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EVALUATION REPORTS

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MID-TERM EVALUATION OF PROJECT BURKINA FASO 3326.01

Rural development (Summary report)¹

Total food cost	18 849 400 dollars ²
Total cost to WFP	24 399 222 dollars
Date approved by the CFA	29 May 1992
Date plan of operations signed	13 April 1993
Date of first distribution	1 January 1994
Duration of project	Five years
Official termination date	31 December 1998
Date of evaluation	2-16 June 1997
Composition of mission	WFP/FAO ³

¹ The complete report is available on request, in French only.

² All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. One United States dollar equalled 570 CFA francs in June 1997.

³ The mission consisted of the Director of WFP's Office of Evaluation; a project analyst - chief of mission, FAO; a food security specialist, FAO; and a specialist in natural resources management, FAO consultant.

ABSTRACT

Food aid is an obvious incentive in development schemes carried out in the framework of multi-purpose project Burkina Faso 3326.01 (natural resources and agricultural production, support to food security, training and rural infrastructure construction). The fact that rations can be used in a number of activities, including the preparation of communal meals during community works, makes this type of assistance especially valuable as a catalyst and as a stimulus to social cohesion in village development operations. It is clear, however, that the project's performance can be improved significantly. In this connection, three essential, interconnected initiatives have been identified. They are: clarifying the procedure for selecting activities; achieving greater consistency as regards the priority sectors for intervention and defining them more accurately; setting up a monitoring and evaluation system based on a clear demarcation of the roles of the direct participants (beneficiaries, local management, and national-level coordinators).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

The WFP focal points for this document are:

Director, Office of Evaluation: W. Kiene tel.: 6513-2029

Chief Evaluation Officer: A.-M. Waeschle tel.: 6513-2027

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 6513-2641).



THE PROJECT

General introduction

1. The project is part of a national policy and strategy framework regarding agriculture and food security, the environment, communications infrastructure and human resource development. Under the plan of operations, its long-term objectives are to contribute to the social and economic development of rural areas through priority programmes aimed at increasing the labour efficiency of rural populations, sharpening their skills and improving their living conditions. The project includes a number of activities and is divided into four sub-projects: i) support to natural resources and production development (representing 60 percent of project resources); ii) support to village food security (13 percent of resources); iii) support to agricultural training (10 percent of resources); and iv) development of rural infrastructure (17 percent of resources).

Role of food aid

2. WFP aid to each of the sub-projects aims to:
 - a) encourage the voluntary participation of village groups in the works. Where new lands are opened up for cultivation, it enables settlers to subsist until their first harvests, i.e., eight months during the first year and three months during the second. Villagers are taught new cultivation techniques and acquainted with stocks utilization plans;
 - b) set up an investment fund by putting initial stocks of sorghum or millet into cereal banks (local purchases of sorghum or millet were to be financed by the sale of WFP-supplied vegetable oil);
 - c) encourage villagers to participate in training courses on a voluntary basis and help them subsist when training centres are located far from their homes; and
 - d) provide a salary complement to workers participating in public works and, in the framework of the construction of community infrastructures, act as an encouragement to members of village groups.

Project management

3. The project falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and Planning's General Directorate for Development. The Directorate coordinates the activities of the technical ministries involved through an Interministerial Coordination Committee (CCI) and is assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture's Permanent Secretariat for WFP Assistance (SP-WFP), the latter being responsible for project implementation. At the regional level, individual activities are programmed by Provincial Technical Committees (CTPs) made up of members of the technical ministries and organizations involved.



ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT EXECUTION - FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Institutional framework

4. The two-level (national and regional) coordination mechanism set up for the project's present phase was intended to avoid the dispersal of aid and to achieve greater integration of activities. But instead of being resolved, these problems only became worse. Coordination at the national level never took place in practice as the CCI, which has the task of approving annual programmes, never became operational. Moreover, the CTPs' performance in integrating and selecting activities leaves much to be desired. The committees' chief motivation often appears to be to satisfy the maximum number of requests, and SP-WFP in Ouagadougou is effectively left with the job of selecting activities on the basis of available resources. The CTPs also lack operational means and therefore cannot monitor and evaluate activities in the field.
5. The CTPs' role on paper - integrating WFP-assisted interventions into regional-level programming - has become even more theoretical since the national Five-Year Plan was substituted by Public Investment Programmes (PIPs), which are not regionalized. As it stands, the coordination mechanism complicates the decision-making process and thus the dialogue between the technical services and SP-WFP. It also makes it harder for the provinces to monitor the utilization of resources.

Natural resources and agricultural production

6. There are three basic constraints on agricultural production in Burkina Faso, i.e., water, soil fertility and the availability of farmland. Generally speaking, any interventions aimed at removing these constraints contribute to increasing food security and agricultural production. Thus, the specific objectives of this sub-project are to develop natural and production resources through: i) protection of agro-pastoral lands through water and soil conservation; ii) rehabilitation of degraded lands through slope stabilization by planting and dune fixation; iii) improvement of irrigated lands through the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, swamps and dams, and through the digging and deepening of wells; and iv) improvement of arable lands through land settlement. It should be noted, however, that the two latter activities sometimes encroach on the forestries sector.
7. Meetings held in Ouagadougou and the surrounding region with a variety of partners have confirmed that the food-for-work (FFW) approach is welcomed by the populations involved and encourages them to engage in activities aimed at increasing and diversifying their agricultural production. The number of requests to the CTPs for FFW aid greatly exceeds the project's capacity. Generally speaking, the committees lack any real criteria for selecting the various activities or types of intervention submitted. To cite only one example, the mission noted that anti-erosion stone works approved under sub-project I are often too low to have any effect. The large number of activities being assisted is dispersive and work norms suffer as a result. This also helps explain why some activities have achieved success rates in excess of 100 percent (see annex).
8. SP-WFP lacks any real criteria for selecting activities on the basis of the level of poverty of the populations or of the agro-ecological regions concerned. The mission also noted the low success rate achieved by the forestry component. This stems from a lack of funding to the integrated project, which was to have included dune-fixation activities around the towns of Dori, Djibo, Gorom-Gorom and around Oursi pond. Accordingly, the mission's



view is that project resources set aside for this component could best be used to assist reforestation activities through a government project, “8,000 villages - 8,000 forests”. However, given past problems faced by food aid in the forestry sector, a detailed analysis of how this can be done should be undertaken by a special mission.

9. Field visits have confirmed that the quality of works depends directly on the level of technical management. Activities undertaken in the framework of external aid projects are technically better. Broadly speaking, activities benefiting from food aid lead to improved synergies if they receive appropriate technical and financial support. The existence of a partner project leads to improved management capability, more specific training, and complementary financial resources. This was confirmed by visits to the swamps rehabilitation schemes covering rice cultivation, vegetable gardening and well digging.

Support to food security

10. Burkina Faso is basically a Sahelian country where food security depends largely on the production of cereals, which represent the staple diet of the population. It should be noted here that cereal production shows a deficit in three regions, barely manages to meet effective demand in another, and shows a surplus in only one region which, however, still has deficit pockets. A deficit cereal harvest occurs once every three or four years.
11. The project’s cereal bank support component is modest in terms of the resources committed. It has made relatively slow progress as compared with other sub-projects because the creation of initial stocks depended, among other things, on oil monetization, and this ran into problems. Project assistance to this component takes different forms depending on whether infrastructures are involved (buildings construction under the responsibility of the CTPs) or the creation a revolving stock (cereals supplied by the Water and Rural Equipment Fund - FEER). This distinction has complicated the coordination of interventions and represents a move away from the initial approach, which consisted in treating cereal banks as micro-projects, i.e., providing support for their construction and supplying revolving stocks and training so as to ensure that the banks became fully operational. Separating assistance for storehouses from support for initial stocks has therefore much reduced the project’s impact.
12. The lack of systematic procedures for evaluating banks assisted by the project has made it impossible to make any definitive conclusions about their performance. However, field reports from SP-WFP indicate that most of the cereal banks are having problems due to poor management training, erratic supplies, poor repayments and, in some cases, embezzlement of stocks. The lack of monitoring is mainly due to the fact that the component as a whole is not subject to coordination by a specific partner, as well as to FEER’s inability to supervise all the banks involved. The fund often intervenes in response to ad hoc requests rather to a previously defined overall strategy, thus making it impossible, among other things, to set conditions that would guarantee a bank’s viability. In this connection, training and monitoring provided by suitable organizations are essential to success.
13. A field survey undertaken by the mission shows that assisted cereal banks are mostly located in surplus production areas, or in areas characterized by a precarious supply-demand equilibrium. This does not necessarily mean that targeting has been at fault since minimum conditions required for the proper functioning of cereal banks in Burkina Faso are often met only in surplus or at-risk areas.



14. A second direct intervention in the field of food security is represented by the Food Security and Nutrition Project (PSAN), financed chiefly by the World Bank. Execution of this component has been very slow, considering that only 10 percent of initial food supplies have been distributed. The project's approach is participatory, however, providing for villagers to undergo training before setting up their micro-projects, and it appears that initial stocks were set too high in relation to the project's real capacity to deliver finished works. Moreover, contrary to the project's objectives and approach, few villagers in fact took part in the project or qualified for temporary work and food aid since the private firms responsible for the works mainly used imported, rather than local, labour.

Training

15. Intervention strategies and methods in the training component need greater coherence. On the one hand, WFP is assisting the literacy programme through a single partner, the National Literacy Institute (INA); on the other, the Programme intervenes on an ad hoc basis in Specialist Technical Training (FTS), where it has no clear intervention strategy and has a number of different partners. This stems from the fact that the plan of operations is vague on the subject of the responsibilities of the various partners and managers involved in this component.
16. From interviews conducted by the mission with trainees and with the Provincial Directorate for Literacy (DPEBAM), it emerged that food aid is considered essential. The impact of food aid on participants' attendance and motivation is obvious. However, problems have been reported regarding late delivery of commodities and over-rigidity in the disbursement of funds, which failed to take account of changes in the number of trainees.
17. INA monitors the training programme relatively satisfactorily, but the same cannot be said for its monitoring of food supplies. The provinces have not been provided with a guide on how to draft their reports and the resulting differences between the various reports make it difficult to get a clear picture of the situation at the national level. As for specific technical training activities, systematic monitoring of project progress or food management is almost impossible because of the lack of basic data on training courses and on the number of different participants, and an overall lack of coordination.

Rural infrastructures

18. Villagers have completed a number of infrastructure works in return for food aid. These include cereal banks, warehouses, village dispensaries, trainers' lodgings, schools, vaccination centres, pigsties, sheepfolds and health centres. WFP only intervenes in cases where financing has been found for a specific work, usually from an external donor. The mission considers that the amount of work required for construction has often failed to justify the amount of food aid supplied by the food-for-work schemes it reviewed, and that the aid has effectively been used as a subsidy to communities. Moreover, in order to ensure the greater durability of works, it is considered that populations should participate free of charge, especially as the works do not involve any significant amount of labour.
19. The project also intervened in the maintenance of the secondary road network, and specifically on rural access tracks. In conformity with the plan of operations, public works department workers have been able to purchase WFP rations at a discount. They are casual labourers who work under difficult conditions and clearly belong to a population group qualifying for food aid. Part of the rations are consumed directly on the worksites, and part is taken away and eaten at home. Funds obtained from the workers' contributions have



been generated as planned and have had a major positive impact on the project's overall performance.

Progress towards meeting the project's objectives

20. The results achieved by individual activities as compared with original targets and the quantity of food aid distributed are annexed as a table. This reveals clear discrepancies with plan of operations targets regarding both the rate of achievement of physical works and the level of food distribution. Generally speaking, very small differences are due to the failure of external financing to materialize, while large differences are accounted for by the non-observance of project work norms, which the mission regards as valid. Works are often undertaken by an unknown number of volunteer workers from beneficiary villages, and rations are distributed in violation of established work norms. This makes it quite impossible to measure the impact of food aid.

Beneficiaries

21. The food aid is targeted to rural populations living under difficult and precarious conditions. These population groups clearly qualify for WFP assistance as defined by the Programme's mandate. There are no real problems concerning the selection of beneficiaries, as they belong to homogeneous socio-economic population groups. The number of beneficiaries was calculated at 250,000 a year in the project design. But the mission was unable to verify the figure, given the lack of relevant data in the project's monitoring reports.
22. Beneficiaries of activities undertaken with the help of food aid are the rural populations taking part in the works. Broadly speaking, and in conformity with the project's design, there is no discrimination between men and women either as regards execution of works or as concerns benefits, and participation is overall well balanced between males and females. To sum up, project design and execution conform to the objectives of a WFP development project both in terms of beneficiaries and advantages derived. However, the project's performance remains somewhat doubtful and should be improved, especially through the institutional changes proposed below.

Generated funds

23. Voluntary contributions by public works labourers received in return for food rations have enabled the project to set up a fund of some 140 million CFA francs, as planned. Under the plan of operations, the money was to be used to construct small bridging works and to purchase tools for villagers. But in reality it went partly to meeting SP-WFP operational costs and logistics expenses, since the expected funding for these failed to materialize.
24. The project provided for the monetization of vegetable oil to finance ITSH costs. However, only 51 percent of the quantities planned has been monetized since the beginning of the project. As a whole, the operation has been problematic and non-viable financially. The market for oil is very small in Burkina Faso, which means that few offers were received for tender and that market conditions were disrupted.

Food management

25. Monitoring of commodity movements was complicated by the vague data returned by provincial-level analyses. Delays in filing work programmes and periodical reports and the



non-availability of CTP chairpersons during SP-WFP missions were among the reasons behind the late delivery of commodities. The outgoing slips used by CTP warehouse personnel to note commodity movements no longer specify the commodities' intended use. Food management in provincial warehouses could be improved significantly.

26. A lack of proper warehousing makes it difficult to keep the food from perishing, especially in Ouagadougou, and paying rent puts a strain on SP-WFP's operational budget. Storage capacity is limited, particularly when large shipments arrive. Most warehouses fail to meet the standards required for storage. Reported losses were in the order of one percent of total tonnage over the years 1994 to 1996. These were due mainly to poor storage conditions.
27. Budgetary allocations for ITSH, both from the Government and WFP, represented only around 45 percent of the amount pledged by both parties. This was due to budget difficulties encountered by the Government on the one hand, and to vegetable oil monetization problems as regards WFP. SP-WFP was consequently forced to use the funds generated by assistance to public works labourers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Institutional arrangements

28. The fact that this multi-purpose project has not yet achieved full effectiveness requires a simplification of the mechanism for programming and coordinating its various components, a greater coherence on the part of the technical services involved and a clearer demarcation of roles between the principal partners. Thus, while retaining present coordination with the provincial authorities concerned, i.e., the CTPs, clearly defined channels for programming, intervention and monitoring should be established in contract form between SP-WFP and the three participating technical partners on the one hand, and with field technical management and the beneficiaries on the other. It is therefore recommended that: i) all activities connected with natural resources management, agricultural production, overall food security and the construction of rural infrastructures be carried out directly by the Regional Directorates for Agriculture and Animal Resources (DRARA) unless they come under specific projects; ii) all training activities come under the National Literacy Institute (INA); iii) road infrastructures continue to be managed by the Directorate for Public Works. The project's plan of operations should accordingly be amended¹ through the addition of simple and easily verifiable M&E indicators for each partner and activity (number of beneficiaries, number of rations distributed, number of workdays, number of works completed).

Natural resources and agricultural production

29. As concerns activities connected with water and soil conservation, given the project's limited resources and the number of requests for assistance, the mission recommends that clear priority be given to water-deficit areas and to zones where food security is at risk. This means concentrating activities on the north, central-north, central-south and south-eastern areas of the country. It should be noted, however, that there are potential problems

¹ With possible exceptions, such as training undertaken in the framework of specific projects or the rehabilitation of specific rural tracks to come under the responsibility of DRARA.



in reconciling WFP's priorities regarding the most vulnerable population groups with technical constraints and with the Government's strategy, which holds that food security should be viewed primarily in national terms. Three different viewpoints thus come to bear on the identification of intervention areas and this clearly requires close consultations between the parties involved.

30. In an environment where the beneficiaries' profile is relatively homogeneous, it is clear that the project's limited resources should first and foremost be devoted to assisting activities benefiting from complementary financing and management capability as these are a guarantee of greater diversification and improved synergies.
31. The scrupulous observance of established work norms is recommended in order to avoid negative repercussions on the quality of completed works, and to make project monitoring and evaluation more effective.
32. There is obvious development potential for forestry-related activities, which could benefit from food aid on a food-for-work basis. A study is therefore recommended on forms of reforestation interventions in the framework of the "8,000 villages - 8,000 forests" project. These activities should first be carried out in areas where the need for reforestation is greatest.

Support for food security

33. It is recommended that the risks of monetization be avoided in this project component and that the same procedures be followed to secure food supplies (imports or local purchase of cereals) as elsewhere. A further recommendation is to return to the initial approach contained in project design and to assist the activities concerned by providing complete support for construction, revolving stocks and training. This would improve the impact of food aid.
34. In order to ensure greater coherence between different interventions and to allow the cereal banks to function better, it is recommended to: i) entrust overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of this component to a single partner; and ii) follow FEER's strategy and approach in this field. Specifically, in view of the limited means available to monitor this activity on a unitary basis, it is recommended that, together with FEER, a number of village groups be set up. This would allow savings on training and monitoring costs, enabling several banks to be monitored at once.
35. If the criteria of targeting beneficiaries in the poorest areas and ensuring that the economic environment is right for the cereal banks to function properly are to be met, it is advised that project assistance be focused on banks in areas where cereal production is vital to food security, but where the cereal balance is precarious. The mission therefore recommends that efforts focus on at-risk areas, and, within these, on particularly remote or isolated zones. This recommendation is similar to that made by a national workshop on cereal banks held in 1991 in Ouagadougou.
36. In collaboration with PSAN, the project's national-level coordinator, it is recommended that smaller quantities of food be supplied to this component. It is further recommended that the procedures defining conditions for execution of the works be reformulated so as to meet the objective of employing local labour. In addition, it is recommended that: i) populations targeted by the PSAN project should be able to decide on their infrastructure needs under the same participatory process as governs other PSAN project components (the research-action-training (RAT) method); and ii) maintenance contracts be signed between the private companies involved and village groups.



37. PSAN's infrastructure projects are basically no different from other WFP-assisted construction projects. It is therefore recommended that this component be included among activities falling under the DRARAs' responsibility, thus ensuring that procedures for submitting applications and monitoring food movements are respected according to the terms set out in the amended plan of operations.

Training

38. It is recommended that support be given to the overall literacy and basic training strategy pursued by the Government through INA. To this end, responsibility for coordinating and supervising this component should be left entirely to INA, as the institute already collaborates with the technical departments of the ministries concerned and with the various organizations and associations involved in training activities.
39. Lastly, it is recommended that: i) food management and monitoring be fully integrated into INA's monitoring and evaluation programmes. In this connection, an annual joint WFP-INA verification mission will be required, plus a readjustment of food allocations half-way through the training programme; and ii) standard technical forms be prepared for data collection by the DPEBAM in every province. Use of the forms would help improve monitoring of activities and food management, and would complement the monitoring activities of the national team.

Generated funds

40. In view of the cost-benefit ratio of vegetable oil monetization and the negative impact of oil sales on the domestic market, it is recommended that monetization of this product be abandoned. Aside from the economic aspects of the operation, the mission's view is that the proper function of a project component should not have to depend on erratic supplies of a single commodity. Generally speaking, this kind of operation should be preceded by a detailed study predicting the impact which the product in question could have on local markets.

Infrastructures

41. It is recommended that food aid be supplied only to populations agreeing to take part in community infrastructure works which require the participation of a representative part of the beneficiary population for no less than the equivalent of two months' work.

Food management

42. In conclusion, it is recommended that the Government and WFP observe the agreements established between them on the functioning of SP-WFP in order to avoid its operational costs being met by generated funds earmarked for different purposes. A study on the improvement of storage conditions should be carried out as soon as possible, bearing in mind the mission's recommendations concerning the definition of responsibility between the three principal technical partners involved (DRARA, INA and Public Works).



COMPARISON BETWEEN PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

Activity	Unit	Target	Prorated target as at 31/12/96	Achievements as at 31/12/96	Achievement rate (%)	Rations planned	Rations planned as at 31/12/96	Rations distributed	Distribution/target (%)
Soil and water conservation									
Stone works without mechanical intervention	ha	15 000	9 500	10 537	111	8 400 000	5 320 000	4 712 610	89
Stone works with mechanization	ha	10 000	6 333	7 514	119	4 350 000	2 755 000	3 528 747	128
Stone gully plugs	ha	500	317	372	117	1 675 000	1 060 833	684 894	65
Forestry									
Dune fixation	ha	900	570	63	11	1 350 000	855 000	48 787	6
Slope stabilization by planting	ha	500	317	21	7	50 000	31 666	6 552	21
Water resources development									
Irrigation schemes	ha	1 000	633	506	80	3 000 000	1 200 000	1 555 478	130
Swamps development	ha	400	253	320	126	5 560 000	3 521 333	2 707 944	77
Dam construction	u	20	13	14	111	16 510 000	10 456 333	7 401 613	71
Dam repair	no.	50	32	34	107	625 000	395 833	861 410	218
Well digging and deepening	m.	12 150	7 695	8 229	107	1 032 750	654 075	747 871	114
Land settlement									
ONAT	family	500	317	234	74	825 000	522 500	107 661	21
BAGRE	family	2 400	1 520	982	65	3 960 000	2 508 000	1 939 780	77
NOUHAO	family	2 250	1 425	1 260	88	3 712 500	2 351 250	2 980 965	127
BKF 89/011	family	2 700	1 710	1 760	103	1 215 000	769 500	918 620	119
SOUROU	family	660	418	460	110	495 000	313 500	405 324	129
Cereal banks	no.	300	190	109	57	0	0	0	0
Initial literacy course	trainees	150 000	95 000	108 599	114	7 500 000	4 750 000	4 969 673	105
basic complementary training	trainees	75 000	47 500	52 053	110	1 575 000	297 500	1 122 648	377
Specialized technical training	trainees	40 000	25 333	30 477	120	160 000	101 333	438 354	433
								3 051 180	53
Regional road system									
Light and heavy reshaping	km	2 250	1 425	1 375	96	1 361 250	862 125		
Light reshaping only	km	2 325	1 473	1 443	98	1 395 000	883 500		0
Rehabilitation	km	1 850	1 172	1 120	96	6 290 000	3 983 666		0
								1 017 263	84
Village road system									

COMPARISON BETWEEN PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

Activity	Unit	Target	Prorated target as at 31/12/96	Achievements as at 31/12/96	Achievement rate (%)	Rations planned	Rations planned as at 31/12/96	Rations distributed	Distribution/target (%)
Routine maintenance with shaping	km	1 000	633	1 934	153	355 000	224 846		
Routine maintenance without shaping	km	1 000	633			350 000	221 666		0
Rehabilitation	km	150	95	90	95	862 500	546 250		0
Bridging works construction	no.	15	10	14	147	352 500	223 250		0
Rural infrastructure building									
Cereal banks	no.	300	190	157	83	136 500	86 450	123 008	142
Warehouses	no.	600	380	349	92	396 000	250 800	312 175	125
Village dispensaries	no.	50	32	41	129	33 000	20 200	140 266	694
Lodgings for trainers	no.	100	63	71	112	153 500	27 204	184 901	680
Lodgings for primary school teachers	no.	400	253	348	137	614 000	388 854	616 296	159
3-classroom schools	no.	500	317	387	122	2 555 000	1 618 154	1 676 154	104
School canteens	no.	20	13	12	95	32 500	20 583	48 795	237
Vaccination centres	no.	50	32	47	148	250 000	158 346	313 349	198
Pigsties/sheepfolds	no.	100	63	78	123	737 500	467 096	683 261	146
Community centres	no.	100	63	76	120	85 000	53 846	317 473	590
Artisanal centres	no.	30	19	15	79	25 500	16 150	37 013	229
Village mills	no.	50	32	49	155	31 250	19 798	101 491	513
Health centres	no.	50	32	49	155	410 000	259 654	429 311	165
Health posts	no.	50	32	26	82	495 000	313 500	336 086	107
PSAN		0	0	0		0	0	1 148 390	0
Total						78 916 250	48 509 594	45 675 343	

ANNEX



