

CFP Evaluation

on poverty alleviation and rural development in the Sahel.

Methodology, instruments of research and proposals for ToRs and research teams.

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Report to the Steering Committee for the Evaluation of the Netherlands' Co-financing Program on the preparatory phase of the CFP evaluation in the Sahel Region

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1 Introduction

This report presents the result of the preparatory phase of an evaluation assessing the effects and impacts of the Dutch Government funded Co-Financing Programme (CFP) in three West African countries: Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana. This evaluation is part of a larger series of evaluations, commissioned by the Dutch Ministry of Development Cooperation and the five Dutch agencies involved in the implementation of this CFP, the Co-Financing Agencies (CFAs) themselves (NOVIB, Cordaid, ICCO, HIVOS and FPP). The present evaluation is to assess the effects and impacts of the CFP on poverty alleviation and rural development, and includes the activities of three CFAs: NOVIB, Cordaid and ICCO. An earlier evaluation along similar lines was done in the Andes region in Bolivia and Peru (Bebbington *et al*, forthcoming).

This evaluation does not specifically focus on the effects of activities by NGOs supported by the CFAs in the traditional sense, but a study is made of the degree to which these interventions are actually helping the population to fight poverty as defined by themselves. Thus not only the measurable effects, but the impact of interventions on well being and sustainable livelihoods of the population is to be measured. In an evaluation of the effects and impacts of CFA support, the definition of poverty and the goals of development as formulated by the local population will have to be set against that of the NGO, the CFA, and ultimately perhaps against that of the DGIS. This evaluation should serve the purpose of policy development for the CFP as a whole, and not specifically the purpose of accountability of the NGO and the CFA (Bavinck 1999).

In part two of this report, we present the analytical framework of the evaluation. In part three we will present the procedure for selection of regions, villages, households and individuals for the various levels of the study. In the last part, we will present the plan of action, in which we go into more detail about what questions are to be answered, and how they are going to be answered.

2 Analytical framework. Selection of analytical concepts: poverty and capitals, deprivation and sustainable livelihoods

A large number of studies have emphasised the complexity, variability and diversity of livelihoods in the Sahel, as indeed in most areas of the developing world. It does not suffice to look at a certain farming system and its success in providing food and income. Poverty, defined as a lack of income from agriculture, is a concept that gives a partial picture at best of how people develop a livelihood. There is a whole range of activities that should be included when looking at livelihoods in the Sahel, not only cultivation and livestock keeping. Often, trade, gold panning, local off-farm employment, migration to urban labour markets, theft and violence are found as sources of income, either temporarily or permanently, for varying fractions of the population. Also, there should be attention to more than only income when looking at Sahelian standards of wealth and well-being.

Instead of poverty, it is better to look at deprivation. Deprivation is a lack of (or lack of access to) resources, or capitals, needed to generate income and build a just and sustainable society. A sustainable livelihood is the outcome of a successful use of the various capitals owned or accessed. These capitals are of a very varied character (see below). The concept of sustainable

livelihood is used to describe how people, by using the often limited capitals they have, can be successful in providing for themselves the entitlements to income, food and other needs, and the resilience to continue to do so in times of stress and crisis.

Many NGOs have recognised this, and even when they started by focussing on improvement of food security through agricultural development, many have diversified their activities to include other capitals as well. Establishment of community organisations, alphabetisation, accountancy, health and sanitation, information and rural infrastructure, market development, institutional development and political pressure, gender programmes and other emancipatory and empowering activities, a large number of activities have been organised by local NGOs.

In line with recent thinking on sustainable livelihoods and the theoretic framework of the Steering Group commissioned Andes study on poverty alleviation (Bebbington *et al*, forthcoming), the following range of categories of assets (or capitals) are identified for the Sahel that are both the basis of people’s livelihoods in the Sahel, and the assets the improvements of which many NGOs are striving for. For each capital, we give a number of examples, and the underlined examples are those that NGOs in the Sahel have typically focused on. These examples of capitals link the assets for livelihoods of people with the activities of the NGOs that focus on them. These capitals are usually defined at the level of the individual or household.

Natural capital	Grazing land <u>Cultivable land</u> <u>Livestock</u> <u>Water</u>
Physical capital (Produced capital)	<u>Dams or irrigable land</u> Trained animals Soil and water conservation works <u>Agricultural implements</u>
Financial capital	<u>Credit</u> <u>(NGO) salary</u> Remittances Bride wealth <u>Proceeds of sales of agricultural products</u> <u>Proceeds from non-agricultural sales</u>
Social capital	<u>Membership of (religious, ethnic, other) groups</u> <u>Democratic rights</u> <u>Knowledge of conflict resolution</u> Access to juridical institutions
Cultural capital	Ethnicity Religion <u>Language</u> <u>Knowledge of cultural expressions in songs, literature, dance, etc</u> <u>Sport</u>
Human capital	<u>Education (particularly alphabetisation)</u> <u>Health</u> <u>Knowledge generally (technology, etc)</u> Labour Psychological factors (self esteem, independence)

All of these capitals may be important in themselves (such as religion), but they can all be assets as well, which can be used to generate access to resources or income. Of course, it is sometimes difficult to discern the difference between types of capital, particularly between social, human and cultural capitals. In addition, some capitals have to be combined with other capitals to achieve any sort of result. Some capitals are used to produce other types of capitals, and thus the dynamics, or logical chain between them has to be given attention. This is not only important for the individual or household, but for the NGO who wants to support this process to help people realise a sustainable livelihood strategy as well.

It may be that the list of capitals is not complete. Some authors stress the need to include political capital (access to political institutions and important people, power) since it is so determinant in the success of applying the other capitals in a framework of increasing local and international governmental influence. In fact, there does not seem to be a fundamental difference between political assets as capital and other capitals when people start converting capitals into livelihoods. The livelihood strategies that are the result can only be sustainable when they are finally turned into or embedded in more permanent economic and political structures which in turn start influencing decision making in this respect. It is recognised by some NGOs that it sometimes makes as much sense to help people develop their capitals, as it is to change the structures that form the decision-making environment. Similarly, NGOs will have to consider the environment of the population and of themselves when they design their intervention policy. It is one of the points that need to be taken into account during the evaluation at the level of the NGOs.

This points to the importance attached in this evaluation (as in the earlier evaluation in 1990/1991, the 'Impact Study') to the difference between the effects and the impacts of the activities. The effects may be described in terms of the change in capitals that people have or have access to in terms of natural, financial and physical resources. Those can relatively easily be measured. However, it is in the impact of these changes that the evaluation is particularly interested in. These include the change in well-being that is the result of these increased capitals, and in the more structural change in the political economy of rural and urban development. It includes the increase in resilience against future stresses and crises. This is the link between poverty alleviation at the level of the individual or household, where many NGOs limited themselves to in earlier phases of their work in the Sahel, and rural development, which is defined by the structural improvement of regional characteristics. It is clear that more attention is being given now by NGOs to the impact on rural development in the sense of structural change of the situation of the population as described above. In the latter case, we speak of economic independence, and political power. Thus, the poor's definition of poverty and deprivation, the varied livelihood strategies by which they try to overcome this, the varied capitals they use to do this, and the impact of their and the NGOs activities on deprivation in the widest sense and rural development in general all form a closely connected set of concepts, a framework that guides this evaluation. In this respect, thinking on and operationalisation of effects and in particular impacts of NGO activities on poverty alleviation has progressed since the earlier mentioned Impact Study.

3 Selection of countries and regions, NGOs, intervention regions and villages

Selection of countries and regions

Three countries were selected by the Steering Committee to be included in the evaluation; Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana. In the countries concerned, the intervention regions of the NGOs selected represent three different ecological zones.

- The North of Mali (region of Tombouctou) is arid and of low potential, relatively isolated in terms of distance to the capital city and the major markets within the Sahel.
- The central part of Burkina Faso (areas around Kaya) are semi-arid in character, but are not very remote from infrastructure and major markets within the Sahel.
- The Northern part of Ghana (between Navrongo/Bolgatanga and the eastern Frontier) is semi-arid to sub-humid, and though closer to the coast and its major markets, it is relatively isolated as the distances to those coastal towns and the Sahelian capitals are still large, and the roads of low quality generally.

Selection of NGOs

A long-list of NGOs of potential interest for the evaluation was submitted to the Steering Committee. This list was made on the basis of an extensive list of activities as provided by the CFAs. Both the extensive list of activities and the long-list are added to this report as annexes. The criteria for selection in the long-list were as follows:

- There should be a good representation of the three major Sahelian ecological zones (arid, semi-arid and semi-arid to sub-humid)
- There should be a balance between the three Dutch CFAs in the Sahel region (Cordaid, ICCO and Novib)
- There should be a good representation of NGOs with long-term and substantial support by Dutch CFAs
- There should be an array of sectors of support and a variety of goals related to poverty reduction
- There should be the possibility to give particular attention to gender elements of poverty reduction strategies
- Existing information about the region and the NGOs concerned, preferably of high quality and of long duration, should make it possible to construct a base line dataset

After the Steering Committee made a provisional selection of countries and NGOs, two preparatory visits were organised to visit these NGO's and to assess their suitability for evaluation (see the reports by De Jong (Mali), Zaal and Snel (Burkina Faso) and Dietz and Zaal (Ghana) in the annex).

The following short-list of NGOs is the result of the criteria for selection used for the long-list, the discussions held with representatives of these NGOs, and considerations of logistics and geographical location. In addition, it was decided prior to the finalisation of this report that one of the selected NGOs, ODE in Burkina Faso, was not going to be selected for field visits and evaluation. Though the proposition was to include this NGO in the evaluation as a

desk study, we have decided for the moment that it should be left out of the evaluation altogether. For this reason, there is a difference in weight given to projects supported by the three CFAs: Novib is represented by only one (though admittedly large) NGO in Mali. The final choice of NGOs is as follows.

Selection of NGOs for evaluation

Country	NOVIB	CORDAID	ICCO
Northern Mali	ACORD (Arid area, rural integrated development in Tombouctou region; credit, local management, dialogue for peace, livestock programs, alphabetisation, since 1992, Dfl 3.8 mln)		AMSS (Arid area, food security and household (women and children) security, training, alphabetisation, reforestation, irrigation, women's projects, public health, water, since 1992, Dfl 1 mln (1996-1998))
Burkina Faso		ADRK (Semi-arid area, agriculture and livestock, soil and water conservation, income generation, farmer's organisation, alphabetisation, credit (partly particularly for women, since 1975, Dfl 7.1 mln (1995-1999)). (OCADES)	
Northern Ghana		DIOCESE OF NAVRONGO/ BOLGATANGA Semi-arid to sub-humid area, agro-forestry support and technology development, women's projects, health, since 1996, Dfl 2.1 mln. (BESSFA)	PCG Semi-arid to sub-humid area, rural development, agriculture and horticulture development in particular, since 1992, Dfl 9.3 mln (Dfl 0.6 mln for Garu area alone). (BESSFA + ACDEP)

The organisations between brackets are organisations that are not specifically going to be evaluated, but that have activities in the same area as the organisations that are, and thus their activities will appear in the local level analysis.

Selection of populations

In all three countries, population dynamics (population growth, migration) and the variable environment, together with limited means for intensification and change have caused pressure on resources and an urgent need for adapted management and livelihoods. A number of problems across the region concerned are the following (based on information submitted in the annexes on the various countries);

- Populations are growing generally, though in certain areas it is clear that migration out of the area and towards rural colonisation frontiers in the south and the major urban concentrations in the Sahel and along the coast have caused a reduction of growth and in places even a reduction of absolute numbers (Dietz, Verhagen, Ruben 2001).
- Droughts in the early 1970s and again the early 1980s caused starvation of livestock and people, and ignited migration region-wide.
- Drought and increasing demand for certain new agricultural products (irrigated rice), reduced demand for traditionally important local products (salt, millet) and an increasing role of modern means of transport such as trucks to the detriment of animals (camels and donkeys) have caused a reorientation within livelihood strategies.
- Political developments have either caused severe disruption (rebellion) or more continuous stress (processes of democratisation and political competition), though sometimes newly established control over resources was also established. Insecurity however is a region wide concern.
- Economic change (devaluation, reorganisation of economic policies, economic decline of previously powerful countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, international competition) has meant risks and opportunities have come the Sahelian people's way.
- With droughts, political crises and economic disruptions has come a large involvement of numerous NGOs and national and multinational donors, which has in turn influenced local conditions and people's livelihood strategies.

On all these developments, the different categories of local actors have reacted differently, depending on their context, their initial socio-economic position, their historic experiences and their perceptions, motivations and plans. Various categories of people can be discerned:

- Populations differ in the richness and diversity of their natural environment, which decreases from north to south in this region.
- Some populations have to overcome large and difficult distances to access resources such markets, roads, and intervening agencies such as NGOs and Government services.
- Men and women have very different positions in most of the societies concerned in this evaluation.
- Age groups have different perceptions of desirable ways of living and competition exists.
- There are generally large differences in wealth, social status and political clout within societies.
- Ethnically, the region is very diverse with in addition a history of domination of certain groups over others, a domination that has not fully disappeared.
- There is competition over resources between livestock keepers and cultivators, though a history of contractual and arranged use of communal resources within and between these groups exists as well.

The final choice of populations for inclusion in the evaluation (intervention regions, villages, households and individuals) will have to reflect the above diversity of circumstances that can be encountered and the diversity in social, economic, political and cultural groups found in the area.

Selection of intervention regions

Thought the NGOs selected are relatively large, they do not focus their activities on the whole of their respective countries. Even intermediary organisations often limit their area of intervention, either for logistic reasons or for reasons of efficiency and synergy,. For each of the NGOs, an ‘intervention area’ was defined, usually an Arrondissement, and either the whole of that intervention region or the larger part of it was selected for study in the framework of this evaluation. The criteria for selection were multiple. Preferably, the intervention region should be the lowest level at which the government is an active provider of services. For example, it is usually the lowest level at which primary level schooling is being offered. It should also be the lowest level at which the NGO has a local representative who acts as the contact person between the NGO and the groups or individuals the NGO is working with (if they are not themselves members of the NGO). In the latter case, it should preferably also be the highest level of local structures of decision-making and involvement in the activities of the NGO. It is very difficult to present the number of people presently living in the intervention areas selected. Based on limited data, 15.000 to 20.000 people are expected to live in each of these intervention areas, and depending on the approach of the NGO, are expected to be included in their activities.

Because of the methodology chosen and for logistic reasons, it was decided to focus the evaluation of NGO activities in the field to these intervention regions. These regions of intervention should have a meaning for the local population; they should be regions to which the population can relate in some way. Below, the regions of NGO intervention (in italics) and the type of area are presented. Maps presented in the annex give an indication of the geographical location of the intervention regions in the subsequent countries.

Intervention regions and type of area

	NOVIB	CORDAID	ICCO
Mali	<i>Farach, part of Timbouctou region (cercle de Goundam)</i>		<i>Douékiré, part of Timbouctou region (cercle de Goundam)</i>
	Ex-Arrondissement (almost similar to present Commune Rurale)		Ex-Arrondissement (almost similar to present Commune Rurale)
Burkina Faso		<i>Kaya region, part of Diocese Centre-Nord</i>	
		Arrondissement	
Ghana		<i>Bongo District</i>	<i>Garu area</i>
		District in Diocese of N/B	Part of Bawku District

For the whole of these lower level intervention regions, meetings with representatives from all groups identified above, when found in the area, need to be organised. These ‘inception workshops’ (see below for further detail) pull together representatives, key persons, from the whole of the proposed region to participate. The larger trends can be brought to the fore when the pressures, stresses and crises in the lives of the population are being vocalised collectively, through the experiences and knowledge of these representatives. This is important, because the knowledge of the larger trends as perceived by these key persons forms a ‘control’ on the ideas of effectiveness of the NGO by the population in this evaluation. The trends are the ‘without intervention’ case, which will be set against the

smaller areas where the NGO is active. They provide the knowledge to assess the sensitivity of the NGO for the experiences of the population. This will reduce the problem formulated by Bavinck (1999) of a positive outcome of an evaluation of an NGO only because the evaluation focuses on its work alone. A realistic evaluation will need knowledge of the larger trends within which the NGO and the population have to operate, a knowledge which is often lacking.

Another omission in many evaluations is the absence of a baseline dataset from which the result can be measured. Often secondary data are used, collected for other purposes and by other organisations before and during the intervention period of the NGO evaluated. We have included such an exercise in the desk study activity that answers the first research question. Methodologically, this is less perfect, but it may serve the purpose of having a basis from which to measure change. For this, data sets collected by the various ministries on agricultural development, livestock wealth, health and sanitation, water and infrastructure development and on political participation, organisational power and involvement in conflict and conflict resolution will be used, to augment the information analysed for the desk study on the general trends. However, the quality of these locally collected data is in doubt sometimes, and thus the direct approach by asking key people about the trends that are important in their perception, and the influence according to them of the NGO concerned may be a more direct and practical approach.

At the level of the inception workshop, a gender specific evaluation of the trends in the intervention regions will be generated. The trends as assessed by various groups of women, and the changing gender roles will be a specific part of the discussions at the level of the inception workshops.

Subsequently, a selection of villages will be made. Within each region, (in three countries a total of six regions), two villages will be chosen. There should preferably be both intervention villages and non-intervention villages, but we follow the suggestion of the Steering committee to select intervention villages only. It will be very difficult to find non-intervention villages in the intervention regions. The various groups identified during the 'inception workshop' preferably reappear in the selection of villages. These groups are approached on the basis of their identity as young or old person, man or woman, of certain ethnic background, to assess the influence of the NGOs on these groups. Therefore, a careful selection of villages is vital, and more important than a random selection for purposes of representativity, which will be impossible given the purpose of the study and the resources of the evaluation.

At the level of the villages, as discussed above, a series of group discussions will be organised, to repeat partly the process at the level of the region in finding people's opinions on trends, their strategies to overcome stress and crisis and develop their resource base and capitals, and the effect and impact of the NGO on this over time. The focus groups should represent the various groups identified above, so that the opinion of all are systematically included in the analysis, and not the ideas of only one category of people. Thus, we will be able to circumvent at least some of the biases inherent in this type of work as identified by Chambers (1993). This makes the whole exercise into something more than a classical evaluation, but it will shed more light on the impact of the interventions.

At this level too, it is important to obtain a full knowledge of the gender specific effects and impacts of the NGO activities. The perceptions of change of women in various communities,

and the changing gender roles through the interventions in particular will be important topics in the discussions.

Finally, there is the selection of households and individuals, which is also not necessarily random, but should rather be representative. The main criterion is wealth, but this is only to avoid at least one bias. Three or four households of three wealth strata could be interviewed for more detailed data on the livelihood strategies encountered in the area, and the impact of the NGOs activities. Preferably, some households who do not participate in the intervention village should also be questioned on their reasons for not participating, as this should be informative about the approach adopted by it. It is also important in relation to the discussion on strategy. It is assumed that some NGOs focus on certain groups more than on others on the basis of their characteristics (for example, being catholic in character, or based on groups rather than the village). The discussion is very much whether this is a desirable strategy, or whether the strategy should be territorial based, related to the recent attention for village land use management plans, village democracy, land law changes etc.

At this level, it is obvious that both men and women will be asked their views of recent trends and the effects and impacts of the NGOs in relation to their particular position in society. Both male and female partners in households will be asked to give their views systematically.

4 Plan of action: activities in the six local intervention regions

The main questions to be addressed in this evaluation can be summarised as follows:

- 1 What have been the trends in ecology, demography, economy, social and cultural setting and politics within which the population and the NGOs have been operating?
- 2 What have been the general developments in availability of capitals and capabilities that the various groups in local society employ to organise their livelihood?
- 3 How do these groups assess these changes in terms of the definition of poverty and deprivation?
- 4 How can these changes be related to the effects and impacts of NGO activities and to activities of other interventions?
- 5 Which of these interventions have therefore contributed to livelihood development, poverty alleviation and rural development? In how far have the NGO interventions addressed the needs of the local population at household and individual levels?
- 6 What are the policies and activities of the NGOs in relation to their goals of poverty alleviation and
- 7 What has been the role of the CFA in respect of targeting of aid, development of policy, assistance to interventions and creation of an enabling environment for themselves, the NGO and the local population to fine-tune assistance to changing needs?
- 8 What is the role of the embassy and the DGIS in this respect, how can the effectiveness in the above sense of the whole aid-chain (single or collectively) be characterised?

Desk study on the trends

The first question will be answered by using existing material. There is a wealth of material available on trends in environment and population generated through earlier research projects. We have access to some of the most recent and detailed data available on these topics. This will be linked to available information on economic, social, political and cultural trends.

These data are often available at national level, but regional specificity will be sought. The activities of other organisations, NGOs and the Government, will be assessed as well. This activity, which will be implemented by the University of Amsterdam team, will take place in the Netherlands, and the result will be integrated in the main report.

We would like to stress again here that most of the available data were collected in the past with very specific goals in mind and are of limited usefulness for the evaluation. The type of data needed: the perceptions of the population on the effects and impacts of the NGOs on their (deprived) position, is not readily available. Wherever possible, we will of course use existing material. But even with existing material on which we base our expert opinion of Sahelian dynamics, it should be clear that the actual situation of the participating populations should be checked. We know much about Sahelian livelihoods, but we do not know which of these livelihoods have been pursued by the population that forms part of the evaluation. Therefore, a basic survey will always be part of the exercise, even though it should be and can be relatively rudimentarily geared towards checking which type of livelihoods are prevalent, and at what level of success people have developed their livelihood strategies.

‘Inception workshops’ at the level of the intervention region

The second, third and fourth questions are answered through ‘inception workshops’. The workshops will take place at the level of the ‘intervention region’ (usually an Arrondissement or other Administrative unit) in which the NGO is active. These three questions and some of the following can not be answered on the basis of existing material, as they ask for local perceptions of trends, local criteria for success in alleviating poverty through people’s own activities or with the participation of the NGO, and local perceptions of effects and impacts of the NGOs. This type of information has not been collected before and if it has, the results have not been made available to the wider public and the research community. For one of the organisations proposed for study, AMSS in Mali, we have read the reports, but even in this case new data will have to be collected, as the present material is very much geared to the purpose of the study for which it was collected. These ‘inception workshops’ will be implemented by the local teams with the participation of the Dutch researchers in the three countries (University of Amsterdam teams in Burkina Faso and Ghana, Utrecht University team for Mali). The result will be presented in separate country reports. These reports will be in two parts (Mali and Ghana, where two NGOs will be visited in the field) or one part (Burkina Faso, where one organisation will be visited).

At the level of the intervention regions, the general developments in availability of capitals and capabilities that the various groups in local society use are established through discussions with key persons in the region through the organisation of these ‘inception workshops’. These workshops bring together representatives of all groups of actors (NGOs, government, local politicians, representatives of local groups, religious leaders etc). They are asked to come together and discuss these trends, and develop definitions and criteria for assessing the success of the NGO in helping the population to overcome stress and crises brought about by these trends and developments.

In the Sahel, this set-up needs careful planning. It should be considered in advance how an equal number of men and women could be made to be present. The same, under the circumstances in West Africa, should be said of the different age groups, ethnic groups, social and wealth groups, religious groups, etc. An equal representation of all groups may not be possible under local circumstances. The minimum requirement however is that all groups identified should be present during this inception workshop. Generally, the Sahel area is quite

heterogeneous. Also, the relationships between groups may be strained or may prohibit communication and trust. One reason is language; another is the difference in status of groups, both between and within ethnic groups. And last but not least, migration plays a very important role in Sahel livelihood strategies, and thus important contingents of the (semi-) nomadic population may be absent. The best approach may be to have the inception workshop first, so that the local leaders and people of authority, whether involved in the activities of the NGOs concerned or not, may get acquainted with the purpose of the activities. At the end of the fieldwork period, a confrontation of opinions of various groups of people in large closing workshops may yield interesting information as well. Finally, when the results of the evaluation are presented, there is another opportunity to have a discussion on the results of the exercise as a whole, again taking great care that both men and women's ideas are assessed.

The inception workshops may take two to three days in each of the six local intervention regions, and will be organised in a training facility in the intervention regions.

Village level 'focus group discussions'

Subsequently, a greater number of workshops separating the various groups (along lines of gender, age, ethnicity, etc) can be organised at village level, including people from intervention villages. Again, care should be taken to include all groups prevalent in the area, and plenary and separate group discussions will be organised so that each group actually expresses their views on the trends in the area, the periods of stress and crisis, the livelihood strategies employed, and the impact of the NGO on these strategies. This activity is predominantly the responsibility of the local teams, with very little participation of the Dutch teams. The results will be presented in the respective NGO-related parts in the country reports.

Briefly, the issues discussed will be the following:

- Life histories of the members present, both men and women, to generate an aggregate picture of periods of stress and crisis in the recent past (10 year period);
- A calendar with crisis years in economic, climatic, political, health and other aspects;
- A complete list of interventions in the area, including those of the NGO (or other NGOs), government agencies, private individuals etc.;
- An assessment of all these initiatives in terms of their successfulness or failure, for whom;
- The definition of poverty and deprivation, in relation to the capitals previously described in the framework;
- An assessment of how the interventions have helped or hindered people to overcome poverty, deprivation and crises years when the availability of and access to capitals is taken as the definition of poverty. The NGO activities take precedent in this discussion of course.

This method should not only give a detailed idea of trends, an assessment of the success of the NGO in meeting the needs and expectations of the population, but also it provides us with a clear set of criteria and a definition of poverty (deprivation) with which to evaluate the relevance and success of policies and activities of other levels (NGO, CFA, DGIS and GOM) in this evaluation.

Survey at household and individual level

The fifth question will be answered by soliciting the opinions of the local population. As the question implies, there will be a focus on the perceptions of the population of NGO interventions. Individual discussions using a survey will be organised to obtain information at that level. In each intervention zone, two intervention villages will be selected. There should be a history of activities in the villages to be able to evaluate these. In each village, about ten households will be selected which will be visited and asked about their capitals, capabilities, livelihood strategies and plans. In particular, the role of and perceptions about the NGOs in helping to develop these strategies will be solicited. It is clearly not the purpose of this evaluation to implement a full study of all aspects of people's livelihoods, though some basic information is obviously necessary to set the perceptions of people against (see the statement above). This activity as well is mostly the responsibility of the local teams, with no participation of the Dutch teams. The results will be included in the NGO-related parts of the national reports.

The selection of households will be stratified, to include the various strata in the population as far as possible. Participants in the NGO's activities are selected. Of these households, both the men and the women will be asked their views. This demands that special staff (both men and women, gender sensitive and with experience in the study of these issues) is available for the surveys. This issue was addressed with the local counterparts who will be engaged in the survey and agreed on. A gender specific approach has been a requirement for involvement in this evaluation. The survey should address both intended and unintended effects and impacts.

The survey will be partly structured (to collect a limited set of concrete data) and partly semi-structured (to allow for more flexibility in local conditions, problems and perceptions). The actual questions and discussions will be geared towards the criteria of poverty developed by the previous inception workshop and focus group discussions, and thus they may differ slightly between research sites. This is inherent in the sort of evaluation we are organising presently, though it is problematic when considering that the CFA program is being evaluated, which implies one set of criteria for all areas (Bebbington *et al*, forthcoming). However, the participation of the Dutch teams in the inception workshop phase and the start of focus group discussions and the survey will provide the opportunity to harmonise these criteria to some degree. Criteria may be developed on poverty alleviation and deprivation, and rural development, that include the various capitals:

- Wealth in animals, land, grazing (access)
- Health indicators, food availability (number of meals a day), clothing, schooling, child mortality
- Implements, housing quality
- Membership of (religious) organisations, participation in ceremonies, presents given, social security arrangements
- Credit acceptance, financial resources (animals), jewellery
- Self esteem in relation to culture and livelihood, status, political influence, conflict resolution

A self-evaluation of recent developments in capitals and capabilities and the role of the NGOs in this respect will yield the qualitative data needed for this evaluation.

Criteria may also be developed locally on rural development:

- Successful livelihood development (relation between production, intensity of use, yields, stability, etc. and population size and characteristics)

- Sustainability of development (ecological, social): development of yields over time and investment in quality of land and livestock, use and management of resources, development of management institutions
- Development of the population: migration, growth, health and services, institutions for management and conflict resolution, democracy and political empowerment, relationship with other organisations, government

An important part of the activities at the level of the inception workshops and the focus group discussions will be to make sure that all groups in society are represented, most specifically both men and women groups. Likewise, the interviews are to be held with both the man present in the selected households, and the women. There may be more women than men present, both due to migration or because men marry more than one woman. This relates to the definition of household, which may differ slightly between the areas. This is one of the important concepts appearing in the ‘operationalisation table’.

The following table summarises the research design.

	<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Mali</i>
Local regions	1	2	2
Villages			
Intervention	2	4	4
Households			
Involved	18	36	36
Not involved	12	24	24
<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>
Individuals			
Men	30	60	60
Women *	30	60	60
<i>Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>

Note *: Or the number of women present in the households to be interviewed, which may be considerably more than the number of men present.

5 Methodology at the level of the NGO

The sixth question will be answered through study of documentation and discussions with NGO staff, local key persons, and ex-staff members. An analysis will be made of the approach and policies of the NGO, and the definition of goals and strategy. This will be set against the definitions of poverty and development available from the population obtained through the inception workshops and focus group discussions. Therefore, this exercise will take place after the focus groups are concluded. The approach and policies of the NGOs will also be set against government policies in the countries concerned, the policies of their CFA partners, and Dutch Government policy. Finally, it will be set against the general developments in the countries in terms of social, economic and political development. This part of the exercise will be implemented jointly between the local and Dutch teams. The results in terms of reporting will be part of the separate NGO-related parts of the national reports.

A vertical linkage analysis will assess the relationships between the NGO and its donors, both at the institutional level and at the personal level. Over time, these relationships may vary, and they may not be strong at the same time. Particularly during periods of change in the NGO, there may be a considerable influence from individuals at donor level on the set-up of the NGO. When the institution has reached a certain stability, the influence may be the other way around: certain key individuals in the NGO with which persons in the donor organisation have relationships may influence donor thinking. This process may be typical or it may be limited to one or two NGOs. It will be interesting to see in how far this reflexive process influences the development path in policy terms of these NGOs and CFAs, as there does seem to be a certain typical change in the NGOs with which we had preliminary discussions from production related activities to a focus on other capitals, and each time the influence of donor institutions and individuals seems to have been large. The instrument that can be used is a pathway analysis of both NGO (history of change) and individual staff members. At this point, gender awareness and the role of individuals and institutions within the NGO are important themes to discuss.

Of course the vertical linkage with the population will also be analysed, preferably through observing the process of decision-making between these levels, and by analysing the policies and priorities of the groups of actors. The question to be answered is how processes of mutual influencing take place.

An 'horizontal' institutional perspective will also be discussed. Influence on policy and implementation may also come from institutions with which the NGO is linked, e.g. the church or mission. There may also be synergy to be found in developing policy in larger networks of institutions, or in terms of staff specialisation and recruitment. Finally, the relationships with other NGOs may either help the NGO concerned to develop its thinking, or it may be locked in a certain specialised activity deemed typical for this NGO. There are many ways in which NGOs may work together, and in order to compare the work of the NGOs selected, an idea of the characteristics and activities, including also the effects and impacts of those other NGOs, is necessary.

A number of institutional characteristics in themselves will also be analysed. These can be summarised as follows:

- Coherence of the policy. This relates to the policy of the NGO in terms of its approach to poverty alleviation and deprivation, and ultimately rural development, in relation to the priorities of the population and wider policies of CFAs and government. Does the money go where the priorities are?
- Coherence of activities. This relates to the logical relationship between its policy and its activities, or the activities of others it supports (some NGOs act directly with the population, *are* the population, some act indirectly through other NGOs) and people's priorities in activities as expressed by themselves.
- Organisational structure. This relates to the institutional form of the NGO, and the type of personnel it employs in relation to the needs.
- Quality of implementation. This relates to the quality in itself, and in relation to other organisations active in the same area. This will make it possible to assess the relative position of the NGO (effectiveness and efficiency).
- Learning and flexible adaptation. This relates to the importance attached to monitoring, evaluation and the implementation of lessons from these processes, the learning ability of the NGO.

- Effects and impacts. This relates to the results achieved from the point of view of the NGO. This may or may not entirely be related to the assessment of effects and impacts derived from the inception workshops and the focus group discussions. Again, disaggregate information on men and women is necessary.
- NGO politics. This relates to the livelihood of the NGO itself. What does the NGO do to be able to continue its work, and can it achieve these goals with the institutional set-up and environment that it has? Where can there be any risk taking, or is the environment such that that is impossible?

6 Methodology at the level of the CFA

Question number seven relates to the CFA. This part of the research will take place in the Netherlands, and will be organised from here. This will therefore be the responsibility of the Dutch team. Methods employed to implement this part of the study will be interviews with country officers, former employees and others (advisors, evaluators) on theory and practice of development assistance by the particular CFA, perceptions of criteria of the various levels in the aid-chain (both staff and directorate). Archival research and the study of general, sectoral and regional policy papers, and mission statements will augment this. This material has been collected for a large part.

The following questions are important:

- Coherence of the policy. This relates to the policy of the CFA in terms of its approach to poverty alleviation and deprivation, and ultimately rural development, in relation to the priorities of the population and wider policies of NGOs in the countries concerned and their governments.
- Coherence of activities. This relates to the logical relationship between its policy and its activities, the activities of NGOs it supports, and local people's priorities in activities as expressed by themselves.

7 Methodology at the level of the embassies

The embassies play a role in NGO policy development and implementation in these countries as well, and though their indirect and direct impact on the NGOs may be small in financial terms, considerable influence on NGO policy may be expected. Local NGOs are always keen to know what the thinking at the level of the embassy is, as it may influence their institutional environment and their policy making in the future. Discussions on these issues will be necessary with embassy staff.

8 Gender perspective

Throughout this report, we have made clear that at every stage, a thorough understanding of the gender dimension of perceptions, activities, effects and impacts is necessary. In all parts of the final reports, this dimension will have specific attention. As part of the final synthesis report, an evaluation of the findings in this respect will be included, to be able to assess systematically the conclusions reached on this issue. This does not exclude a discussion of the findings in relation to gender in the other parts of the synthesis report.

9 Planning of activities and time budget

The following table present the information on the proposed timetable, the time budget for senior and junior staff in the Netherlands and in the Sahel, and the resultant financial budget. The first table presents the proposed plan of activities. After a round of discussions with organisations in the Netherlands, the evaluation is planned to start with a series of inception workshops in the intervention regions. Only after these workshops have been finalised and the activities start in the villages selected for further detailed study will the NGOs be part of the exercise. This is also done to avoid the busy period of January during which the NGOs are usually spending their time reporting on past activities and planning for future activities. After group discussions have started, the more detailed household survey will start.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>
Netherlands					
Coordination/ contact with SC					
Discussions at DGIS					
Discussion at GOM					
Discussions at CFAs					
Sahel					
Writing context					
Institutional analysis NGOs					
Intervention region analysis					
Inception workshop					
Village focus groups					
Household surveys and analysis					
Reporting workshop					
Both areas					
Analysis of data, writing report					

Based on the plan of activities, the following time budget is proposed.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Senior staff NL</i>	<i>Junior Staff NL</i>	<i>Senior staff Sahel</i>	<i>Junior staff Sahel</i>
Netherlands				
Formulation detailed ToRs	9			
Coordination/ contact with SC	2	9		
Discussions at DGIS	2			
Discussion at GOM	1			
Discussions at CFAs	6			
Sahel				
National context	5	6	0	0
Institutional analysis NGOs	8		25	0
Intervention region analysis, (six inception workshops)	23	9	40	0
<i>Organization</i>	3	9	15	0
<i>Workshop</i>	5		10	0
<i>Writing</i>	15		15	0
Inception workshop	12		50	0
Village focus groups			75	0
Household surveys and analysis	5		100	125
Reporting workshop			10	25
Both areas				
Analysis of data and writing report	25		15	0
Total	98	24	315	150

The division between countries is as follows, as far as the local teams are concerned.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Senior Staff Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Junior Staff Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Senior Staff Ghana</i>	<i>Junior Staff Ghana</i>	<i>Senior Staff Mali</i>	<i>Junior Staff Mali</i>
Sahel						
Updating national context						
Institutional analysis NGOs	5		10		10	
Intervention region analysis, (five inception workshops)	8		16		16	
<i>Organisation</i>	3		6		6	
<i>Workshop</i>	2		4		4	
<i>Writing</i>)	3		6		6	
Inception workshop	10		20		20	
Village focus groups	15		30		30	
Household surveys and analysis	20	25	40	50	40	50
Reporting workshop	2	5	4	10	4	10
Both areas						
Analysis of data and writing report	3		6		6	
Total	63	30	126	60	126	60

On the basis of this time budget and an assessment of travel, transport and local organisational costs, the financial budget is proposed. We have taken average costs per day for local staff in the three countries, though the prices differ between countries.

10 Financial budget

Time	Dfl
Senior staff NL	153700
Junior staff NL	19200
Senior staff Sahel	37800
Junior staff Sahel	3500
Travel	
International 4 pers 2 x f 3000,-	24000
National (within Sahel countries)	30000
Other costs	
Workshops	40000
Administrative expenses in West Africa	15000
Other costs (rapportagekosten, translation, visa, copies, insurance etc.	15000
Subtotal	338200
Contingencies 10%	12400
Total	350600

11 Products

- Evaluation of trends, part of the synthesis report
- Working documents on the NGOs concerned, part of the country reports
- Three country reports, presenting the detailed information collected and analysed
- One synthesis report (of about 125 pages) presenting the findings in relation to the questions raised in this document.

12 Annexes

- Maps of the intervention regions in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali where fieldwork for the evaluation will take place.
- Extensive list of Activities of CFAs per country
- Long list of NGOs (Summary)
- Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Burkina Faso
- Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Ghana
- Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Mali
- Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Burkina Faso (to be made into the first chapter of the final report)
- Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Ghana (to be made into the first chapter of the final report)
- Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Mali (to be made into the first chapter of the final report)

Maps of the intervention regions in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali where fieldwork for the evaluation will take place.

Annex
Extensive list of Activities of CFAs per country

CORDAID

III OVERZICHT VAN ONDERSTEUNDE NGO'S , PERIODE 1990-2001, OF EERDER

BURKINA FASO

Naam NGO	Association pour le Développement de la Région de Kaya (ADRK)
Adres hoofdkantoor	Kaya, BP 54, tel. 45 32 29, fax 45 35 40.
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Hati Raymond Sawadogo, directeur général.
Contactpersoon in Nederland	- Herman J. Lauwerysen, afdeling West- & Centraal Afrika. Tel. 070-3136447, herman.lauwerysen@cordaid.nl (vanaf 2000) - Nel Veerman (Bilance), voor 2000

Ondersteund project	Programme Régional de Développement Intégré (PRDI)
Periode	Relatie CEBEMO (later Bilance)-ADRK sinds 1975, samenwerking wordt afgesloten in 2003 (Burkina Faso is geen concentratieland van Cordaid).
Geldbedrag	7.114.526 NLG (31-12-1995 / 02-12-1999) (copy 18, 19)
Regio	Regio Kaya.
Sectoren	- Het instand houden van het ecologische equilibrium in de regio: bodem- en waterbeheer, verbetering van systemen binnen landbouw en veeteelt. - bevorderen van inkomensverwervende activiteiten (gebruikvoorwerpen, milletbier, restaurants, plantaardige olie, zeep, tuinbouw, weven, verven van kleding) - versterken van boerenorganisaties (onder andere ten behoeve van kredietverstrekking). Tevens de deelname van vrouwen en jongeren in deze organisaties vergroten.
Gender aspecten	In de zevende (huidige) fase van dit programma wordt er speciale aandacht geschonken aan de meest marginale groepen in de samenleving: vrouwen, jongeren en nomaden (copy 14, p.5)
Assessment/evaluatie	- 1991 : Zaal, F., Guissou, T, Laman, M, Reij, C : Etude d'impact du programme de cofinancement. Etude sur le terrain du Burkina Faso – ADRK. - 1993 : M. Coste, J.J. Kessler, J. Ouedraogo: Evaluation de l'ADRK (voor gegevens consultants zie copy 17) - 1995 : Chantal Dogbe Gnimadi, Consultante Indépendante. BP 08 0289 Cotonou, Benin. Tel. 229 32 12 63, Fax 229 31 35 59. Titel: Etude Institutionnelle de l'ADRK. Augustus 1995 (conclusies zie copy 13) - 1995: Sawadogo, B. M., Centre d'Etudes Economiques et

	<p>Sociales de l'Afrique Occidentale : 01 BP 305 Bob-Dioulasso</p> <p>01: Rapport d'Etude sur l'Autonomisation des Sections d'Epargne et de Cr�dit (SEC).</p> <p>- 1995 : Sahelconsult, Soci�t� d'Ing�nieurs-Conseils, Ouagadougou: Diagnostic de la Zone d'Intervention de l'ADRK pour l'Amorce d'un Programme de Gestion des Terroirs Villageois.</p> <p>- 1999 : CIEDEL : Evaluation � mi-parcours du PRDI. Februari 1999 (zie copy 15).</p> <p>- 1999 : CORDAID : PRDI : Rapport Finale (zie copy 16)</p> <p>- 2000 : Cordaid/Finance Business Unit : Analysis of savings- and credit programme URSEC.</p>
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Naam NGO	Diocese Koupela (ontwikkelingsbureau van de Diocese Koupela is genaamd OCADES)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 51, Koupela
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Mgr. S.E. Dieudonn� Yougbar�
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Herman Lauwerysen (2000-heden) Nel Veerman (Bilance, voor 2000)

Ondersteund project	Appui pour une meilleure contribution des femmes au d�veloppement
Periode	1/1/1998 – 1/1/2000. De relatie met Koupela bestaat sinds 1994 (Bilance).
Gedbedrag	515.578 NLG (voor periode 1998-2000) (copy 27)
Regio	Koupela
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimuleren inkomensverwervende activiteiten : toegang tot krediet bewerkstelligen ten behoeve van kleine handel, aanleren nieuwe landbouw-, tuinbouw-, vis- en veeteelt-technieken, verstrekken van zaaigoed en kunstmest. - onderwijs en informatie : over organisatie van vrouwengroepen, hygiene, gezondheid van het gezin. - infrastructuur : bouw meisjesschool, bouw molen en andere faciliteiten ter bewerking van landbouwprodukten, aanleg waterputten.
Gender aspecten	Gehele project op vrouwen gericht
Evaluaties/assessment	- Formulier monitoring van gender (copy 27, p. 3)

Naam NGO	Diocese Kaya
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 169, Kaya. Tel 00 226 453022
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Soeur Lucienne Dadone
Contactpersoon in Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herman Lauwerysen (zie boven, sinds 2000) - Anna Kitselaar (Bilance, voor 2000)

Ondersteund Project	Promotion feminine rurale
Periode	17/7/1997 – 5/4/2000
Geldbedrag	38.532 NLG (voor bovengenoemde periode)
Regio	Kaya
Sectoren	- gezondheid: informatie over gezondheid tijdens de zwangerschap en voor jonge kinderen. - aanleg en beheer van tuinen - spaar- en kredietgroepen.
Gender aspecten	Gehele programma op vrouwen gericht
Evaluaties/assessment	Geen

MALI

Naam NGO	SEAD (Sahel Etude Action pour le Développement)
Adres Hoofdkantoor	BP 32 Gao, Mali. Tel/fax: 223 820 302
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	M. Baba A. Dicko, secrétaire générale
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Fanny Meeus, Afdeling West- en Centraal Afrika fanny.meeus@cordaid.nl

Ondersteund project	Securité alimentaire et familiale, commune rurale de Téméra, Cercle de Bourem.
Periode	?
Geldbedrag	531.695 NLG (periode 10/8/99 – 30/1/01, copy 25)
Regio	Commune rurale de Téméra (Region de Gao)
Sectoren	Zie copy 20, p. 12 & copy 21 - Productie: diverse constructiewerkzaamheden in dorpen (voor mannen), tuinbouw en 'bourgouculture' (mannen en vrouwen), verbetering gezondheid dieren van nomaden - Inkomstgenererende activiteiten : bouw van een graanopslag, productie van diverse gebruiksvoorwerpen, molen beheerd door vrouwen, micro-krediet aan vrouwen - Voeding en gezondheid : aanleg putten, bevording gebruiken klamboes (gericht op vrouwen), - Educatie: alfabetisering (mannen en vrouwen), formatie beheerscomités, scholing tbv beheer motorpompen en molens (mannen en vrouwen), opleiding nomaden tot veearts, instructie zaai technieken en gebruik dieren voor sedentaire groepen.
Gender aspecten	De activiteiten zijn voor 80 % gericht op vrouwen en kinderen (copy 20, p. 27).
Assessment/evaluaties	Evaluation des appuis des OCF Néerlandaises a la Construction de la société civile au Mali. Etudes de cas du programme de CORDAID. Document de travail 2. Par : Centre d'Etudes Africaines, Leiden & Koni Expertise, Bamako. Mai 2001. Ordonnée par : Comité de Pilotage Evaluation Programme de Cofinancement. Case : SEAD (copy 20)

Naam NGO	Actions de Promotion Humaine (APH) (Dogogine Girubolo Walu)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 25, Bandiagara
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	M. Armand Kassogue
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Fanny Meeus, Afdeling Centraal- en West-Afrika, email: fanny.meeus@cordaid.nl

Ondersteund project	Programme Triennal 1999-2002
Periode	1999-2002
Geldbedrag	646.083 NLG (voor 3 jaar)
Regio	Bandiagara en omgeving
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - watervoorziening in 70 dorpen (bouw van putten, training waterbeheercomités die putten en pompen kunnen repareren) - introductie duurzaam landgebruik in 51 dorpen: technische training in het kader van erosiebestrijding, verhoging landbouwproductie door nieuwe aangepaste technieken - Organisatieversterking van dorpscomités en boerengroepen, in het kader van de decentralisatie-politiek. -Begeleiding bij organisatie van 15 nieuwe vrouwengroepen: kleine land- en tuinbouwprojecten, functionele alfabetisering. - alfabetisering
Gender aspecten	Enkele activiteiten specifiek gericht op vrouwen (zie hierboven). Zie ook "gendertoets" (copy 24)
Assessments/evaluatie	"gendertoets" (copy 24)

Andere door Cordaid ondersteunde dioceses in Mali:

Diocese Mopti: dit is een joint-venture met meerdere (buitenlandse) NGO's. Cordaid is hier pas zeer recentelijk aan gaan meedoen. Er is een evaluatie aan de gang momenteel.

Diocese Kayes: een klein maar complex project

Diocese San: wordt momenteel geëvalueerd, gereed in September/oktober 2001. Dit rapport kan daarna wellicht, in samenspraak met de buitenlandse donoren, beschikbaar worden gesteld.

ICCO

III OVERZICHT VAN ONDERSTEUNDE NGO'S, PERIODE 1990-2001, OF EERDER.

BURKINA FASO

Naam NGO	ODE (Office de Developpement des Eglises Evangeliques)
Adres hoofdkantoor	01 BP 108 Oudagadougou 01 (uitgebreid adres : copy 7)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Pasteur Samuel Yaméogo, secrétaire exécutif.
Contactpersoon in Nederland	- Jennie van der Mheen, West Africa Programme Officer ICCO, tel 030-6927878, email: JVDM@icco.nl (1999- heden) - Jan Zwaan: tel. 018-33 01 983 (contactpersoon voor 1999)

Ondersteund project	PDIB (Programme de Développement Intégré autour des Barrages)
Periode	1977-heden
Geldbedrag	15.144.954 NLG (periode 1990-2001) (copy 12)
Regio	Dorpen verspreid over het gehele land, (zie kaart op laatste pagina copy 9, en voor namen dorpen p. 35 ev van copy 10).
Sectoren	Rurale ontwikkeling rondom 10 aangelegde dammen: Landbouw/ veeteelt <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Verhogen van productie van duurzame rijst- en maisverbouw, tuinbouw en visserij, honingproductie- bouw van stallen voor vee en composthopen- agro-forestry Kredieten <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kredietverschaffing ten behoeve van : aankoop vee, aanleg anti-erosie richels, opzetten van kleine handel (met name vrouwen) Scholing <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Opleiding van “vaccinateurs”- Bouw alfabetiseringscentra Gezondheidszorg <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Constructie latrines en waterputten Désenclavement <ul style="list-style-type: none">- constructie van doorwaadbare plaatsen tijdens het regen-seizoen.
Gender aspecten	Enkele kredietprogramma's t.b.v. het stimuleren van inkomstgenererende activiteiten zijn speciaal gericht op vrouwen (zie copy 8)
Evaluaties/assessment	- 1991: Laman, M. e.a.: Veldonderzoek Impactstudie Medefinancierings-programma's. Inzake Burkina Faso, ODE. Centre for Development Cooperation Services, VU Amsterdam - 1995 : ODE/TEST s.a.r.l.: Evaluation du suivi des projects. Rapport Final. Ouagadougou. (conclusies : copy 9)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1998 : Voortgangsmemo (copy 5) - 1999 : Etienne Bazie, Meinolf Hammerschmidt, Idrissa Ouedraogo : Evaluation du Programme Regional de Développement Intégré (PRDI) Ouagadougou/Sorup (copy 10). & reactie hierop van Jennie v.d. Mheen (copy 11) - 2000: Coulibaly, S. : Evaluation du Programme de Développement Intégré de Zoungou. Ouagadougou, ODE - 2001 : Voortgangsmemo (copy 6)
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Naam NGO	ADRA (Agence Adventiste d'Aide et de Développement)
Adres hoofdkantoor	01 BP 4273, Ouagadougou 01 (uitgebreid adres zie copy 45, achterpagina)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Alain Long, directeur
Contactpersoon in Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jennie van der Mheen (zie boven) (1999-heden) - Jan Zwaan (voor 1999)

Ondersteund project	Projet de Développement Intégré
Periode	Relatie met ICCO sinds 1978.
Geldbedrag	3.117.912 NLG (periode 1993-2001, zie copy 12)
Regio	Province Bazéga
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gezondheid (putten, latrines, AIDS-preventie, basisgezondheidszorg) - vrouwen (centres féminins, kleine bedrijfjes (molens, zeepfabriekjes) , kredietprogramma's, tuinbouw door vrouwengroepen) - onderwijs (bouw en beheer stallen en composthopen, tuinbouw, duurzaam landgebruik, alfabetisering, enseignement primaire, secondaire et professionnel) - herbebossing - steun aan vluchtelingen
Gender aspecten	ADRA volgt empowerment-benadering (copy 44, p. 13). Zie ook boven ("sectoren").
Evaluaties/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1994: Eindmemo 1990-1994 (copy 40) - 1995: Voortgangsmemo (copy 41) - 1997: Eindmemo 1994-1996 (copy 42) - 2000: Eindmemo 1997-1999 (copy 43) - 2001: Kenschets & Financieringsplan 2001-2003 (copy 44)

Mali

Naam NGO	GRAT (Groupe de recherches de d'applications techniques)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 2502, Bamako (uitgebreid adres zie copy 29)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Bakary Ballo, secrétaire permanent
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Simon Runia,

Ondersteund project	Promotion Rurale, Ténenkou/Mopti
Periode	1997-2001
Geldbedrag	649.556 NLG, voor bovenstaande periode (copy 28a)
regio	Cercles de Ténenkou et Mopti, Région de Mopti
Sectoren	- aanleg van putten - training ten behoeve van verbetering van waterbeheer rond de putten - aanleg en exploitatie van tuinen, begeleiding van tuinders bij het verkopen van hun producten (copy 30)
Gender aspecten	geen duidelijke genderbenadering (zie copy 30, p. 2). Wel: - activiteiten op gebied drinkwatervoorziening zijn een vermindering van de werklast voor vrouwen - de tuinbouw wordt door vrouwen gedaan. Door de tuinbouw hebben zij toegang gekregen tot grondbezit
Evaluaties/assesment	-1999: Rapport Final: Evaluation du programme de promotion rurale dans le delta central du Niger. Door : GRAT (copy 29) - 2000: Eindmemo. (copy 30)

Naam NGO	ADRA-Mali (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)
Adres hoofdkantoor	Bamako
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	?
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Simon Runia

Ondersteund project	Programme Kolokani
periode	1997-2000
Geldbedrag	1.114.032 NLG (voor bovengenoemde periode, copy 28a)
Regio	Cercle de Kolokani, région de Koulikoro
Sectoren	- verbetering milieubescherming in het kader van strijd tegen de desertificatie. (aanplant bomen, bodemconservering, training in boomkweken en erosiebestrijding) - verbetering voeding, gezondheid en hygiene onder de bevolking (aanleg latrines, verbetering van dagelijks menu, aanleg tuinen, aanleg putten) - vergroten van deelname van vrouwen aan lokale

	beslissingsprocessen (zie copy 33, p. 1 en 2, copy 31)
Gender aspecten	Vergroten van deelname van vrouwen aan lokale beslissingsprocessen is één van de doelstellingen.
Evaluaties/assessment	- 1998: Evaluatief voortgangsmemo (copy 31) - 1999: Eindmemo (copy 32) - 2001: Rapport d'Evaluation Finale. Projet: Aménagement intégré des ressources naturelles de Kolokani. Door : ADRA-Mali, Fiorentina Ferraro, directrice (copy 33)

Naam NGO	AED (Association d'Entraide et de Développement)
Adres hoofdkantoor	Bamako
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	?
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Simon Runia

Ondersteund project	Drie-jaren programma's.
Periode	1993-2001
Geldbedrag	2.174.578 NLG (totaal voor bovengenoemde periode, zie copy 28a)
Regio	Régions de Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou
Sectoren	Lange termijn-doelstelling : verbetering levensstandaard van vrouwen. - inkomensverwerving (opzet van micro-entreprises, visvijvers, veehouderij, graanbanken, tuinbouw, - toegang tot grondrecht (verwerving collectieve velden) - toegang tot krediet (creatie spaar- en kredietgroepen) - kennisverwerving (alfabetisering)
Gender aspecten	Participanten zijn uitsluitend vrouwen (zie copy 34, noot 1)
Evaluaties/assessment	- 1999: Evaluation du Programme Triennal 1996-1998. Door: Yaya Sow & Michel Cadalan (AED). (copy 33) - 2000: Eindmemo programme 1999 (copy 34)

Naam NGO	AMADE (Association Malienne pour le Développement)
Adres hoofdkantoor	86, Rue 301 Hippodrome, Bamako (zie copy 35)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	?
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Simon Runia

Ondersteund project	Programme de développement sanitaire et socio-economique de Kayes (PDSSEK).
Periode	Relatie met ICCO sinds 1983
Geldbedrag	3.758.841 NLG (periode 1990-2001, zie copy 28a)
Regio	Cercle de Kayes

Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - onderwijs en organisatie: bouw en uitrusting onderwijscentra - services juridiques : instelling comités civiques, die bijeenkomsten over burgerlijke rechten organiseren. - productie, transformatie, conservering : tuinbouw, graanmolens, dorpswinkels, ondersteuning vissers. - hydraulique villageoise : aanleg en onderhoud putten - soins de santé primaire : bouw gezondheidscentra, dorpsapotheken, inzameling afval, bouw latrines - inkomstengenererende activiteiten : spaar- en kredietkassen opgericht.
Gender aspecten	Bij veel van de bovenstaande activiteiten spelen vrouwen een grote rol (zie copy 37, p. 3)
Evaluaties/assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1997: Eindmemo (copy 38) - 1998 : reisverslag Simon Runia (copy 36) - 1999: Rapport d'évaluation interne: programme de développement sanitaire et socio-économique de Kayes – PDSSEK. Door : AMADE. (conclusies : copy 35) - 1999: Evaluatief voortgangsmemo. (copy 37)

IV AFSLUITENDE OPMERKINGEN

De andere relevante NGO, AMSS, is hier niet behandeld aangezien deze reeds is bestudeerd in het maatschappij-opbouw onderzoek

NOVIB

III OVERZICHT VAN ONDERSTEUNDE NGO'S ,PERIODE 1990-2001, OF EERDER.

MALI

Naam NGO	Near East Foundation (NEF)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 2627, Bamako
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Mr. Yacouba Deme, représentant NEF-Mali
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Souleymane Sane. Eerder ook : Bert Brinkman, Kees Ton.

Ondersteund project	Programme de Développement du Tako
Periode	1996-2001
Geldbedrag	886.000 NLG (voor bovenstaande periode, copy 50 & 52)
Regio	Niger-delta in regio Mopti
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- vergroten en diversificeren voedselproductie- bevorderen rationeel beheer van natuurlijke hulpbronnen- informatieverstrekken op het gebied van gezondheid- het bevorderen van (economische) participatie van achtergestelde groepen (vrouwen, jongeren)- versterken van dorpsinstitutes- versterken van lokale financiële sector, door oprichting spaar- en kredietgroepen
Gender aspecten	Aantal activiteiten specifiek op vrouwen gericht : tuinbouw en kredieten. Ook: veel voorlichting gericht op vrouwen met betrekking tot gezondheid. Zie copy 52, p. 4
Assessment/evaluatie	- 2000: Rapport d'evaluation du programma Tarabe-Korombana (TAKO) (phase 1996-2001). Door : Matthias Banzhaf, Agro-Economiste (zie copy 49)

Naam NGO	Association Malienne pour la protection de l'environnement: STOP SAHEL
Adres hoofdkantoor	Badalabougou Rue 132, Porte 751, Bamako. BP 3267, tel 23 33 80, email : stopsahel@datatech.toolnet.org
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Jean Famory Kamissoko, secretaire exécutive.
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Ton Meijers

Ondersteund project	Programme Fallou
periode	1992-heden
geldbedrag	2.592.003 NLG (1992-heden, opgeteld op basis van copy 50)

Regio	Arrondissement de Fallou, Cercle de Nara, noord-west Mali.
sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - voedselzekerheid - beheer natuurlijke hulpbronnen - steun aan boerenorganisaties - steun aan basisgezondheidszorg Zie copy 65, p. 24/25
Gender aspecten	Niet duidelijk gespecificeerd
Assessment/evaluatie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1997 : Rapport d'évaluation du programma triennal 94-96 de Fallou (in ander archief) - Beoordelingsmemorandum door Ton Meijers (copy 65) - 1999 : Rapport d'évaluation interne programme : initiatives de développement à la base dans l'arrondissement de Fallou – Cercle de Nara. Door : Stop Sahel. (zie copy 63) - 2000 : Rapport de l'atelier de programmation annuelle : programme 'initiatives de développement à la base dans l'arrondissement de Fallou – Cercle de Nara.' (copy 64)

Naam NGO	ACORD
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 1969, Bamako (uitgebreid adres zie copy 68)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	In Tombouctou: Sidiki Traoré
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Souleymane Sane

Ondersteund project	Développement Rurale Intégrée
Periode	1992-heden
Geldbedrag	3.790.903 NLG (1992-heden, opgeteld op basis van copy 50)
Regio	Cercles de Goundam, Rharous, Tombouctou, Gao, Bourem Teninkou (noord-Mali)
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - versterken capaciteiten van lokale groepen, om te participeren in democratisering en decentralisatie - kredietprogramma's - dialoog tussen verschillende groepen ter bestendiging van de vrede. - giften (dieren) aan verarmde families - alfabetisering
Gender aspecten	Niet duidelijk gespecificeerd.
Assessment/evaluatie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1999: Rapport Annuel ACORD Kidal. (zie copy 66) - 2000 : Rapport Annuel ACORD Tombouctou (zie copy 67)

Naam NGO	3AG (Association d'Aide et d'Appui aux Groupements (Ruraux et Urbains))
Adres hoofdkantoor	Quartier A C I 2000 Hamdalaye, Bamako. Tel. 29 32 28, fax 29 31 20, email aaag@datatech.toolnet.org
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Mme. Youma Wélé Diallo
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Souleymane Sane (heden), Peter Gubbels (tot 1998)

Ondersteund project	Meerjarenprogramma's
Periode	1992-heden
Geldbedrag	3.294.968 NLG (1992-heden, opgeteld op basis van copy 50)
Regio	Mandé-gebied (ten zuid-westen van Bamako, 29 dorpen)
Sectoren	- educatie (opleiding leraren, bouw scholen, fondsen voor aankopen tbv scholing) - gezondheid (gericht op vrouwen) - voeding (preventie ondervoeding) - landbouw/veeteelt/visserij (beschikbaar stellen materiaal) - tuinbouw (gericht op vrouwen) - bouw molens, putten Zie copy 69
Gender aspecten	Enkele doelstelling specifiek gericht op vrouwen
Assessment/evaluatie	2000: Memorandum d'evaluation. Door: Souleymane Sana. (copy 69)

Naam NGO	Voisins Mondiaux (op lokaal niveau heeft deze organisatie structuren opgezet, bekend onder de namen Siginyogonje en Yerenyeton.
Adres hoofdkantoor	Bamako
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Meerdere personen
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Souleymane Sane, Ton Meijers

Ondersteund project	Programmes d'auto-développement
Periode	1991-heden
Geldbedrag	1.948096 NLG (1991-heden, opgeteld op basis van copy 50)
Regio	Région Segou, Mopti
Sectoren	- voedselzekerheid - volksgezondheid - versterking van boerenorganisaties - watervoorziening - milieu
Gender aspecten	Vrouwen nog slechts in beperkte mate baat van de programma's van deze organisatie (copy 70, p. 50/51)
Evaluaties/assessment	- 1998 : Memorandum d'evaluation. Door : Souleymane Sane (copy 71)

	<p>- 1999: Rapport d'une mission de l'appui-formation, portant sur une auto-évaluation assistée de la performance, la stratégie et la viabilité de l'organisation Siginyogonje. Door : Peter Gubbels, Fatoumata Batta, Tsuamba Bourgou (copy 70)</p> <p>- 1999: Rapport d'une auto-évaluation organisationnel de l'association inter-villageoise Yerenyeton. (copy 72)</p>
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BURKINA FASO

Naam NGO	Association Tin Tua
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 167, Fada N'Gourma, tel 77 01 26, fax 77 02 08 (copy 54)
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Benoit Ouoba, secrétaire exécutif
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Ton Meijers, Burkina Faso-verantwoordelijke, NOVIB

Ondersteund project	Vier-jarenplannen, 1990-heden
Periode	1990-heden
Geldbedrag	3.775.583 NLG (copy 53, p. 11 en 12) voor bovenstaande periode.
Regio	5 provincies in het oosten van Burkina Faso: Gnagna, Gourma, Komondjari, Kompienga, Tapoa.
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - voedselzekerheid en duurzame landbouw en veeteelt - basiseducatie - spaar- en kredietgroepen Zie copy 53.
Gender aspecten	Veel aandacht voor vrouwen en hun inkomensverwerving (copy 53, p. 22)
Assessment/evaluatie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1997: Evaluatie. Door: Peter Gubbels (zit in ander arcief) - 1998: Beoordelingsmemorandum (copy 53) - 2001: Evaluation externe de l'Association Tin Tua. Door : Mr. Sikirou Oloulotan (Bénin), Dr. R.A. van 't Rood (NL), Mr. Alain Edouard Traoré (Burkina Faso) (zie copy 54)

Naam NGO	Wu Pakuwe
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 171, Tougan. Tel 53 41 13, fax 53 41 43
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Zerba Amidou
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Paul van Wijk

Ondersteund project	Meerjarenprogramma's
Periode	Sinds 1987
Gedbedrag	1.884.977 NLG (copy 56, p. 8, en copy 51), voor de periode 1987-heden.
Regio	Provincies Sourou en Nayala, noord-westen van Burkina Faso.
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alfabetisering - 'promotion femmes' : taakverlichting door bouw molens, kredietverlening, vergroten rol van vrouwen in beslissingsproces. - infrastructuur : bouw alfabetiseringscentra, graanbanken, waterputten, vaccinatie-eenheden. - Agro-pastorale activiteiten: voedselzekerheid, embouche (aankoop-vetmesten-verkoop van schapen), boeren voorzien van werktuigen, kweken van bomen, collectieve velden - kredietverstrekking Zie copy 56, p. 11 en 13
Gender aspecten	Genderverkeerslicht (copy 56, p. 5). Verder ook: aparte doelstelling 'promotion femmes' (zie boven)
Assessment/evaluatie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2000: Rapport de l'auto-evaluation assistée des capacités organisationnelles de l'association paysanne Wu Pakuwe. Door : Agence Seeno Malla. (zie copy 55) - 2000: Beoordelingsmemorandum (copy 56)

Naam NGO	Association Torim Mani (door NOVIB ondersteund via de organisatie Voisins Mondiaux)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 2320 Bogandé, Gnagna.
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	M. Yendié Namoano, président
Contactpersoon in Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anne Pieter van Dijk (Chef bureau de l'Afrique du Nord et Centrale) - Ton Meijers, Burkina-verantwoordelijke

Ondersteund project	Diverse rurale ontwikkelingsprogramma's (zie copy 58, p. 1)
Periode	1991-heden
Gedbedrag	1.434.522 (1991-heden). Gedestilleerd uit copy 51 (goedgekeurde bedragen voor Torim Mani en Voisins Mondiaux)
Regio	Departement Liptougou, provincie Gnagna (noord-oosten Burkina Faso)
Sectoren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landbouwactiviteiten - gezondheidszorg - participatie - inkomensgenerering Zie copy 58, p. 8 e.v.
Gender aspecten	In het beoordelingsmemorandum is opgenomen een kopje man-vrouw relaties, en de op dit terrein behaalde resultaten. Zie copy 58, p. 22. Zie ook 'genderverkeerslicht' : copy 56, p. 5.

Assessment/evaluatie	- 1997 : Beoordelingsmemorandum (copy 58) - 2000: Rapport de l'évaluation des effets et impacts des activités de Torim Mani au niveau des villages. Door : Agence Seenou Malla, Ouagadougou. (zie copy 57).
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Naam NGO	UGVA (Union des Groupements Villageois de Arbinda)
Adres hoofdkantoor	BP 113, Djibo, Province du Soum
Contactpersoon ter plaatse	Adama Koura, président
Contactpersoon in Nederland	Ton Meijers

Ondersteund project	Vier-jarige programma's.
Periode	1992-heden
Geldbedrag	1.156.574 NLG (1992-heden), opgeteld uit copy 51
Regio	Regio Aribindi (noorden van Burkina Faso)
Sectoren	- verbetering van landbouwproductie - Opkoop en verspreiding van graan - verbetering (diversificatie) van voedselsituatie - inkomstgenererende activiteiten (giften in geld, toegang tot krediet, aanleg van putten ter stimulering landbouw en veeteelt) - steun aan ambachtslieden - "embouche" (vetmesten en verkopen van koeien) (Zie copy 59)
Gender aspecten	- In 1998 heeft het lopende "programme quadriennal" een gender-tak gekregen ("volet gender") - Rapport du programme genre UGVA (1/1/2001 tot 31/3/2002) (zie copy 63)
Assessment/evaluatie	- 1999: Auto-Evaluation assistée des activités du programme quadriennal 1996-1999 de l'UGVA. Door : Formation Action pour l'Auto-promotion (FAA) (zie copy 59) + commentaar evaluatie UGVA (zie copy 60) - 2000 : Beoordelingsmemorandum. (copy 61) - 2000 : Rapport du Programme Genre UGVA, 1/1/2001 – 31/3/2002. (copy 62)

Annex
Long list of NGOs (Summary)

Mali

SEAD	Cordaid
AMSS	ICCO
ACORD	NOVIB

Burkina Faso

ADRK	Cordaid
Diocese de Kaya	Cordaid
ODE	ICCO
UGVA	NOVIB

Ghana

BESSFA	ICCO/CORDAID
PCG	ICCO
Diocese de Navrongo/Bolgatanga	CORDAID

Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Burkina Faso

EDS (Expertise pour le Développement au Sahel) is an organisation dedicated to research and consultancy for NGOs, government institutions and research institutions, established in Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. They have evolved out of the earlier 'Antenne Sahélienne', the local research establishment of the Agricultural University Wageningen. This means they have extensive knowledge of the agronomic, economic, sociologic and socio-economic aspects of Sahelian agricultural and rural development. Activities include research, participatory project and programme development, and impact studies (e.g. soil and water conservation, PATECORE project impacts). For this and similar evaluative studies, they attach themselves to the MARP programme, or 'Méthode Active de Recherche et de Planification Participative', which is formed by local experts with a background in rural development and natural resource development projects and programmes. This could be called one of the outcomes of staff mobility between projects and NGOs, because the relevant staff has made the expertise they obtained earlier in projects available to other institutions, such as MARP. EDS has a small core staff, but relies on a large group of experts from which they select the people they need for every particular project. They have been engaged extensively in the development of village development plans, in the framework of the 'Village Land Use Management' national decentralisation effort in Burkina Faso.

CVs are attached below. Project leader is Dr Adama Belemvire. Other senior staff are Mathieu Ouédraogo, Aly Ouédraogo, Blandine Ouédraogo, and Serge Sedogo. Other staff, responsible for data collection in the field, includes Grégoire Tabsoba and Blandine Bonzi.

Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Ghana

The local counterpart is the CECIK, a research institute attached to the University of Development Studies, in Tamale, Ghana. The University of Amsterdam (AGIDS) has had some years of cooperation now with CECIK focusing on rural population dynamics, historic and pathway analysis, local development of agricultural systems and change in the local economy and society. The work done at CECIK is of an international standard. CECIK has been engaged in many evaluations for a large number of NGOs and government agencies. Some of the NGO evaluated now have had activities evaluated earlier by CECIK, but as this has happened in a limited number of cases, and as the organisation is not attached to any one particular organisation or network, independent evaluation is guaranteed.

CVs of the researchers implicated are attached below. David Millar will be project leader, with Francis Obeng as main contact person. Senior staff are Dr David Millar (Sociology), Prof Dittoh (Economy), Dr Bayorbor (agronomy). Apart from Francis Obeng (MSc), Mr Donkoh (MSc) will be responsible for data gathering in the field. Four research assistants are recruited for data gathering as well.

Proposal for local counterpart organisation including CVs for Mali

Two organisations are proposed as local consultant. One is the 'Centre Djoliba', or 'Reflexion, Formation-action Documentation pour le Développement'. Centre Djoliba is a 'structure d'appui pour le renforcement des capacités d'intervention des acteurs et actrices du développement', located in Bamako, Mali. The Centre wants to contribute to local development through locally rooted activities, with realistic goals and with respect for local level cultural identities and cultures. The approach is a holistic one, focusing on the whole of human society and both men and women. Local sustainable social, economic and cultural development is promoted through training, research, management and institutional improvement of local expertise. Strengthening of democracy and equity are guiding principles. A library was set up for the use of staff and interested external parties.

The director, M. A. Cissé, is implicated in the study. Local staff from the Centre will be recruited for the evaluation.

The other party is a researcher attached to ESPGRN project, and has his base and contact address at the IER, Bamako, Mali, with which both the Universities of Utrecht, Leiden, Amsterdam and in particular Wageningen have had extensive contacts. The IER has a long tradition of research in the rural areas of Mali, and is known for its work on rural production, rural economy, farming system analysis, socio-economic studies and modelling.

A CV of the IER researcher is attached below

Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Burkina Faso

**Fred Zaal
Maaïke Snel**

(To be made into the first chapter of the final report)

Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Ghana

Ton Dietz

Fred Zaal

(To be made into the first chapter of the final report)

Provisional description of the NGO and rural development situation in Mali

Ali de Jong

Annelet Broekhuis

(To be made into the first chapter of the final report)