Future Agricultures

Working Paper

Social protection and graduation: Case of heifer-in-trust in Burkina Faso

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March 2014

Content

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge Stephen Devereux for his review of the paper and advice during the research process. We also acknowledge all Future Agricultures Consortium members who contributed to the research. A special thank you to all the projects we worked with on this study for their useful collaboration and to Idrissa Ouiminga and Honorine Ouédraogo for their help in data collection and collaboration with project partners. Finally we also thank Miché Ouédraogo for his contribution in statistics management.

Summary

The distribution of livestock to poor people, commonly known as heifer-in-trust (HIT) or 'livestock-in-kind credit', can be seen as a specific type of asset-based social protection. Because of their growth and reproductive potential, some suggest that livestock can play a particularly important role in asset accumulation and thus graduation. This study tests the assumption that livestock will remain a part of the asset portfolio of HIT recipients. Beneficiaries of five HIT-type projects in Burkina Faso were interviewed. The analysis suggests that either because of poor targeting or an appreciation of the demands of livestock keeping, the HIT projects are not reaching the poorest. It also provides only limited support to the assumption that poor people will use the HIT gift to increase their livestock assets. There would appear to be good reason to question the general proposition that livestock are a particularly appropriate asset for transfer to the poor. Because of the demands of livestock – in terms for example of feed, water and management – for the poorest, they may be more of a liability. Understanding the role of asset-transfer programmes in graduation demands a holistic understanding of asset dynamics, which presents important methodological challenges.

Introduction

For more than 20 years the reduction of public expenditure, liberalisation and privatisation were promoted as prerequisites for pro-poor economic growth. If these neoliberal policies have allowed macro-economic growth in certain countries, it is not always the poor who have benefited. On the contrary, the abandonment, downsizing or privatisation of social institutions has generally increased the levels of vulnerability, food insecurity and inequity. Vulnerability and food insecurity are still common throughout Africa (Grivel, 2008; World Bank, 2011).

In West Africa specifically, the incidence of poverty remains around 50%, but with important variation between countries. In 2009 Burkina Faso had a poverty rate of 43.2% (INSD, 2010), while in 2007 it was estimated that 18.8% of the population was living in chronic poverty (World Bank, 2011). In relation to undernutrition and food insecurity the situation is equally disturbing. Between 2006 and 2008 undernutrition affected 12% and 8% of the population of West Africa and Burkina Faso respectively (IFPRI, 2011; Soule D.G., 2012) As in other countries, for many in Burkina Faso undernutrition and food insecurity are seasonal phenomena which increase during the lean period (March–October) when food prices tend to be both high and volatile.

Burkina Faso presents an important development paradox. Despite a dozen years of relatively strong economic growth, accompanied by reform of public finances and increased expenditure on health and education, little progress has been seen in terms of human development. The situation for the poor, most of whom live in rural areas and have some engagement with agriculture, remains precarious.

To address this situation and to give the poor the means to increase their food consumption and quality of life more generally, numerous policies, programmes and projects have been developed and funded by the government of Burkina Faso and its partners. The research reported here is focused on initiatives that seek to increase the assets of the poor, and specifically what we will call 'heifer-in-trust' (HIT) projects. These projects distribute young, usually female, livestock to selected beneficiaries. The usual agreement is that when the animal reproduces, one or more offspring will be given back to the project as repayment, after which the original animal and any future offspring become the property of the beneficiary to do with as she/he sees fit. These projects most often target poor rural women, and it is often required by the projects that the beneficiaries are organised into groups.

HIT projects vary considerably (in terms of their target groups, livestock species, number of animals provided, repayment terms, training and other accompanying measures, etc), but they also share some common characteristics (Afifi-Affat, 1998; Ahuya et al., 2005; Ayele and Peacock, 2003; Peacock, 2008; Sumberg and Lankoandé, 2013). In practice, even if these projects were not initially conceived of as 'social protection' they share some important characteristics of social protection initiatives. First, they usually try to target the most disadvantaged, and second, they seek to increase the asset base of beneficiaries so they can improve their situation on a sustainable basis (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004). The fact that livestock have the biological potential to reproduce, and might then support a dynamic of graduation, is a powerful reason for considering HIT projects within the realm of asset-based social protection.

This research took place in two phases. The first phase established a conceptual basis for the research and elaborated a protocol for the empirical work (Lankoandé and Sumberg, 2011; Sumberg and Lankoandé, 2013). This report focuses on the empirical findings and their implications.

The remainder of this report is organised as follows: (1) an introduction to the research giving the context, objectives of the project and definitions of main concepts used; (2) methodology; (3) results; and (4) discussion and conclusion.

The research

Objectives

The primary objective of this study was to shed further light on the role that livestock play in asset-based graduation programmes in rural Burkina Faso by addressing two questions:

1. How do the livestock assets of people who receive HIT animals evolve over time?

2. What factors are associated with different patterns of evolution of livestock asset base?

Concepts

Social protection

Social protection can be conceived of in a variety of ways. Here we take the approach outlined by Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux (2007) who define social protection to include 'all initiatives that transfer income or assets to the poor, protect the vulnerable against livelihood risks, and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalised; with the overall objectives of extending the benefits of economic growth and reducing the economic or social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised people' (p.25) (also see Ellis et al., 2009; Gentilini and Omamo, 2011). This research is concerned specifically with social protection measures that might be considered as 'promotive' ('aim to enhance real incomes and capabilities…') (Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux, 2007).

Graduation

Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux (2011) provide a detailed review of the origins and theoretical underpinnings of the concept of graduation and how it is being operationalised in social protection programmes in Africa. Chirwa et al. (2011) explore the concept of graduation in the context of farm input subsidy programmes in Malawi. Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux argue that conceptualising and evaluating graduation simply on the basis of an individual or household having passing a specific threshold (e.g. number of months in a social protection programme; or the accumulation of a predefined level or array of assets) does not do justice to the complexity or the heterogeneity of real people's livelihoods. Depending on the household, context and so on – what Chirwa et al. (2011) call 'the potential graduation conditions' – the fact of passing any such threshold may be quite unrelated to key livelihood outcomes such as improved food security or well-being.

As an alternative, Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux argue for what they call 'sustainable graduation', defined as 'the ability of the household to remain above the benchmark in the medium- to long-term via a transformed livelihood'. Here graduation is linked explicitly to the notion of promotive social protection measures – indeed in one sense graduation is the confirmation of the success of such measures. As opposed to passing a common threshold, sustainable graduation implies that there has been some fundamental and lasting change in a household or a livelihood. There are two important points to note. The first is that this kind of fundamental change– and the sustainability of the associated improved outcomes – may require changes other than simply an increase in specific assets. Thus, asset-based social protection may only result in graduation where social, market and environmental conditions are conducive. The second is that even in the same location, different 'poor' households may have different requirements in order to graduate. Such a conception better reflects the diversity and dynamics of livelihood change.

The difference between the 'threshold' and 'sustainable' graduation approaches can be seen along two dimensions. The first is time, where livelihoods must have changed enough that they are resilient to moderate shocks, thus highlighting the 'sustainable' nature of graduation. The second dimension is agency, with graduation being seen as either a passive ('she was graduated') or an active ('she graduated') process. In the first instance, once the beneficiary passes a given threshold, the programme declares that she has graduated. In contrast, sustainable graduation reflects real change in the beneficiary's livelihood (in effect she graduated herself with the help of the social protection programme).

Heifer-in-trust

We use the term heifer-in-trust (also referred to as 'livestock-in-kind credit') to refer to a whole genre of projects that aim primarily at building up livestock holdings as part of the productive asset base of poor (especially rural) people. While there are many variations, heifer-in-trust projects are essentially rotating, in-kind loan schemes based on in-kind repayment. Typically a project will transfer one or more female animals to someone on the understanding that over time a specified number of female offspring will be returned to the project so they can be passed on to other beneficiaries (this is sometimes referred to as the 'pass on system'). Until the repayment is completed the original animals are considered to be 'owned' by the project 'in trust' for the beneficiaries. After repayment they become the property of the beneficiary to do with as she/he sees fit. Similar to other micro-credit models, many heifer-in-trust projects are designed to work through groups and therefore have additional group formation and empowerment objectives (see de Haan, 2001).[3]

The heifer-in-trust projects implemented by NGOs and others across Africa differ along six main dimensions:

- **Targeting and selection of beneficiaries:** including the definition and identification of 'poor'; minimum requirements in terms of availability or establishment of a suitable shed and fodder supply; prior knowledge or experience with livestock
- **Species:** poultry (chickens and ducks), small ruminants (goats and sheep) and cattle
- **Number loaned:** 1–3 depending on species (e.g. seldom more than one for cattle)
- **Number to be repaid:** 1–3 depending on species
- **Actions if loaned animal dies before repayment:** variable, but usually no attempt to force repayment
- **Additional services available through project:** credit, technical training, group support and/or marketing

Some of these dimensions have important implications for the ability of heifer-in-trust projects to deliver social protection benefits, and perhaps none more so that the choice of species. Three chicks that are allowed to wander around the compound freely, are occasionally fed kitchen scraps but provided with little other 'management', are one thing. A dairy heifer kept permanently in a stall and

which, when mature, will require considerable quantities of water, fodder and purchased concentrate feed, in addition to daily milking and careful management of breeding and health, is quite another. Clearly the heifer is potentially the more valuable asset, having the ability to produce a significant income stream. However, the physical, financial and management inputs required in order to realise these benefits are such that they may be beyond the grasp of those most in need of social protection. A heifer (or indeed a pair of dairy goats) placed in the wrong environment or with individuals who do not have the means to support them, may be more of a liability than an asset.

The fact that heifer-in-trust projects are built around a model of rotating, in-kind loans has been used to justify claims of sustainability. If substantiated through project experience, these claims have important implications as they would help dispel the sense that social protection programmes must be, by their nature, a continuous burden on either government or donor funds. The sustainability of any rotating loan scheme is sensitive to the balance between the interest charged and the default rate. The case of heifer-in-trust is however somewhat more complicated. As shown by Afifi-Affat (1998) the critical variables in the schemes are: the number of animals repaid per animal received (in effect, the interest rate); the survival rates of adult animals and their offspring; and the reproductive performance of the adults. With inexperienced livestock keepers, morbidity and mortality would be expected to be high and reproductive performance low. Based on a simple

Table 1: Constrainers, enablers and sustainers of graduation in relation to heifer-in-trust interventions

Constrainer	***Enabler***	***Sustainer***
Programme-specific		
Low repayment rates	Peer pressure	Profitability of livestock activity
High cost of contact	Group formation / strengthening	
Livestock morbidity	Access to veterinary services	Profitability of livestock activity
Limited genetic potential of stock	Systematic upgrading programme Access to Artificial Insemination (AI)I services	Profitability of livestock activity
Poor reproductive performance	Training Access to AI services	Profitability of livestock activity
Theft / death	Insurance	Profitability of livestock activity
Emergency sales	Micro-credit	Profitability of livestock activity
Beneficiary-specific		
Lack of interest / motivation	Interest / motivation as selection criteria	Consistent & attractive flow of benefits
Lack of knowledge / skill in stock management / marketing	Training	
Limited quantity and/or quality of feed / water	Adequate availability as selection criteria Micro-credit	Profitability of livestock activity
Limited cash to purchase inputs	Adequate cash as selection criteria Micro-credit Savings schemes	Consistent profitability of livestock activity
Appropriation of income / assets by other household members	Peer / social pressure Education	Empowerment
Market-specific		
Low prices or thin markets for animals & livestock products	Access to larger markets Value added	Urbanisation, rising incomes & changing consumption patterns
Environment-specific		
Seasonal variation in feed / water availability	Year-round availability as a selection criterion Irrigation development Well / borehole / dam development	Profitability of livestock activity

Source: Sumberg and Lankoandé (2013)

modelling exercise, Afifi-Affat demonstrated that for schemes involving cattle, if repayment of only one calf is required they are unlikely to be sustainable at the scheme level; but if the repayment requirement increases to two, sustainability at the participant level is unlikely. However, insurance arrangements could potentially be used to overcome some of these limitations.

In theory HIT programmes are able to support sustainable graduation by creating the conditions favourable to the generation of benefits from livestock such as food, revenue and asset growth. Nevertheless, it should be noted that differences in livestock species, management systems and project contexts will result in different possibilities and levels of benefits over different periods. A number of potential 'constrainers', 'enablers' and 'sustainers' can be identified operating at the programme, beneficiary, market and environmental levels (Table 1).

Analytical framework

As livelihood assets, livestock are special: they are alive (and thus vulnerable to disease); they reproduce; they respond to management; they can be consumed, sold or given away (and in the process transformed into other types of assets); they can also be purchased, lost or stolen. An assumption that underpins most HIT programmes and projects is that livestock will become a key livelihood asset of the beneficiaries, and over time the beneficiaries will expand (or at a minimum maintain) their livestock holdings. Thus, the type and number of livestock held at particular points in time becomes an important indicator of project success. However, as illustrated in Figure 1, changes in the type and number of livestock are affected by a myriad of factors, events and decisions, only some of which are under the influence or control of the beneficiary. A decline in the number or value of livestock assets may well represent a degradation of the asset position of the beneficiary, but it could equally represent a conscious strategy of 'asset switching' (in order to diversify; to remain within the limits of available feed or labour resources; or to take advantage of other opportunities). Critically, and irrespective of the intentions of a project, a HIT beneficiary may have and act on other ideas about the role or usefulness of livestock (or increasing numbers of livestock) within her/his asset portfolio.

Ideally, therefore, any study of the evolution of HIT livestock assets should be situated within a detailed analysis of change within the whole asset portfolio, and the influence on livelihood dynamics. However, such an analysis presents multiple methodological challenges including, for example, the problem of distinguishing between 'asset accumulation', 'productive investment' and 'consumption' and the difficulties of valuing physical, financial and social assets. In addition, given the retrospective nature of this study, such an 'all assets' approach was simply not possible.

Here we focus specifically on the evolution of the HIT-related livestock assets, and the characteristics of the beneficiaries associated with different patterns of evolution (Figure 2). In so doing we are essentially testing the assumption at the heart of many HIT projects, that livestock will become and remain a key livelihood asset of the beneficiaries. Through this research we are not therefore able to make a direct link between HIT, livestock assets and graduation.

It is reasonable to hypothesise that a number of different beneficiary-related factors will increase the potential of a positive evolution of livestock assets over time. These include:

- If the recipient has more rather than less education
- If the recipient already owned some livestock of the same species
- If the recipient is from a household that was primarily involved in livestock production

Figure 1. The evolution of HIT livestock numbers in context

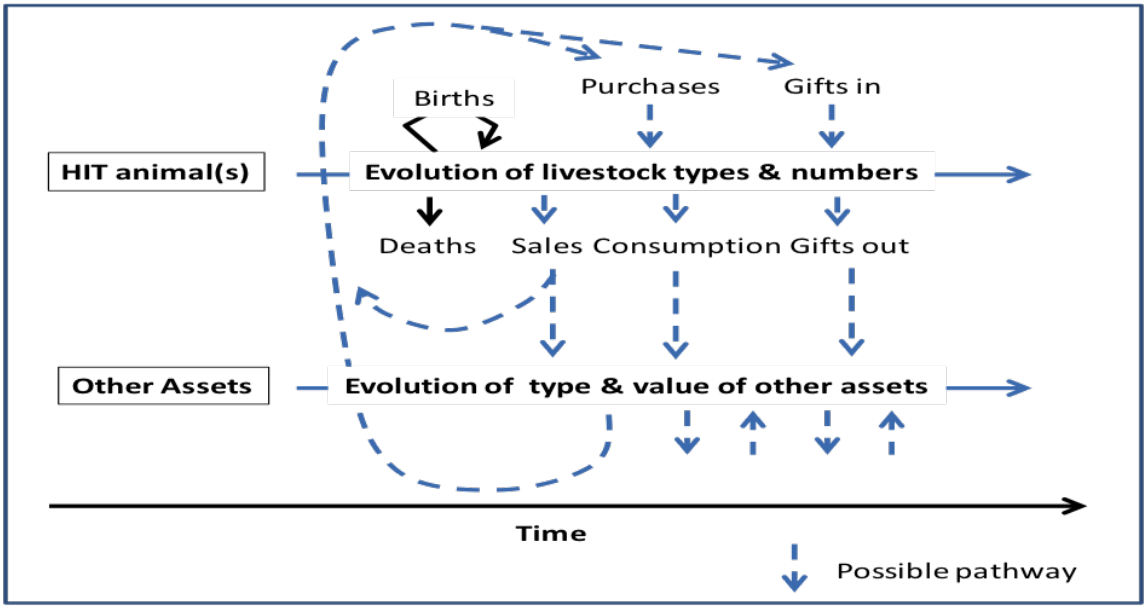
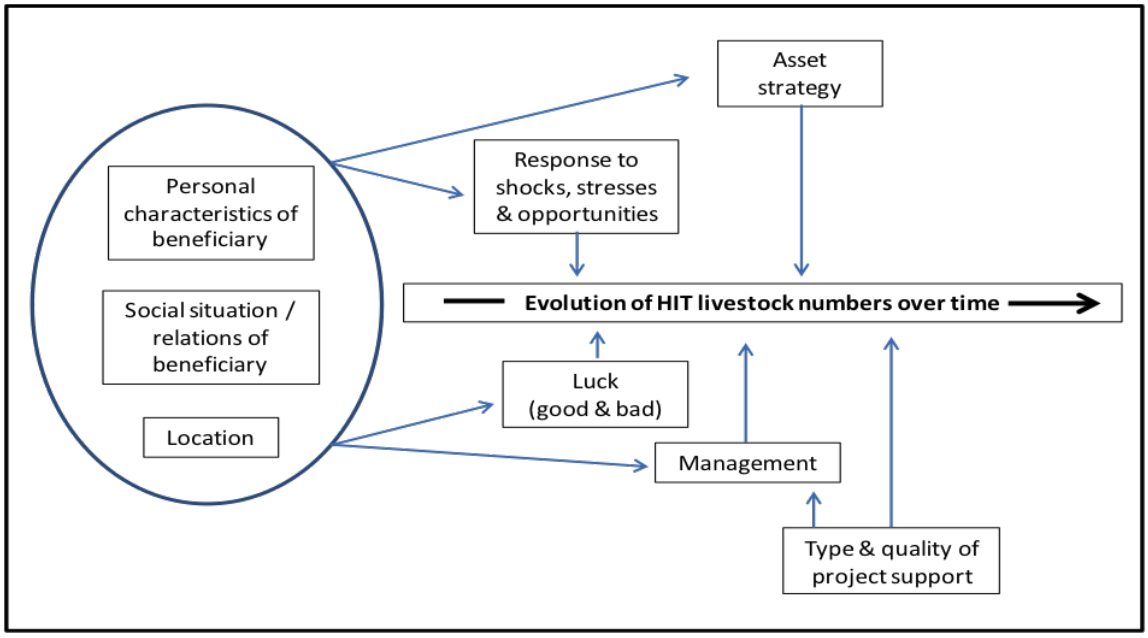


Figure 2. Factors, events and decisions potentially affecting the evolution of livestock numbers



Other factors might also be expected to affect the direction of evolution, including:

- The livestock species received from the HIT project
- The number of animals received through the HIT project
- The length of the period over which the animals were held (i.e. between the receipt of the HIT animals and the survey)
- Whether or not the project also provided other accompanying measures (training, credit)

Methodology

Identification and selection of HIT projects

The identification of HIT-type programmes and projects began in 2012 with a review and inventory of social protection programmes and projects in Burkina Faso (Lankoandé and Sumberg, 2012). This inventory was made using documents and reports of government departments and other organisations (World Bank, OXFAM, USAID, Catholic Relief Service (CRS - CATHWELL), FONAEF[4], SPONG[5], *Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale* etc.). In total approximately 40 social protection programmes and projects (some completed, some continuing) were identified (Annex 1).

Eleven organisations were then selected to participate in an initial project workshop (Annex 2). Two criteria were used to identify potential participants: the nature of the interventions (i.e. HIT-type interventions targeting poor rural people); and the length of time that the projects had operated (i.e. for at least two years). The workshop was held on 22 September 2011 at Ouagadougou. The primary objective was to introduce the research approach and obtain feedback on the proposed methodology. Following the workshop all 11 organisations were asked to provide further information about their HIT project activities and to indicate the availability of documentation, including any lists of project beneficiaries. On the basis on the information provided, five organisations or projects were retained for further study (Annex 3). These are described briefly in the sections that follow.

Association d'appui et de Promotion Rurale du Goulmou (APRG)

L'APRG was created out of the *Association Pour la Productivité* (APP), which was created in 1978. The principle objective is to help rural communities improve their lives in a sustainable manner. L'APRG is based in the town of Fada N'Gourma in the Eastern Region, and this constitutes its principal area of intervention. Today the association brings together more than 7,000 members in more than 300 village organisations that are united through seven departmental unions. It operates with 11 employees, seasonal animators and international volunteers.

Since its creation APRG has emphasised six main areas: capacity building, micro-finance, revenue generation activities, promotion of the status of women, environment and sustainable agriculture and village water supply. In relation to HIT, APRG had provided cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, in general via a credit facility.

Over the last decade APRG has been financed by: CAFOD (Great Britain), OXFAM- GB, OXFAM- Québec,

Fondation Jean Paul II pour le Sahel (Italy), Canadian International Development Agency, World Food Programme (WFP) and UNAIS (Great Britain).

Groupement Potal Djama Féminin (GPDF)

Created in 2000, the *Groupement Potal djama féminin* promotes the development of women in Burkina Faso, particularly through livestock. With the help of partners such as ACORD it makes different types of livestock available to its members, who are exclusively women.

ACORD was established in 1976 in response to drought and poverty in the Sahel. It works in 17 African countries and its vision is to promote social justice and combat the causes of poverty. ACORD's approach is to make common cause with the poor. ACORD is financed by numerous partners. ACORD's programmes and projects are implemented in collaboration with local communities, and include practical development activities, research, advocacy and alliances. Over 30 years ACORD has facilitated the creation and strengthening of more than 2,000 independent local organisations such as *Groupement Potal djama feminine*.

Fédération National des Groupements Naam (FNGN)

Created in 1967 and recognised as an association in 1978 (N°123IS/DGI), and currently having 653,931 members organised in 5,252 groups, FNGN is one of the most important peasant organisations in West Africa. FNGN is based on a traditional association of young people, *Kombi-Naam* or 'power of youth'. Local groups undertake activities relating to individual and collective food security, social and economic solidarity and emergency relief.

At the national level FNGN's partners include: Coopération Suisse, Nouvelle Planète au Burkina, Représentant officiel pour la Région du Sahel, OXFAM QUEBEC, Centre Ecologie Albert Schweitzer (CEAS), World Food Programme (WFP), OXFAM INTERMON, Catholic Relief Service (CATHWEL), German Embassy, European Union delegation, French Embassy, Canadian Embassy, Agence Française de Développement, Chinese Embassy, Fonds d'Appui à l'Etat de Droit (FAED) and the Japanese Embassy.

Pag La Yiri (PLY)

L'Association Pag-La-Yiri was created in 1975 at Zoaga, a village situated 15 km from Zabré (Boulgou Provence). It was officially recognised in December 1988 (N° AN VI 027/FP/MAT/ DGAT/DAJE). Organised as a not-for-profit development organisation it is also recognised as a NGO by *Direction du Suivi des ONG* (DSONG).

Pag La Yiri's mission is to contribute to the well-being of rural women by responding to their daily needs. Specifically the association seeks to:

- Create a cultural context that is more favourable to women
- Put in place a platform that will give women access to information and mass communication tools and allow their joint actions to be more successful
- Integrate women into economic life by promoting revenue generating activities
- Promote good practice in health and education among women and the whole population
- Create a forum for exchange between policy makers and rural people regarding rights and responsibilities in relation to gender, good governance, citizenship etc.

The principal partners of Pag-La-Yiri are *Le Secrétariat Permanent des Organisations Non Gouvernementales* (SPONG), *Le Fonds National pour l'Education Non Formelle* (FONAENF), *Le Réseau d'Accès aux Médicaments Essentiels* (RAME), *Emmaüs International, Emmaüs Région Afrique, Emmaüs Finlande,* ONG Croix du Sud (Italie), *La Fondation Nouvelle Planète* (Suisse), the International Institute for Development Communication (IIDC), the European Union, the Foundation ICO, the NGO MARTTA (Finlande).

Action Micro Barrage (AMB)

AMB has been in existence since 1989. It has its headquarters in the town of Koudougou and intervenes principally in the provinces of Boulkiemdé, Sanguié and Passoré in the Centre West region. The main objective of the organisation is to improve the conditions of life for men and women in rural areas through small-scale infrastructure. AMG undertakes a range of activities in water, hygiene and sanitation (small dams, rehabilitation of wells, latrines) food security (irrigated schemes for vegetables, credit), environmental protection (tree planting, protection on dams) and education – animation for development. HIT activities are undertaken as part of micro-credit. AMB is funded primarily by the *Fonds Belge de Survie* and Water Aid.

Respondents

For this research the basic unit of analysis is an individual (who either received or did not receive animals from a HIT project). Nevertheless, in order to better understand the context within which these individuals operated, information about their respective households was also collected.

Beneficiaries are defined as those who at some point in the past received one or more animals from one of the five HIT projects. The beneficiaries included in the

Table 2: Distribution of respondents and cases		
Category	**Number**	**Description**
Respondents	**213**	**Total**
	99	Beneficiary
	114	Non-beneficiary
Cases	**302**	**Total**
	107	Beneficiary (8 beneficiaries benefited from more than one HIT intervention)
	195	Non-beneficiary

research were selected randomly from HIT beneficiary lists supplied by the five projects. The final sample included 99 beneficiaries (Table 2). In addition, 114 non-beneficiaries were also interviewed, but the results from these interviews are not considered in this report.

It should be noted that at the time of the survey certain beneficiaries had received more than one livestock species from a HIT project. For the analysis we defined a 'case' as a combination of 'respondent – species'. Thus, from 99 respondents there were a total of 107 cases.

Data collection

The main data collection instrument was a questionnaire that comprised nine sections, as follows:

1. Identification (date, questionnaire and respondent ID, region, province, village and name of interviewer)
2. Information about the beneficiary (age, gender, relationship with household head, education, literacy and principal economic activities, number of children and place or origin and length of residence in the village)
3. Demographic characteristics of household members (age, gender, education, literacy and principal economic activities)
4. Characteristics of the assistance received through the HIT project (the number and species of livestock, date received and reimbursement terms, training, etc)
5. Evolution of livestock numbers from the receipt of the HIT animal(s)
6. Quantity of revenue arising from the sale of different livestock products
7. Uses of revenue arising from livestock production activities
8. Crop production activities and the use of animal manure
9. Characteristics of the household and household head

The research team was introduced to the selected individuals by the respective HIT project staff. The field-based research team included four students from the University of Burkina Faso who were recruited on a competitive basis and a research assistant employed by CEDRES. The students were trained at CEDRES over a period of two days (objectives of the research and questionnaire, appropriate behaviour, data collection instruments). Following this the questionnaire was pre-tested over two days. All data collection took place in Mooré which is the most common language in Burkina Faso. On average it took 45 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

In addition a qualitative survey of the programmes, projects and beneficiaries was also undertaken. After the first round of quantitative data analysis a qualitative survey was undertaken in order to help contextualise the quantitative findings. This survey focused on strategy, targeting, perceptions of the intervention, reasons of participation, life stories, and mode of allocation.

Data treatment and analysis

Quantitative data

All questionnaires were checked and responses to 22 'open' and 'semi-open' questions were then coded in order to facilitate analysis. Data entry was undertaken by two research assistants specifically recruited for this purpose using the software CSPRO4.1. After the data was entered its consistency was verified using STATA 11, Excel and SPSS.

To facilitate the analysis two new variables were constructed. The variable 'evolution' was meant to capture change in the number of animals of a particular species from the date the HIT animals were received

until the date of the survey. Evolution was expressed as a percentage and calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{Final - (Initial + HIT)}{(Initial+HIT)}$$

Where:

t = Evolution (%)

Final = the number on the date of the survey

Initial = the number at just preceding the HIT gift

HIT = the number received from the HIT project

For some analyses the calculated value of evolution was used to classify the cases into three groups as follows:

Evolution > 0 = Positive

Evolution = 0 = Neutral

Evolution < 0 = Negative

The average annual growth rate of a particular livestock is calculated as follows:

$$tcanm = \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{Final}{(Initial + HIT)}} - 1 \right) X\ 100$$

Where:

tcanm = average annual growth rate (%)

n = the number of years between the receipt of the HIT gift and the survey

Final = the number on the date of the survey

Initial = the number just preceding the HIT gift

HIT = the number received from the HIT project

Qualitative data

Information from the qualitative survey was used to contextualise the pictures emerging from the quantitative data.

Results

Characteristics of the respondents and the projects

Some characteristics of the sampled beneficiaries are given in Table 3. The majority of beneficiaries were women, even in projects that did not solely target women (FNGN and APRG). This probably reflects the general focus on 'the poorest' and the view that women are over-represented in this disadvantaged group.

Beneficiaries ranged in age from 15 to over 70 years. Overall, two thirds were below the age of 44. Only with FNGN were nearly half of the beneficiaries older than 45.

Nearly 70% of beneficiaries reported having had no formal education and/or being illiterate, although this varied from 91% for APRG to 44% for PLY. The low level of formal education may reflect the projects' deliberate targeting of poor and disadvantaged people.

Agriculture was the most commonly reported principal economic activity, followed by livestock: together they accounted for 78% of responses. As only two of the beneficiaries reported owning livestock before the HIT gift it would appear that either the projects have added a new economic activity to a significant number of beneficiaries' portfolios, or that the beneficiaries have moved into livestock on their own (it must be remembered that even before the receipt of the HIT gift, others within the beneficiary's household may well have owned livestock). Beneficiaries of AMB were more commonly involved in petty commerce than those from the other projects.

In terms of the projects themselves, small ruminants were the most common species to be distributed, and at least as far as this sample of beneficiaries is concerned, the projects appear to specialise (or at least concentrate) on a single livestock species. It is a little surprising that cattle were more frequently distributed than poultry: on the one hand cattle are more valuable and require more management; on the other hand, if they grow and breed, they have more potential to significantly change the value of the recipient's assets. It is possible that if others in the household already own or tend cattle, the HIT animal would not necessarily create much of an additional burden or represent much of a risk to the project. Given that relatively few beneficiaries received pigs or poultry, the analysis that follows focuses primarily on those who received cattle and/or small ruminants.

In most cases that we encounter, women almost always have an important role. Why?

In fact, this is the result of the policy in Burkina Faso which aims to reduce inequalities between men and women. To be seen in a positive light, and in order to obtain financing, projects must follow this line. It is also necessary to recognise, especially in rural areas, that it is the women who have the greatest need for assistance. Finally, when you go to the villages, the women traditionally have one or two small ruminants. To help them, it builds on what they are already doing. We work in this logic.

Moussa Kindo
Fédération Nationale des Groupements Naam

Table 3: Some characteristics of the beneficiaries (%)

Characteristic	Category	N	AMB	APRG	FNGN	PLY	GPDF
Sex	Female	75	100	63.6	92.3	61.1	100
	Male	24	0	36.4	7.7	38.9	0
Age (years)	15-44	61	100	72.7	53.8	72.2	0
	45+	38	0	27.3	46.5	27.8	100
Level of education	None / illiterate	68	40	90.9	84.6	44.4	80
	At least primary level	31	60	9.1	15.4	55.6	20
Principle economic activity	Agriculture	49	40	54.5	53.8	58.3	0
	Livestock	28	0	36.4	46.2	46.2	70
	Petty commerce	14	60	4.5	0	0	10
	Other	8	0	4.5	0	0	20
N		**99**	**5**	**22**	**26**	**36**	**10**

Action Micro Barrage (AMB); Association d'appui et de Promotion Rurale du Goulmou (APRG); Fédération National des Groupements Naam (FNGN); Pag La Yiri (PLY); Groupement Potal Djama Féminin (GPDF)

Table 4: Some characteristics of the projects

Characteristic		AMB	APRG	FNGN	PLY	GPDF
	Sum					
Beneficiaries*	99	5	22	26	36	10
Cases	107	7	23	26	41	10
Species	**Sum**					
Small ruminants	75		16	26	33	
Cattle	17		6		1	10
Pigs	5	4			1	
Poultry	2	1			1	
Avg. number given	**Avg**					
Small ruminants	2.0		3.2	2.0	1.4	
Cattle	1.8		2.3		2.0	1.4
Pigs	1.8	1.8			1.3	
Poultry	8.8	17.5			3.0	
Avg. Period (years)**	**Avg**					
Small ruminants	2.0		0.9	2.0	2.8	
Cattle	2.2		2.3		3.0	1.9
Pigs	1.8	1.0			2.3	
Poultry	2.1	0.5			3.3	

**When Cases is greater than Beneficiaries it means that one or more Beneficiaries received more than one HIT gift
*Period refers to the approximate length of time, in years, between the original HIT gift and the survey

Action Micro Barrage (AMB); Association d'appui et de Promotion Rurale du Goulmou (APRG); Fédération National des Groupements Naam (FNGN); Pag La Yiri (PLY); Groupement Potal Djama Féminin (GPDF)

Table 5: Distribution of species by sex of beneficiary (number and percent of cases)

Species	Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%
Small ruminants	60	75	17	63
Cattle	10	13	7	26
Pigs	6	8	2	7
Poultry	4	5	1	4
Total	**80**	**100**	**27**	**100**

Who received what?

Compared to women, a greater proportion of men received cattle through the HIT projects (Table 5), and on average men who received cattle got more animals than women who received cattle (2.3 head compared to 1.4 head) (Table 6).

A higher proportion of those with None/ Informal education received small ruminants and cattle than those with Primary+ (Table 7); but those with Primary+ received on average one additional head of cattle compared to those with None / Informal (Table 8).

A much greater proportion of older beneficiaries received cattle, and none received pigs (compared to 12% for younger beneficiaries) (Table 9); but on average older beneficiaries received 0.7 head of cattle less than younger beneficiaries (Table 10).

In summary, older male beneficiaries with no formal education were more likely to receive cattle than other beneficiaries. However, amongst the beneficiaries that received cattle, younger male beneficiaries with some formal education received on average almost double the number of head of cattle than other beneficiaries.

If the objective was to target the poorest, and if cattle are in fact the more valuable asset, then this pattern of distribution raises some question about the effectiveness of the HIT projects' targeting strategies. However, this pattern of distribution may also reflect an assessment on the part of the projects of the requirements for successful cattle management and which groups are more likely to be able to meet those requirements.

Contrary to what we might think, cattle and small ruminants are the most commonly given types of livestock. On the other hand, poultry seem to us the simplest to manage.

It is true that when one considers the feed and care required, it is hard to understand why we would give cattle. In Burkina Faso the mortality of poultry is very high, and for this reason people see poultry as very risky. If poultry is to be profitable it must be based on the sale of eggs. To develop this will take much investment and time. The people that we work with are basically farmers, and it seems they do not want to invest too much of their time in other things. This is perhaps a problem but cattle and small ruminants are grazed, they are not stall fed.

Maïga Djibrilla
Association d'appui et de Promotion Rurale du Goulmou

How have livestock numbers evolved?

Here we analyse the variable 'evolution' and again acknowledge that this presents what is at best a partial view of the livestock and livelihood asset dynamics of HIT project beneficiaries.

Over all the species the evolution of the 107 cases was 36%, 27% and 37% positive, stable and negative respectively (Table 11). Evolution of poultry, pigs and small ruminants was more likely to be negative, while evolution for cattle and pigs was more likely to be positive. Over all the species the combined percent for positive and stable was highest for cattle (88%) and lowest for poultry (40%).

Table 6: Average number of head received by sex of beneficiary (over all cases)

Species	Female	Male	Mean
Small ruminants	2.0	2.1	2.0
Cattle	1.4	2.3	1.8
Pigs	1.7	1.5	1.6
Poultry	9.3	7.0	8.8
Mean	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**

Table 7: Distribution of species by level of education of beneficiary (number and percent of cases)				
Species	**None / Informal**		**Primary +**	
	N	%	**N**	%
Small ruminants	54	76.1	23	63.9
Cattle	13	18.3	4	11.1
Pigs	3	4.2	5	13.9
Poultry	1	1.4	4	11.1
Total	**71**	**100**	**36**	**100**

Table 8: Average number of head received by level of education of beneficiary (over all cases)			
Species	**None / Informal**	**Primary +**	**Mean**
Small ruminants	2.1	1.7	2.0
Cattle	1.5	2.5	1.8
Pigs	1.7	1.6	1.6
Poultry	1.0	10.8	8.8
Mean	**2.0**	**2.8**	**2.3**

Another view of the evolution of HIT livestock assets is given in Table 12, which shows the number of animals at the time of the survey for those beneficiaries who had no other animals when they received the HIT gift and who had received their animals at least one year prior to the survey. In 25 percent of the cases the beneficiaries reported having no animals, although for cattle this was only 8 percent. Some beneficiaries had clearly succeeded in accumulating some significant livestock assets, although it is not clear how these additional animals related to the HIT animals.

We are not suggesting that evolution is an indicator of the success of either the beneficiaries' efforts or the HIT project. Rather, it provides a test of the hypothesis that the livestock assets of beneficiaries will either grow or remain stable after receipt of the HIT animals. The evidence from Table 11 suggests that while varying across species, for a significant proportion of beneficiaries this is not necessarily the case.

Are different patterns of evolution affected by socio-economic variables?

The percentage of men reporting a positive evolution was double that of women (Table 13), and a higher percent of women reported a negative evolution (41%) than men (26%). Either because of strategy, better access to resources, more experience or better luck, a greater proportion of men compared to women appears to have used the HIT projects to increase livestock assets.

It is difficult to manage the feed requirements of cattle and small ruminants. However, poultry are more affected by disease.

Mariam Gambo
Association Paag La Yiri

Table 9: Distribution of species by age of beneficiary (number and percent of cases)				
Species	**15-44 years**		**45+ years**	
	N	%	**N**	%
Small ruminants	53	76.8	24	63.2
Cattle	3	4.3	14	36.8
Pigs	8	11.6	0	0.0
Poultry	5	7.2	0	0.0
Total	**69**	**100**	**38**	**100**

Table 10: Average number of head received by age of beneficiary (over all cases)			
Species	**15-44 years**	**45+ years**	**Mean**
Small ruminants	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cattle	2.3	1.6	1.8
Pigs	1.6	0.0	1.6
Poultry	8.8	0.0	8.8
Mean	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.3**

A greater percentage of beneficiaries with some formal education reported a positive evolution (Table 14). Oddly, this group also more commonly reported a negative evolution.

Beneficiaries whose principal economic activity was reported as 'other' also most often reported a positive evolution (Table 15), while those whose principal economic activity was petty trading most frequently reported a negative evolution. Overall there does not appear to be any relationship between evolution and agriculture and/or livestock as a principal economic activity.

A greater proportion of older beneficiaries reported a positive evolution, and a lower proportion of this group also reported a negative evolution (Table 16).

A smaller proportion of beneficiaries who had no animals prior to the HIT reported a negative evolution and a higher proportion reported either a positive or stable evolution (Table 17).

Table 11: Change in animal numbers – 'evolution' – by species (over all cases)					
		Evolution (%)			
Species	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
Small ruminants	77	41.6	28.6	29.9	100
Cattle	17	11.8	29.4	58.8	100
Pigs	8	37.5	12.5	50.0	100
Poultry	5	60.0	20.0	20.0	100
Total	**107**	37.4	27.1	35.5	100

Table 12: Animals reported at time of survey by beneficiaries who had no animals when they received the HIT gift and who had received their animals at least one year prior to the survey					
	Cases (%)				
Final number of animals	**Small ruminants**	**Cattle**	**Poultry**	**Pigs**	**Total**
0	28	8	67		25
1	23	17			20
2	17	17			16
3	15	25			16
4	4	17			6
5	6	8		50	8
6	2	8			3
7	4				3
9				50	2
30			33		2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
N	**47**	**12**	**3**	**2**	**64**

Table 13: Evolution by sex of beneficiary (over all cases)					
		Evolution (%)			
Sex	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
Female	80	41	31	28	100
Male	27	26	15	59	100
N		40	29	38	107

In summary, positive evolution appears to be associated with older male beneficiaries with some formal education and whose principal economic activity is either livestock of 'other'. On the other hand negative evolution is associated with younger female beneficiaries.

How does evolution differ over the different projects?

It is clear from Table 18 that evolution varied across the projects. For example, a much higher proportion of beneficiaries associated with GPDF reported positive evolution and a lower proportion reported negative evolution compared to AMB.

Discussion and conclusions

What does all this tell us about HIT, social protection, livestock as special livelihood assets and graduation, and especially the HIT assumption that beneficiaries will use the HIT gift to build their livestock assets?

First, these data raise questions about whether the HIT projects studied are reaching the poorest. This may be because of poor targeting. But it may also reflect a realistic assessment on the part of the projects of the demands of livestock keeping. In Sumberg and Lankoandé (2013) we highlighted the fact that while

> *The differences in results between men and women are due essentially to a problem of access to resources for production. This is why if you want to be successful with women you have to specifically target them.*
>
> *Ouédraogo D. Joanny*
> *AFRICARE Burkina*

livestock may be a special asset with lots of potential to support a dynamic of graduation, it is not an asset that is necessarily appropriate for everyone. This is especially true of the most valuable livestock (cattle and small ruminants), as the requirements for feed, water and management are high, and may put them out of reach for the poorest. These are, of course, the very species that have the most potential in terms of income generation and asset accumulation.

Second, about a third of beneficiaries increased their livestock assets following the HIT gift, and another third maintained their livestock assets. This provides only limited support for the assumption underlying the HIT approach – i.e. that poor people will use the HIT gift to increase their livestock assets. From this study we have little indication about the factors and/or circumstances that are driving the observed patterns of evolution. If the drivers are primarily livestock morbidity, mortality and/or poor reproductive performance (e.g. due to poor

Table 14: Evolution by level of education of beneficiary (over all cases)					
		Evolution (%)			
Education	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
None or informal	71	35	32	32	100
At least primary	15	42	17	42	100
N		40	29	38	107

Table 15: Evolution by principal economic activity of beneficiary (over all cases)					
		Evolution (%)			
Principle occupation	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
Agriculture	53	40	32	28	100
Livestock	29	31	28	41	100
Petty trading	16	50	13	38	100
Other	9	22	22	56	100
N		40	29	38	107

Table 16: Evolution by age of beneficiary (over all cases)

		Evolution (%)			
Age (years)	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
15-44	69	42	29	29	100
45+	38	29	24	47	100
N		40	29	38	107

Table 17: Evolution by number of animals owned prior to receipt of HIT gift (over all cases)

		Evolution (%)			
Number of animals at prior to HIF gift	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
None	97	35	30	35	100
At least 1	10	60	0	40	100
N		40	29	38	107

feed, poor management etc.), then we should conclude that the projects are not targeting effectively, are not providing the appropriate accompanying measures (training, follow-up etc), or are not making appropriate linkages to service providers (such as the veterinary services). On the other hand, if the drivers of evolution are primarily related to beneficiary strategies and choices, then the implications is that HIT projects need to think very carefully about the appropriateness of the whole HIT approach, and appropriate indicators of their success. Why put so much emphasis on giving livestock assets if the beneficiaries are simply going to switch them into other assets at the first opportunity?

Ultimately this project provides relatively few direct insights into the process of graduation. However it does highlight some of the challenges of analysis of asset-based graduation initiatives. Specifically, when asset portfolios are both diverse and dynamic, there will be multiple potential pathways through which the value and composition of the portfolio can change. In the case of HIT projects, the gifted livestock may all be transformed into other, more valuable assets, which might look like a failure from the project's perspective. In terms of graduation, whether livestock are kept or not may be irrelevant: what matters is the whole asset portfolio. Unfortunately, understanding asset dynamics over time is a major undertaking that presents important methodological challenges. This study also points to the need for a more systematic focus on the qualities – the asses-ness – of various kinds of assets, and the implications of asset-ness for asset-based social protection programmes.

Table 18: Evolution by project (across all cases)

		Evolution (%)			
Project	**N**	**Negative**	**Neutral**	**Positive**	**Total**
AMB	7	57	29	14	100
ARPG	23	22	48	30	100
FNGN	26	46	35	19	100
PLY	41	44	10	46	100
GPDF	10	10	30	60	100
N		40	29	38	107

Action Micro Barrage (AMB); Association d'appui et de Promotion Rurale du Goulmou (APRG); Fédération National des Groupements Naam (FNGN); Pag La Yiri (PLY); Groupement Potal Djama Féminin (GPDF)

END NOTE

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[3] A group-based variant is the so-called 'livestock bank' (Begg and Santos, 2010).

[4] *Le Fonds National pour L'Alphabétisation et L'Education Non Formelle*

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Annex 1: Inventory of actors in the area of social protection in Burkina Faso

Nom du programme, Année(s)	Agence(s) de mise en œuvre	Groupe(s) cible	Zone géographique	Nombre de bénéficiaires indicatif	Budget annuel indicatif	Source(s) de financement
TRANSFERTS MONETAIRES ET QUASI-MONETAIRES						
Transferts monétaires aux OEV (PASS composante 2) Oct.2008-Sept. 2010	SP-CNLS-IST pour les interventions, et Banque Mondiale pour la recherche	Orphelins et autres Enfants Vulnérables	Province du Nahouri	6 500 enfants (2009)	268M FCFA (2009)	Banque mondiale
Programme urbain de coupons alimentaires (EMOP 10773.0) – Fév.2009-Juin 2010	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec MASSN, CRS, BRC	Urban extreme poor	Villes de Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso	195 500 personnes dans 31 533 ménages (2009)	7 792M FCFA (2009)	Multilatéral
Coupons alimentaires aux femmes et enfants infectés par le VIH – Déc. 2008-Août 2009	*Catholic Relief* Services avec OCADES	Femmes enceintes et enfants de moins de 2 ans infectés par le VIH	Centre, Centre Sud, Centre Est, Centre Ouest, Hauts Bassins, Cascades	2 220 personnes (2009)	n.d.	Fonds Mondial
Coupons alimentaires aux pauvres urbains – Sept.2008-Fév. 2009	*Catholic Relief* Services avec OCADES	Ménages urbains pauvres	Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso	3 809 ménages (2008/2009)	209M FCFA (2008/2009)	Gates Fondation
TRANSFERTS ALIMENTAIRES						
i) Ventes à prix subventionné ciblées						
Stock d'Intervention	SONAGES avec CONASUR	Critères définis par COPROSUR et CODESUR	Zones en insécurité alimentaire	n.d.	n.d.	Etat
ii) Distributions alimentaires ciblées						
General relief	*Catholic Relief* Services avec partenaires	PVVIH, orphelins, enfants malnutris, personnes âgées, veuves/fs, etc.	23 provinces	14 850 personnes (2008)	482M FCFA (2008/2009)	USAID
Assistance alimentaire aux populations vulnérables et ménages affectés par une catastrophe	MASSN avec CONASUR	Populations vulnerable et ménages affectés par une catastrophe	National	1 500 personnes (2002-2008)	31M FCFA (2002-2008)	Etat
Vivres contre éducation (CP10399.0 composante 1: ii. Alphabé-tisation) - 2006-2010	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec partenaires	Personnes fréquentant les centres d'alphabé-tisation	9 provinces	18 000 femmes 30 000 hommes (2009)	n.d.	Multilatéral
iii) Nutrition						
Supplément nutritionnel pour les enfants et femmes enceintes et allaitantes malnutris (PRRO 10541.0)– 2007-2009	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec partenaires	Enfants et femmes enceintes et allaitantes modéremment malnutris	Sahel, Nord, Est, Sud-Ouest, Centre-Nord et Centre-Sud	n.d.	3 180M FCFA (2007-2009)	Multilatéral

Soutien nutritionnel aux groupes vulnérables et PVVIH (CP10399.0 composante 2)– 2006-2010	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec partenaires	Personnes modérément malnutries	Centre-Nord, Centre-Sud, Est, Sud-Ouest, Cascades, Hauts Bassins	12 200 personnes (2009)	3 242M FCFA (2006-2009)	Multilatéral
Prise en charge et prévention de la malnutrition aiguë pour le développement et la survie de l'enfant – 2006-2010	UNICEF avec partenaires	Enfants de moins de 3 ans sévèrement malnutris et femmes enceintes et allaitantes	5 régions les plus affectées par la malnutrition	17 000 enfants (2009)	2 900M FCFA (2007/2008)	Multilatéral
Prise en charge des enfants sévèrement malnutris – 2007-2010	Médecins Sans Frontières-France avec CSPS	Enfants âgés de 6-59 mois sévèrement malnutris	23 CSPS dans les provinces de Passoré et Loroum	28 000 enfants	190M FCFA (2008)	ECHO
Réduction de la mortalité et de la malnutrition infantile – 2007-2010	Croix Rouge du Burkina et Croix Rouge Belge	Femmes enceintes et allaitantes et enfants	180 villages dans le Nord, Sahel et Sud-Ouest	n.d.	601M FCFA (2008)	ECHO
Réduction de la malnutrition aiguë et de la mortalité chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans et les femmes enceintes et allaitantes – 2007-2010	Terres des Hommes et *Helen Keller International*	Femmes et enfants malnutris	Districts de Tougan, Séguénéga, Gayéri et Fada	n.d.	823M FCFA (2008)	ECHO
Prévention et prise en charge de la malnutrition aiguë – 2008-2010	Action Contre la Faim	Enfants âgés de 6-59 mois sévèrement malnutris	District sanitaire de Diapaga, province Tapoa	n.d.	544M FCFA (2008)	ECHO
Urgence nutritionnelle pour les enfants – 2008-2010	Save the Children UK	Enfants de 6-59 mois sévèrement malnutris	District de Kaya au Centre-Nord	n.d.	472M FCFA (2008)	ECHO
iv) Cantines scolaires (et rations sèches à emporter)						
Cantines scolaires endogènes dans les écoles primaires – depuis 1988	MEBA	Elèves des écoles primaires publiques	22 provinces	n.d.	4 500 M FCFA (2008/2009)	Etat, Banque Mondiale, Communautés
Cantines scolaires dans les établissements du secondaire	MESSRS	Etudiants des établissements publics du secondaire	National	295 200 étudiants dans 287 écoles (2008-2009)	750M FCFA (2008/2009)	Etat, Communautés
Cantines scolaires assistées – depuis 1962	*Catholic Relief Services* avec partenaires	Elèves des écoles primaires publiques, privées et communautaires	19 provinces	245 900 élèves dans 1 328 écoles (2008-2009)	1 950M FCFA (2005/2006)	USAID, Communautés
Cantines scolaires assistées dans les écoles BRIGHT	*Catholic Relief Services* avec Tin Tua et FAWE	Filles fréquentant les écoles BRIGHT	10 provinces	132 écoles	n.d.	USAID, Communautés

Cantines scolaires assistées (CP10399.0 component 1) – depuis 2002	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec partenaires	Elèves des écoles primaires	4 provinces du Sahel	76 500 élèves dans 604 écoles (2008/2009)	1 500M FCFA (2006-2009)	Multilatéral, Communautés
SUBVENTIONS ALIMENTAIRES ET ENERGETIQUES						
i) Subvention globale des prix alimentaires						
Stock National de Sécurité	SONAGES	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	Etat, PTF
Exemptions de taxes et de droits	MEF/DG Douanes	n.d.	National	n.d.	4 300M FCFA (2008)	Etat
ii) Subvention globale des prix énergétiques						
Exemptions de taxes sur les produits énergétiques	DG Douanes avec SONABEL, SONABHY et revendeurs privés	n.d.	National	n.d.	14 400M FCFA (2008)	Etat
TRAVAUX PUBLICS						
PrEst (Programme de désenclavement de l'Est) – 2002-2008	Helvetas avec MIS	Population des villages ciblés	9 communes dans Gnagna, Gourma et Tapoa	865 personnes (2005-2007)	214M FCFA (2002-2008)	Coopération Suisse
Vivres contre infrastructure (CP10399.0 composante 3) – 2006-2010	Programme Alimentaire Mondial avec partenaires	Population des villages ciblés	18 provinces	30 800 (f) 31 400 (h) 2009	538M FCFA (2008)	Multilatéral
DISPENSES DES FRAIS DE SANTE						
Subventions supplémentaires des soins obstétricaux et néonataux d'urgence (SONU) pour les indigentes, depuis 2006	Ministère de la Santé	Femmes enceintes indigentes	National	n.d.	500M FCFA	Etat, Banque Mondiale (CASRP)
Dispenses de frais pour les indigents – depuis 2007	Ministère de la Santé avec les OCB	PVVIH indigentes	National	n.d.	36,5M FCFA (AGR inclus)	Etat
Prise en charge des patients sous ARV	Fonds National de Solidarité	Patients sous ARV indigents	National	200 personnes	40M FCFA	Etat
Accès aux services de santé pour les femmes enceintes et les enfants de moins de 5 ans – depuis Sept. 2008	HELP	Enfants de moins de 5 ans et femmes enceintes et allaitantes	Districts sanitaires de Seba et Dori dans le Sahel	100 000 personnes	n.d.	ECHO
Accès aux services de santé pour femmes enceintes et enfants de moins de 5 ans	*Terre des Hommes*	Enfants de moins de 5 ans	Tougan, Séguénéga	n.d.	n.d.	ECHO

Prise en charge des PVVIH	*Médecins Sans Frontière*	PVVIH	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
II. Répertoire spécifique: Acteurs du domaine de la "capitalisation" par les animaux						
Agriculteurs Français et Développement International (AFDI)						
Depuis 1980, Octroi de mouton (1), 1 paire de génisse (à rembourser après 4 naissances)	AFDI	Femmes	National (organisme international)	-	-	UE, FNSEA, APCA, JA
SOS SAHEL						
Depuis 2008, durée du projet=3 ans Capitalisation initiale = bœufs (il s'agit essentiellement d'embouche),	SOS SAHEL, Association FIIMBA	Les femmes pauvres essentiellement	Région de l'Est/ Province de la Gnagna / 7 Communes ciblées : Piéla, Bogandé, Manni, Bilanga, Liptougou, Thion et Koala	8 200 personnes, dont 7 800 femmes et 400 hommes répartis dans 190 groupements membres de l'Association FIIMBA et de l'association elle même	157,44 M FCFA	UE, JARDILAND
ASSOCIATION FIIMBA						
Depuis 2008, durée du projet=3 ans Capitalisation initiale = animaux (bœufs, moutons et chèvres: il s'agit essentiellement d'embouche),	Association FIIMBA elle-même	Femmes pauvres	Région de l'Est	-	SOS SAHEL, FCB	
OCADES						
Depuis 1998, Formation, foresterie, embouche, crédit, agriculture	DIOCES – OCADES	Hommes et femmes	National (43 provinces sur 45)	-	-	
Projet Agir en Réseau pour les Besoins Elémentaires (ARBE)						
Depuis 1998, Mise en place de poulailler collectif	Fédérations	Femmes	Région de l'Ouest	-	-	GREF
Confédération paysanne du Faso (CPF)						
Depuis 1998, Formation, embouche, crédit, agriculture	Fédérations	Petits producteurs (Hommes et femmes)	National	-	-	OXFAM, Gouvernement Extremadura FAO, CIRAD, CILSS, UEMOA
Programme Alimentaire Mondial (PAM)						

Annex 2: Description of 11 projets and programmes

N°	Nom de la structure	Adresse	Contact	Date et lieu de création	Activités de protection sociale Basées sur la capitalisation initiale	Zone d'intervention	Populations cibles	Partenaires techniques et financiers
1	ABF Association Base Fandima	BP 241 Fada N'Gourma/ région de l'est/ province du Gourma Email: abfand@yahoo.fr Site web: www.faso-ong/abf Tél:40 771390	YARGA Ouhangla François: secrétaire exécutive KOMOANDI Dagouoba Soumaïla: président du CA Tél: 40 77 13 90	2007 à Fada N'Gourma	Elevage Microfinance Agroforestérie	Région de l'Est: Gourma, Gnagna, Kompienga		- FEMONG -FONAENF -PROGRAMME ADELE - TREE AID
2	A.C0.R.D/PDF	01 BP 137 0uagadougou 01/ Région du centre/ Province du Kadiogo/sect. 8 Gounghin, à 200m de chez le Gounghin Naaba Tél: 50 34 33 06/70 04 90 02 Email: acord.burkina@yahoo.fr Site web: www.acordinternational.org	NIKIEMA Salomon MILLOGO René Tél: 50343306	créée En 1976 à Londres et le siege transféré à Nairobi au Kenya en 1999	Elevage Agriculture Foresterie	Tout le territoire national		- COMIC RELIEF - FORD FOUNDATION -INTERPARES -MISEREOR -NOVIB
3	APIL: Action pour la Promotion des Initiaves Locales	11 BP 792 CMS 0uagadougou 11/Région du centre/ Province du Kadiogo Tél: 50309940 Email: apil@fasonet.bf Site web: www.apilactions.org	OUEDRAOGO Ousmane President du conseil d'administration Tél: 70251341	14 juin 2001 à Ouagadougou	Elevage Apiculture Maraîchage Micrcrédits (embouche ovine)	Région du plateau central: oubritenga, kourwéogo, ganzurgou Région du centre nord sanmatenga, namentenga, bam	Volontaires regroupés en comités. Les micrcrédits concernent seulement les femmes appartenant à une association ou groupment féminin	-AUTRE TERRE Belgique -LES OUEVRES DU CARDINAL LEGER (CANADA) -SOS FAIM 5Belgi) -FONAENF
4	ADESOC: Association pour le Dévellopement Social et Culturel	01 BP Ouagadougou 01/ Région du centre/ Province du Kadiogo/Rue 17.626, porte n°543 Email: barnabe_64@hotmail.com	DAO Bernabé/ Président: 78873843 BARRY Zourata/ trésorière: 76134454	15 décembre 1999 à Ouagadougou	Embouche ovine Maraîchage	Région du centre: Kadiogo Région de la boucle du mouhoun du mouhoun: Kossi		Séverine Péguiron (Suisse); SP/CNLS; SPONG

5	AFRICARE	01 BP 608 Ouagadougou 01/région du centre/ province du Kadiogo/rue gang la peelga, sect.13 Tél:50369370/ Email: africa-recr@fasonet.bf Site web: www.africare.org	NGAME Ahmed Moussa/ répresentant résident Tél: 70211668 HOUNDJE Claudia/ directrice administrative Tél: 70211667	1971 à Washington DC, (USA)	Elevage Ariculture	Région des hauts bassins: houet Région du nord: lorum, Passoré, Yatenga, Zondoma		Africare Wells Fund, MONSANTO, NIKE ET MERCY CORPS, USAID, WARP Ambassadors'Aids Fund (WAAF)
6	ANAR: asssociation nationale d'action rurale	01 BP 2314 Ouagadougou 01/ region du centre/ province du kadiogo Tél: 50351541 Email: anar68d@yahoo.fr	Ouedraogo abdou/président Tél: 50333799 Azara kohre/ sécreetaire 70267199	14 mai 204 à Ouagadougou	Elevage agriculture	Région du nord: yatenga; zandoma, lorhum		Lycee agricole Goutte d'Eau; IBB
7	APRG: association d'appui et de promotion rurale du Gulmu	BP 72 Fada N'Gourma/ région de l'est/ province du gourma/sect 7 Tél: 40770081 Email: aprg@fasonet.bf Site web: www.aprg.123.frr	Tankoano Issa/Directeur Tél: 70129338 Maiga Djibrilla/chef animation Tél: 70280196	Fada N'Gourma	Micro-finance Elevage Agriculture	Région de l'est: Gnagna; Gourma; Komondjari; Tapoa		Community University service Oversees/ Canada (CUSO); FONAENF
8	AVLP: association vive le paysan	BP 74 Saponé/ région du centre-sud/ province du Bazèga Tél: 50405608/21 Email: vive.le.paysan@fasonet.bf/ vivelepaysans@yahoo.fr site web: http://www.welcome.to/avlpsapone	Ilboudo andré eugène/ president Tél: 70200260 Ilboudo emmanuel/ coordonnateur Tél: 76472264/ 70064590	1re juin 1984 à Saponé	Microcrédits, Elevage Agriculture	Région du centre sud: Bazèga Région du centre: Kadiogo		Association Guanamios infrontera/ Espagne; Etat Burkinbè
9	AFZ/PLY :association des femmmes de zabre pag-la-yiri	09 BP 335 Ouagadougou 09/région du centre –est/ Province du boulgou/zabré Tél: 50633400/ 40714200 Email: paglayiri@fasonet.bf	WARE Suzane/ Président Tél: 70118043 LOUGUE Maria/ Coordonnatrice Tél: 50363400/ 70263908	1975 à Zoaga, le siège est à Zabré	Maraîchage Agriculture Elevage	Région du Centre-Est: Boulgou Région du Centre-Sud: Zoundwéogo		Cross del sud; Emmaüs international/ Emmaüs Afrique

10	AMB: Action micro barrages	BP 26 Koudougou/région du centre ouest/ province de boulkièmdé Tél :50441544 Email: ambkdg@ fasonet.bf ambkdg@ yahoo.fr ambkdg@ hotmail.com	Soulama Issouf/secretaire Sawadogo mahama/ coordonnateur Tél: 50440334	1re Février 1989 à Koudougou	Agriculture Aviculture Maraîchge microcrédits	Région du centre ouest: boulkièmdé, sanguié Région du nord: Passoré		DBA; DGCD; Fonds belge de survie; Water Aid
11	FNGN: Fédération nationale des groupements Naam	BP 100 Ouahigouya/région du nord/ province du yatenga Tél: 4055011 Email: fugn@ fasonet.bf Site web: fngnouhigouya.@free.fr	Ouedraogo Bernad lédéa/ president Tél: 40550110/ 70207420 Ganame Amidou/ sécretaire general, chargé de programme Tél: 40554385/ 70297946	1re septembre 1978	Elévage Agriculture	Tout le territoire national		APIM; centern Women; CISV; UNICEF; Etat burkinabè; Nouvelle Planète; sos faim Belgique

Annex 3: Areas of activity of selected projects and programmes.

PROJETS RETENUS / Nom des structures	SITUATION GEOGRAPHIQUE		
	Région	Province	Commune
A.CO.R.D: Agence de coopération pour la recherche et le développement/Potal Djama Féminin	Centre	Kadiogo	Ouagadougou
AFZ/PLY: association des femmes de zabre/Pag-la-yiri	Centre	Boulgou	Zabré
APRG: Association d'appui et de promotion rurale du Gulmu	L'Est	Gourma	Fada N'gourma
AMB: Action micro barrages	Centre Ouest	Boulkiemdé	Koudougou
FNGN: Fédération nationale des groupements Naam	Nord	Yatenga	Ouahigouya

Future Agricultures

This **Working Paper** was written by **Gountiéni Damien Lankoandé and James Sumberg** for the **Future Agricultures Consortium.** The FAC Working Paper series publishes work in progress by FAC members. All papers are technical research papers which have been peer reviewed, and are available in open access format. The series editors are **Paul Cox** and **Beatrice Ouma**. Further information about this series of Working Papers at: **www. future-agricultures.org**

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