and Tanout/Mirriah.
- 40 traditional birth attendants were trained in Doutchi/Loga ;
- 19 Mamans Lumières were also trained in new cooking methods and recipes to improve the nutritional level of children.

2.1.3 Introduce a system for community distribution of micronutrient supplements and other products

The distribution of micronutrients (vitamin A to children under five years of age and to women after child birth, iron and folic acid to pregnant women) did not take place this fiscal year but is planned for the FY10 fiscal year. This delay was due to a lack of availability of micronutrients in Niger and is currently in the process of being procured.

Also, 24 vaccination sessions were organized in Konni. A total of 4,058 vaccinations were administered to 2,467 children and 1,591 women.

2.1.4 Construct and/or renovate health centers (CSI, CS).

The construction of four health centers in Konni/Illela is now complete. The handing over to the GoN Department of Health is planned for the month of November 2009.

IR 2.2: Health workers use new knowledge and skills to improve implementation of IMCI within target locations.

2.2.1 Conduct initial and continuing training for health workers and community health workers on the principles of Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases

Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases (IMCI) trainings for health care agents took place to reinforce and improve the quality of services in health and nutrition. 85 health agents were trained in IMCI.

2.2.2 Train health center staff in quality assurance principles.

A total of 87 health agents were trained (32 in Konni /Illéla, 25 in Zinder and 30 in Doutchi).

2.2.3. Train health center staff in supervision techniques

PROSAN trained 32 health agents in supervision techniques in Konni/Illela.

IR 2.3: Household health and nutrition practices are improved

2.3.1 Conduct Communication for Behavior Change (CBC) sessions related to health and nutrition practices.

- Implementation of communication systems in all PROSAN intervention villages occurred
- 5 community radios were established in Doutchi
- 70 village development committees were established in Tanout/Mirriah
- 594 individuals benefited from community based awareness-raising presentation training
- 122 sensitization sessions in Konni/Illela involved 3,165 individuals; 964 sessions with 8,720 in Tanout/Mirriah and 76 sessions in Doutchi/Loga with 2,010 individuals.

The different themes discussed during these sensitization sessions concerned: hygiene near water access points, exclusive breastfeeding, health care for diarrhea related diseases, the usage and maintenance of latrines, as well as basic nutrition.

2.3.2 Support community based malnutrition early warning monitoring of children 0-36 months.

PROSAN assisted communities in helping themselves assist vulnerable children, identifying children at risk by measuring BMI (by arm circumference measurement - MUAC). With the support of 12 SCAP-RUs in Konni/Illela, 1,769 children were thus measured of which 1,441 were of normal BMI, 182 were less than the norm and 32 were referred to a nutritional recuperation center in Konni. An additional 150 children were assisted via a local FARN.

2.3.3 Conduct positive deviant inquiries (PDI) in targeted communities.

PROSAN conducted 37 studies in positive deviance within all zones of intervention.

2.3.4 Implement Hearth activities in targeted communities.

- Sensitization sessions took place in Konni/Illela for the implementation of nutritional grain warehouses: 7,712 tons of cereals were collected as well as 85,670 FCFA made available for FARN activities.
- Implementation of 56 FARN centers total in all PROSAN zones. A total of 871 children were admitted to FARNs with an average recovery rate of 80% to 92%.
- Konni/Illela shared lessons learned with local NGO 'Monde de Tahoua' on the FARN approach with PROSAN.

2.3.5 Promote access to safe drinking water

Access to safe drinking water is an important message that PROSAN promotes via BCC messages concerning nutrition and hygiene. The program has rehabilitated to date 12 village wells, 17 water access points, as well as 29 village based water management committees.

2.3.6 *Develop and promote hygiene and sanitation practices for households.*

To improve the efficiency of efforts in good hygiene and water management, PROSAN supported the training of 40 local masons to construct 199 local latrines. In Tanout/Mirriah, 10 hygiene and water management committees were created.

Summary of Accomplishments SO2: Health/Nutrition

Description	District	Total	Global Total
Intermediate Result 2.1: Households within target population have improved access to primary health care services			
Village based development team established (EVPC)	Doutchi/Loga	9	9
Number of community health agents identified.	Konni/Illela	419	438
	Doutchi/Loga	12	
	Tanout/Mirriah	7	
Support groups for exclusive breast feeding established (GS2A)	Konni/Illela	87	87
Construction of health centers (CSI)	Konni/Illela	4	4
Number of trained COSAN members	Konni/Illela	181	531
	Doutchi/Loga	0	
	Tanout/Mirriah	350	
Number of trained mid-wives	Konni/Illela	48	228
	Doutchi/Loga	40	
	Tanout/Mirriah	140	
Intermediate Result 2.2: Health workers use new knowledge and skills to improve implementation of IMCI within target locations			
Number of health agents trained in quality assurance techniques.	Konni/Illela	32	87
	Doutchi/Loga	30	
	Tanout/Mirriah	25	
Number of health agents trained in IMCI	Doutchi/Loga	30	110
	Konni/Illela	55	
	Tanout/Mirriah	25	
Intermediate Result 2.3: Household health and nutrition practices are improved			
Number of learning centers for apprenticeship and nutritional rehabilitation (FARN) established.	Konni/Illela	37	56
	Tanout/Mirriah	7	
	Doutchi/Loga	12	
Number of health agents trained in FARN.	Doutchi/Loga	30	51
	Tanout/Mirriah	21	
Number of EVPC members trained in AEN	Doutchi/Loga	27	45
	Tanout/Mirriah	18	
Number of participants attending sensitization meetings for behavior change (nutrition, hygiene, breast-feeding)	Konni/Illela	3,165	13,895
	Tanout/Mirriah	8,720	
	Doutchi/Loga	2,010	

Number of drinking water wells rehabilitated	Tanout/Mirriah	5	12
	Doutchi/Loga	7	
Number of water access points rehabilitated	Tanout/Mirriah	4	17
	Doutchi/Loga	13	
Number of latrines built	Tanout/Mirriah	100	199
	Doutchi/Loga	99	

SO2 Analysis of impact: Equally for SO2, positive impacts were noted by the mid-term evaluation team, notably in the domain of exclusive breastfeeding (14% of women adopted this technique, increasing from 13% at baseline). In matters of hygiene and health, 67% of those evaluated, confirmed that at least one hygiene/health method with adopted (an increase from 53% during the baseline).

SO 3: Protect and enhance communities' resiliency by improving their abilities to identify and respond to crises and shocks

IR 3.1: Target communities have operational emergency early warning systems

3.1.1. Establish, train, and implement SCAP-RU

- 8 training sessions were held on proper monitoring methods of nutritional status, benefiting 354 SCAP-RUs of which 139 were women in Konni/Illela.
- 22 SCAP-RU trainers were trained (field supervisors with partner NGOs and members of sub regional committees to prevent food insecurity).
- 41 sensitization meeting were held on SCAP-RU management with local sub-regional committees and local government agents.
- Training with 20 local community services (Town hall, Municipal Services, and other government structures)
- 240 SCAP-RUs were equipped with materials to measure BMI.

3.1.2. Monitor household vulnerability

The SCAP-RU members conducted monthly data surveys throughout the duration of the fiscal year to monitor the vulnerability of local communities. This data was transmitted to the local government level within each region of PROSAN implementation.

3.1.3. Support the development and the implementation of regional, sub-regional, and community emergency plans

To support the development of contingency plans, PROSAN organized two workshops in Konni/Illela, bringing together 66 individuals (representatives of government agencies, members of SCAP-RU committees and representatives of the local community) to validate early warning indicators monitored by the SCAP-RU. 8 community action plans were created.

RI 3.2: Community assets are protected during shocks

A total of 32 sensitization sessions to protect against naturally occurring shocks were conducted with PROSAN support. A total of 6,864 individuals were affected of which 3,983 were women. Additionally, PROSAN supported vaccination campaigns to fight against bovine pneumonia and meningitis, paying for transportation costs in Konni/Illela and Doutchi/Loga.

RI 3.3: Local early warning system structures have greatly improved their capacity in accountable management and leadership

Trainings in accountability and good governance were organized, benefiting 344 individuals (community structures, locally elected leaders, and local members of government technical service agencies). Three forums were additionally held in Konni/Illela on cereal stock management, livestock breeding (Habanayé), and CFW management. In an effort to promote good governance, 28 committees in Konni/Illela were set up to take complaints to inform PROSAN regarding program impact and staff performance (118 members of which 40 are women).

4. Transversal Intermediate Results: Literacy

PROSAN supported the opening and operation of 153 literacy centers in a total of 89 villages (26 in Tanout/Mirriah, 32 in Doutchi/Loga and 31 in Konni/Illela). PROSAN promoted a functional literacy approach that solicited the participation of community organizations. A total of 3,853 individuals benefited from literacy classes (of which 1,751 were women).

In the three districts, 654,062 kilos of SFBW were distributed to participants of the literacy program, benefiting 3,810 individuals (1,735 women). The table below gives a breakdown of SO3 and Literacy activities:

Description	District	Total	Global Total
Intermediate Result 3.1: Target communities have operational emergency early warning systems			
Number of individuals trained – SCAP-RU	Tanout/Mirriah		354
	Konni/Illela	354	
	Doutchi/Loga		
Number of individuals trained – SCAP-RU inter village	Konni/Illela	170	
Number of trainers trained in SCAP-RU	Konni/Illela	22	34
	Tanout/Mirriah	6	
	Doutchi/Loga	6	
Number of village based observatories supported	Konni/Illela	8	8
Number de SCAP-RU supported	Tanout/Mirriah	70	240
	Konni/Illela	100	
	Doutchi/Loga	70	
Support for local contingency planning establishment	Konni/Illela	8	8
Intermediate Result 3.2: Community assets are protected during shocks			
Support for the response plan against meningitis and bovine pneumonia.	Konni/Illela	1	2
	Doutchi/Loga	1	
Number of direct beneficiaries for CFW	Tanout/Mirriah	3,745	9,992
	Doutchi/Loga	5,149	
	Konni/Illela	1,098	
Total monetary amount (Fcfa) distributed to beneficiaries for CFW	Tanout/Mirriah	72,912,200	142,170,330
	Doutchi/Loga	58,855,630	

	Konni/Illela	10,402,500	
Literacy			
Number of literacy teachers trained	Konni/Illela	37	134
	Tanout/Mirriah	33	
	Doutchi/Loga	64	
Number of literacy centers opened	Konni/Illela	37	153
	Tanout/Mirriah	52	
	Doutchi/Loga	64	
Number of people who attended literacy courses	Konni/Illela	953	3,853
	Tanout/Mirriah	1,300	
	Doutchi/Loga	1,600	

SO3 Analysis of Impact: *The mid-term evaluation also noted that community structures functionality, especially the SCAP-RUs, were positively impacted. The evaluation underscored the community dynamic that PROSAN created to encourage support for community level structures (FARN with the nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished children, community recuperation of degraded lands (banquettes), management of village cereal banks, and the general mobilization and sensitization of the greater community to act to prevent and reduce the negative impact of shocks.*

2. Success Stories



*CFW in Angol Magagi Doka
Photo: PROSAN staff. 2009.*

Barmou Goubé, from the village of Angol Magagi Doka, learned that in early February, gold was discovered in the region of Say. His hope was to become rich fast. He immediately borrowed 60,000 FCFA on credit to try his luck mining for gold there. Unfortunately for him, this was not to be. His travel to the gold mining site went without reward. In returning to his village, he had to forfeit his animal cart to his lender, as he could not repay his debt. His animal cart was his primary source of revenue. He was at the point of selling his animal cart to repay his debt when PROSAN came to create a section of rural roadway with CFW. He was able to renegotiate with his lender to use his animal cart to work and eventually reimburse his debt in full. Due to this CFW intervention, he was not forced to leave his village to seek work elsewhere.

A woman by the name of Hadjara, living in the village of Abilo, began to practice exclusive breastfeeding due to the health interventions with PROSAN. She told us, “When I gave birth, my baby was as tiny as a little cat. But look now... at two months old...how healthy and happy he looks.”



Photo: PROSAN staff. 2009.

3. Lessons Learned

- In the domain of agro-enterprise, a lesson learned that was noted concerned the organizational structure of women's groups. The long-term sustainability of the groups was positively impacted by PROSAN's active involvement in making linkages between partners, notably microfinance institutions and the groups.
- Additionally, PROSAN noted that the agro-enterprise approach should take into account regional market dynamics in terms of opportunity assessments. The mid-term quantitative analysis revealed a drop in adoption of marketing techniques of agro-pastoral produce (from 35% to 25%). The relative proximity of Konni/Illela to Nigeria may be considered a factor in market competition that may have had a negative impact on marketing technique adoption.

MYAP CRS NIGER

Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Goal: Reduce food insecurity of rural Nigerien HHs from the most vulnerable communities in the regions of Dosso, Tahoua and Zinder by 2011.								
<i>Strategic Objective n°1 : protect and enhance livelihoods improving conditions for increased agriculture production and improved agro-enterprise</i>								
Impact indicator 1.1: Average number of months of adequate household food provision (IF FFP)								
Consortium	5.5			8,4			7	7
Tanout/Mirriah	4.8			9,1	6		7	7
Doutchi/Loga	5.6			8,2	6.5		7	7
Konni /Illéla	6			8,1	6.5		7	7
Impact indicator 1.2: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): (IF FFP)								
Consortium	3.8			5,2	4.5		5	5
Tanout/Mirriah	4.15			5,5	4.5		5	5
Doutchi/Loga	3.86			5,4	4.5		5	5
Konni /Illéla	3.44			5,5	4.5		5	5
Impact indicator 1.3: : Increase (rate) in quantity (kg/HH) of selected agro pastoral production								
Tanout/Mirriah (vegetation)	682 Kg			1129kg	758 kg		784 kg	784 kg
Doutchi/Loga (vegetation)	1704 Kg			2446kg	1875 kg		1960 kg	1960 kg
Konni /Illéla	Animal	1393Kg		1472kg	1463		1532	1532
	vegetation	5		6.2 têtes	5,4		6	6
Impact indicator 1.4: Average gaps in annual production yields (actual vs. potential)								
Consortium								
• Millet				218				
• Sorghum				322				
• Bean				202				
Tanout/Mirriah								
• Millet	57 kg			193	12 kg		0 kg	0 kg
• Sorghum	152 kg			232	69 kg		49 kg	49 kg
• Bean	71 kg			150	32 kg		0 kg	0 kg
Doutchi/Loga								
• Millet	-88 kg			33	-88 kg		-99 kg	-99 kg
• Sorghum	100 kg			247	57 kg		7 kg	7 kg
• Bean	68 kg			114	36 kg		8 kg	8 kg
Konni /Illéla								
• Millet	19 kg			204	-28 kg		-78 kg	-78 kg
• Sorghum	133 kg			67	67 kg		17 kg	17 kg
• Bean	133 kg			38	74 kg		34 kg	34 kg
<i>RI 1.1 : Households and communities have adopted agricultural processing and value added practices promoted by the project</i>								

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Monitoring indicator 1.1.1: : Percentage of households that have adopted at least one of the processing practices promoted.								
Consortium	9.5%		10%	48.50%	10.8%	11.3%	11.7%	11.7%
Tanout/Mirriah	11.1%		11.6%	47%	12.2%	12.8%	13.3%	13.3%
Doutchi/Loga	13.0%		13.6%	44.30%	15.0%	15.6%	16.3%	16.3%
Konni /Illéla	5.2%		5,4%	51%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%
Monitoring indicator 1.1.2: Percentage of households that have adopted at least one of the marketing practices promoted.								
Consortium	23.1%		24,2%	42,1%	26.3%	27.5%	28.4%	28.4%
Tanout/Mirriah	11.5%		12%	61,9%	12.7%	13.2%	13.8%	13.8%
Doutchi/Loga	20.7%		22%	45,3%	23.8%	24.8%	25.9%	25.9%
Konni /Illéla	35.0%		37%	25%	40.3%	42.0%	43.8%	43.8%
Monitoring indicator 1.1.3: Percentage of communities that established a system for processing and marketing of agro pastoral products								
Consortium	37.7%		39%	46,3%	41.8%	44.7%	48.6%	48.6%
Tanout/Mirriah	50%		52%	39,1%	55%	57.5%	60.0%	60.0%
Doutchi/Loga	22.2%		24%	53,8%	26.6%	28.9%	31.1%	31.1%
Konni /Illéla	50%		50%	57,7%	52.5%	57.5%	62.5%	62.5%
<i>RI 1.2: HHs and communities have adopted natural resource management and agro-pastoral production practices promoted by the project.</i>								
Monitoring indicator 1.2.1: Number of individuals who have received MYAP supported short term agricultural sector productivity training (MI USAID)								
Consortium	0		8,558	981	2,347	2,450	2,000	15,355
Tanout/Mirriah	0							
Doutchi/Loga	0							
Konni /Illéla	0							
Monitoring indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of HHs who adopt at least one NRM practice promoted by the project								
Consortium	75.2%		77.3%	80,1%	80.6%	84%	84.6%	84.6%
Tanout/Mirriah	72.1%		73.5%	70,4%	74.2%	76%	77%	77%
Doutchi/Loga	72.3%		74.4%	89,2%	76.6%	79%	81%	81%
Konni /Illéla	80.3%		83%	85,8%	88.3%	92.3%	96.3%	96.3%
Monitoring indicator 1.2.3: Percentage of beneficiaries (farmers) using a project-defined minimum number (1) of sustainable agriculture technologies (IS FFP).								
Consortium	74.5%		75.5%	76%	79.8%	83%	83.8%	83.8%
Tanout/Mirriah	77.8%		79.3%	72,7%	80%	81.6%	83.2%	83.2%
Doutchi/Loga	62.3%		64%	74 ,6%	66%	68%	80%	80%
Konni /Illéla	82.4%		84.8%	82,2%	90%	94.7%	98%	98%
Monitoring indicator 1.2.4: Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of MYAP assistance (MI USAID)								
Consortium	01		3,500	2,477	8,300	6700	4000	22,500
Tanout/Mirriah	0		1,000	118	2,650	2,100	1,500	7,250
Doutchi/Loga	0		1,000	94	2,650	2,100	1,500	7,250
Konni /Illéla	0		1,500	2,265	3,000	2,500	1,000	8,000
<i>RI 1.3: Local POs have demonstrably enhanced their administrative, managerial, leadership and accountability skills.</i>								
Monitoring indicator 1.3.1: Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving MYAP assistance (MI USAID)								

¹ Using 0 as a baseline indicator does not affect the number of hectares of land that were recuperated or rehabilitated with the DAP 2000-2006. Zero was chosen in order to take into account the efforts that will be accomplished each year under the MYAP FY07-FY11

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Consortium	0		240	61	70	30	20	360
Tanout/Mirriah	0							
Doutchi/Loga	0							
Konni /Illéla	0							
MI 1.3.2: % of VDC that negotiate and obtain financing from a donor								
Consortium	23.8%		25%	28%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Tanout/Mirriah	37.5%		39.3%	18%	39.3%	39.3%	39.3%	39.3%
Doutchi/Loga	0.0%		5.0%	34%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Konni /Illéla	0.0%		5.0%	30%	5%	5%	5%	5%
MI 1.3.3: Level of representation and roles of the most vulnerable groups in community management								
Consortium <i>- most vulnerable:</i> <i>- men:</i> <i>- women:</i>	57% 63% 37%			61 87 22				
Tanout/Mirriah <i>- most vulnerable:</i> <i>- men:</i> <i>- women:</i>	41% 66% 34%		42% 65% 35%	59 78 22	43% 62.5% 37.5%	44% 61.5% 38,5%	45% 60% 40%	45% 60% 40%
Doutchi/Loga <i>- most vulnerable:</i> <i>- men:</i> <i>- women:</i>	57% 58% 42%		57.5% 57% 43%	68 80 20	59% 54% 46%	60% 53% 47%	61% 52% 48%	61% 52% 48%
Konni /Illéla <i>- most vulnerable:</i> <i>- men:</i> <i>- women:</i>	57% 69% 31%		57.5% 67% 33%	50 70 30	59% 65% 35%	59.5% 63% 37%	60% 60% 40%	60% 60% 40%
Monitoring indicator 1.3.4: Number of assisted communities with improved community capacity as a result of project assistance (IS FFP)								
Consortium	ND		110	42	40	30	30	210
Tanout/Mirriah	ND		25	10	15	10	10	60
Doutchi/Loga	ND		25	32	15	10	10	60
Konni /Illéla	ND		60	Nd	10	10	10	90
Strategic Objective n°2 : protect and enhance human capabilities by improving household health and nutrition status, especially that of children under five and women of childbearing age								
Impact indicator 2.1a: Percentage of children 6-59 months who are stunted (i.e., <-2 HAZ), disaggregated by gender and household vulnerability status. (IF FFP)								
Consortium				39%				
Boys	48.8%			41%	46.7%		44.9%	44.9%
Girls	30.9%			37%	29.5%		28.4%	28.4%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	39.6%			40%	37.9%		36.4%	36.4%
Vulnerable (B)	40.4%			37%	38.6%		37.2%	37.2%
Highly vulnerable (C)	41.0%			37%	39.2%		37.7%	37.7%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	37.6%			46%	35.9%		34.6%	34.6%
Tanout/Mirriah				55%				

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Boys	52.8%			58%	50.4%		49.3%	49.3%
Girls	32.3%			52%	30.8%		30.2%	30.2%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	39.4%			57%	37.6%		36.8%	36.8%
Vulnerable (B)	46.4%			52%	44.3%		43.3%	43.3%
Highly vulnerable (C)	42.5%			58%	40.5%		39.7%	39.7%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	41.1%			55%	39.2%		38.4%	38.4%
<i>Doutchi/Loga</i>				36%				
Boys	51.9%			38%	49.8%		47.7%	47.7%
Girls	38.7%			35%	37.2%		35.6%	35.6%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	49.0%			34%	47.0%		45.1%	45.1%
Vulnerable (B)	46.8%			38%	44.9%		43.1%	43.1%
Highly vulnerable (C)	44.5%			34%	42.7%		40.9%	40.9%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	43.8%			44%	42.0%		40.3%	40.3%
<i>Konni/Illéla</i>				30%				
Boys	41.3%			31%	39.4%		37.6%	37.6%
Girls	22.6%			29%	21.6%		20.6%	20.6%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	31.4%			35%	30.0%		28.6%	28.6%
Vulnerable (B)	29.1%			28%	27.8%		26.5%	26.5%
Highly vulnerable (C)	35.3%			28%	33.7%		32.1%	32.1%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	27.1%			32%	25.9%		24.7%	24.7%
Impact indicator 2.1b: Percentage of children 0-59 months who are underweight (<-2 z-score weight-for-age), disaggregated by gender and household vulnerability status (IF FFP)								
Consortium				35%				
Boys	52.0%			34%	49.7%		47.8%	47.8%
Girls	31.0%			36%	29.6%		28.5%	28.5%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	41.7%			31%	39.9%		38.4%	38.4%
Vulnerable (B)	41.6%			33%	39.8%		38.3%	38.3%
Highly vulnerable (C)	43.1%			36%	41.2%		39.6%	39.6%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	41.0%			38%	39.2%		37.7%	37.7%
<i>Tanout/Mirriah</i>				43%				
Boys	60.6%			43%	57.8%		56.6%	56.6%
Girls	37.5%			45%	35.8%		35.0%	35.0%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	28.2%			49%	26.9%		26.3%	26.3%
Vulnerable (B)	47.2%			36%	45.0%		44.1%	44.1%
Highly vulnerable (C)	50.5%			46%	48.2%		47.2%	47.2%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	49.8%			44%	47.5%		46.5%	46.5%
<i>Doutchi/Loga</i>				34%				
Boys	55.6%			34%	53.4%		51.2%	51.2%
Girls	35.7%			34%	34.3%		32.8%	32.8%

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	43.6%			24%	41.9%		40.1%	40.1%
Vulnerable (B)	47.5%			25%	45.6%		43.7%	43.7%
Highly vulnerable (C)	46.3%			36%	44.4%		42.6%	42.6%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	44.2%			39%	42.4%		40.7%	40.7%
Konni/Illéla				30%				
Boys	40.3%			29%	38.5%		36.7%	36.7%
Girls	19.8%			31%	18.9%		18.0%	18.0%
Somewhat vulnerable (A)	28.2%			29%	26.9%		25.7%	25.7%
Vulnerable (B)	29.1%			29%	27.8%		26.5%	26.5%
Highly vulnerable (C)	31.7%			33%	30.3%		28.8%	28.8%
Extremely vulnerable (D)	28.6%			29%	27.3%		26.0%	26.0%
Impact indicator 2.2: % of women 15-49 years old who have a body mass index less than 18.5								
Consortium	12.5%			14%	11.9%		11.3%	11.3%
Tanout/Mirriah	16.2%			17%	15.4%		14.6%	14.6%
Doutchi/Loga	11.3%			12%	10.7%		10.2%	10.2%
Konni /Illéla	10.9%			13%	10.4%		9.8%	9.8%
<i>RI 2.1: Households within target population have improved access to primary health care.</i>								
Monitoring indicator 2.1.1: Increase over baseline in the number of targeted household members who visit healthcare centers.								
Consortium	80.9%		87.3%	83%	91.4%	94.6%	97%	97%
Tanout/Mirriah	80.3%		83.5%	72%	88.3%	92.3%	94%	94%
Doutchi/Loga	83.6%		87%	89%	92%	93.6%	96%	96%
Konni /Illéla	65.2%		75%	88%	84.7%	91.3%	98%	98%
Monitoring indicator 2.1.2 : Number of antenatal care (ANC) visits by skilled providers from MYAP assisted facilities (MI USAID)								
Consortium	0		10,954	3,511	4,500	5,000	6,000	26,454
Tanout/Mirriah	0							
Doutchi/Loga	0							
Konni /Illéla	0		10,954	3511	4500	5000	6000	26454
<i>RI 2.2: Health workers use new knowledge and skills to improve implementation of IMCI within target locations.</i>								
Monitoring indicator 2.2.1 : Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through MYAP supported health programs (MI USAID)								
Consortium	0		5275	1004	3167	1450	1000	10892
Tanout/Mirriah	0							
Doutchi/Loga	0							
Konni /Illéla	0							
Monitoring indicator 2.2.2: % of IHCs, which execute recommended services in accordance with national standards								
Consortium	0		12%		34%	49.5%	73.4%	73.4%
Tanout/Mirriah	0		20%	68%	40%	60%	80%	80%
Doutchi/Loga	0		30%	92%	60%	70%	80%	80%
Konni /Illéla	0		0%	100%	20%	40%	60%	60%
<i>RI 2.3 : HH health and nutrition practices are improved</i>								
Monitoring indicator 2.3.1: % Households who have adopted at least one program- recommended health or nutrition practice								

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
- most vulnerable:	51%		53%	60	55%	57%	60%	60%
- men:	77%		75%	55	70%	67%	65%	65%
- women:	23%		25%	45	30%	33%	35%	35%
<i>Strategic Objective n°3 : protect and enhance communities' resiliency by improving their abilities to identify and respond to crises and shocks</i>								
Impact indicator 3.1: % of communities in the project zone that have acquired capacities to prevent and manage crises through SCAP-RU.								
Consortium	ND			17%	37.5		68.1	68.1
Tanout/Mirriah	ND			27%	50%		80%	80%
Doutchi/Loga	ND			10%	50%		70%	70%
Konni /Illéla	ND			16%	25%		45%	45%
<i>IR 3.1: Target communities have operational emergency early warning systems</i>								
Monitoring Indicator 3.1.1 : Number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response systems in place (IS FFP)								
Consortium	30		240	240	240	240	240	240
Tanout/Mirriah	0		70	70	70	70	70	70
Doutchi/Loga	20		70	70	70	70	70	70
Konni /Illéla	10		100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>IR 3.2: Community assets are protected during shocks</i>								
Monitoring Indicator 3.2.1: % of households experiencing shocks that received emergency food supplies.								
Consortium	40.6%		60.1%	6%	61.9%	65%	65.8%	65.8%
Tanout/Mirriah	34.4%		36.1%	5%	37.8%	39.6%	41.3%	41.3%
Doutchi/Loga	44.7%		58.1%	15%	62.6%	67.1%	71.5%	71.5%
Konni /Illéla	44.1%		79.4%	3%	79.4%	79.4%	79.4%	79.4%
Monitoring Indicator 3.2.2 : Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks in place (IS FFP)								
Consortium	ND		ND	35%				
Tanout/Mirriah	ND		ND	0%				
Doutchi/Loga	ND		ND	7%				
Konni /Illéla	ND		ND	28%				
Monitoring indicator 3.2.3: % of crises whose outcomes were reduced or avoided due to interventions of SCAP/RU								
Consortium	ND		28%	52%	48%	59%	57%	57%
Tanout/Mirriah	ND		15%	48%	30%	45%	60%	60%
Doutchi/Loga	ND		7%	40%	20%	30%	40%	40%
Konni /Illéla	ND		50%	58%	80%	80%	80%	80%
<i>RI 3.3 Local early warning and crisis management structures have demonstrably enhanced their administrative, managerial, leadership and accountability skills</i>								
MI 3.3.1: % of VDC that negotiate and obtain financing from a donor								
Consortium	0%		5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Tanout/Mirriah	0%		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Doutchi/Loga	0%		5%	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Konni /Illéla	0%		5%	13%	5%	5%	5%	5%
MI 3.3.2: Level of representation and roles of the most vulnerable groups in community management								
Consortium								
- most vulnerable:	ND			64				
- men:	ND			79				
- women:	ND			21				

Indicators	Baseline	FY07 Target	FY08 Target	FY08 achieved	FY09 Target	FY10 Target	FY11 Target	LOA Target
Tanout/Mirriah <i>- most vulnerable:</i>	ND		35%	58	40%	42%	50%	50%
<i>- men:</i>	ND		70%	82	66%	65%	63%	63%
<i>- women:</i>	ND		30%	18	34%	35%	37%	37%
Doutchi/Loga <i>- most vulnerable:</i>	ND		35%	68	40%	42%	50%	50%
<i>- men:</i>	ND		70%	80	66%	65%	63%	63%
<i>- women:</i>	ND		30%	20	34%	35%	37%	37%
Konni /Illéla <i>- most vulnerable:</i>	33%		35%	67	40%	45%	50%	50%
<i>- men:</i>	67%		66%	60	64%	63%	62%	62%
<i>- women:</i>	33%		34%	40	36%	37%	38%	38%

Bilan de mise en œuvre du DIP FY 09 : niveau de réalisation outputs.

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
RI 1.1 : Households and communities have adopted agricultural processing and value added practices promoted by the project					
1.1.1 <i>Identify market opportunities in local, regional, and national markets</i>	1.1.1.1. Number of identified agricultural markets	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3	3	100%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	3	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	3	3	100%
	1.1.1.2 Number of established marketing committees	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	3	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	3	0	0%
	1.1.1.3 Number of negotiated sales contracts	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	1	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	2	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	2	0	0%
	1.1.2 <i>Reinforce technical and organizational capacities of producers</i>	1.1.2.1 Number of organized trainings by subject	PROSAN		
KONNI/LLELA			10	0	0%
DOUTCHI/LOGA			7	4	57.14%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANOUE/MIRRIAH	7	2	14,28 %
	1.1.2.2 Number of trained persons by subject	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	120	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	784	228	29 %
		TANOUE/MIRRIAH	784	370	47,19 %
1.1.3 <i>Facilitate transportation</i>	1.1.3.1 Number (km) of created rural roads	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	45	8,25	18%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	5	10	200 %
		TANOUE/MIRRIAH	5	7	140%
	1.1.3.2 Number of segments of rehabilitated Roads	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	3	0	0 %
		TANOUE/MIRRIAH	1	1	100%
1.1.4 <i>Encourage cooperatives and/or cereal banks</i>	1.1.4.1 Number of established or rehabilitated cooperatives	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	0		
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	10	0	0 %
		TANOUE/MIRRIAH	10	0	0%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	1.1.4.2 Number of cereal banks created or rehabilitated	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	40	23	57%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	0		
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	0		
	1.1.4.3 Food quantities in cereals banks (MT)	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	240	200	83%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
1.1.5 <i>Develop efficient market information systems</i>	1.1.5.1 Number of market information committees set up	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	5	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	9	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	9	0	0%
RI 1.2: HH and communities have adopted natural resource management and agro pastoral production practices promoted by the project.					
1.2.1 <i>Promote water and land conservation techniques</i>	1.2.1.1 Number of diffused techniques by topic	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	6	5	83.33%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	14	10	71.42%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	3	3	100%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Plan ned Quantity	Ac hie ved Qu ant ity	Perce ntage	
	1.1.5.2 Number of training sessions organized by topic	PROSAN				
		KONNI/I LLELA	4	13	325%	
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	6	4	66.66 %	
		TANOUT /MIRRI A H	6	4	66,67 %	
	1.1.5.2 Protected land surface (ha)	PROSAN	8300			
		KONNI/I LLELA	3000	24	82	83%
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	2650	35	53	134 %
		TANOUT /MIRRI A H	2650	32	6	12,30 %
1.2.2 <i>Reinforce men and women producers' capacities</i>	1.2.2.1 Number of trained local experts	PROSAN				
		KONNI/I LLELA	18	11	2	622%
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	190	15	2	80 %
		TANOUT /MIRRI A H	50			
	1.2.2.2 Number of trainings / demonstrations ensured by self training	PROSAN				
		KONNI/I LLELA	36	0		
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	510	21	6	42.35 %
		TANOUT /MIRRI A H	420			
1.2.3 <i>Develop markets for agricultural inputs and</i>	1.2.3.1 Number of inputs banks (agriculture and livestock) established or	PROSAN				
		KONNI/I LLELA	10	0		
		DOUTCH I/LOGA				

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
<i>materials</i>	rehabilitated	TANOUT /MIRRIAH			
	1.2.3.2 Food quantities in input banks	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	10	0	0%
		DOUTCH I/LOGA			
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH			
1.2.4 <i>Encourage utilization of water resources to increase production</i>	1.2.4.1 Number of water infrastructures, built, protected or rehabilitated	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2	0	0%
		Mini well		0	0%
		Mini dam		1	100%
		DOUTCH I/LOGA			
		Mini well	60	25	41.66 %
		Mini dam	1	0	0%
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH			
		Mini well	50	39	78%
		Mini dam	1	0	0%
	1.2.4.2 Number of producers trained in water management techniques	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	120	0	0%
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	60	12	20 %
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH	60		
1.2.5 <i>Encourage women from the</i>	1.2.5.1 Number of women Habbanayé recipients	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	0	306	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
<i>most vulnerable HHs to reconstitute their livestock</i>	(livestock)	DOUTCH I/LOGA	0			
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH	0			
	1.2.5.2 Number of distributed animals	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	0	786		
		DOUTCH I/LOGA				
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH				
1.2.6 <i>Organize and implement FFT distributions</i>	1.2.6.1 Number of direct beneficiaries	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	2555	0	0%	
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	4500	0	0%	
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH	4500	1,187	26%	
	1.2.6.2 Food quantities distributed (Kg)	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	12,996	0	0%	
		DOUTCH I/LOGA	12,500	0	0%	
		TANOUT /MIRRIAH	12,400	0	0%	
	RI 1.3: Local POs have demonstrably enhanced their administrative, managerial, leadership, and accountability skills.					
	1.3.1 <i>Sensitize and train communities in the roles and responsibilities of citizenship</i>	1.3.1.1 Number of organized sensitization sessions	PROSAN			
KONNI/LLELA			27	13	48%	
DOUTCH I/LOGA			280	0	0%	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	1.3.1.2 Number of participants in sensitization sessions	TANOU T/MIRRI AH	140	13	9,28%
		PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	1080	404	37%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	2800	2200	78 %
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	5600	830	14%
1.3.2 <i>Reinforce elected leaders and VDCs' capacity in the management of public goods</i>	1.3.2.1 Number of training sessions organized for the elected leaders and VDCs	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	5	3	60%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	1	0	0 %
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	1	1	100%
	1.3.2.2 Number of participants in training sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	300	113	38%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		Members of CVD	630	0	0 %
		Local elected leaders	36	0	0 %
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH			
		Members of CVD	630	228	36%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		Local elected leaders	15	5	33%
1.3.3 <i>Support empowerment of women and marginalized groups in the decision-making process.</i>	1.3.3.1 Percentage of women and marginalized groups participating in local management structures	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	80		
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	25	25	100 %
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	20		
1.3.4 <i>Provide capacity building opportunities to the community structures</i>	1.3.4.1 Number of field studies organized	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2	0	0%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	3	2	66.66 %
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	3	1	33,33 %
	1.3.4.2 Number of participants in field studies	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	40	0	0
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		Gardenin g	15	0	0 %
		TAD	35	28	80 %
		Agro enterprise	25	24	96 %
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
		Gardenin g	15		

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TAD	35	24	68,57 %
		Agro-enterprise	25		
<i>1.3.5 Reinforce accountability of the GON and local structures</i>	1.3.5.1 Number of structures/Members participating in IEC sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	75	803	1070 %
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	4200	3024	72 %
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	4200	2105	50,11 %
	1.3.5.2 Number of accountability training sessions organized	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	4	15	375
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	0		
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	0		
	1.3.5.3 Number of accountability IEC sessions organized	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	20	15	75%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH			
	<i>1.3.7 Cash for work</i>	1.3.7.1 Number of protected hectares	PROSAN		
KONNI/LLELA				0	0
DOUTC HI/LOG A			315	313	99.36 %

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	493	326	66%
	1.3.7.1 Number of direct beneficiaries	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA		109 8	
		DOUTC HI/ LOG A	1550	217 6	140.38 %
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	2275	979	43%
	Number of trees planted	KONNI/ LLELA		5,0 00	
		DOUTC HI/ LOG A		112 ,50 0	
		TANO T/MIRRI AH		54, 817	
RI 2.1: Households within target population have improved access to primary health care service.					
2.1.1 <i>Establish and train community health committees (COSAN</i>	2.1.1.1 Number of action plans elaborated by COSAN	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA	22	22	100%
		DOUTC HI/ LOG A	70	70	100%
		TANO T/MIRRI AH			
	1.3.5.4 Number of COSANs set up	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA	0	0	0
		DOUTC HI/ LOG A			
		TANO T/MIRRI AH			

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	2.1.1.2 Number of COSAN members trained	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	560	181	32%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
2.1.2 <i>Assist communities in identifying community health workers and TBAs</i>	2.1.2.1 Number of targeted communities that identified their own health based agents	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	54	52	100%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
	2.1.2.2 Number of trained health based agents which of women	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	433	419	97%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		Midwives	40	40	100%
		G2SA	280	344	122,5%
		CVA	280	344	122,5%
		Mamans lumières	15	12	80%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
		Midwives			
		GSA	70	70	100%
CVA	210	70	10%		

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
		Mamans lumières	15	10	66.66 %	
2.1.3 <i>Introduce a system for community distribution of micronutrient supplements and other products</i>	2.1.3.1 Numbers of communities that set up a micronutrient / other product distribution system with cost recovery.	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	70	0	0	
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	50	0	0%	
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	50	0	0%	
	2.1.3.2 Numbers of micronutrient supplements (iron, vit. A...) distributed per month per community	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA				
		Iron	7255	0	0	
		Women: vit. A	6820			
		DOUTCHI/LOGA				
		Iron	996	0	0%	
		Women vit A	2462	0	0%	
		Children vit A	7657	0	0%	
		Women Albendazole	4977	0	0%	
		Children Mebendazole	7657	0	0%	
		SRO	6062	0	0%	
TANOUT/MIRRIAH						
Iron	9858	0	0%			

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
		Women vit A	4971	0	0%	
		Children Vit A	15314	0	0%	
		Women Albendazole	9954	0	0%	
		Children Mebendazole	15314	0	0%	
		SRO	18185	0	0%	
	2.1.3.3 Beneficiaries of micronutrients	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA		0	0	
		Women Iron	8060			
		Women Vitamin A	6820			
		Enfant Vitamin A	58035			
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		Women Iron	996			
		Women Vitamin A	2462			
		Enfant Vitamin A	7657			
		Women Mebendazole	4977			
		Children Mebendazole	7657			

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		SRO	6062		
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH			
		Women Iron	98585	0	0%
		Women Vitamin A	4971	0	0%
		Enfant Vitamin A	15314	0	0%
		Women Mebendazole	9954	0	0%
		Children Mebendazole	15314	0	0%
		SRO	18185	0	0%
<i>2.1.4 Communities construct, renovate, and/or furnish essential equipment to health posts (HP) and integrated health centers (IHC)</i>	2.1.4.1 Number of health care centers (CS, CSI) built and/or renovated	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	4	4	100%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1	0	0%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	1	0	0%
<i>2.1.5 Make functional health care center</i>	2.1.5.1 Number of functional health care centers (CS, CSI)	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	4	0	0
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1	0	0%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	1	0	0%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
2.1.6 <i>Organize and implement FFT distributions</i>	2.1.6.1 Number of direct beneficiaries	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3810	137	3%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
	2.1.6.2 Food quantities distributed (MT)	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3742	1560 kg	41%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH			
RI 2.2 : Health workers use new knowledge and skills to improve implementation of IMCI within target locations.					
2.2.1 <i>Train health center staff in the principles of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)</i>	2.2.1.1 Number of trained agents in IMCI by groups and gender	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	50	55	110
		CSI	20	20	100%
		Health center (CS) /school	30	35	
		Community health agents (ASC)	0		117%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		Health agents	30	30	100%
		ASC/health center	210	14	6,6%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH			
		Health agents	25	0	0%
		ASC/ health center	140	0	0%
		Community agents	100	0	0%
2.2.2 <i>Train health center staff in quality assurance (QA) principles</i>	2.2.2.1 Number of health agents trained on quality assurance by gender and profile	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA	30	32	107%
		CSI	10	12	120%
		Health center (CS)	20	20	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	30	30	100%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	25	25	100%
2.2.3 <i>Train health center staff in supervision technique</i>	2.2.3.1 Number of health agents trained in monitoring techniques by gender	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA	30	32	107%
		CSI	10	12	120%
		Health center (CS)	20	20	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	35	0	0%
2.2.4 <i>Train health center staff in</i>	2.2.4.1 Number of health agents trained on GMP	PROSAN			
		KONNI/ LLELA		198	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
<i>growth monitoring and promotion</i>	(growth monitoring & promotion)	DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	35	0	0%
2.2.5 <i>Train communities' health based agent in growth monitoring and promotion</i>	2.2.5.1 Number of communities health agents trained on GMP	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA		44	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	100		
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	140	18	12.86%
RI 2.3 : HH health and nutrition practices are improved					
2.3.1 <i>Conduct Communication for Behavior Change (CBC) sessions related to health and nutrition practices</i>	2.3.1.1 Number of CBC sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	12	122	1017%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1800		
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	2600	964	37%
	2.3.1.2 Number of CBC sessions' participants by profile and gender	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	1200	3165	2635%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	27000		
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	39000	8720	22.35%
2.3.2 <i>Support community</i>	2.3.2.1 Number of communities that	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	35	12	34%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Plan ned Quantity	Ac hie ved Qu ant ity	Perce ntage
<i>based malnutrition early warning monitoring of children 0-36 months.</i>	conduct growth monitoring activities for children 0 to 36 months old of age	DOUTC HI/LOG A	15	12	80%
		TANO U T/MIRRI AH	50	3	20%
2.3.3 <i>Conduct positive deviant inquiries (PDI) in target communities</i>	2.3.3.1 Number of studies on positive deviant inquiries	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	40	37	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	15	15	100%
		TANO U T/MIRRI AH	15	7	46%
2.3.4 <i>Implement Hearth activities in target communities</i>	2.3.4.1 Number of FARNs established	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	40	37	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	15	12	80%
		TANO U T/MIRRI AH	15	7	46.66 %
	2.3.4.2 Number of children admitted into FARNs	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	480	441	92%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	180	136	75,5%
		TANO U T/MIRRI AH	180	297	165%
	2.3.4.3 Percentage of malnourished children that recover fully	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	80%	92 %	115%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	80%	80 %	100%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	90 %	91	91.81 %
	2.3.4.4 Number of functional water infrastructure management committees	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	70	0	0
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	50	20	40%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH		12	
2.3.6 <i>work out and promote practices of hygiene and cleansing in households</i>	2.3.4.5 Percentage of mothers who wash their hands with water and soap before the preparation of the meals, before giving food to their children, after having cleaned their children, after defecation, and after exiting the toilet.	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	10%	0	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	60%	62 %	101%
RI 2.4: Local health and nutrition structures have demonstrably enhanced their administrative, managerial, leadership and accountability skills.					
2.4.1 <i>Sensitize and train communities in the roles and responsibilities of citizenship</i>	2.4.1.1 Number of sensitization sessions organized on roles and responsibilities	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	27	13	48%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1800	0	0%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	65	70	107.69 %
	2.3.4.6 Number of beneficiaries	PROSAN			
	KONNI/LLELA	1080	404	37%	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	37800	0	0%	
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	2700	840	31.11%	
2.4.2 Reinforce elected leaders and VDCs' capacity in the management of public goods.	2.4.2.1 Number of persons trained in the proper management of public resources.	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	64	186	290%	
		STD	8	6	75%	
		CST	28	0	0	
		COSAN	30	181	603%	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	490	840	171	
	2.4.2.2 Number of local structures members attended to sensitization	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	300	281	94%	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		CVA	490			
		GSA	280			
		Midwives	210			
		Elected leaders	10			
		Services de Santé	40			
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH				
		CVA	350	350	100%	
GSA	210	105	50%			

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
		Midwives	210	240	66%	
		Elected leaders	24	11	45%	
		Services de Santé	25	40	160%	
		2.4.2.3 Number of training sessions on proper management of public resources.	PROSAN			
			KONNI/ILLELA	6	7	117%
			DOUTCHI/LOGA	4	0	0%
	TANOUT/MIRRIAH	4	6	150%		
2.4.3 Support empowerment of women and marginalized groups in the decision-making process	2.4.3.1 Percentage of women and marginalized group members participating in local organizational management.	PROSAN				
		KONNI/ILLELA ¹	80			
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	25			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	55	45	81.81%	
2.4.4 Provide capacity building opportunities to the community structures	2.4.4.1 Number of trips/studies organized	PROSAN				
		KONNI/ILLELA	10	2	20%	
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	2	0	0%	
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	2			
	2.4.4.2 Number of participants in trips	PROSAN				
		KONNI/ILLELA	40			

¹ For Koni/Illéla (CARE), the indicator is the percentage of mixed community organizations that include at least 30% women and/or other members of marginalized groups.

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	/studies	DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		Community members	36		
		Field agents	9		
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH			
		Community members			
		Field agents			
2.4.5 Reinforce accountability of the GON and local structures	2.4.5.1 Number of training sessions on standards	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	8	5	62%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH			
	2.4.5.2 Number of IEC sessions on standards	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	8	5	62.5%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A			
		CVA et GSA	23		
	2.4.5.3 Number of participating structures in training sessions on accountability (standards)	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	72	167	231.9%
		STD	2		
		COSAN & CTS	70		

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		CVA et GSA	140			
		Tanout	140	140	100%	
	2.4.5.4 Number of persons trained by structures	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	5	33	660%	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		Midwives	2			
		CVA	4			
		GSA	4			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH				
		Midwives	2	2	100%	
		CVA	4	4	100%	
		GSA	4	4	100%	
IR 3.1: Target communities have operational emergency early warning systems						
3.1.1 Establish, train and implement SCAP-RU	3.1.1.1 Number of SCAP-RU committees set up or rehabilitated	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	35	0		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A				
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH				
	3.1.1.2 Number of communities that	PROSAN				
	KONNI/LLELA	25	100	400%		

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	SCAP-RU has developed a preparedness plan	DOUTC HI/LOG A	50	50	100%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	35		
3.1.2 Support the regional and sub-regional emergency plans	3.1.2.1 Number of emergency plans supported	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2	8	400%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	12	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	3		
3.1.3 Monitor HH vulnerability	3.1.3.1 Number of diffused reports on vulnerability monitoring	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA ²	12	4	33%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	4	1	25%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	6	3	50%
3.1.4 Sensitize communities regarding health shocks	3.1.4.1 Number of organized sensitization sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	60	39	65%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	140	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	210	70	33,33 %
	3.1.4.2 Number of persons who attended	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3000	1424	47%

² 1 rapport par mois

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
	sensitization sessions	DOUTC HI/LOG A	4200	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	6300	1550	24,60%
3.1.5 Sensitize communities regarding natural shocks	3.1.5.1 Number of organized sensitization session	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	60	2	3%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	140	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	210		
	3.1.5.2 Number of persons who attended the sensitization sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3000	441	14.7%
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	4200	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	6300		
3.1.6 Establish an information exchange system between sedentary and nomad populations	3.1.6.1 Numbers of created frameworks of dialogue on NRM	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	7	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRI AH	3		
	3.1.6.2 Number of meetings organized on NRM	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	1		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	4	0	0%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	5		
IR 3.2: Community assets are protected during shocks (i.e. hunger season)					
3.2.1 Conduct rapid evaluation to determine the most vulnerable villages within target zones	3.2.1.1 Number of studies completed	PROSAN KONNI/I LLELA	1		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	2	0	0%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	3		
	3.2.1.2 Number of vulnerable villages identified	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	100%		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	100%	0	0%
	TANOU T/MIRRI AH	100%			
3.2.2 Organize community sensitization sessions about emergency food distribution policies and objectives.	3.2.2.1 Number of sensitization missions completed	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	1		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	2	0	0%
		TANOU T/MIRRI AH	2		
	3.2.2.2 Number of target villages reached by sensitization sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	100%		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	100%	0	0%

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	100 %		
3.2.3 Recruit women to be actively involved in distribution management and activities	3.2.3.1 Number of women that participate in distribution management	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	30%		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	280	0	0%
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	280		
3.2.4 Organize and implement direct distributions.	3.2.5 .1 Food quantities distributed	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	ND		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	ND	0	0%
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	ND		
	3.2.4.2 Number of direct beneficiaries	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	ND		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	ND	0	0%
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	ND		
3.2.6 Investigate community reports of malnutrition levels >15% through height/weight measurements	3.2.5.1 Number of completed studies	PROSAN			
		KONNI/I LLELA	1		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1	0	0%
		TANO T/MIRRI AH	1		

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
3.2.7 <i>Conduct emergency plan response if the thorough study indicates a rate of malnutrition height/weight = 15%.</i>	3.2.6.1 Number of working rehabilitation centers	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	100%		
		DOUTC HI/LOGA	14	0	0%
		TANOUMIRRIAH	2		
	3.2.6.2 Percentage of malnourished children receiving care and recovering	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	80%		
		DOUTC HI/LOGA	90%	0	0%
		TANOUMIRRIAH	90%		
3.2.8 Organize and implement FFT distributions.	Number of direct beneficiaries	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	3700		
		DOUTC HI/LOGA			
		TANOUMIRRIAH	490		
	Quantity of food distributed (MT)	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2321		
		DOUTC HI/LOGA			
		TANOUMIRRIAH			

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
IR 3.3: Local early warning and crisis management structures have demonstrably enhanced their administrative, managerial, leadership and accountability skills					
3.3.1 Sensitize and train communities in the roles and responsibilities of citizenship	3.3.1.1 Number of organized training sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	4	13	325%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	1		
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	1		
	3.3.1.2 Number of persons attending the training sessions	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	200	404	202%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	490		
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	490		
3.3.2 Reinforce elected leaders and VDCs' capacity in the management of public goods.	3.3.2.1 Number of training sessions organized by structure	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	2	1	50%
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	1		
	3.3.2.2 Number of persons reached by structure	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	109	10	9%
		CSR/PGCA	12	7	
		SCAP-RU	70	0	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage
		Commune	27	3	
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	1		
3.3.3 Support empowerment of women and marginalized groups in the decision-making process	3.3.3.1 Percentage of women and marginalized groups / members participating in local organizational management	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	80%		
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	30%	25%	83%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	70%		
3.3.4 Provide capacity building opportunities to the community structures	3.3.4.1 Number of trips / studies organized	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	1		
		DOUTCHI/LOGA	1	0	0%
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	2		
	3.3.4.2 Number of participants by topic	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	20		
		DOUTCHI/LOGA			
		TANOUT/MIRRIAH	20		
3.3.5 Reinforce accountability of the GON	3.3.5.1 Number of decentralized organizational	PROSAN			
		KONNI/LLELA	20	61	305%
		STD	2	41	

Key activities	Monitoring indicators (Outputs)	Districts	Planned Quantity	Achieved Quantity	Percentage	
and local structures.	members trained on accountability	Commune	18	20		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	44	12	27%	
		TANOUE T/MIRRI AH	25	4	16%	
Transversal Intermediary Results (TIR) : Literacy						
<i>Support literacy of CBO's members (Agriculture, NRM ; health/nutrition and emergency)</i>	Number of persons trained in literacy	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	1136	990	87%	
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	1100	905	82%	
		TANOUE T/MIRRI AH	1750	1187	67%	
	Food quantities distributed (kg)	PROSAN				
		KONNI/LLELA	3410	136,863		
		DOUTC HI/LOG A	6240	275,600		
		TANOUE T/MIRRI AH	3062	241,600	8%	