



USAID PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT II

Quarterly Performance Report: Year 4, Quarter 4 // Reporting Period: July 1 – September 30, 2015
Annual Overview of Activities for Fiscal Year October 2014 – September 2015

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Winners of the contest for best CVE radio drama celebrate at the conclusion of the award ceremony in N'Djamèna, Chad

PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT II

PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT II (USAID/PDEV II) IS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Quarterly Performance Report – Year 4, Quarter 4
Reporting Period: July 1 – September 30, 2015

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A festival in Gourcy, highlighting the *rakiré* tradition brought together different ethnic groups to promote interethnic understanding and peaceful co-existence.

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS.....	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Program Overview.....	2
Results Framework.....	3
Areas of Operation	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS.....	7
PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS.....	9
Strategic Objective 1: Youth More Empowered	9
Intermediate Results 1.1: Expanded youth livelihoods.....	9
Intermediate Result 1.2: Increased access to education	10
Intermediate Result 1.3: Strengthened youth leadership in civil society	12
Intermediate Result 1.4: Increased youth mobilization and engagement in local development	14
Overview of Strategic Objective 1.....	15
October 2014 – September 2015	15
Strategic Objective 2 – Increased Moderate Voices	18
Intermediate Result: 2.1: Increased capacity of media outlets.....	18
Intermediate Result 2.2: Increased access to quality and credible information.....	20
Intermediate Result 2.3: Increased positive dialogue among religious leaders and the communities they serve	24
Overview of Strategic Objective 2.....	27
October 2014 – September 2015	27
Strategic Objective 3–Increased Civil Society Capacity to Address Community Issues	29
Intermediate Result 3.1: Increased civil society capacity.....	29
Intermediate Result 3.2 Increased citizen participation and advocacy	29
Overview of Strategic Objective 3.....	32
October 2014 – September 2015	32
Strategic Objective 4 – Strengthened Local Government.....	34
Intermediate Result 4.1: Improved local government capacity	34
Intermediate Result 4.2: Increased transparency and accountability in local decision-making	35
Intermediate Result 4.3: More participatory local development	37

Overview of Strategic Objective 4	38
October 2014 – September 2015	38
SUB-AWARDS & DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION	40
Sub-Awards for Year 4 Quarter 4: Burkina Faso	40
Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 3: Burkina Faso	40
Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 4: Chad	41
Sub-Awards for Year 4 Quarter 4: Niger	42
Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 4: Niger	43
Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 4: Niger	44
Direct Implementation for Year 4 Quarter 4: Niger	45
Overall Summary: Sub-Awards and Direct Implementation	46
Summary of Sub-Awards and Direct Implementation	46
MAJOR CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION	47
Security	47
Program Implementation	47
Staffing	47
Program Visibility	48
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	49
Performance Management Plan (PMP)	49
Monitoring and Evaluation	49
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	50
Operations	50
Inventory of Assets	50
Procurement	51
Vat Payment Issues	51
Staff/Partner Training	51
Environmental Compliance and Monitoring	51
ANNEXES	53

ACRONYMS

AARC	Auto Appréciation de la Résilience Communautaire
CAC	Community Action Committee
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CD	Country Director
CDC	<i>Cadre de Concertation</i> , or Community Development Council
COP	Chief of Party
CR	Community Reporter
CRO	Communication and Reporting Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EA	Equal Access
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
FDC	Fondation pour le Développement Communautaire (Community Development Foundation)
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grant
GIK	In Kind Grant
GOBF	Government of Burkina Faso
GOC	Government of Chad
GON	Government of Niger
HQ	Headquarters
IRD	International Relief & Development
IR	Intermediate Result
IVR	Interactive Voice Recording
LGCI	Local Government Capacity Index
LOP	Life of Program
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCAT	Organization Capacity Assessment Tool
PDev II	Peace through Development II
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RAIL	Réseau d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales (Local Activities Support Network)
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SI	Salam Institute for Peace and Justice
SMS	Short Message Service (text messaging)
SO	Strategic Objective
TTAP	Tailored Technical Assistance Package
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/WA	United States Agency for International Development/West Africa
VE	Violent Extremism
VTC	Vocational Training Center
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peace-building

INTRODUCTION

Program Overview

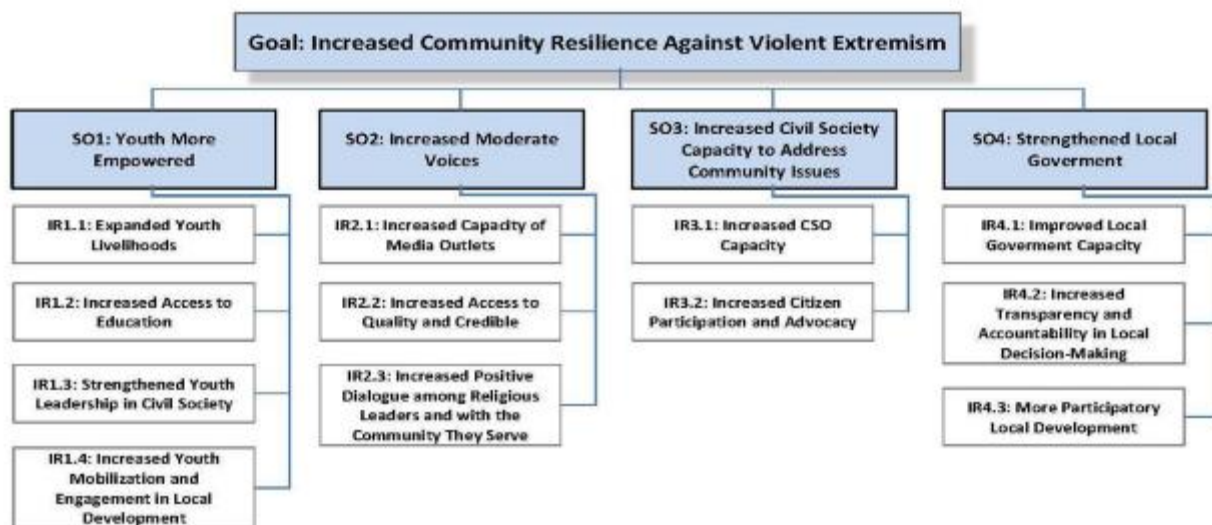
The United States Agency for International Development/West Africa (USAID/WA) is assisting Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso to reduce the risk of instability and increase resiliency to violent extremism through the USAID Peace through Development II Program (USAID/PDev II), a five-year initiative launched in November 2011. As USAID/WA's implementing partner, International Relief and Development (IRD) applies our holistic, community-led approach to accomplish the four, mutually reinforcing Strategic Objectives of USAID/PDev II:

- **SO 1: YOUTH MORE EMPOWERED** through expanded livelihoods, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training, civic education, capacity building for youth associations, and leadership training to increase participation in local decision making by young men and women;
- **SO 2: MODERATE VOICES INCREASED** through integrated radio, social media, civic education, and conflict resolution activities, enhanced quality and credible information, and positive dialogue;
- **SO 3: CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY INCREASED** through formal and informal training, strengthened advocacy skills, citizen-led accountability initiatives and issue-based campaigns integrated with radio and social media and enhanced through civil society organization (CSO) coalitions and networks;
- **SO 4: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED** through organized and enhanced community entities and CSO capacity, greater citizen participation, and training in public administration, transparency, advocacy, and government outreach, and integrated with radio and social media.

Each USAID/PDev II Strategic Objective is aimed at strengthening a specific resiliency critical to addressing socioeconomic, political and cultural drivers of violent extremism. Activities are particularly focused on youth; are designed to ensure broad participation and address cross-cutting issues such as gender equity; as well as strengthen the resilience of the whole community.

Results Framework

USAID/PDev II Results Framework Targets Specific Resiliencies and Ensures That Interventions Are Cross-Cutting and Integrated for Maximum Impact



Areas of Operation

USAID/PDev II covers a large number of geographically distant and often culturally, linguistically, and socio-economically diverse communities. Given the immensity of the Sahel, interventions are limited to communities with the highest violent extremism (VE) risk factors, determined through assessments conducted by the program, termed core zones. Core zones receive the full spectrum of USAID/PDev II interventions; non-core zones receive only radio programming. The selection of core vs. non-core zones is based on three criteria: the existing CVE (countering violent extremism) methodology utilized in identifying high risk areas, population density, and the synergy and complementarity with other key CVE programs. USAID/PDev II is fully operational in all 45 core zones across three countries: 20 core zones in Niger, 15 in Chad, and 9 in Burkina Faso. It is envisioned that by the close of USAID/PDEV II activities radio programming will reach 56 non-core zones: 20 in Niger, 23 in Chad, and 13 in Burkina Faso. The complete list of USAID/PDev II core and non-core zones is included in Annex I; maps illustrating core and non-core zones in each country are provided in Annex II.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarter was marked by continued activities supporting the four objectives of USAID/PDev II: Empowering youth; amplifying moderate voices; increasing civil society capacity to address community issues and strengthening local government capacity.

The Program continued to build youth leaders' capacity through a series of trainings on leadership, participatory theater, mobile cinema and the development and production of short films. Youth trained in participatory theater, an art form that helps community members address issues that break down community resilience, carried out more than 140 performances in communities throughout Niger and Chad. A key innovation that began last quarter, training youth in short film production, culminated in production of more than a dozen short films engaging their peers in identifying and addressing community issues. Youth leaders trained by the Program also designed and implemented small community projects, including public forums on peaceful elections, planting trees, and organizing "clean up" days around churches, mosques, public markets and schools.

USAID/PDev II continued to support efforts to increase youth livelihoods and employment opportunities as a means of addressing youth unemployment. More than 40 young people completed vocational training in Burkina Faso, while in Chad 20 young men and women learned how to bake local breads and biscuits. At the conclusion of their training, the young trainees were provided starter kits of equipment enabling them to use newly-acquired skills for generating income. Drafts of the studies to assess youth employment and livelihood opportunities were completed in Burkina Faso and Chad; the draft report for Niger and the all three final reports are expected next quarter. Assessment results will help the Program effectively orient USG-supported youth vocational training towards those sectors that show increasing demand for services. The newly-created USAID/PDev II public-private partnership for youth internships with ASUSU (a microfinance company) in Niger continued, providing on-the-job training for 10 interns. Youth also benefited from the rehabilitation and establishment of a youth center in one of Niamey's poorest districts as well as the rehabilitation of a vocational training center in Balleyara, Niger, a bustling town at the crossroads of trade routes in the region.

Youth in schools were also recipients of support from USAID/PDev II this quarter, as the Program improves the learning environment, particularly in rural schools demonstrating the benefits of education to both parents and students. Two schools in Chad received educational materials that benefit more than 2,400 students, while 16 secondary schools in Burkina Faso received an assortment of schoolbooks, furniture and materials that will help more than 16,000 students. At the *CES Rive Droite* in Niamey, the first of several classroom construction projects was completed, providing additional classroom space, as well as much-needed student desks and chairs, to an overcrowded inner-city school.

To increase and amplify moderate voices, particularly those of religious leaders in all three countries sharing high levels of religiosity, Christian leaders, imams, and Koranic school teachers received training in communication, non-violent conflict resolution, and leadership, improving their capacity to influence the attitudes and behaviors of their adherents and reach some of the most disaffected populations. In addition, the delegations of religious leaders that participated in the regional religious leader conference organized by USAID/PDev II in Burkina Faso in April held workshops in their respective countries. These workshops culminated in country-specific action plans for religious leaders to become more active helping their respective communities address issues of youth employment and community resilience to violent extremism.

Recognizing that radios are not only sources of information, but also agents of behavioral change, USAID/PDev II strengthened its partnerships with radio stations this quarter, through material and technical support. The Program completed construction of a community radio station in Agadez a region in Niger's far north. This serves as the only source of radio communication for this community which lies 1,000 km north of Niamey. One hundred and sixteen (116) radio station personnel participated in a range of training activities in the three countries, from repair and maintenance of radio equipment, to the production of CVE programs. In addition, partner radio stations in Burkina Faso received \$30,000 worth of equipment, from sound systems and digital recorders, to computers and microphones, enabling them to more effectively deliver information and provide space for sharing ideas

The survey portion of a social media survey and report that began last quarter was completed in the three countries, providing needed information on community members' attitudes towards, and use of the media. CVE messaging was conveyed through a variety of radio programs that accounted for over 650 hours of broadcasting, including radio magazines, call-in shows, recorded debates and roundtable discussions. To increase listenership of CVE messaging, particularly in those areas most affected by it, USAID/PDev II started translating its youth radio magazine series and good governance radio magazine series into the Kanuri language. To date, 74 episodes of the youth program and eight episodes of the good governance program were produced. Broadcasting of the programs will begin next quarter, while production of more episodes of both radio magazine series will continue. In Burkina Faso, USAID/PDev II continued collaborating with another USAID grantee, the West African Network for Peace-building (WANEP) to organize Peace Weekends which include activities encouraging youth to actively participate and assume their responsibilities in promoting transparent and free democratic elections.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) were also recipients of USAID/PDev II support during the quarter, as the Program continued to build their capacity in their communities. Members of CSOs from four regions in Chad received training in project design, budgeting and proposal writing. At the same time, 10 CSOs in Niger and Burkina Faso received grants totaling \$113,000 to implement activities to build community cohesion, improve inter-religious and inter-ethnic tolerance, promote good governance and encourage citizen participation in local affairs. In addition, members of Community Action Committees (CACs) in Burkina Faso and Chad and Cadres de Concertation (CDCs) in Niger received training on leadership, communication, and project management, as they continue as liaisons between local government and citizens. With USAID/PDev II support, the CACs in Burkina Faso and Chad and the CDCs in Niger held regular meetings to discuss community issues and identify ways they could help resolve them. In addition, CACs implemented activities to combat pull factors of extremist groups; in Burkina Faso alone, the CACs implemented activities through grants worth \$93,000.

USAID/PDev II continued to strengthen local government through a variety of means, focusing on training, grants, and needs assessment by the application of the Local Government Capacity Index (LGCI). The LGCI was implemented in Burkina Faso, revealing that several local governments improved their governance, while others demonstrated a continued need to strengthen their systems. Special Delegation (SD) members in Burkina Faso and local government officials in Niger participated in training ranging from conflict prevention and management during electoral periods to participatory budget development. USAID/PDev II also continued work in promoting transparency in local governance by organizing the first-of-its kind annual report sharing activities in Niger and Chad, in which locally-elected officials shared annual municipal reports (containing financial and program information) with community members. These report sharing forums, together with the radio call-in shows with mayors, also in Chad and Niger, were extremely well-received. The town hall meetings in Niger between mayors

and citizens also continued, demonstrating that local government in the Program's core zones is becoming more transparent, accountable, and participative.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

USAID/PDev II continued its work under the Program's four Strategic Objectives. Youth leaders trained in participatory theater and mobile cinema put their skills to use, as did civil society organizations whose members were trained by the Program. USAID/PDev II continued working with local government officials to make local governance more inclusive and transparent. Audiences in the three countries continue listening to radio programs produced by the Program, and community leaders and teachers trained shared what they learned in civic virtues, peace education, conflict prevention and communication in their schools and communities. The first construction projects under the Program were concluded this quarter, which included a block of classrooms and a radio station. Additionally, USAID/PDev II's regional bureau hosted a visit by the USAID Assistant Administrator for African Affairs, and staff members participated in a regional CVE workshop.



The USAID AA for African Affairs meets with religious leaders in Niamey, Niger

Visit of USAID Assistant Administrator for African Affairs to USAID/PDev II: The USAID Assistant Administrator for African Affairs, Mr. Eric Postel, honored USAID/PDev II with a visit that included discussions with the delegation of religious leaders (Christians and Muslims) that represented Niger at the Regional Religious Leaders Conference Against Violent Extremism in Ouagadougou, organized by the Program earlier this year. The hour-long discussions delved into issues associated with the roles of religious leaders in countering violent extremism. The religious leaders also used the opportunity to thank USAID, through USAID/PDev II, for sponsoring the Ouagadougou conference and for its many contributions to peace, security, community cohesion and development in the three countries.

Public campaigns on CVE Messaging: This campaign occurred in two regions of Niger (Niamey and Zinder). The activity began with exchange visits among journalists from 12 media houses to assess the key issues and content of each other's CVE messaging; and to encourage the continuation and expansion of those efforts. A radio roundtable was also held, bringing together journalists and community leaders, including youth leaders, to discuss the role and involvement of the media in the fight against violent extremism. In addition, journalists and USAID/PDev II-affiliated youth leaders, *Cadre de Concertation* (CDC) members, religious and traditional leaders, members of listening clubs and other community members led a public forum in a neighborhood of Niamey to discuss CVE issues.



The lead caravan truck in Niamey



Youth learn how to stage and film a scene

The final and most visible part of the campaign was public awareness caravans involving journalists and musicians, riding through the main streets of Zinder and Greater Niamey in cars and open trucks, speaking and singing about peace, tolerance and countering violent extremism. Regional CVE conference in Accra: The USAID/PDev II Chief of Party (COP), the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) and Acting Country Director for Chad, the Burkina Country Director, the

Niger Country Director, and representatives from USAID/PDev II's implementing partners Equal Access (EA), Search for Common Ground (SFCG), and Salam Institute (SI) were invited to attend the USAID Sahel Regional CVE Workshop. The workshop, which brought together USAID personnel, implementing partners, and researchers in the Sahel region, took place in Accra September 14 – 16. During the workshop, participants shared their knowledge of the subject matter, highlighted projects and research activities they were implementing in the region, and discussed what future CVE programs and policies should address and consist of.

Youth CVE Short Film Development: This activity, undertaken in all three USAID/PDev II countries, consists of training youth how to produce short films (7-10 minutes in length). Youth were able to identify and analyze the problems they face, develop a media tool (short film) to express their views and perspectives on these problems, and will use them to share with their peers and their communities in order to encourage dialogue on these issues.



Public discussion with mayor on annual municipal report, Niger

Annual Report Sharing: USAID/PDev II supported the first-of-its kind public sharing of municipal reports in Chad and Niger. These public discussions of the annual municipal report between elected officials and community members resulted in lively debates about local development priorities and use of resources. These open discussions were complemented by radio call-in programs with mayors, during which citizens asked questions and shared their opinions and recommendations about local affairs with their mayor.



Inside one of the new classrooms in Niger

Classroom and radio station construction: The first classroom block and radio station constructed with USAID/PDev II support were completed this quarter. A new and fully-furnished classroom block of two classrooms will improve the learning environment in one of the poorest neighborhoods of Niamey, and a new radio station in the far north of Niger will provide people in that area with their only access to radio communication since 2007. Construction of other classrooms, radio stations, and wells continue in all three countries.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

Strategic Objective 1: Youth More Empowered

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS 1.1: EXPANDED YOUTH LIVELIHOODS



A trainee receives his sewing equipment

In Burkina, 46 youth were enrolled in vocational training centers and 44 completed their tailoring training this quarter. Vocational training aims to improve youth living conditions by creating employment opportunities and/or promoting self-employment. The training project concluded with a graduation ceremony and issuance of vocational starter kits (sewing equipment) to 24 youth from Seytenga, the first group of trainees. The other trainees will receive their kits next quarter.

Initial draft reports of the country specific job market and youth livelihoods assessments carried out by local subcontractors were submitted in Burkina Faso and Chad. The project sought to have local firms perform socio-economic market surveys in specified areas of each country, providing detailed analysis on suitable sectors for vocational training and unique activities supporting income generation for each location. However, both draft reports were provided generalities instead of in-depth analysis. The draft report for Niger is underway, with the first draft expected in early October.

I am really happy to participate in this program.... Bread-making is a profitable business because the only bakery in Mao is small, and restaurants and meat stands in many places are seeking bread for their customers.

bread-making trainee, Chad

In Chad, USAID/PDev II supported an income-generating training activity for at-risk youth in Mao. A professional baker trained 20 youth (five females and 15 males) in local bread making in September. The CAC chose the training in bread-making as a viable income-generating activity for youth, as there is only one bakery in town and a growing demand for local breads and other baked goods. At the conclusion of the two-week practical training program in the local language, the youth divided into several groups each starting their own small bakeries in different sections of Mao. Each group was awarded a starter kit containing:

- flour
- salt
- sugar
- yeast packets
- cooking oil
- cooking utensils
- mixing bowls
- pots and pans
- small ovens
- cooking gas

At the closing ceremony, attended by local officials, the CAC, community members, and media reporters, the Mayor of Mao thanked USAID/PDev II for this important income-generating activity, underlining importance of employment and income as a means to help youth resiliency against extremist group messaging.



Trainees in Chad display what they learned

In Niger, the internship program that USAID/PDev II initiated last quarter with the microfinance company *ASUSU* continued. Ten of the 13 youth recruited for the internship program (two females and eight males) were assigned tasks at *ASUSU* headquarters and branch offices in greater Niamey. A problem with financing caused three individuals to drop out. Normally, youth engaged in internships and other non-salaried duties with organizations and private sector entities receive up to 50,000 FCFA (about US \$90) per month, through the World Bank's Professional Insertion Youth Program and managed by the Nigerian Agency for the Promotion of Employment (*ANPE*). In addition to this, *ASUSU* would give each intern 25,000 FCFA per month. Unfortunately, the World Bank program closed and *ASUSU* did not pay the supplemental allowance. The project plans to pay each intern this 50,000 FCFA difference in Year Five.

The youth placed by USAID/PDev II are used in banking operations, marketing and customer service, communications and administration. Since they already have degrees required for these functions, this is an opportunity for them to apply their skills and become professionals. After three months spent at Asus, the young trainees are quite operational; they do a great job and their supervisors are satisfied with their results. Therefore, Asus has extended their internships for another three months.

Secretary General of *ASUSU*

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: INCREASED ACCESS TO EDUCATION



School items provided by USAID/PDev II in Burkina Faso

Sixteen USAID/PDev II partner schools in all 10 core zones of Burkina Faso were provided teaching materials and school supplies composed of books, manuals, maps, geometry tools, benches, solar panel systems and computer equipment, valued at US \$35,000.

USAID/PDev II held a ceremony on July 31, 2015, donating items to the schools through the Ministries of Communication and Education. In expressing the beneficiaries gratitude, [REDACTED] the principal of Lycée des jeunes filles de Kamboinsin, said: *On behalf of the principals of all beneficiary schools, I would like to express our gratitude to USAID/PDev II for this tremendous support. This equipment will improve the performance of teachers, create better conditions for students, and contribute to effective education. Our wish is that USAID/PDev II keeps on supporting institutions in this manner. Thank you on behalf of all the students and the school community.*



Students celebrating the donation of new textbooks in Chad

In Chad, the learning environments in two schools, *Lycée Acyl Ahmat Akabach* in Ati and *CEG Bilingue Al-Hassanein* in N'Djaména's 8th district, improved this quarter through donated textbooks and school furniture. Among the school supplies were various books, student desks, benches and metal cabinets. Local government officials attended reception ceremonies in September along with inspectors of national education, school directors, teachers, students, parents, religious and traditional leaders, members of CACs and the local media (community and national radio stations). As the school principal of *CEG Bilingue Al Hassanein* stated at the closing ceremony: *Our gratitude to USAID/PDev II. Our school faces*

enormous difficulties in obtaining the required number of student desks and textbooks, and so far we've depended only on the parent-student association, which is very difficult in our poor community. Our students, teachers, and parents thank you for this contribution to our school. Beneficiaries of these supplies were student populations of *Lycée Acyl Ahmat Akabach* of Ati (2,000 males and 250 females) and *CEG Bilingue Al Hassanien* (120 males and 44 females).

In Niger, the first of two major activities undertaken during this quarter under this intermediate result was equipment support to the Balleyara Community Development Center (*Centre de Formation Professionnelle et Technique*, or *CFDC*), to enable the center to provide better training in carpentry, metal works, tailoring and mechanics. A reception ceremony organized on September 9 was attended by 200 people, including the Mayor of Balleyara, the Director and staff of *CFDC*, religious and traditional leaders, officers and staff of the municipal police, parents, youth in training at *CFDC* and the general public. [REDACTED] the Director of *CFDC*, spoke during the ceremony to the importance of the center and of this donation:



Youth navigating in the new equipped internet café in Niamey, Niger



The CFDC's Director speaking at the reception ceremony in Balleyara, Niger

Like the others community vocational training centers, the CFDC of Balleyara was created by the state in order to meet local needs in professional training, especially for those who have dropped out of traditional schools. Despite the efforts of the state, the CFDC encountered operational difficulties due to lack of needed training materials, and enrollment has dropped from 60 students in 2010 to 50 in 2012 and to 45 a year ago. Now, with this much-needed new equipment and learning materials received from USAID/PDev II, we can increase enrollment and better serve our community.

The second major activity associated with this IR in Niger was equipment and material support valued at \$15,155 to the Karadge Youth Center in Niamey V. The items provided to the center will enable it to function as an effective computer center/internet café: 10 computers desktops, with tables and chairs; software applications; a multifunction printer/ photocopier; a high capacity unlimited power supply (UPS) unit; and network cables and other materials for replacing the existing outdated and poorly installed LAN (wired cable) network. USAID/PDev II also paid for a six-month internet connection, after which the center will charge

a small fee for internet use to cover costs without external support. Additionally, USAID/PDev II helped the center install monitoring software used to manage computer timing, billing, printing and security in the internet café. Following the rehabilitation of the youth center and installation of the cyber café, a reception ceremony took place on September 15, in the presence of members of CDC of Niamey V, the center Director, and about 100 youth from Niamey.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: STRENGTHENED YOUTH LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY



A youth leadership training session in Burkina Faso

The third round of leadership training in Burkina Faso strengthened youth's ability to lead, communicate, and plan strategically. Ten youth, including one female, participated in the training workshop, which took place in August. These 10 youth were joined by two more for a three-day training workshop on social networking, the second of its kind in Burkina Faso. Participants learned to utilize Twitter and Facebook in order to promote activities in their communities. Participants created their personal Twitter and Facebook accounts, learned to tweet and re-tweet activities, and even created platforms.

Forty-five youth in Burkina Faso trained in the production and use of short film as a means to express their views and perspectives on issues that concern them, and to share them with their peers and other community members. Two of the 10 workshops in the core zones were suspended due to political instability, but eight films were produced at the end of the trainings in Ouagadougou 9, Ouagadougou 11, Seyntenga, Dori, Markoye and Gorom Gorom. The films will be finalized in October and used for raising awareness among community members in USAID/PDev II core zones.

Eleven youth from Ouagadougou 11 received three days training in mobile cinema, including the handling of mobile cinema equipment. After the training, the youth showed a film as a part of the Peace Weekend project activities.

In Niger, the Public Affairs Office (PAO) of the US Embassy in Niger and USAID/PDev II collaboratively organized a training workshop on Slam Poetry as a youth CVE messaging tool. The workshop was targeted young women and held at the American Cultural Center July 27 – 30. Twenty-two young adults (21 of whom were female) from seven regions of the country participated, which sought to equip young people to freely express the realities of their life through slam poetry.



Participants learn the theoretical aspects of slam poetry at a workshop in Niger

The trainer was provided by the PAO and the workshop was structured into theoretical and practical training. During the theoretical training, youth learned about slam poetry principles and its characteristics compared to general poetry and other oratory arts. The practical training was spent on voice work and creation. Each participant produced and presented a slam poem, providing participants the opportunity to share the realities of their daily lives. One participant, from Agadez, [REDACTED] presented a slam on the fragile peace in northern Niger: *Peace is found in the north, but beware: the enemies of peace are still there, and they watch us. Let us be united.* The participant from Diffa, Ms.

██████████ presented a slam on peace sought in Diffa: *Peace! Peace! Peace! I seek; in return, I hear only echoes of arms.* The latter slam was especially moving to the audience, all of whom were aware of the tragedies suffered by the Diffa people due to continuous attacks by Boko Haram, and the resulting thousands of regional refugees and internally-displaced people.

The youth leaders that you are training are now the Ambassadors of peace on the Web. They are also Ambassadors of USAID/PDev II, talking about your project, their activities, and how they engage their communities.

██████████
Director, EU-funded REVE program, Niger

After the introductory sessions on how to establish and use social networks organized during the previous quarter, USAID/PDev II conducted six in-depth training workshops in Niger about effective CVE messaging, and dissemination techniques social media, including Facebook, Twitter and blogs. The workshops were organized in July and August and involved 65 youth leaders and their supervisors (45 males and 20 females) from the core zones of Balleyara, Ouallam, Tillabéri,

Tahoua II, Tchintabaraden, Niamey IV and V, Tanout, Zinder I and II, Bosso, Mainé Soroa and Diffa. The training workshops included an interactive module focused on strengthening youth ability to diversify and expand their messaging streams, as well as to advocate for community youth needs and ideas. The module helped participants use social media to share stories about their communities and their engagement. The trained youth are now very active on the internet, where they are regularly sharing their activities online and developing networks and information platforms for youth engagement across different locales and regions.

A Leadership Training of Trainers (ToT) was held in Niamey, from August 24 to 28, 2015, involving 11 youth trainers (9 males and 2 females) from the regions of Agadez, Diffa, Niamey, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri and Zinder. This second ToT workshop expanded on key lessons of message development and community outreach, while directly addressing issues related community youth. Following the ToT, the youth supervisors, with support from USAID/PDev II's technical team, organized leadership follow-on training and planning workshops in 13 core zones from August 14 – September 5. Two hundred and seven (207) youth leaders, including 65 females, took part in these local workshops that included a review of training modules developed for youth leaders in the three previous years, as well as a module on strategic planning for the implementation of youth community development projects recently approved by the Program. The latter component enabled youth to discuss their approved projects, and develop plans and strategies to work with local authorities to address sensitive issues. This activity was an important developmental step in the process of youth leadership, as youth leaders learned to organize and lead project planning and implementation workshops.



Youth trainers in Niger



A short film development scene in Niger

Youth CVE Short Film Development: The first part of this activity began in September. Participants and mobile cinema troupes from the regions of Agadez, Niamey, Zinder, Tahoua, Diffa, Tillabéri and Maradi participated in a five-step training process: identification of trainees; training/theme development; film development; film editing; and compilation

and distribution of the edited films. A total of 81 youth (55 males and 26 females) participated. The last two steps, film editing and compilation and distribution, will be completed by the end of November, 2015.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.4: INCREASED YOUTH MOBILIZATION AND ENGAGEMENT IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT



A participatory theater scene in a core zone village in Burkina Faso

During this quarter, youth in Burkina Faso actively participated in mobile cinema projection and participatory theater performances in all 10 core zones of USAID/PDev II/Burkina. Topics of the participatory theater performances and mobile cinema projections focused on conflicts between farmers and herders, youth unemployment, drug consumption, youth initiatives, school dropouts, arguments among young people over political opinions, and youth manipulation by politicians. Youth organized and led 116 film screenings and 105 theatrical performances. These 221 youth-led community events were attended by an estimated 31,350 people. Several administrative officials, community leaders, and village authorities requested

they be implemented beyond the borders of the Program's core zones. USAID/PDev II participatory theater troupes are increasingly popular in Burkina Faso, as evidenced by grants they received (from \$900 to \$3,570) to perform for other projects (such as *Projet Promotion Sante*) and community organizations.

Another youth-led community event implemented during the reporting period in Burkina Faso was a conference (on August 22) to sensitize youth on the management of rumors during campaigns and electoral periods. It was led by a youth advisor from the Ministry of Youth and attended by 86 participants. That same youth advisor also trained youth from Ouagadougou 9 on job-hunting strategies, including how to search for jobs, write resumes and cover letters, prepare for interviews, and test entrepreneurial potential. Participants all felt skills they learned in the workshop would be useful in finding employment. Other youth-led community events during the quarter were in collaboration with the Peace



A Peace Weekend participatory theater event in Burkina Faso

Weekend project implemented by WANEP, including conferences, soccer matches, theater performances and film screenings, and undertaken in all 10 core zones of USAID/PDev II as well as three non-core zones. The activities aimed at conveying messages of peace and tolerance to young people, and encouraging them to participate peacefully in upcoming elections. The activities that were undertaken in conjunction with Peace Weekends were attended by 22,477 people (7,185 females and 15,292 males). The military coup in September delayed completion of the remaining Peace Weekend activities to the first part of Year 5.

Youth leaders in Niger conducted mobile cinema campaigns and projected the USAID/PDev II-produced *Turmi* film in the 20 core zones of Niger. A total of 102 large and small projections took place attracting 19,701 participants (8,675 males and 11,026 females).

During this quarter, youth in Niger also organized participatory theater campaigns in the 20 core zones. Each month, the youth participatory theater troupes in each zone carried out a number of performances including analyzing the situation in the community to identify key conflict/VE related issues, preparing and performing a skit based on the prior analysis, and collecting information following the performance. A total of 100 participatory performances took place in 20 core zones communities and involved an estimated 12,830 participants (9,501 males and 3,329 females).

Youth leaders implemented 59 community activities in the 20 core zones in Niger. In general, youth activities consisted of public roundtables on youth engagement in the up-coming electoral process, tree-planting campaigns, and safety/public health measures (community clean-ups) in churches, mosques and public places. In Agadez, for example, youth organized seven community activities, including five roundtables on electoral issues, one tree-planting campaign in the Grand Mosque and one safety/public health campaign at the Roman Catholic Church. In Arlit, youth leaders conducted a regional forum on the electoral process, three roundtables to share results of the regional forum through youth associations, a tree planting campaign in secondary schools, and a public health/clean-up campaign in the municipality office. Youth of Zinder completed a successful safety/clean-up campaign in a church vandalized during anti- Charlie Hebdo events earlier this year.

In Chad, youth engagement activities built off previous quarters trainings for youth engaged in social communication activities. While the security situation in Chad improved slightly during the past quarter, it remains difficult for the Program to carry out public activities requiring groups of people gathered in one place. Regardless of this challenge, participatory theater performances were held in several core zones throughout Chad. In more sensitive zones youth performed in appropriate venues such as schools or enclosed areas; in other zones, neighborhood officials felt comfortable allowing youth to perform in public. The participatory theater troupes took part in campaigns even, as Boko Haram attacks continue and tensions mount. This remains true both by government reaction, but also regarding the general population. In such an environment, the ability to carry out youth-led community events becomes significantly more challenging. Nonetheless, USAID/PDevII-trained participatory theater performers found creative ways to perform in N'Djaména, Ati, Oum-Hadj, Moussoro, Mao, and in Faya. Before each performance, youth conducted community consultations identifying the key conflict or CVE themes in each of the targeted core zones. Similarities emerged in many of the zones. Specifically, conflicts related to urban living such as land disputes and shared water resources and inter-personal conflicts between neighbors surfaced in both N'Djaména and Moussoro. Similar trends were revealed in rural environments such as in Mao and Faya. Conflicts specific to rural or peri-urban zones pertained to issues such as land conflict, drug use, or informal mining. Performance results were captured based on attendees, participant feedback, and lessons drawn from spectators. Regionally, performances conducted during the quarter were successful based on these criteria. The project recorded 5,293 spectators for the performances, averaging 378 attendees per performance. This demonstrated that despite the difficult challenges in public groupings, youth could mobilize in their communities.

Overview of Strategic Objective 1

OCTOBER 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2015

During the past year, USAID/PDev II continued to build capacity of its youth leaders, and improve the learning environment of students in the three Program countries.

More than 1,300 youth participated in trainings related to leadership, social media, participatory theater and mobile cinema, social media, short films and GPS technology for community mapping. Niger and Burkina Faso created a pilot project on training and field application for community mapping, through GPS technology. Youth trained in participatory theater, an art form that helps community members address issues that break down community resilience, carried out more than 300 performances in communities throughout USAID/PDev II core zones. In addition, youth in both Burkina Faso and Niger were trained in short film production and social media, giving them a greater voice in CVE messaging.

National youth forums were another major avenue of building youth capacity. The second annual national youth forum was held in Niger in January. It brought together 357 youth leaders from all 20 core zones, who received PDev II-supported training in leadership, participatory theater, and multi-media facilitation. The forum provided a platform for youth leaders to meet with their trainers and regional representatives of the Ministry of Youth to jointly discuss problems, identify solutions, share experiences and set youth related priorities at core zone, regional, and national levels. In March, USAID/PDev II organized a forum, bringing 75 youth leaders from around the country (70% of them affiliated with USAID/PDev II) to discuss the root causes of the attacks against the Christian community in January, and the actions they and the groups they represent had taken and will take against recurring violence.

Mobile cinema viewings of USAID/PDev II produced full-length CVE films took place in all three countries over the past year. In total, 343 projections in communities throughout the core zones took place, reaching an estimated 37,000 people. Youth leaders facilitated follow-on discussions, encouraging the audience to discuss factors of violent extremism.

USAID/PDev II continued to support efforts to increase youth livelihoods and employment opportunities as a means of addressing youth unemployment through vocational training, literacy programs, internships and a job market survey. In the first quarter of this year, 325 youth (30, 113 and 182 from Chad, Burkina and Niger, respectively) completed vocational training in all three countries in areas such as tailoring, weaving/caning (to make traditional chairs and beds), hair dressing, soap making, metalwork/welding and carpentry.

During the second quarter, 148 youth in Burkina Faso completed vocational training in auto and motorcycle mechanics, carpentry, welding/metal works, computer maintenance, painting and electricity. Forty-four youth in Burkina completed training in tailoring and 20 in Chad completed their vocational training in baking biscuits and traditional bread during the fourth quarter. Upon completion of their training programs, youth were given starters kit of essential tools and materials that enabled them to begin putting their new-found skills into practice to generate income.

During the past year, USAID/PDev II also embarked upon a public-private partnership for youth internships. The first was a partnership with Ecobank in Niamey that resulted in six youth receiving on-the-job training in all key banking areas. The second internship program was undertaken in partnership ASUSU, for 10 interns.

Increasing access to education was another major undertaking of USAID/PDev II during this year. One of the major activities was the *Local Heroes* project, implemented in all three countries to promote academic excellence by enhancing students' motivation and interest for education by introducing them to role models from their communities who stayed in school and have successful careers. Across Niger,

USAID/PDev II implemented local hero programs that awarded prizes to the top 230 best performing students in 15 schools. Eighty-two students in two schools in Chad were awarded prizes.

In an effort to improve the learning environment, particularly in rural schools and demonstrate the benefits of education to both parents and students, the Program also provided school supplies and equipment to youth in schools. During the first quarter, USAID/PDev II enhanced access to education for more than 4,000 students through in-kind donations of school supplies and equipment. During the second quarter, three schools in Chad received educational materials that benefitted almost 1,000 students in rural schools. During the fourth quarter, two schools in Chad received educational materials that benefit more than 2,400 students, while 16 secondary schools in Burkina Faso received an assortment of school books, furniture and materials that will benefit more than 16,000 students.

Another important activity was training in functional literacy. In Niger, USAID/PDev II completed a functional literacy training program for 411 youth and adults (92 males and 319 females) from nine core zones in Niger. About 57% of them are now able to write, read and calculate in French and national languages. The remaining 43% can send and read simple phone text messages and read basic texts in elementary French.

The program started its first classroom construction during the third quarter and completed it during the fourth quarter. This enabled CES *Rive Droite* in Niamey to better respond to the needs of its ever-growing student population. Youth in Niger also benefited from the rehabilitation and establishment of a youth center in one of the poorest districts of Niamey, as well as the provision of equipment to a vocational training center in Balleyara.

During this year, USAID/PDev II collaborated with private companies, two other USAID grantees and the US Embassy/Niger, through the Public Affairs Office (PAO), in an effort to empower youth. In addition to the internship programs discussed above, the Program collaborated with another USAID-funded program, USAID/NECS in Niger, to implement local hero programs in two schools. The Program also collaborated with the USAID grantee, WANEP, to organize Peace Weekends that encouraged youth in Burkina Faso to actively participate and assume their responsibilities in promoting transparent and free democratic elections. The Program also collaborated with the U.S. embassy PAO in Niger to organize a slam poetry workshop to teach 22 youth to express the realities of their lives through a form of poetry.

Strategic Objective 2 – Increased Moderate Voices

INTERMEDIATE RESULT: 2.1: INCREASED CAPACITY OF MEDIA OUTLETS

In Burkina Faso, USAID/PDev II organized a series of training workshops to improve the capacity of partner radio stations to provide credible and quality information.

A training workshop for 12 radio staff members (one from each of the 12 partner radio stations) was organized from July 8-10, 2015 in Ouagadougou. During the workshop, 12 participants, including one woman, learned techniques of information gathering and reporting, as well as how to provide listeners with credible and quality information. Participants praised this particular training because they felt they gained the necessary skills to gather information, carry out interviews, collect sound-bites and edit them on their own. An additional training for 10 Community Reporters (2 women and 8 men) in Ouahigouya taught the reporters additional skills in digital audio editing and radio production to facilitate collaboration with the partner radios.

In August 2015, the USAID/PDev II Burkina Faso media team established the first Listening Club in Ouagadougou's 11th district. Twelve (12) Listening Club members (5 females and 7 males) participated in a training workshop from August 10-13, followed by the club's first meeting. Also in August, 20 Listening Club Facilitators (4 females and 16 males) assembled in Ouagadougou for in-depth training on improved facilitator skills. Facilitators received smartphones and were trained how to use a smartphone-based platform to track their listening and discussion group meetings.



A listening club facilitator receives a smartphone to facilitate his work in Burkina Faso

Radio hosts are important because they are in constant contact with listeners, so a workshop was implemented to improve their presentation and communication skills. Twelve (12) radio hosts, four women and eight men, took part in this training, which took place at a critical time in Burkina Faso, as the country prepares itself for the legislative and presidential election. After the workshop, Radio Television Burkina 2 (RTB2) host [REDACTED] said: *I didn't realize that being a presenter could have such an impact on listeners, and I am now more aware of the role I play as a radio host to raise awareness of the importance of peace.*

Held from September 7-10 as a follow-on to the sustainability training that took place in Year 3 in Burkina Faso, the training workshop in project design and management training served to strengthen radio stations' sustainability by providing eight radio partner directors with additional business development skills. [REDACTED], Director of Voix du Paysan de Ouahigouya, noted: *This training enabled me to learn techniques and increase my skills in business development to increase my radio station's activities. This is the first time that I participated in this type of training, and I now feel like I have the skills not only to manage the radio station, but also to ensure its sustainability.*

In addition to providing training this quarter, USAID/PDev II also supported its local radio partners with production and reporting equipment such as computers, digital recorders, radio consoles, microphones, amplifiers, and speakers valued at \$30,000. Participants at the reception ceremony chaired by the

Ministry of Communication included Ouagadougou CAC leaders, representatives of Special Delegations, radios stations, listening clubs, community reporters, radio programs hosts and the public.



A partner radio station receives new equipment in Burkina Faso

During the fourth quarter in Chad, there were a number of trainings conducted to build the partner radio staff capacity. A final round of radio mentoring that started in late August and lasted through mid-September saw three Radio Palmeraie producers and technicians who had never before benefitted from USAID/PDev II training travel from Faya to the capital for mentoring at partner radio stations Liberté FM, and Dja FM. A four-day reporting training held July 1-4 taught techniques for balanced, in-depth and quality reporting to 14 partner radio staff from different parts of the country, and a training held from July 27-30 offered a similar opportunity to 17 USAID/PDev II Community Reporters to brush up on reporting techniques.

For a magazine production training from July 6-10, USAID/PDev II Producers led 12 radio partner staff from core zones in Chad through the entire production process – from planning and outlining angles, setting objectives and carrying out interviews, to field exercises and collecting vox pops, to the production and editing of short radio magazines. Additionally, a Frontline and SMS training in September brought together 13 radio staff to learn how to improve engagement and interaction with local audiences. Nine of the radio stations also received new Frontline SMS software-equipped laptops and modems (the other radio stations already have equipment).

In Niger, the listening club training workshop held in August provided an opportunity for Listening Club Facilitators to improve their discussion facilitation skills, and, to learn how to use and care for the new smartphones provided to them for the purposes of M&E. USAID/PDev II trainers emphasized the important role that listening clubs would play in the upcoming year as the Program pushes towards sustainability. Since the beginning of the Program, the difficulty of communication between USAID/PDev II HQ and Listening Clubs has been a source of frustration on both sides, with slow and unreliable courier services resulting in slow or missing communication and tracking. After learning how to use the new CommCare platform to track meetings, submit member and activity reports, and even send photos, facilitators were very enthusiastic about the new tracking platform, pledging to use it for sending required feedback from the field.



A Listening Club facilitator in Niger learns to use a smart phone

Also in Niger, August 7-10 marked the first USAID/PDev II training on the production of radio drama. Co-facilitated by [REDACTED], head producer of the project's popular four-language youth soap opera Gwadaben Matasa, and [REDACTED] Director of USAID/PDev II's consulting theater company Théâtre 3000, the training introduced radio theater directors to the Sabido methodology of behavior change drama that informs USAID/PDev II productions. The participatory training guided participants through the full process of radio soap opera production, from plot and character planning, to script writing and expressive voice acting.

That same month USAID/PDev II hosted a series of rigorous workshops for Nigerian local radio networks, in which 32 producers (each representing a different radio partner) were regionally grouped. Ranging



Community radio producers putting new production skills into practice

from three to five days, producers within the same region came together to produce CVE programs under the mentorship of USAID/PDev II Producer/Regional Focal Points, while also improving their production skills and established networks between stations. Productions resulting from the workshops were provided to all participating producers for broadcast on their home stations. This was the first time that participating radio stations had the opportunity to collaborate with other stations and discuss approaches to CVE topics that resonated with local contexts and audiences. Due to the tremendous success of these six regional network workshops, the activity will be a model for all three countries in the USAID/PDevII year 5 workplan, for implementation as Regional Radio Circles.

The final training for radio partners in Niger was held Sept 16-18 which taught 17 radio partner staff journalistic ethics and radio operations under new community and private radio charters.. Radio partners learned about the legal texts governing the audiovisual communication sector, the specifications of community radio stations, the Charter of Professional Nigerien Journalists and the Charter of Community Radio. They also learned about journalist ethics and responsible journalism. At the end of the training, participants made recommendations to the Government of Niger and the High Council for Communication (CSC), which included a request for budgetary allocation to support community radios, encouraging municipalities to include community radios in their budgets and a request for five-year for community radio permits.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY AND CREDIBLE INFORMATION

During the fourth quarter, USAID/PDev II produced and broadcast numerous youth and good governance related episodes in Burkina Faso. A total of three episodes were produced and 23 hours were broadcast for the *Manegr-Sore* youth series in Mooré and a total of three episodes were produced and 21 hours were broadcast for *Pinal Sukabè* in Fulfuldé. In addition, the Mooré *Managr-Sore* episodes were rebroadcast for a total of 66.5 hours, and the *Pinal Sukabè* episodes were rebroadcast for 68 hours. 12 Mooré-language good governance episodes of *Zan Song Soré* were produced with 53 hours of original broadcast time and additional 53 hours rebroadcasted. During the quarter the SMS line received a total of 53 texts messages.

Eight radio partners in Burkina Faso were involved in local production, including 27 magazine episodes broadcast on diverse themes and 56 call-in shows. A total of 1,322 listeners participated in these call-in shows, expressed their views on the radio programs, through text messages or appreciation calls.

I believe the radio programs contributed to raising awareness among the population. During the crisis of mid-September 2015, the youth did not loot stores and public and private properties. All the demonstrations were peaceful, as suggested by radio programs broadcast by PDev II Manegr-Sore. I believe these programs contributed tremendously to this behavior change. I therefore express my gratitude to PDev II.

Radio Listener; Gourcy, Burkina Faso

As part of the production activities in Burkina Faso, USAID/PDev II organized its second annual contest recognizing the best producers among partner radio stations. A total of seven partner radio stations submitted radio episodes on different themes reviewed by a jury which selected the best two radio episodes as winners. The winning Mooré and Fulfuldé episodes themes focused on raising awareness about early pregnancy and female genital cutting, respectively. The jury found both episodes relevant and noted that the producers interviewed many qualified and diverse guests. First prize for Mooré and Fulfuldé episodes went to Voix du Paysan in Ouahigouya and WaldeEjef from Gorom-Gorom. Due to political instability at the end of September 2015, the award ceremony was postponed until October.

Also in Burkina Faso, a contest, the first in the country, rewarded and motivated talent on the part of Community Reporters. All Community Reporters participated in this competition by providing 14 different soundbites in Mooré and Fulfuldé consisting of in-depth interviews and monologues related to CVE messaging. The jury concluded that the first and second prizes for reporting in Moore be awarded to [REDACTED] (Gourcy) and [REDACTED] (Ouaga). For the Fulfuldé reporting, [REDACTED] (Djibo) and [REDACTED] (Dori) were selected as the winners. The ceremony took place at the Centre National de Presse Norbert Zongo in Ouagadougou, where winners received trophies and tablets.



Community Reporter [REDACTED] receives his first place award in Burkina Faso

In Chad, a total of 12 new episodes of the good governance radio magazine series *Dabalaye* were produced this quarter, about subjects ranging from conflicts over wells in rural zones to the role of Koranic school teachers in preventing extremist recruitment. One particularly timely episode sought to educate citizens regarding peaceful acceptance of new laws in N'Djaména against wearing burkas and turbans following several terrorist suicide attacks. Interviews with the mayor of N'Djaména's 8th district, the Secretary General of the Islamic High Council, and a female university professor from the University of N'Djaména insured that moderate leaders from all sectors weighed in on this crucial security issue with potential to ignite public unrest during heightened tensions. Episodes of *Dabalaye* drew from 197 conversations with citizens recorded by our network of Community Reporters, and totaled 63 broadcast hours and 20 rebroadcast hours. The quarter also saw the production of eight episodes of youth magazine/soap opera series *Chabab-al-Haye*, totaling 70 hours of broadcasts and 15 hours of rebroadcasts. These episodes prompted 2,203 calls, 203 voice messages and 63 SMS messages from listeners.

USAID/PDev II radio programs were listened to and discussed in 19 meetings held by USAID/PDev II Chad's five Listening Clubs, in which 291 people (36 women) participated. Beyond their regular meetings, Listening Clubs led public listening and discussion sessions in weekly markets. The Faya Listening Club began with three-hour public sessions in the Amoul, Olbey and Kirdimi markets on Sept 23 -24, and 26, respectively, drawing 734 spectators/participants, including 384 women. Listening Club facilitators also participated in a July 1-4 training workshop in N'Djaména, which included the receipt of smartphones and an introduction to the *CommCare* M&E platform that can be used to easily and efficiently send activity reports and photos to the USAID/PDev II monitoring team in N'Djaména.

Local radio productions in Chad totaled 51 hours of production and 51 hours of broadcast, and consisted primarily of 61 call-in episodes, which inspired 1,191 calls from local listeners, 12% of whom were women. Episodes that elicited particularly enthusiastic participations rates from callers included

Moussoro episodes on violence against women and unemployment, a Mao episode on intolerance, and an N'Djaména episode on military/civilian relations featuring a military captain as an on-air guest. In addition to call-ins, there was one radio broadcast debate that occurred August 5 - 6 in Borkou and Faya, as well as a one 40-minute radio magazine produced by Radio Palmeraie in Faya. Focused on the actions of Boko Haram, the episode contained a debate that featured

■■■■■ Imam of the Grande Mosquée and ■■■■■
■■■■■ President of the local CAC.

The last quarter of Year 4 of the USAID/PDev II radio programs in Chad ended positively with a radio drama contest award ceremony that drew 223 attendees. The judging panel reviewed submissions from more than 14 theater troupes throughout Chad, awarding first place to the Bol troupe for their sketch about youth recruitment by Boko Haram. Second place went to the ATAG group from N'Djaména for their sketch on herder/ farmer conflicts, and third place to the troupe from Oumhadjer.



Winners of the radio drama contest in Chad

In Niger, this quarter witnessed production of 13 episodes of the youth radio soap opera *Gwadaben Matasa* and 10 of the good governance magazine *Sada Zumunci* for a total of 339 broadcast hours and 99 hours of rebroadcasts. Additionally, to reach the at-risk Kanuri-speaking populations in the Lake Chad and Nigeria frontier regions, USAID/PDev II managed the production of Kanuri-language episodes, totaling six *Sada Zumunci* and 74 *Gwadaben Matasa* episodes produced by quarter's end totaling 63 hours of USAID/PDev II production. Broadcasting the episodes produced in Kanuri is anticipated to begin next quarter in the Diffa region.



Kanuri-speaking youth engaged in the production of Kanuri radio programs

Episodes of *Sada Zumunci* in Niger created 246 CVE conversations between citizens and the Program's network of Community Reporters. Listeners sent 564 SMS messages in response to episodes and called over 1000 times. In August, a new, more elaborate IVR tree allowing for multiple languages, listener polls, and episode excerpts began. Since launching the new system, 382 calls were registered. Call data and anecdotal reports show listeners on a learning curve using the new system, but with instructions added to conclusions of radio episodes and one-one-one field training during recent Focal Point visits, the media team expects a more robust system use in Y5.

Local production saw 52 episodes produced for a total of 32 hours of production, 32 hours of broadcast, and 64 hours of rebroadcasts. Highlights from locally-produced CVE magazines include Radio Takarkara in Tahoua's program on citizens' roles in the fight against Boko Haram, featuring a taxi moto driver, a village chief and members of civil society. A Radio Sahara episode from Agadez was about the role of youth in the prevention of election conflicts and violence, featuring a round table with the local youth council, a politician and civil society members.



A Listening Club community event in Tillabéry, Niger

This quarter also featured two rounds of Gwani local radio production contests in Niger: the first held July 29 was won by Radio Sahara of Agadez and Radio Annuri of Mayahi; while Radio Anfani Zinder and Radio Tessaoua took first and second place in the contest on Sept 13. For the July contest, the top private radio award went to Radio Sahara Agadez and the award for community radio to Radio Annuri Mayahi.

A listening club contest culminating in an awards ceremony in August recognized the best community resilience activity of the 16 proposals submitted by USAID/PDevII Listening Clubs. The judging committee ultimately selected the project from Club Fada Dimanche of Zongo, Tillabery. The Club implemented their project called Raising Awareness among the Population for Violent Extremism and Social Cohesion from August 26 to August 29, 2015, including three radio debates and three public listening sessions.



Exchange visit of journalists, Zinder, Niger

Additionally, two public campaigns in Niger during the quarter happened under this Intermediate Result which included exchange visits by journalists, radio roundtable discussions, public conferences and forums, and information caravans. For the first activity, several media houses in Niamey (Radio and television Bonferey, Dounia radio and TV and radio Alternative) and several in Zinder (ORTN regional station, radio Shukura, radio Anfani Alternative, Niger24, Douniya radio TV, radio TV Ténéré and radio TV Gaskiya) exchanged visits by journalists to learn how each radio station was addressing the issue of violent extremism. Journalist's shared thoughts on the roles of media and civil society in regularly disseminating CVE messages to the

public, especially on the youth. All stressed the need for reporters to carefully examine the credibility and quality of all information before releasing (broadcasting) to the general public; be objective in their productions and broadcasts and avoid broadcasting all materials (images and/or words) which promote extremism, regardless of source, quality or credibility.

USADI/PDev II also organized roundtables that brought together journalists (in Niamey and Zinder) and religious and youth leaders (in Zinder only) to discuss the media's role and involvement in the fight against violent extremism. The views expressed during those discussions paralleled those highlighted during the exchange visits among media houses. Journalists came together in a conference to address the theme: The role and involvement of the media in the fight against violent extremism, based on a module entitled Understanding Violent Extremism. The conference ended with journalists agreeing on the major pull and push factors for VE, and on their role in CVE messaging.

In Niamey and Zinder, community forums were led by youth leaders, CDC members, traditional leaders, journalists, and members of listening clubs. The forum in the Pays Bas neighborhood of Niamey was attended by 225 people. In both Zinder and Niamey, audience participants volunteered to respond to CVE-related questions posed by a journalist from a USAID/PDev II partner radio station. The discussions were very lively, as children, youth, men and women responded to questions, raised their own, and shared views about the causes and solutions to VE.



Passage of the information caravan in Zinder, Niger

The public campaigns culminated in motorized caravans involving journalists from the media houses, artists, and USAID/PDev II youth leaders riding through the main streets of Zinder and many parts of Greater Niamey in cars and open trucks, singing and speaking about the importance of peace and tolerance.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.3: INCREASED POSITIVE DIALOGUE AMONG RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE

USAID/PDev II continued its efforts increasing and amplifying moderate voices through training of religious leaders and teachers from the three Program countries.

During this quarter in Burkina Faso, 484 Koranic school teachers were trained in July and August, from all 10 core zones on the theme, Teaching values and civic virtues in Koranic schools in Burkina Faso. In addition, 120 Christian religious leaders (60 females and 62 males) from all core zones were trained September 1 – 10 in conflict management by peer religious leaders (two Catholics and two Protestants). Modules and discussions centered on such topics as conflict management; identification of different types of conflict;



A session of Christian religious leader training in Burkina Faso

psychological, social, historical, and cultural aspects of conflict and the importance of listening and managing emotions. Participants found the training very useful; [REDACTED] of the Roman Catholic Church of Dori stated: *I appreciated this training because the topic is so relevant. I had a notion of conflict management, but I didn't know the process of conflict management specifically, or how to manage or mitigate conflict. For this reason, I thank PDEV II for this pertinent training.*



A training session on mediation and conflict prevention in Moussoro, Chad

In Chad, one of the quarter's activities was strengthening dialogue among community leaders and increasing moderate voices consisted of training workshops for imams and Koranic school teachers in Moussoro and N'Djaména. The workshops in Moussoro consisted of two training sessions, one for 24 imams and another for 24 Koranic school teachers, both conducted in Arabic and local languages. The first workshop was July 24 -27, training imams in communication, mediation, and conflict prevention and enabling them to become agents of peace and tolerance within their respective communities. The second workshop took place July 28 – 31 on active learner teaching pedagogy and civic virtues such as non-violence, tolerance, and human rights.

Both workshops came amidst rising tensions between the region's Wahabi and Tidjani communities. Both trainings provided a place for members of both sects to join, exchange views and address co-existence challenges. The opening and closing ceremonies of both trainings were attended by the Secretary General of the Mayor's Office, the Prefect of Moussoro, the regional president of the High Council for Islamic Affairs, other community members and national television and local radio reporters. The success of the workshops was summed up by the president of the High Council for Islamic Affairs in Moussoro when he said: *PDev II does not cease to do good. These two trainings allow leaders to be pro-*

active when it comes to conflicts. Today, I am the happiest person one in Moussoro. I see in front of me those who usually don't greet each other, don't talk with each other, don't even share the prayer together or shake hands, today they are discussing, eating, and praying together. Really, it's an exceptional day for me. Thank you, PDev II.

Similar to those described above for Mossoro, three workshops for Koranic school teachers were held in September for 72 Koranic school teachers from the three core zones of N'Djaména (7, 8 and 10). The opening and closing ceremonies in N'Djaména were attended by the Mayor, Director of Religious Affairs, Coordinator of the interfaith group *Plate Forme Interconfessionnelle*, the President of the Union of Koranic Schools, the President of the Union of Imams and various television, newspaper, and radio reporters. During the workshop, among other participant concerns discussed was reformation of the Koranic school system in Chad to serve students better.



The Ouagadougou Roadmap is shared with Chadian participants in Bakara, Chad

Another activity in Chad under this intermediate result was an inter-faith workshop that addressed the Ouagadougou Roadmap for religious leaders. The workshop was held in Bakara in September for delegates who attended the regional conference in Ouagadougou in April to share the conclusions of that conference and the Ouagadougou Roadmap, as well as to develop an activity plan for Chad. It was attended by 49 Christian, Muslim, and youth leaders from USAID/PDev II core zones. They were joined for the opening and closing ceremonies by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the Governor of N'Djaména, and national television and local radio reporters. The workshop

emphasized the following themes (also addressed at the Ouagadougou regional conference) and applied them to the Chadian context:

- Roles of religious leaders in mentoring and guiding young people towards the promotion of peace and community development.
- Strengthening of youth resilience to violent extremism and the promotion of responsible citizenship.
- Unemployment and recruitment of young people by violent extremist movements

In September (19-23), USAID/PDev II organized a four-day workshop in N'Djaména for 24 Chadian Christian leaders who were trained by two of their peers, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, in the promotion of human rights and the roles of leaders in the community, enabling them to better transmit messages of peace, social cohesion, tolerance, plurality, and diversity. Their comments showed that participants appreciated the skills of a religious leader in the peaceful management of conflicts as modeled by trainers.



Christian leader working session in Chad

USAID/PDev II also organized two training workshops in Chad for civic education teachers in the region of Faya, on the use of the civic education manual. The manual covers both civic values of tolerance, human rights, and non-violence, as well as an active learning teaching pedagogy. This activity was the

first of its kind in this region and offered an opportunity to the 50 Arabic-speaking teachers to learn about innovative pedagogical approaches.



Observing an imam deliver a lesson on civic virtues to community members in Niger

In Niger under this Intermediate Result, USAID/PDev II provided follow-up technical assistance to previously trained imams and Koranic school teachers in Zinder and Maradi. In each core zone, an initial meeting was held to discuss the activity and identify several teachers and imams to observe. The group was divided into subgroups and observed a teacher or an imam (teachers observed teachers, and imams observed imams) giving a lesson from the manual of civic virtues, including teachings on non-violence, peace, tolerance, human rights, and diversity. Following the observation of the teacher or the imam, the USAID/PDev monitoring staff took time to question students at the school, or community members at the community event, to ascertain whether the teacher or imam

that had just been observed had used the manual on other occasions. Following the observation activity, the groups got together to give feedback to the teachers and imams observed, to discuss challenges encountered in teaching civic virtues in their daily work, and share ideas. A total of 96 Koranic school teachers and 72 imams took part in this activity in August.

From August 25 to September 10, 2015, USAID/PDev II in Niger supported five 4-day workshops, each for 15 imams and 20 Koranic school teachers (including 10 women) on leadership, nonviolent conflict management, and the virtues of citizenship. The overall objective of these workshops was to reinforce community resilience against violent extremism by amplifying the moderate religious voices. A total of 175 imams and Koranic schools teachers from Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Maine Soara and Tillabery were trained in the five workshops.

A workshop for 24 Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders in Niger focused on leadership, nonviolent conflict management, communication skills, pluralism, diversity and the values of citizenship. “This training has helped us recognize the need of promoting intra- and inter-religious dialogue in order to maintain peace here in Niger,” said Father [REDACTED]

This workshop is an important step towards bridging the divide between Christians and Muslims, and uniting and assisting us in sensitizing the youth against violent extremism.

[REDACTED] Eglise Evangelique du Niger

[REDACTED] from Niamey, following the workshop.

To promote inter-faith dialogue and collaboration, USAID/PDev II partnered with local NGO *Génération Verte* to organize a conference on the theme *Promoting the Culture of Peace and Sustainable Development among Youth*. The one-day conference was held September 26 in Niamey. Three speakers presented on the themes of the role of youth in sustainable development and in promoting peace in Niger, followed by a period of discussion and feedback.

Delegates at the regional conference of religious leaders from Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger, which USAID/PDev II organized in April of this year, agreed to mobilize the faith communities (both Christians and Muslims) in their respective countries, share with them the recommendations of the regional conference and draw up action plans to implement the *Ouagadougou Roadmap for the Fight Against Violent Extremism*. Efforts of the six religious leaders that represented Niger at regional conference

culminated with the Religious Leaders Post-Ouaga Workshop in Zinder, which was held in August. The 50 participants at the workshop (including nine women and four members of the Nigerien Youth Council) reviewed the Ouagadougou Roadmap and developed an action plan for Niger, which they entitled the *Zinder Action Plan*.

The Zinder Action Plan

1. Train religious leaders on techniques of advocacy for the social, political and professional integration of young people
2. Conduct advocacy activities with governments, donors and the private sector to increase the social, political and professional integration of young people.
3. Implement radio and television programs on the availability of jobs for young Nigeriens in agriculture, animal husbandry, trade and other vocations.
4. Organize inter-faith conferences and youth outreach sessions in places of worship, social gatherings, youth camps and vocational training centers to educate young people on self- and other employment opportunities.
5. Establish regional committees to regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of this action plan.

Overview of Strategic Objective 2

OCTOBER 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2015

USAID/PDev II continued its support to partner radio stations this year through technical support and training, provision of equipment and material, and radio station construction. Over the past year 390 radio personnel in all three Program countries participated in a variety of training, from journalist ethics and CVE program production, to equipment repair and community reporting. An additional 36 community surveyors were trained to be enumerators for a social media survey in all three countries that will provide needed information on community members' attitudes towards, and use of, the media.

Radio partners received a variety of equipment, from sound systems and digital recorders, to computers and microphones, enabling them to more effectively deliver information and provide space for sharing ideas. The total value of equipment provided to partner radio stations in Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad this past year exceeded \$300,000. USAID/PDev II also completed the construction of a radio station in Niger this year, which will provide the only source of radio communication for this community in the far north of the country. Construction of other radio stations and radio towers continues.

I was able to gain new knowledge from this training. I actually did not know information gathering and reporting requires considerable attention to ethics, focusing on avoiding insults and to being impartial. I now know all this, and am daily putting my new skills into practice in our station.

Reporter, Radio Evangile et Developpement,
Burkina Faso

CVE messaging was conveyed through a variety of radio programs during the year. In Chad, the USAID/PDev II/Chad media team produced 41 episodes of the youth magazine *Chabab-al-Haye* and 43 episodes of the good governance magazine *Dabalaye*, totaling more than 630 hours of radio broadcasting and rebroadcasting hours in Chad. In addition, local productions by radio partners in Chad were aired for a total of 103 hours of broadcasting and rebroadcasting. In Burkina Faso, the USAID/PDev II media team produced 46 episodes of the youth magazine *Manegr Soré* in Moore and *Pinal Sukabé* in

Fulfulde, as well as episodes of the new good governance magazine *Zan Song Soré* for a total of 490 hours of broadcasts and rebroadcasts in Burkina Faso. Partner radios in Burkina Faso also produced 220 hours of broadcasting and rebroadcasting hours. In Niger, radio broadcasts included 28 episodes of the Hausa language good governance program, *Sada Zumunci*, and 49 episodes of the youth soap opera *Gwadaban Matassa* for a total of 2,750 hours of broadcasts and rebroadcasts in Niger. In addition, locally-produced broadcasts totaled 329 hours of broadcasting and re-broadcasting. To increase listenership of CVE messaging, particularly in those areas most affected by it, USAID/PDev II began to translate its youth radio magazine series and its good governance radio magazine series into the Kanuri language. To date, 74 episodes of the youth program and eight episodes of the good governance program have been produced, and broadcasting of the episodes will begin in Year 5.

To increase and amplify moderate voices, USAID/PDev II implemented activities with Christian and Muslim religious leaders in all three countries this year. A key activity was a series of training workshops on topics such as communication, non-violent conflict resolution, leadership, training religious leaders on religious tolerance, civic responsibility and peace. Awareness-raising events centered on CVE, promoting peace and stability. Trainings were also conducted for teachers of Koranic schools on civic values and virtues which made them more aware of not transmitting radical views to the children under them. In total over the past year, 351 religious leader trainers led training for 824 religious leader peers, and 801 Koranic school teachers received training in all three countries, to enable them to improve capacity to influence the attitudes and behaviors of their adherents and reach some of the most disaffected populations. In addition, 85 civic education teachers were trained in pedagogy and civic education.

Another major activity was inter-faith and inter-generational workshops, designed to address the issue of generational and religious tensions and misunderstandings that can contribute to negative social behavior and undermine social cohesion. The participative workshops brought together young and older Christian and Muslim leaders to gain a greater appreciation for, and understanding of, diversity and tolerance as a source of community resilience that can prevent vulnerability to groups that endorse violence or engage in destructive social behavior. A total of 59 religious leaders and youth participated in these activities in Chad and Niger. An important inter-faith undertaking was the regional conference of religious leaders that took place in Ouagadougou in April of this year. It was attended by religious leaders from all three countries and concluded by the delegates agreeing on the *Ouagadougou Roadmap*, outlining how religious leaders could become more active participants in the fight against violent extremism. In-country workshops following the regional workshop resulted in country-specific action plans for all three countries, to help religious leader have a greater impact in the countering violent extremism.

Strategic Objective 3—Increased Civil Society Capacity to Address Community Issues

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1: INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY

One of the ways in which USAID/PDev II works to improve the capacity of local organizations to address community issues is to assess their capacity through the Organization Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT). Once the tool has been used to assess the organizations' capacity in several areas of organizational management, training is provided to each in their required area.

In Chad, following the application of the OCAT, a number of CSOs revealed a weakness in project design, budgeting, and proposal writing. To address this weakness, a workshop was held for 40 representatives (7 females and 33 males) from four CSOs, one each from Faya, Moussoro, Mao and Ati. The training, which was held in August in Ati, focused on techniques for identifying and developing community projects and budgets. The last day of the workshop was used to review former projects that had been submitted and approved, and to help the CSO members begin to draft their own projects and budgets.



CSO members trained in project design, budgeting, and proposal writing in Chad

In Niger, USAID/PDev II used OCAT to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the eight CSOs that had received funding to implement community projects during the past year. They were: *Espace Citoyen* of Zinder; *Mouvement Patriotique pour une Citoyennete Responsable (MPCR)* of Niamey; *Observatoire Religieux* of Agadez; *Femmes et Enfants (FEFAM)* of Tahoua II; *Initiatives et Actions* of Maine Soroa; *NGO Eco Developpment Participatif (EDP)* in Maradi; *ACCP/HASKE* of Arlit; and *Association Nigerien en Defense de Droits Humains Association (ANDDH)* of Tillabéry. The overall Life of Program (LOP) OCAT target score for USAID/PDev II is 72%. The OCAT scores for the eight CSOs in Year 4 averaged 88%. These are encouraging results, and demonstrate that capacity building efforts with CSO

partners are bearing fruit in Niger.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2 INCREASED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND ADVOCACY

Several grants to CSOs in Burkina Faso came to a conclusion this quarter. This included a grant for *Mouvement de Solidarité Pour le Droit au Logement (MSP DROL)* of Ouagadougou 11, which began activities in March and concluded them in July. Under the grant, MSP DROL organized a workshop for community leaders led by a lawyer on land allocation and land tenure disputes. It was followed by a radio program on partner radio *Radio Ridwane* on peaceful resolution of land disputes, as well as a public conference on the same theme. It ended with an open house at the organization, to allow the public to visit MSP DROL's offices and learn about how they can help citizens resolve disputes over land matters. About 200 people participated in the grant activities



A traditional chief shares his ideas on land dispute resolution during the workshop in Burkina Faso

Another group, *Association Jeunesse Espoir (AJES)* of Gourcy implemented activities in June and July to build social cohesion, mitigate political violence and conflicts, and create a framework of dialogue between political leaders through humor (*rakiré*, a traditional joking mechanism used between ethnic groups in Burkina Faso), and raising awareness among the populations on tolerance. Activities included sporting events such as soccer matches and cross-country races, interactive radio programs about *rakiré* on partner radio Savane FM, a public conference on the use of *rakiré*, and a festival in Gourcy that highlighted the *rakiré* tradition and brought together different ethnic groups to promote interethnic understanding and peaceful co-existence. The festival included ten participatory theater performances and tolerance and peaceful elections which were attended by 2,339 people (1,655 adults and 684 youth); a cultural night of *rakiré*, during which *rakiré* practitioners shared jokes and taught the audience about the joking mechanism; and a tree-planting activity by youth in the town of Gourcy.



Youth planting trees in Gourcy, Burkina Faso

Rakiré is an invention of our ancestors, a way to resolve issues peacefully and with humor. It would be nice to integrate rakiré into today's education curriculum so that young people do not lose this important traditional conflict resolution tool.

Professor, University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

The *Association des Jeunes et Enfants vivant dans la Rue Face à leur Sort (AJER-FS)* in Ouagadougou implemented a grant between June and August to promote non-violence and peaceful elections. Two workshops for 80 youth were held on how youth can contribute to peaceful elections. The workshops were followed by discussions in coffee shops and other youth gathering points in six districts of the capital, so that trainees could share what they had learned about the

role of youth during the electoral process. About 420 people participated in those activities. A youth mediator's network was also established, to allow youth to monitor their neighborhoods and bring to the attention to the local authorities issues they feel could escalate into violence.

The *Association Féminine pour le Développement de la Femme D-Laagm-Taaba (AFDF)* implemented a grant to build the capacity of female leaders in Ouagadougou to be agents of peace, particularly during the election period. Activities included a workshop for 36 female leaders in electoral conflict prevention and management, a radio roundtable discussion on the role of women in peaceful elections, a public conference on peaceful elections for 90 participants, and 12 public discussions in a number of Ouagadougou's districts on the role of women in the election process, and in contributing to peace in the community. These public discussions drew about 320 people, more than 70% of whom were youth.

Finally, the CSO *Association Appui Moral et Intellectuel des Enfants (AMMIE)* implemented a grant to train local leaders in ways to ensure peaceful elections, and an awareness raising campaign for citizens on their roles and responsibilities during the election period. A total of 104 facilitators from 15 districts and 37 villages in Ouahigouya were trained on facilitation and leadership during the election process, and a two-week public campaign at the end of August through early-September on citizens' role and duties during elections reached 19,015 people (9,585 females and 9,430 males). The activities in the grant concluded with two radio programs that included Germain Ouedraogo, the Deputy Mayor of the town, speaking about the importance of peaceful elections. These two programs were aired on *Radio Voix du Paysan* and *Radio Wendpanga*.



Training CAC and CSO members in resource mobilization in Chad

In addition to the implementation of CSO grants in Burkina Faso under this Intermediate Result, the CAC of Ouagadougou 11 organized a workshop to share with others in the district what the CAC members had learned in a previous USAID/PDev II-funded workshop on the role of CSOs and local leaders during the electoral process. Thirty-four (34) people participated in that workshop, including CSO representatives, religious and traditional leaders, and youth leaders.

In Chad, USAID/PDev II held training workshops on the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the local development plans in Moussoro and Mao for a total of 45 people (33 CAC members and 13 local government officials), nine of whom were women. The training prepared participants to develop strategic plans for mobilizing funds and other resources for local development plans. Such plans will be developed by CACs and local government authorities and submitted in the first quarter of Year 5, for USAID/PDev II funding considerations.

In Niger, three CSOs that received approval for USAID/PDev II funding during the quarter successfully implemented their projects. The first group, *Mouvement Patriotique pour une Citoyennete Responsable (MPCR)* implemented a grant entitled *Cultural Week for Peace and Citizen Engagement in Niamey V*. The week of activities began with an opening ceremony chaired by the mayor of Niamey's 5th district. This was followed by two public roundtable discussions. The first focused on the theme, *The Rights and duties of citizens in the promotion of peace and the struggle against violent extremism*. Community leaders, CDC and MPCR (grantee) members spoke about social movements, demonstrations and civic rights and responsibilities in the local context. The second roundtable took place on September 10, at the *Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey*, in partnership with the Student Union of the university. The discussions focused on the theme School movements: how student unions can be agents of peaceful change in schools. Approximately 400 people (mainly students of the university) attended that roundtable. Participatory theater performances in two neighborhoods of the district also took place during the week, reinforcing the idea that effective community cohesion required community members to focus on the common good through joint resolution of issues and problems within the community, including how the community can build resilience to extremist group recruitment messaging.



A participatory theater performance in Niamey, Niger

Another local NGO, *Femmes et Enfants (FEFAM)* implemented activities under a grant entitled *From Marginalized to Active Citizen: The Future of Women in Tahoua II*. Key activities that were implemented under this grant were a three-day training workshop (August 17 – 19, 2015) and four public forums (July 20 – 23). The workshop was officially opened by the Mayor of Tahoua, herself a woman, and was attended by 56 women and youth from *FEFAM* and other women organizations, youth associations, and Koranic school teachers. During the workshop, women discussed local problems leading to conflicts and forms of extremism, the role of women in conflict resolution, and women's leadership. From among the women who attended the training workshop, *FEFAM* set up four groups of 10 women each. Each group was assigned to organize and conduct public discussions in four neighborhoods of the town. During each

forum, female “heroes” or role models of the locality were invited to speak about their experiences in the electoral process, leadership, decision-making and other activities in community and general public affairs. They also delivered CVE messages and encouraged women to participate actively in their communities. Attendance at some forums was up to 800 people.

In the town of Maine Soroa in Niger, the CSO *Initiatives et Action* designed and implemented activities under the grant entitled *Preventing Violent Extremism through Social Response in Maine Soroa*. Five public forums were held in different neighborhoods to the town, each forum bringing together at least 50 people to discuss issues of unemployment, security, community development, and the roles that government, communities (including youth, women, men, and traditional and religious leaders) should play in ensuring a safe, secure communities. *Initiatives et Actions* also organized a radio debate in Kanuri, the language spoken by the majority of the local communities in the Mainé Soroa area, at USAID/PDev II partner radio *Mangari*. A locally elected official, a CSO representative, a youth leader and three religious leaders discussed problems facing young people, including poverty, joblessness, violent extremism, prostitution and drug abuse.

Additionally under this Intermediate Result, CACs (and, in the case of Niger, CDCs) continued to meet regularly to identify issues and concerns within the communities, and to discuss way to resolve them. These committees also provide the framework for members to develop action plans to work with local authorities in community activities. Ten (10) CACs in Burkina Faso, 14 of the 15 CACs in Chad (the CAC in Doum Doum does not meet regularly), and 20 CDCs in Niger met regularly this quarter, supported by the Program. In many communities, CAC/CDCs are also increasingly proactive in taking steps to solidify their status as a liaison between elected leaders and community members within their respective communities. In Niger, for example, the CDC of Maradi III successfully negotiated funding from a Swiss NGO to undertake vocational training for some youth.



CDC/CAC members meet once a month in all USAID/PDev II countries

Overview of Strategic Objective 3

OCTOBER 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2015

USAID/PDev II continued to build local organizations’ capacity to better serve their communities. The annual OCAT that is used to measure progress in capacity building revealed that the Program’s efforts in building CSO capacity is working: in Burkina Faso, for example, 83% of the 40 CSOs assessed during the third quarter showed improvement in organization and management compared to the previous year. In Niger, during the fourth quarter, results of the OCAT indicated CSOs had progressed over the last two years. This would indicate that the training and general support which they continue to receive from USAID/PDev II are bearing fruit.

CSOs affiliated with the Program received various types of training on subjects ranging from electoral conflict prevention and management to project design, budgeting and proposal writing. CSOs in all three countries also received funding from the Program to implement activities that promoted community

resilience to violent extremism, mobilized youth and community members to become actively involved in community development, and promoted inter-religious and inter-ethnic tolerance.

In total, 64 CSOs received grants totaling \$402,000 over the past year, to implement various activities in their communities. During the fourth quarter, for example, 10 CSOs in Niger and Burkina Faso received grants totaling \$113,000 to implement activities to build community cohesion, improve inter-religious and inter-ethnic tolerance, promote good governance, and encourage citizen participation in local affairs. In addition, the NGO *RAIL* received a grant for \$103,700 to help implement activities under SO4 in Niger, and *WANEP* received a grant to collaborate on the implementation of *Peace Weekends in Burkina* for a total of \$146,000.

With USAID/PDev II support throughout the year, CACs in Burkina Faso and Chad, and CDCs in Niger held regular meetings to discuss community issues, and to play their role as liaisons between the community members and local officials, and received various types of training, including internal and external communication techniques, and how to improve their visibility and functioning. In addition, CACs in Burkina implemented a number of activities over the year, including a workshop on peaceful co-existence between herders and pastoralists; a conference on an inter-religious dialogue; student debates on peaceful protest and citizens' rights; public campaigns to encourage citizens to pay their taxes; and participatory theater performances. In Burkina Faso, in the fourth quarter alone, CACs received grants of \$93,000 to undertake activities that reached more than 62,500 people.

Strategic Objective 4 – Strengthened Local Government

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.1: IMPROVED LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

In Burkina Faso, activities under this intermediate result involved the implementation of the Local Government Capacity Index (LGCI) tool and training members of Special Delegations on democratic electoral issues. This was the third time that the LGCI was implemented in Burkina. A total of 136 respondents were involved (26 women and 110 men). The LGCI for four of the eight municipalities assessed increased from the end of Year 3 to the end of Year 4, one remained the same, and three decreased, as noted in the table below. The LGCI for the last two municipalities had to be canceled due to the political situation in September.

TABLE 1: BURKINA FASO LGCI SCORES

Municipalities in Core Zones	Assessment Periods	
	Year 3	Year 4
Gorom Gorom	55	63
Markoye	52	67
Arrondissement 11	48	70
Dori	51	74
Seytenga	64	63
Djibo	74	65
Arbinda	60	60
Gourcy	74	48
Average, %	60	64

Also during this quarter, Special Delegation (SD) members in Burkina Faso were trained in the prevention and management of elections-related crises, a workshop that came at an opportune time as the country gears up for presidential and local elections. One of the training workshops was cut short due to the political coup in September.

In Niger, two workshops in participatory

budgeting were held in the last two of the 20 core zones (Tahoua and Zinder). Similar trainings in the first 18 core zones were undertaken during the previous quarter. The training helped to better equip local actors (CDC members and local government officials) on the processes, procedures and tools to develop and disseminate/popularize a municipal budget in a participatory manner. It was also an opportunity to prepare the budget that would then be shared with community members. The hands-on training was followed by a three-day meeting at designated locations in each municipality during which local government authorities shared the budgets of their municipalities with their citizens. Those sessions provided the first opportunity for community members to critique their municipal budgets and other aspects of local governance, and to make their recommendations on the budget itself. A total of 27 people took part in the two-day training, and 713 people (47% females and 53% males) participated in the community level budget discussions.

USAID/PDev II also organized community events in Niger to share annual municipal reports, which include financial and program information. This activity was planned for 11 core zones, but was not achieved in one of them, Bosso, because of security problems associated with Boko Haram terrorism. It was carried out from July 23 to September 2, and entailed summarizing the annual report and making copies, organizing a meeting of local leaders to discuss the report, and delivery of the report to local organizations and private sector companies. A total of 416 people participated in the 10 workshops.



Local government officials answer questions from the audience on local governance issues in Chad

Sharing municipal activity reports and carrying out participatory budgeting is rare in the 287 municipalities in Niger. For example, this year was the first time it had been done in any of the 20 municipalities affiliated with USAID/PDev II. It was therefore understandable why communities and local authorities recommended this process in all core zones (and in collaboration with the German-funded project *Projet d'Appui aux Entités Décentralisées, PRODEC*, in Tahoua and Tillabéry). During this quarter, Arlit was the municipality in which stakeholders (local government authorities, CDC members, CSOs and community members) among the 20 that made the greatest efforts at putting into practice the outcomes of budget training sessions, community-level budget meetings and sharing of the municipality activity reports. As a result, it was also the municipality that obtained the greatest benefits from those efforts, including an increase in the rate of tax recovery. The table below shows how Arlit compares to Niamey IV, for example, in this area.

TABLE 2: RESULTS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING EXERCISE IN CORE ZONES

Cores zones	Year	Estimated budget in F CFA (To be generated through taxation)	Total Amount Generated Through Tax Payments, F CFA	Rate of Tax Collection, %
Arlit	2015	31, 500,000	14, 656,200	46.5
Niamey IV	2015	643, 018,566	232, 450,121	36. 2

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.2: INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN LOCAL DECISION-MAKING

USAID/PDev II continued its efforts to improve local governance by encouraging dialogue between elected officials and citizens, and encouraging community members to hold their elected officials responsible for the management of local resources.



The mayor of Ndjamen 7 responds to a caller's questions on the radio

In Chad, public debates on local governance were conducted in Moussoro, Faya, Mao and N'Djaména 8 in early August. Local officials were at hand to lead discussions with community members on topics such as corruption, conflict management, and transparency in local governance. A total of 427 people (66 females and 361 males) participated in those public discussions/forums.

USAID/PDev II also organized interactive radio discussions, which consisted of mayors in the core zones of N'Djaména 7, Moussoro, Faya and Mao leading discussions and responding to listeners' calls on the radio. Citizens participated actively by sharing their views on the management of public affairs. A total

of 70 people (23 females and 47 males) called in to share their opinions on a wide range of local governance matters. Mayors also demonstrated strong commitment, motivation and openness by answering questions from listeners and sharing important issues about the overall functioning and management of their municipalities. These radio discussions were very timely, as only in the past couple of years have mayors in Chad been elected. Prior to that, mayors were appointed by the President and managed the budget made available by the State. Beginning in 2012, however, all mayors are elected by the people and must account to the latter for the management of municipal affairs. This makes it essential for citizens to be aware of local development plans, budgets, and management of resources.

Callers appreciated the discussions, and requested that their mayors organize such discussions on a more regular basis to continue to build trust between citizens and elected officials, and to provide opportunities for citizens to participate in decision-making. As one listener from N'Djaména said: *First of all, I would like to congratulate the Mayor for getting on the radio to discuss the theme of citizen participation in community management. It's important to discuss openly the concerns of citizens, and to establish regular communication between the mayor's office and the community. This will help everyone know the roles they must play.*

Public discussions with local officials about the annual municipal reports took place in Mao, Faya, N'Djaména 8 and Ati between August 25 and September 21. As in Niger, this activity was an unprecedented event. Citizens welcomed the opportunity to discuss the annual reports with local officials, and there was overwhelming encouragement for leaders to continue to do so. Approximately 378 people (95 females and 283 males) participated in this activity.

As elected mayor of this town, I can say that sharing the annual report is an excellent activity; it will allow leaders of the municipality to be rigorous in managing public resources.

██████████
Mayor, Faya, Chad

Activities to promote to promote good governance issues such as citizen participation in decision-making, accountability and transparency ended this quarter in Chad with a competition launched among seven municipalities to identify “best practices” in local governance. Field visits were carried out in each locality to identify best practices, which were then verified by those in the municipality that had the most interaction with the local officials (private firms, taxpayers, association leaders). A jury then selected the four municipalities that exhibited the “best practices.” These were Faya, Mao, N'Djaména 7 and N'Djaména 10. A ceremony will be held in October 2015 to present awards to these municipalities.

In Niger, public discussions between mayors and citizens are in the form of town hall meetings, or gatherings of local government officials and community members to discuss local issues. During this quarter between July 31 and September 9, public debates between mayors and citizens took place in each of nine core zones in Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua. The other 11 core zones, in the regions of Niamey, Tillabéry, Agadez and Diffa, had implemented similar activities during the previous quarter. The format of the debates was the same in all core zones and consisted of mayors and their staff presenting local governance issues, followed by questions or additional information from community members, and responses being given accordingly by the local government officials. The total number of participants for each discussion varied between 50 and 66, and included traditional leaders, religious leaders, CDC members, CSO representatives, youth leaders and community members. Approximately 521 people participated in those debates, in the nine core zones. One outcome of a public discussion was the initiation of a monthly clean-up competition in Tessaoua. To address public concerns about public health and garbage issues, the mayor initiated the clean-up contest. The mayor's office and members of the CDC will establish a committee that will, at the end of each month, visit all 12 neighborhoods and use pre-set criteria to rank them with respect to the levels and magnitudes of cleaning achieved, and announce the winners.



A mayor responds to a caller's question in Niger

As in Chad, radio call-in shows with mayors in Niger were held to encourage open communication between elected officials and citizens on matters of local good governance and transparency. This took place July 15 – September 19 in eight cores zones in the regions of Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder. Sixty-seven (67) citizens called directly to either ask questions, or make clarifications and/or recommendations.

Municipal council meetings were recorded and broadcast in Balleyara, Ouallam, Tessaoua, Tahoua II, Niamey IV, Niamey V and Iferouāne. The activity starts with recording the municipal council working session, which is then played back to an advisory committee consisting of five members (government officials and CDC members) for validation and quality control; and then the program is broadcast on partner radios. A good example of the growing appreciation of municipal councils for this activity was shown by Municipality of Agadez, which signed an agreement with Sahara FM, a USAID/PDev II partner radio station, to record and broadcast the deliberations of municipal council working sessions.

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4.3: MORE PARTICIPATORY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

CACs in three core zones in Burkina received grants during this quarter to implement USAID/PDev II-related activities in their municipalities. In Dori, the CAC organized a conference on September 29 that was facilitated by Mr. Ambrose Toe, the Secretary General of the Sahel Region. The topic of his discourse was the role of public communication on good governance. Fifty (50) women and 60 men attended the conference.

The CAC of Ouagadougou 9 organized several public discussions between the CDC and community members on the theme the roles of municipality leaders and the rights and responsibilities of citizens in peaceful coexistence. A total of 185 people (73 males and 112 females) participated in those activities.



A session on the land management charter in a village in Burkina Faso

The final CAC grant was implemented by the CAC of Markoye, and centered on resolving conflicts of land tenure. The implementation team included members of the Special Delegation and personnel of the Technical Services of the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment. The first activity consisted of training members of the committee in charge of elaborating the local land management charter, and the second activity consisted of reviewing land issues in each of the 16 villages of Markoye and studying proposed solutions. The end result was a land management charter approved and disseminated for each of the 16 villages. Public discussions in the villages during distribution of the land charter attracted 2,200 participants (1,300 men and 900 women).



The classroom block at *CES Rive Droite* in Niamey, Niger

In Niger, construction of a classroom block of two classrooms at *CES Rive Droite of Niamey V*, which had been started in Quarter 3, was successfully completed this quarter at a cost of \$36,111. The project also provided 35 student desks and benches, two teacher desks and chairs, and two metallic storage units for each classroom, totaling \$5,360. The

USAID/PDev II Regional Civil Engineer and a contracted engineer did the last quality control of the work

at the site on September 8 – 10. Documents on the provisional reception of the two classrooms were signed on September 25 by the Principal of CES Rive Droite, the Regional Inspector of Secondary Schools and the USAID/PDev II Regional Engineer. At that ceremony, the director of the school said: “Other partners promised us many classrooms, for which we are still waiting. We are glad that PDev II decided to build two classrooms and did so quickly and that the classrooms are now available and operational. On behalf of our teaching staff and all students, we say many thanks to PDev II.”

Construction of a community radio station was also completed this quarter. This activity had its genesis in 2012 when USAID/PDev II collaborated with *Radio Sarho FM*, the Ingall CDC, local authorities and remaining radio station staff to complete an assessment of *Radio Sarho*, the former community radio of Ingall. Subsequent assessments were conducted in 2013. Ingall is situated about 1,000 km north of Niamey, in the Agadez region, and all of its five community radio stations, including *Radio Sarho*, have been inoperable since at least 2007. The project was designed to provide the community of Ingall with new radio broadcasting facilities to replace *Radio Sarho*. The anticipated radio station is called *Radio Awalawal*. Construction on the radio building and the tower began last quarter, and provisional reception was signed this quarter. Training and capacity building of the staff is planned for Year 5.



New radio station in Agadez, Niger

During the quarter, USAID/PDev II in Niger, through its implementing partner *RAIL*, developed two templates (one for CDCs and the other for local governments) to be used as reference tools by CDCs and local governments to design proposals for their community development projects and budgets. The templates were provided to CDCs and municipalities in all 20 core zones, and they were asked to each submit, by 9 October 2015, the proposal and budget for their selected project. Following the closing date, a selection committee will rank the proposals according to pre-established criteria and decide which ones to fund.

Overview of Strategic Objective 4

OCTOBER 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2015

Over the past fiscal year, USAID/PDev II continued to strengthen local government through a variety of means, focusing on training, grants and needs assessment by the application of the LGCI. The LGCI was implemented in all three countries, and results showed that some local governments had made strides in improving their governance, while others demonstrated a continued need to strengthen their systems.

To address the training needs of local officials, workshops were organized in each of the USAID/PDev II countries, including participatory budgeting, conflict resolution, communication and programming. A total of 521 local officials in Burkina Faso, Chad, and Niger were trained during the past fiscal year. The trainings organized in Niger by

The municipality of the 8th district must carefully manage the resources allocated to it and report to the population; that's good governance and transparency. Thank you to PDev II for helping us in this opportunity for the government to talk with the people.

USAID/PDev II for 50 members of CDCs and 80 local government officials on practical tools and strategies of participatory municipal budget development and the direct participation of communities in the development of “trial municipal budgets” were acknowledged as best practices in good governance.

In addition, participatory community meetings on the Annual Communal Development Plan and Report; live radio debates between mayors and citizens; radio call-in programs focusing on local governance issues; and town hall meetings between mayors and citizens all demonstrate that local government in the core zones of the Program is becoming more transparent and participative. The annual report sharing and discussions (radio call-in shows, public forums and town hall meetings) were the first of their kind, and demonstrate an increased willingness by local officials to promote good governance practices, and a desire and willingness on the part of citizens to become more active in local affairs.

SUB-AWARDS & DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

During this quarter, no awards were submitted for Chad. Of the 22 awards that were requested (12 for Burkina and 10 for Niger), 16 were approved by USAID, totaling \$268,356. In addition USAID/PDev II approved 121 Direct Implementation activities (32 for Burkina, 33 for Chad and 66 for Niger) for a combined total of \$1,258,832. The tables below provide the total value of awards approved by USAID this quarter; and those for Direct Implementation activities. A complete activities and sub-awards list is included in Annex IV.

SUB-AWARDS FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: BURKINA FASO

Grant Number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person, Name of Organization)	Grant Location (Core Zone)	Grant Type	Grant Value (USD)
BF-SEN-112-00888	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED], Lycée Provincial de Dori, (226) 70 11 16 68	Dori	GIK	9,710
BF-SEN-112-00889	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED] lycée departemental of Seytenga	Seytenga	GIK	9,760
BF-OUUD-112-00886	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED], principal, Lycée Provincial de Gorom-Gorom	Gorom-Gorom	GIK	9,910
BF-OUUD-112-00887	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED] Lycée Départemental of Markoye	Markoye	GIK	9,910
BF-SOU-112-00891	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED] Lycée Provincial de Djibo	Djibo	GIK	9,810
BF-SOU-112-00890	Classroom Equipment	[REDACTED], Lycée departemental de Aribinda	Aribinda	GIK	9,910
Total					59,010

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 3: BURKINA FASO

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (USD)
BF SEN 114 00785 to BF OGD 114 00794	Theatre performances	National	66,000
BF-OGD 114-00795 to BF-OGD 114-00804	Multimedia activities supported	National	52,800
BF-NAL-111-00807	Job Market Assessment (priority core zones)	National	25,000
BF-NAL-221-00808	Award for best local radio production competition	National	4,000
BF-NAL-221-00809	Community reporter training (level 3)	National	4,000
BF-NAL-221-00810	Trainings for partner radios stations in information gathering and treatment	National	2,649
BF-OGD-223-00812 to BF-OGD-223-00822	20 x 3-day Quranic school training (QTs)	National	105,000
BF-NAL-221-00841	Listening Club Training in Ouaga 11	National	9,320
BF-NAL -211-00830	Audio collection and processing training for partner radios	National	2,649
BF-NAL-221-00840	Community Reporter Excellence award and ceremony	National	1,800
BF-NAL-221-00842	smartphones for social media interactivity un autre CN (additional line: in the original tracker, only line 237 was started	National	4,400
BF-NAL -221-00831	Radio presenter training for partner radios	National	4,532
BF-NAL -221-00829	Project design and management training for partner radios	National	4,779
BF-SOU-441-00859	Application of the LGCI to the municipality in aribinda	Aribinda	759

BF-SOU-441-00860	Application of the LGCI to the municipality in Djibo	Djibo	1,242
BF-SEN-441-00861	Application of the LGCI to the municipality in Dori	Dori	1,242
BF-ODU-441-00862	Application of the LGCI to the municipality Gorom	Gorom	1,242
BF-ZON-441-00863	Application of the LGCI to the municipality in Gourcy	Gourcy	759
BF-ODU-441-00864	Application of the LGCI to the municipality Markoye	Markoye	759
BF-ODG-441-00867	Application of the LGCI to the municipality Ouaga 11	Ouaga11	458
BF-SEN-441-00868	Application of the LGCI to the municipality Seytenaga	Seytenga	759
BF-SEN-441-00849	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management Djibo	Djibo Aribinda	5,311
BF-SEN-441-00850	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management in Dori	Dori Seytenga	6,274
BF-ODU-441-00852	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management in Gorom	Gorom Markoye	5,311
BF-YAT-441-00855	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management in Ouaga 9 et 11	Ouagadougou	3,933
BF-SOU-441-00856	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management in ouahigouya	Ouahigouya	3,506
BF-ZON-441-00858	Training of the members of the Special Delegations on pre and post elections crises prevention and management in Gourcy	Gourcy	3,007
	Community Christian Leaders Training (CCL)	National	30,346
BF-NAL-113-00894	Training in Short Film Development Ouaga	Ouaga 9 and 11	6,036
BF-NAL-113-00896	Training in Short Film Development Seno	Dori Seytenga	6,591
BF-NAL-113-00895	Training in Short Film Development Oudalan	Gorom Markoye	6,599
BF-NAL-113-00898	Training in Short Film Development Ouahigouya	Ouahigouya Gourcy	6,565
Total			377,628

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: CHAD

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (USD)
CH-NAL-442-00420	Public Debate on Local Governance	N'Djaména 8, Mao , Moussoro and Faya.	5,337
CH-NAL-331-00421	Training CSO Linked to OCAT	Mao, Faya, Moussoro and Ati	3,837
CH-NAL-442-00425	Live Radio Debates With Mayors and Citizen Call In	N'Djaména 7, Mao, Faya and Moussoro	3,732
CH-NAL-442-00423	Workshop on Best Practice in Faya ,Mao, Moussoro and N'Djaména	N'Djaména 7,8 and 10, Mao, Faya and Moussoro	21,456
CH-NAL-442-00424	Local Officials Publically Share the Commune Annual Report	N'Djaména 8, Mao, Faya and Moussoro	9,305
CH-LAK-114-00419	Participatory Theater Performances in Bol	Bol	4,974
CH-KAN-114-00418	Participatory Theater Performances in Mao	Mao	4,719
CH-BET-114-00417	Participatory Theater Performances in Bourkou	Faya	4,866
CH-BEG-114-00416	Participatory Theater Performances in Moussoro	Moussoro	4,895
CH-NDJ-114-00414	Participatory Theater Performances in N'Djaména	N'Djaména	4,567
CH-BAT-114-00415	Participatory Theater Performances in Batha	Batha	9,945
CH-NAL-221-00426	SMS Frontline-Equipment and Training for Radio Partners	N'Djaména, Mao, Moussoro, Ati, Yao, Oum-Hadjer, Nokou, Mondo	11,639

		and Faya	
CH-NAL-332-00427	Establishing and Equipment 4 New Listening Clubs	Faya Baga sola ,Ou-Hadjer and Nokou	5,170
CH-BEG-111-00430	Vocational Training in Jewelry	Moussoro	6,949
CH-KAN-111-00429	Vocational Training in Making Local Bread	Mao	10,603
CH-NDJ-223-00407	Christians Leaders Training	N'Djaména	9,391
CH-BAT-223-00408	Christians Leaders Training	Ati	5,194
CH-BEG-223-00409	Christians Leaders Training	Moussoro	4,727
CH-LAK-223-00410	Christians Leaders Training	Bol	7,598
CH-NAL-223-00431	Regional Religious Leader Restitution and action plan meeting	National	24,984
CH-NDJ-114-00434	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the N'Djaména	N'Djaména	5,583
CH-BAT-114-00435	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the Ati	Ati	6,106
CH-BEG-114-00436	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the Moussoro	Moussoro	9,691
CH-BET-114-00437	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the Faya	Faya	3,231
CH-KAN-114-00438	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the Moa	Mao	6,268
CH-LAK-114-00439	Youth Mobile Cinema Campaign in the Bol	Bol	9,525
CH-NAL-222-00433	Theater Troupe CVE Program Production Contest and Cultural Prize Ceremony Event	National	9,931
CH-NAL-222-00432	Broadcast of PDev II Series (GG and Youth Series) on 4 TSCTP Funded Stations WP Line 133	National	6,318
CH-NAL-222-00441	Local Listening / Discussion Club Session in Regional Market + Equipment Support	National	2,396
CH-NAL-223-00431	Regional Religious Leaders Restitution and Action Plan Meeting in Bakara (20 km of N'Djaména WP Line 4	National	24,984
CH-BET-111-00444	Vocational training in well pump maintenance and repair	Faya	7,182
CH-NDJ-111-00445	Vocational Training in car washing	N'Djaména 8	9,603
CH-NAL-332-00422	Training for local development plan support	National	7,956
Total			264,706

SUB-AWARDS FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: NIGER

Grant Number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person, Name of Organization)	Grant Location (Core Zone)	Grant Type	Grant Value (USD)
NG-NIA-443-00661	Classroom Construction	██████████ Directrice départementale des Enseignements Secondaires, Ministère de l'Education, Niamey	Niamey V	In-kind	36,111
NG-AGA-221-00819	Radio Station Construction	██████████ President of Association for the promotion of the Rural Community of Ingall	Ingall	In-kind	40,410
NG-AGA-441-0087	Radio Station Construction	██████████ President of Association for the promotion of the Rural Community of Ingall	Ingall	In-kind	43,857
NG-AGA-	Classroom	██████████ president of CDC Agadez			

Grant Number	Grant Activity	Grantee (Name of Person, Name of Organization)	Grant Location (Core Zone)	Grant Type	Grant Value (USD)
112-00827	Construction		Agadez	In-kind	3,630
NG-AGA-112-00826	Classroom Construction	██████████ president of CDC Agadez	Agadez	In-kind	3,630
NG-AGA-221-00823	Radio Station Construction	██████████ President of Association for the promotion of Radio Telwa Dabaga	Dabaga	In-kind	23,970
NG-DIF-221-00822	Radio Station Construction	██████████ President Dilleram Community Radio Management Committee	N'Guigmi	In-kind	40,530
NG-ZIN-332-00811	CSO Grant	██████████ Coordinator of NGO Alternatives Espaces Citoyens Zinder	Zinder	FOG	6,428
NG-NIA-112-00825	Classroom Construction	██████████ Directeur Régional de l'Enseignement Moyen, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Niamey	Niamey IV	In-kind	5,420
NG-NIA-112-00820	Classroom Construction	██████████ Directrice départementale des Enseignements Secondaires, Ministère de l'Éducation, Niamey	Niamey V	In-kind	5,360
Total					209,346

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: NIGER

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (USD)
NG-NAL-111-00708	Job Market and Livelihood Assessment on goods, services and income-generating activities related to mining	National	34,148
NG-NIA-112-00855	Support reception ceremony and additionnal equipment of Karadge Youth center	Niamey V	400
NG-ZIN-112-00705	School Supply libraries with text books in CEG of Zinder IV	Zinder IV	1,730
NG-NAL-113-00831	Phase III Leadership – Follow on TOT and Planning Workshop	National	2,880
NG-NIA-113-00832	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Niamey	Niamey	3,446
NG-TIL-113-00833	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Balevara	Balayara	3,408
NG-TIL-113-00834	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Tillabéri	Tillabéri	3,408
NG-TAH-113-00835	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Tahoua	Tahoua	3,408
NG-TAH-113-00836	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Tchintabaraden	Tchintabaraden	3,408
NG-AGA-113-00837	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Agadez	Agadez	3,446
NG-AGA-113-00838	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Arlit	Arlit	3,408
NG-MAR-113-00839	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Maradi	Maradi	3,408
NG-ZIN-113-00840	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Tanout	Tanout	3,408

NG-ZIN-113-00841	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Zinder	Zinder	3,408
NG-DIF-113-00842	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Diffa	Diffa	3,408
NG-DIF-113-00843	Phase III-b leadership follow on training Workshop in Maine Soroa	Maine Soroa	3,408
NG-AGA-113-00794	Youth CVE short Film Development in Agadez	Agadez	8,172
NG-NIA-113-00800	Youth CVE short Film Development in Niamey	Niamey	5,118
NG-AGA-114-00713	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Agadez	Agadez	16,336
NG-DIF-114-00743	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Diffa	Diffa	8,831
NG-MAR-114-00744	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Maradi	Maradi	7,877
NG-TAH-114-00745	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Tahoua	Tahoua	8,831
NG-TIL-114-00746	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Tillabéri	Tillabéri	8,831
NG-NIA-114-00747	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Niamey	Niamey	4,397
NG-ZIN-114-00748	Youth Mobile Cinema projections in Zinder	Zinder	7,877
NG-NAL-114-00808	Support of USAID/PDev II trained youth girls participation in Slam Training workshop	National	3,178
NG-AGA-114- 00801	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Agadez region	Agadez, Arlit and Ifrouane	16,489
NG-DIF-114- 00802	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Diffa region	Diffa, Maine and Bosso	10,957
NG-MAR-114- 00803	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Maradi region	Maradi II and III and Tessaoua	11,040
NG-NIA-114- 00804	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Niamey region	Niamey IV and V	9,548
NG-TAH-114- 00805	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Tahoua region	Tahoua, Tillia and Tchinta	14,190
Total			221,802

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: NIGER

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (USD)
NG-TIL-114- 00806	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Tillabéri region	Tillabéri, Ouallam and Balayara	13,901
NG-Zinder-114- 00807	Engaging the Future! A pre-electoral and Community youth Engagement in Zinder region	Zinder I and II and Tanout	11,291
NG-AGA-114-00715	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Agadez	Agadez, Arlit and Ifrouane	14,229
NG-DIF-114-00766	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Diffa	Diffa, Maine and Bosso	14,208
NG-MAR-114-00767	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Maradi	Maradi II and III and Tessaoua	14,372
NG-NIA-114-00768	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Niamey	Niamey IV and V	8,548
NG-TAH-114-00769	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Tahoua	Tahoua, Tillia and Tchinta	14,118
NG-TIL-114-00770	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Tillabéri	Tillabéri, Ouallam and Balayara	14,109
NG-ZIN-114-00771	Youth Participatory Theater Performances in Zinder	Zinder I and II and Tanout	13,997
NG-NAL-221-00774	Radio drama training for members of radio acting troupes (10 stations, 20 participants)	National	8,200

NG-NAL-221-00817	Training in radio operations under new community and private radio charters + journalistic ethics (15 stations, 15 participants)	National	6,100
NG-NAL-221-00813	Regional CVE production workshop for USAID/PDev II radio partners producers	National	27,664
NG-NAL-221-00762	Direct implementation to support small community projects by listening clubs (8 clubs minimum; performance based)	National	8,000
NG-NIA-222-00816	Public Campaign Focusing on Media Role in CVE in Niamey	Niamey	8,747
NG-MAR-222-00776	Public campaign which include contests for listening clubs in Maradi	Maradi II and III	9,507
NG-TIL-222-00777	Public campaigns which include contests for listening clubs in Tillabéri	Tillabéri	9,848
NG-NAL-222-00742	Enhanced SMS and IVR feedback systems	National	24,000
NG-NAL-222-00739	Production and broadcast of public debates on CVE themes (5 radios, 20 debates)	National	8,000
NG-NAL-222-00765	Local production competition (Gwani da ga karkara, 2 rounds)	National	15,980
NG-NAL-221-00720	Listening Clubs regularly discussing USAID/PDEV II productions	National	14,000
NG-DIF-223-00779	Local Imams and Quranic school teachers Trainings in Diffa	Diffa	8,943
NG-DIF-223-00780	Local Imams and Quranic school teachers Trainings in Maine Soroa	Maine Soroa	8,331
NG-ZIN-223-00787	Local Imams and Quranic school teachers Trainings in Zinder	Zinder	9,991
NG-MAR-223-00788	Local Imams and Quranic school teachers Trainings in Maradi	Maradi	9,919
NG-TIL-223-00856	Second Local Imams and Quranic school teachers Trainings in Tillabéri	Tillabéri	10,054
NG-NAL-223-700	Follow-up Quranic School Year 2 and 3 and Imams Year 3 Students	National	11,993
NG-NAL-223-00814	Religious Leader post-Ouaga workshop in Zinder	National	22,708
NG-NIA-223-00815	Inter faith dialogue with “Generation Verte” ONG organizational support in Niamey	Niamey	5,000
NG-NAL-331-00857	Annual OCAT conducted in 8 core zones	National	10,000
NG-NAL-114-00853	Participatory theater performances and “Turmi” film projections in “Cure Salée” 2015	National	9,624
Total			365,382

DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR YEAR 4 QUARTER 4: NIGER

Direct Implementation Number	Activity Description	Activity Location	Approved Budget (US \$)
NG-NAL-442-00772	Local government officially shares commune annual report in USAID/PDev II 9 core zones	National	3,176
NG-NAL-442-00778	Local government officially shares commune annual report in USAID/PDev II 11 core zones	National	9,824
NG-NAL-442-00792	Live radio debates with Mayors and citizen call-in 9 core zones	National	2,674
NG-NAL-442-00699	Rebroadcasting municipal council budget sessions in 11 core zones	National	2,900
NG-NAL-442-00758	Rebroadcasting municipal council budget sessions in 9 core zones	National	10,440
Total			616,198

OVERALL SUMMARY: SUB-AWARDS AND DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

Year 4 Quarter 4: Burkina, Chad and Niger

Country	Sub-Awards (US \$)	Direct Implementation (US \$)	Grand Total (US \$)
Burkina Faso	59,010	377,628	436,638
Chad	0	264,706	264,706
Niger	209,346	616,198	825,544
Grand Total	268,356	1,258,532	1,526,888

SUMMARY OF SUB-AWARDS AND DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

Fiscal Year 2014 – 2015: Burkina, Chad and Niger

Country	Sub-Awards (US \$)	Direct Implementation (US \$)	Grand Total (US \$)
Burkina Faso	1,635,577	1,439,407	3,074,984
Chad	483,504	760,687	1,244,191
Niger	2,193,925	982,483	3,176,408
Grand Total	4,313,006	3,182,577	7,495,583

MAJOR CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

Security

The September military coup in Burkina Faso was a major setback to the national stability of that country. Although it was relatively short-lived (less than three weeks), it greatly de-stabilized all aspects of life in the country, including activities programmed and implemented by the Program. International and regional diplomatic interventions led to the resolution of the crisis and the resumption of the democratic process in the country, but the impact of the events continue to be felt by the Burkinabe population, and impact program implementation in the country.

Attacks by Boko Haram caused considerable instability in Niger during this quarter. Suicide bombings against military installations and the civilian population in the Diffa region continue to hinder program implementation in that region. The Government of Niger responded by increasing military presence in the region and reshuffling the regional government to replace the civilian governor with a military one. A state of emergency was also declared for most of this reporting report in that region, severely hampering program activities. The security situation in that region remains tenuous, and may lead to additional security-related actions being taken by the national and regional governments.

In Chad, Boko Haram terrorists carried out several suicide bombings in N'Djaména in June and July. Those attacks, coupled with continued attacks along the Nigerian border, resulted in the government banning public gatherings. This restriction limited program activities such as mobile cinema projections, participatory theatre performances, and community mobilization events. To mitigate the impact of the ban, USAID/PDev II organized smaller gatherings, and in closed public spaces such as youth centers, municipal halls, and private conference and training rooms. Cinema events were limited to small groups rather than the open air mass showings. As in Niger, the Government of Chad increased its military presence and activity in much of the country, resulting in restricted travel to the interior and a delay in implementation of several activities. As a result of security concerns, the US embassy was put on Authorized Departure for much of this quarter, and imposed restrictions on travel to, and within, the country. This resulted in slowdown in the implementation of activities for which STTA by international partners is required.

Program Implementation

Failure of some grantees and field personnel in all three program countries to provide required data; delayed transmission of reports by field and program staff; communication and transmission difficulties encountered by slow and sometimes non-existence phone and internet service; and difficult and often impossible travel in the interior of the countries (during the rainy season, roads are often closed and towns isolated) all had an impact on program implementation this quarter. Using tablets to record and send M&E data is a solution that will be piloted in the coming months, and portable modems from various service providers have provided some relief to those traveling in the interior and as a back-up to use when the office internet is down.

Staffing

The absence of a permanent Chad Country Director and the reduction in force hampered the implementation of planned activities in that country. The Deputy Chief of Party has provided intermittent coverage in Chad, and recruitment is underway to find a permanent solution. In the absence of a Regional M&E Manager, STTA has been provided to country M&E Managers. Recruitment for additional staff to help implement program activities in all three countries for Year 5 is underway.

Program Visibility

The visibility of USAID/PDev II, USAID's flagship Program for CVE perhaps in all of Africa, is still lower than deserving. Steps initiated or re-enforced during this quarter towards a higher visibility of USAID/PDev II were:

- Strong activity reports
- Quarterly and annual reports shared with key stakeholders
- Summaries of quarterly and yearly reports (dubbed *Development Snapshot*) for wider circulation
- Brief reports on special events
- USAID/PDev II Facebook page
- USAID/PDev II Factsheets
- Press coverage on USAID/PDev II activities (newspapers, radio and television)

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance Management Plan (PMP)

No changes were made to the PMP during the reporting period. In view of the approved elimination of the AARC and literacy components, analysis of progress against Life of Program targets, and the cancelation of further public campaigns (except in rare exceptions), the PMP will be modified accordingly and submitted for USAID/WA approval.

Monitoring and Evaluation

IRD is utilizing STTA from its headquarters and consultants to support country offices.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Operations

INVENTORY OF ASSETS

Following authorization received in June 2015 from USAID to dispose (transfer to local partners, sell, trash) some program equipment. All USAID tags were removed from equipment for sale and for trash.

Niger: Some equipment was transferred to local partners; this process was finalized on July 7, 2015:

- CDC Niamey V
- *Club d'Ecoute des Femmes*
- *Mouvement Patriotique d'une Citoyenneté Responsable (MPCR)*
- *Réseau d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales au Niger (RAIL/Niger)*
- *SOS Femmes & Enfants Victimes de Violence Familiale (FEVVF)*
- *Réseau des Artisans de la Paix*

Some equipment was disposed of through trash collection. A company was hired to dispose of the trash, which certified that all trash will be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

Two vehicles were sold and titles transferred on September 8, 2015. The total amount received was 12,965,200 CFA while the base price was 4,000,000 CFA per vehicle. Documents of sale and transfer are completed and filed.

Chad: Three vehicles were sold and titles transferred on August 19, 2015. The total amount received was 13,450,250 CFA. The base price was 6,411,500 CFA. Documents of sale and transfer are complete and filed.

Burkina Faso: The equipment for trash was handled by the Program's garbage service; this was completed on August 6, 2015.

One vehicle was scheduled to be sold via sealed bid/auction in Burkina Faso in September. However, the coup d'état which took place resulted in the postponement of the auction, which is now programmed for October-November 2015.

All three program countries have done physical inventory of all program equipment to prepare the annual inventory report (October 1, 2014- September 30, 2015) to send to USAID. The inventory has been finalized and will be sent to USAID following IRD HQ final review.

With the closure of Chad's regional offices in Faya, Moussoro, and Ati in April 2015, some equipment from these offices are to be transferred to local partners. USAID/PDev II is finalizing the list and will submit to USAID for approval in the coming quarter.

Recommendation: Given the many activities to achieve during Year 5, and with the sale of the Program vehicle during Quarter 4, it would be helpful if USAID authorizes the Program to purchase second-hand vehicles. These vehicles will be for Chad and Niger where program vehicles were sold.

PROCUREMENT

Procurement processes were completed and contract/purchase orders were signed for a number of services and equipment this quarter, including three job market assessments in the three countries; rehabilitation of a vocational training center in Niger; repair and installation of an internet café at a youth center in Niger; and the purchase and delivery of radio equipment, also in Niger.

VAT PAYMENT ISSUES

Burkina Faso: In 2013 the Program had to pay a number of invoices that included VAT because the Tax Exemption for 2013 was delivered late in the year, September 2013. A letter was sent to the National Tax Service on April 30, 2015, seeking reimbursement for the VAT paid. However, to date no response or reimbursement has been received.

Niger: The office continues to send an annual report as per US regulation of VAT paid.

Chad: The Program in Chad has VAT exemption; however, Ecobank continues to charge VAT on bank fees, as the exemption mentions only purchase of equipment and materials but not services. This will be reported in the annual VAT paid report.

STAFF/PARTNER TRAINING

Partner training for *RAIL* staff located in zones where there is no IRD office took place August 12 - 14, 2015 in Konni, led by the USAID/PDev II Finance Manager and the Procurement Officer. The purpose of the training was to reinforce the capacity of RAIL/Niger's staff to manage program funds and procurements in compliance with USAID and IRD policies and procedures.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING

All activities were completed during the current period in compliance with the EMMP. The grants awarded and submitted for approval this quarter were screened according to the Program's environmental management and mitigation measures, and most were determined to be "Very Low Risk" per the EMMP. The Direct Implementation activities were also screened and determined to be "Very Low Risk". Construction projects, which include the building of classrooms and radio stations, have been determined "Moderate Risk," with mitigation measures identified. Each construction subcontractor is contractually obligated to follow measures that control and/or mitigate negative environmental impact, including replacing any trees that are destroyed during construction, keeping noise and dust levels to a minimum, ensuring there is no standing water at the site, and properly disposing of waste (chemicals, paint, etc.). The engineering oversight firm, as well as the regional PDev II engineer, ensure construction subcontractors are in compliance during each site visit. During this year, all construction activities were in compliance with the EMMP.

The EMMP report for construction completed in Niger during the period includes the following:

- Construction of classrooms in Niamey V: All requirements of the EMMP were followed during the construction. There was no stagnant water; workers had access to latrines; drainage was not an issue because of the absorbability of the soil; no trees were cut down for the construction; and dust and noise were kept at a minimum. In addition, the PDev II engineer and the oversight engineering company made sure that no dumping of hazardous materials occurred, that waste materials were burned, and that all other waste was properly disposed of. Local labor was hired to provide manual labor. It is to be noted that the school planted trees outside the new classrooms to provide needed shade and help counter erosion.

- Construction of radio station and installation of radio tower: As with the classroom blocks in Niamey, all requirements of the EMMP were followed during the construction of the radio station and installation of the radio tower in Agadez. There was no stagnant water; workers had access to latrines; drainage was not an issue because of the absorbability of the soil; no trees were cut down for the construction; and dust and noise were kept at a minimum. To address erosion, which is an issue in this area due to strong winds and the type of soil, the base of the structures were reinforced with an additional mixture of soil and gravel. Local labor was hired to provide manual labor. Due to a lack of skilled manual labor in the area, the construction company had to provide some training to the local labor prior to assigning them tasks. The PDev II engineer and the oversight engineering company made sure that no dumping of hazardous materials occurred, that waste materials were burned, and that all other waste was properly disposed of.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: USAID/PDev II CORE AND NON-CORE ZONES 2014

ANNEX II: MAPS OF USAID/PDev II CORE AND NON-CORE ZONES 2014

ANNEX III: USAID/PDev II YEAR 4 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES

Annex IIIa: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Burkina Faso)

Annex IIIb: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Chad)

Annex IIIc: Year 4 Progress Towards Milestones (Niger)

ANNEX IV: USAID/PDev II MANAGEMENT TRACKERS

Annex IVa: Management Tracker (Burkina Faso)

Annex IVb: Management Tracker (Chad)

Annex IVc: Management Tracker (Niger)

ANNEX V: USAID/PDev II SUCCESS STORIES

ANNEX VI: ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

Annex VIa: Organizational Chart (Burkina Faso)

Annex VIb: Organizational Chart (Chad)

Annex VIc: Organizational Chart (Niger)



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