

MADAGASCAR
LIVESTOCK EXPANSION AND STABILITY (LIVES) PROGRAM
FINAL EVALUATION

FINAL REPORT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	:	Agent Communautaire d'Elevage
ACF	:	Action Contre la Faim
ACSA	:	Agent Communautaire de Santé Animale
CIREL	:	Circonscription de l'Elevage
CDM	:	Chef de Ménage
CLW	:	Community-based Livestock Worker
DRAE	:	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
FCSA	:	Fonds Communautaires de Santé Animale
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	:	Female Head of Household
HDDS	:	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	:	Household Hunger Scale
INSTAT	:	Institut National de la Statistique
LIVES	:	Livestock Expansion and Stability Project
LLF	:	Lead Local Farmer
LOL	:	Land O'Lakes
MHH	:	Male Head of Household
OFDA	:	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PSAEP	:	Programme sectoriel, agriculture, élevage et pêche
SCA	:	Score de Consommation Alimentaire
SDA	:	Score de Diversité Alimentaire
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
WPC	:	Water Point Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LIVES program (or Madagascar Livestock and Stability) is a project which has been implemented by Land O'Lakes since September 2015, funded by Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The project supports household within the communes in the southern part of Madagascar, including Ankazomanga, Maroarivo and Beahitse, to strengthen their animal husbandry assets to increase the resilience in the communities and households and their capacity to resist shock and stresses. The project is structured around three components: (i) the practice of improved animal husbandry based on capacity reinforcement of producer groups, (ii) Extended livestock of animal husbandry that consist of the animal supply for producer groups (and to the improved health, incorporated in components I and iii), and (iii) Improved access to the health service for animal. thanks to the community agents' implementation of animal husbandry, it can respond to the producer needs in terms of animal health proximity service. The project particularly implements animal health agents at the level of each fokontany where the project build capacity f of the beneficiaries on the subject of animal husbandry, distribute small ruminant and chicken, and rehabilitate water points for animals. The project ends in 2017 and this final evaluation measures the project's performance and draws lessons that can be useful for the future.

The target area of LIVES comprises of three communes of Ankazomanga, Maroarivo and Beahitse, located in the southern part of Madagascar, within the South West Region. It includes semi – arid climate area characterized by water scarcity. The area is exposed to many recurring natural hazards, such as dryness, cyclones and locust invasion. Those risks, with agro climatic characteristics less favorable for agriculture, condition the life style and the livelihood strategies of households. People live mainly on rainy subsistence agriculture associated with extensive animal husbandry. The population is prone to the chronic food insecurity because of the less favorable production.

The evaluation methodology was based on qualitative and quantitative analysis of several criteria to evaluate the global performance of the project. The data collection combined several tools, including a survey with 338 household beneficiaries, interviews with the key informants, focus group discussion, and finally document review, particularly project reports and monitoring and evaluation documents, including the baseline study and the mid-term evaluation. The evaluation methodology was mainly limited by the difference of the period in which the collection too place compared to the baseline study. Given this constraint, these results must be interpreted with care.

Relevance

LIVES goal is to strengthen households' resiliency to the shocks and stresses and chose to focus on the strategy of improving animal husbandry. Given that animal husbandry plays a key role on strategies of the population to cope with food insecurity and to others type of shocks, obviously, the project meets the priority needs of the population. This view is confirmed by all stakeholders, including the administration, traditional local authorities, projects and programs intervene on Ampanihy and Betioky districts, as well as by beneficiaries themselves.

The project aligns as well to the development issues in the intervention zone. In fact, the fight against food insecurity is among the government's priorities. Furthermore, the development of small ruminant breeding is also becoming an important issue for many production regions of Madagascar, particularly the South. Considering these considerations, it seems that the project is relevant.

Effectiveness

Most of targets of different indicators were reached, in many cases largely surpassed. In relation with intermediate outcome that relates to the improved husbandry practices, the project was able to train 2, 206 households among the 2, 000 planned, giving an execution rate of 110%. These trainings covered many topics, such as pasture management, feeding, housing, watering, and health care. The results of the survey indicate that the adoption and effective enforcement of these techniques vary according to the considered topic. The improvements around animal health are the most widely adopted by beneficiaries while those around feeding are less adopted. The highest adoption rate concern chicken farming. These results are explained in large part by the food shortage context, where the households have only low margins on feeding, but higher on animal health.

Project activities also included rehabilitating seven water points which reached 994 households compared to the 1, 000 planned, or 99% of desired results.

Concerning the intermediate result related to the livestock growth, the project could distribute 8, 918 animals, in which 1, 568 small ruminants and 7, 350 chicken within 1, 960 households. The goal was to distribute 9, 000 animals to the 2,000 households, and we can consider that targets were nearly reached. This translated into a rise of livestock within 57% of households comparing to the situation before the project. These results were obtained despite of rainfall conditions deterioration that pushes households to sell their animal to survive.

The third intermediate result concerns improving access to animal health services. The project strategy is based on the training and equipping for CLWs. At the end of the project, 49 CLWs were trained and equipped against 49 planned, representing 1 for each fokontany. Those CLW provided services to 3, 047 households.

The project has faced problems, especially on animals' distribution due to suppliers' interruptions. The population's education level was also a constraint, as the desired level of education for CLWs' selection had to be scaled down. That constraint has impacted on information passing between CLWs and veterinarians. Finally, the input distribution is made difficult because of the enclave.

Despite this, the project could bring appropriate solutions to overcome the constraint, by adopting its strategy depending on context and by establishing partnerships with other actors. Actors' appreciation in comparison with the project effectiveness is entirely positive. Viewing different elements that was developed before, LIVES program has proved very effective.

Impacts

Besides beneficiaries' assessment and palpable effects of the improved access to water on life conditions of women in some villages, the impact of the project on the living standard of people, on food security, on the vulnerability of households, are not yet fully felt by the beneficiaries. The delays for chicken distribution, the adaptation period of small ruminants makes that slows the process of giving birth, the harmful consequences of drought during of the two last years on the population resilience are all factors that contributes to the delay of impacts. It was reported during the interview with key informants that almost all farmers are still consuming animals that died from an unknown cause, even though sensitization and trainings about handling of these animals was carried out. Moreover, these factors were accentuated by the short duration of the project which did not permit to bring the necessary adjustments already recommended by the mid – term evaluation.

However, the changes already visible should be noted at the level of communities and the project intervention areas in general and particularly the beneficiary farmers. Those changes are attributed to the project assets. This increased the positive appreciation of beneficiaries and the immediate effects already seen on the animal husbandry behavior and on the livestock. For example, some farmers that we met with during the evaluation confirmed mortality rate reduction of small ruminants, especially goats. The effects of the project, by considering these risks and hypothesis will probably be felt after three to four cycles for small ruminants, or after about two years.

In view of this information, the mission evaluates the impact of the project as important.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the actions undertaken by the project is closely related to the level of perception of impacts by beneficiaries and the community; an action has the chance to be sustainable when beneficiaries feel the importance of these effects. From that definition, the sustainability can be evaluated based on those following analyzed indicators from interviews:

1. Beneficiaries will continue to apply suggestions and instructions of CLWs and LLFs outside the project;
2. Farmers recognize the usefulness of FCSA in the operation of the supply system of immunization and wormer. In many organizations, members agree to oversee those who have difficulty to contribute to be able to regularly order within veterinary;
3. The willingness of actors (project, community, authority...) to maintain the system in place (for example: networking of ACEs) is a sustainability index of the proximity counselling work.

The water point rehabilitation impacts on the society functioning in general were very palpable. Otherwise, the risks that could compromise this sustainability exist and deserve to be considered: the influence of the social aspect into the groups (FCSA, WCP...), the climate change effects...

In summary, given the impact of the project still less perceptible, the probability of sustainability of actions is average.

Gender

In a global way, important changes have been observed about the place of women in society. If women didn't have the right to public speaking previously, currently due to different work meetings as part of the FSCA, women have the possibility to express freely. The same applies to the project choice to integrate women on different structures put in place by the project, which seems pertinent to the extent that it allows women to:

- gain required knowledge to develop animal husbandry;
- mobilize women (even the non- beneficiaries) to apply innovative technical practices promoted by the project;
- Allow women to manage independently from men (men that are sometimes linked with traditions) generating activities adapted to their own needs and to the needs of their family.

In view of this information, the project brought an important impact on the improvement of gender equity within the society, a change that is seen by beneficiaries as firm acquisitions.

Lesson learned and recommendations

Several factors have affected the project performance, negatively or positively. The most important are agro climatic conditions characterized by extended drought since 2015, which leads the South into critical food situation that can mitigate or dilute the project effects and may have influenced behaviors of the population. Another crucial factor is the education level of beneficiaries that limits the success of the project. Effectively, the difficulty of less educated beneficiaries to assume fully key roles such as CLWs was one of the limitations of the project and can threaten its sustainability.

According to beneficiaries' opinions in general, the critical constraint of the program is the duration of implementation period, considered as too short and the technology sharing with 22% of proportion of responses and 20% respectively. In fact, for the improvement of animal husbandry technology for the category of person in which the level of education is relatively weak and households face high intensity of stress and shock linked with food insecurity. A long duration is needed to get more results.

The main recommendations are as follows:

- Focus support and distribution of animals on small ruminants, which are better able to meet the objectives of the program
- Strengthen input distribution channels and set up cold chains
- On the technical side, adapt training content to local constraints. Animal health aspects are very relevant and need to be pursued. The aspects concerning the improvement of animal feed must be adapted to not constitute an additional constraint for households, given the scarcity of food and agricultural by-products
- Networking and strengthening animal health workers, including CLWs, ACSAs and ACEs
- Incorporate other complementary activities in small ruminant livestock production, such as forage shrubs and support to agriculture

1 CONTEXT

Madagascar is a country regularly confronted with wide variety of catastrophes. Whatever part of the year, it is not rare that at least one Malagasy region is confronted by a natural disaster. The National Strategy for Disaster Management (SNGRC) identified four major natural hazards to which the country is confronted: cyclones and tropical storms, floods, drought, and locust invasions.

The drought is a recurrent risk that touches particularly the South of the country. The South, the poorest area of Madagascar, suffers food insecurity, which affect between 1/3 and 2/3 of the local population from time to time. The deep south suffers also from high temperatures (20 – 25°C), low precipitation and severe wind. This has been intensified in the last years, aggravating the difficulty about harvest. The warm and arid climate prevents crop diversification, and water resources and forestry appear among the most degraded in Madagascar. The drought is often the origin of famine, the most recent has started in 2014 and endures until now. The impact of these natural disasters on human dimension is important, causing death, population movement, and chronic malnutrition especially for kids, and decapitalization of the population, enhancing their vulnerability.

Locust invasion represents a periodic risk as well and has happened every year in the last thirty years. These invasions are caused by gregarious locusts which are grouped, migratory and resistant. The persistence of solitary locust within optimal condition development during three months successively, determines their inevitable gregarization. The endemicity and reproduction zone is mainly located in the Southern part of the country, whereas, invasions are susceptible to touch areas in the South, West and Center of the country. These invasions cause major damage on agriculture. According to a report by the FAO, the locust invasion involved the loss around 40% of the corn crops in South West Region in 2014.

The combination of these risks, reinforced by climate change, explain the very uncertain food situation of a large section of the population. According to FAO, in 2015, around 1.8 million persons, representing 46% of population in eight regions of the country are on food insecure. Among them, more than 450, 000 persons (12% of the population) confront severe food insecurity. The highest rate of food insecurity is located within the regions of Androy, Anosy (district of Amboasary) and South West (districts of Betioky and Ampanihy) in the southern part of the country, where 380,000 persons or 30% of the population are affected. The critical situation in the south is caused by the significant decrease of food crops production during the successive agricultural campaigns on 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. This year, rain all deficiency during the last trimester 2014 caused major disruption of the farm year 2014/2015, according to the food supply assessment and food security mission on 2015.

To face this situation, the south population base their livelihood on agro – pastoral system, combining food – crop production with extensive animal breeding. If agriculture remains the main income source, animal husbandry plays a particularly important role in the southern part of Madagascar. Zebu and goats have essential functions in customs and local traditions. The ownership of an important livestock is a sign of social success and animals' accumulation is a goal of life of the Malagasy population, to the point where animal husbandry in the southern part of Madagascar is often qualified "*contemplative*". Beyond its sociocultural functions, animal husbandry is also essential for risk management. In fact, the accumulated livestock during the harvest period can be used to resell during the hunger season and chronic food problems, and rebuild during the next seasons. However, because of the recurrence of shocks and the demographic pressure on cultivable lands, this cyclic decapitalization has been stepped up and decreased the assets of households year by year, and thus, their capacity to deal with shocks.

1.1 Description of program LIVES

The program LIVES or Madagascar Livestock Expansion and Stability was implemented by Land O'Lakes since September 2015, with funding from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) of the United States Agency of International Development (USAID). The program aims to support households within the communes of Ankazomanga, Maroarivo and Beahitse, in the Southern part of Madagascar, to reinforce their animal husbandry assets to increase communities and households' resiliency and their ability to deal with shock and stressors. The program worked within 49 fokontany inside the target communes that rely mainly on rainfed agriculture and animal husbandry for their subsistence. The program was planned to last 18 months but in the end, lasted 24 months.

LIVES aims to use a community-based approach to directly work with 2,000 vulnerable households (reaching 20,000 persons in total) to promote the expansion and maintenance of small livestock to increase the capacity of vulnerable households to adapt to shocks. Specifically, the program has 3 components:

Improved animal husbandry practices: LIVES will facilitate the training and the capacity building of 49 producer groups, that will split by themselves into sub - groups “small ruminants” and “chicken” (98 sub-groups in total). Members of those groups will be trained on animal husbandry, marketing techniques, and group management training, all by integrating households around women empowerment, including joint decision-making and control of livestock and income by women. The training will be assured by training of trainers’ approach where lead producers will be trained and will in turn train the other members of their group. LIVES will work as well with producers to help them to rebuild key facilities of animal husbandry, such as water points and enclosures.

Livestock Expansion: Initially, LIVES planned to distribute goats or chicken to around 1,200 households, and establish a transfer system in which producers that receive animals will pass the progeny to others group members. All the 2,000 members should receive goats or chicken by the end of the program. However, given the relatively short implementation time, the system was not feasible, and LIVES instead directly distributed animals to all households.

The improved access to the health service for animal: LIVES will equip and train 49 community livestock workers (CLWs) on the diagnostic of animal health and treatment, and to link them with veterinarians in the district and private sector input suppliers. The CLWs will provide as well as animal health services to the members and their groups, as well as other members in the community.

1.2 Context of the intervention zone

Located on the crystalline plain of the “Mahafaly plateau”, the three intervention communes of the LIVES program: Beahitse in Ampanihy District, Maroarivo Ankazomanga and Ankazomanga West of the Betioky District, in the Atsimo Andrefana Region. The zone is characterized by sub – arid climate, rocky soil naturally calcareous with low water infiltration and a high depth of ground water, up to 200 meters. The hydrographic network is dominated by Onilahy River that is distinguished by a long period of low water, up to eight months a year, and by a particularly irregular flow.

The Atsimo Andrefana Region is different from other regions in Madagascar by its semi-arid climate. It’s a region of plateau and plain that is part of the Sahelian region. The three communes are living in the sub – arid climate with temperate winters marked by two seasons: a hot, rainy season from November to April, and a dry season from May to September. However, the local population composed three main seasons:

- A hot and humid season (*Asara*) from December to March.
- A fresh and dry season (*asotry* or *tivalantao*) from April to July.
- The hot and dry season (*faosa*) from August to November.

According to the data of the meteorology service in 2012, the average temperature is 24°C and the annual average precipitation is around 400 to 450 mm on the *mahafaly* plateau.

The low rainfall, the strong evapotranspiration, and the limestone nature of the bedrock contribute to the scarcity of water sources in the zone. The water points are rare and most of them dry up during the dry season. The low rainfall and the irregularity of their repartition, both during rainy season and from year to year, jeopardize many crops. In this way, due to the poor quality of the soil and the water deficit, the agricultural possibilities are highly limited. Also, the population practice agro-pastoral production system associate with extensive breeding and extensive subsistence agriculture and to the recession cropping wherever possible. Besides the drought, the zone is touched by recurrent natural risks, such as locust invasion and cyclones. The three communes, all like the ensemble of the great south, regularly suffer serious food insecurity problems.

Climatological and geologic characteristics of the zone promote a plant formation of dry forest dominated by thorny shrubs and the *kily* (*Tamarindus indicus*) on one side, and savannas with grasses predominate on the other side: *Ahidambo* (*Heteopagon contortus*), *Vero* (*Hyparthenia rufa*) with woody elements such as *Sakoa* (*Poupartia caffra*). Finally, the vegetation is characterized by the important presence of the *Raketa* (*Ficus Sp.*). That coverage is widely benefiting animal husbandry, offering simultaneously pasture and a natural protection against theft.

1.2.1 Beahitse

The main town of Beahitse commune, crossing by the national road 10, located around 80 kilometers from Betioky and 75 kilometers from Ampanihy. The commune is subdivided into 29 fokontany and has a population of 28,181 in 2015 according to the data of the CSB II of Beahitse. Among the three-commune intervention zone of LIVES,

Beahitse is the most populated. Due to the presence of national road 10, connecting the main town Betioky and Ampanihy, commercial activities are the most developed within this commune.

1.2.2 Maroarivo Ankazomanga

The commune of Maroarivo Ankazomanga is part of Betioky District of and currently counts 13 fokontany with a population of 11, 481, according to the official data of the commune. It is located fifty kilometers off the coast and at the west of the protected area of Tsimanampetsotse. The commune is connected by a road of provincial interest, hardly passable during rainy season. Comparing with the commune of Beahitse, the commune of Maroarivo Ankazomanga is much more enclaved.

1.2.3 West Ankazomanga

The commune of Ankazomanga West is part of Betioky District. It is located at the North of the commune of Maroarivo Ankazomanga, connected to the same road. The shoreline is located less than 50 kilometers off the main town of the commune, and many trade services come from Toliara or Saint Augustin have the habit to buy goats and chicken in Ankazomanga West during market day. The Commune has 5,814 inhabitants in 2015, according to the official data. It is the least populated among the three interventions communes of LIVES.

2 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Goal of the evaluation

This final evaluation focuses on the relevance of the program approach, the effectiveness of implementation in achieving the expected results and the sustainability of program activities and results. More specifically, the final evaluation aims to:

- Assess the relevance of the strategies implemented by Land O'Lakes International Development in the program in the context of Madagascar;
- Assess the degree in which the project has reached its goal, results and projected targets and explain gaps by using an evidence based approach;
- Provide an objective description of the overall effectiveness and sustainability of the program and its various activities;
- Identify key strengths and weaknesses of the program
- Identify the best practices, lesson learned and recommendations that should be adopted by Land O'Lakes for the similar resiliency program in Madagascar or elsewhere in Africa;
- Identify and document at least three success stories of the beneficiaries of the program;
- The evaluation will ensure good documentation of experiences and achievement related to different model and approaches developed by the Program, to the implementation of strategies, results and products of the Program and that was naturally part of success criteria of the Program.

The results of the evaluation are intended to be used by different stakeholders for decision – making for up-scaling or replication. Lessons learned will capitalize during the program design and implementation of similar projects.

This Evaluation is focused on the implementation period of the Program from 2015 to 2017.

2.2 Evaluation criteria

To evaluate the Program performance, each criterion was examined in detail, according to series of key questions, according to four conventional evaluation criteria of the program, namely:

- The relevance of the program, that means the adequacy of objectives to the problems that it was supposed to solve and the physical environment and politics in which it has taken place;
- The effectiveness and impact, that means the contribution of the project in reaching the results and achieving the specific goal, and the effect of the program on its environment;
- The gender which examines particularly how the program addresses differences between men and women, regarding especially decision making, access to resources, use of assets, and household's strategies about food security;
- The sustainability, which means the sustainability of results and effects of the program.

Additional questions were added to these initial questions for better understanding of mechanism in which the program, its approach and its strategy, affected its beneficiaries. Evaluation questions were divided into specific questions according to the encountered needs during the mission. The set of data collection tools obtained basic information to answer the evaluation questions.

Recommendations were directly linked to the analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the program, throughout these criteria and evaluation questions.

The evaluation of the program was done through quantitative and qualitative criteria.

- Quantitative variables were analyzed as the progress of key indicator values before and after the program, as an average and median value. For example, how the mortality of small ruminants' before and after the program. Each quantitative variable was disaggregated according to different criteria, to be chosen according to the relevance: per commune, per sex, per activity, per education level, per age, and so on.
- Qualitative variables were analyzed as proportion: for example, "45% of beneficiaries estimated that the impact of the program on their food security is very important".

- Established indicators by the program on its Monitoring and Evaluation system (strictly speaking performance indicators of the program and global indicators of Land O'Lakes) were analyzed in the same manner as quantitative variables, with the observation if the target was reached, not reached or exceeded.

Finally, for overview of the entire program, each evaluation criterion was noted as follow.

Table 1 : Standards notation of evaluation criteria

Criteria	Status	Explanation
Relevance	Relevant	The Program respond to local priorities and to the needs of beneficiaries
	Not relevant	The Program is not lined up to local priorities and/or doesn't respond to the needs of beneficiaries.
Effectiveness	Very satisfying	No deficiencies
	Satisfying	Only minor deficiencies were detected
	Moderately satisfactory	Moderate deficiencies were detected
	Moderately unsatisfactory	Less important deficiencies were detected
	Unsatisfactory	Important deficiencies were detected
Efficiency	Very high	None detected deficiencies
	High	Only minor deficiencies were detected
	Moderately high	Moderate deficiencies were detected
	Weak	Less important deficiencies were detected
	Very weak	Important deficiencies were detected
Sustainability	Probable	Negligible risks
	Moderately probable	Moderate risks
	Moderately improbable	Important risks
	Improbable	Serious risks
Impact	Important	Impacts touch many people or extended area
	Average	Impacts touch average number of people or moderate extended area.
	Negligible	Impacts touch very weak number of people or restricted area

2.3 Methodology and data collection tools

The goal of the evaluation is to collect information that will establish the value of indicators of the program, and to analyze many key aspects of the program to be able to help draw lesson and recommendations for similar interventions. To this end, the adopted methodology included both quantitative and qualitative data collection.

This approach hinges around data collection at two levels: institutional and communal. Specific tools were used for each level and according to the information need.

2.3.1 Qualitative part

Qualitative information types were collected thanks to combination of many tools:

- Document review process
- Interview within key informants
- Focus group discussions

2.3.1.1 Literature review process

A documentary review was conducted (i) to acquire a precise understanding and detailed information of the program, its intervention logic, its approaches and its strategy; (ii) to have an objective view of the context of the

intervention of the program, particularly problematic in which the program is supposed to provide responses, and (iii) development issues concerning treated thematic, at local level, regional and national; corollary to that, its permit to capitalize available pertinent information, particularly those concerning beneficiaries. The evaluation precise information already available permitted to better focus on data collection and avoids collecting usefully data already existing.

The literature review process is categorized as follow (non-exhaustive list):

Program documents

This category incorporates all documents related to the program, including:

- The specific program documents that detailed the program's rationale, the choice of beneficiaries, the strategy and approaches, partnerships, and program's goals; this information was reviewed to understand mainly the relevance and the consistency of the program.
- The logical framework that visualizes the mechanism with which the program planned to reach its goals, throughout intermediate objectives and results, as well as activities and respective tasks, timeframes and concerned entities; that information permitted the team to analyze the relevance, the consistency and to estimate if the program was generally realistic.
- Monitoring and evaluation documents, including indicator system defining each indicator and methods of calculation, the baseline that permit to calculate the obtained progress from the initial situation for each indicator, periodic follow – up reports, that helped to visualize obtained change over time.
- Financial documents that permitted to examine the way with which resources were calculated, mobilized and used; those elements are at the basis of efficiency analysis.
- Diverse documents including periodic reports, end of the program reports, case studies, and so on.

Documents and statistics on the context

Those documents helped to understand the context and the general situation of the intervention zone and beneficiaries, problems, constraints, opportunities and issues related to the treated domain by the program. Those documents permitted the team to identify and establish links between program's goals and the population's problems for the relevance and consistency analysis. This category includes:

- Statistics at local level (fokontany, commune, district), regional and national.
- Monographs

Development Framework Documents

This category permitted the team to identify priorities on development matter, at each level, that was helped to examine if the Program's goals were aligned with communal priorities or sectors. That category includes:

- CTD's development plans.
- Sectorial strategies, particularly the PNAN and the National Program of Rural Development (PNDR)

However, it is noted that development plans weren't available at commune levels.

2.3.1.2 Interviews with key informants (KII)

Interviews were mainly qualitative information gathering tools. Qualitative information helped to provide additional context to quantitative data and permitted the team to collect advices, opinions and recommendation, which are critical information for evaluation matter. Interviews were handled by means of developed interview guides depending on the respondents. Interview guides took shape of open questions that only offer reference points for the discussion, but the general principle was going in depth for interesting and relevant questions during the discussion. Data from interviews was transcribed on analytical framework that was elaborated during the validation of evaluation methodology.

The following table summarizes the number of interviewed persons by informants' category.

Table 2 : Key informants category

Informant	Type	Number
Mayors	KII	3
President of Fokontany	KII	6
Proponents on traditional power	KII	6
CLW	KII	12
LLF	KII	6
WPC	KII	6
FCSA	KII	6
Veterinaries	KII	2
Technical services	KII	3
Program LIVES	KII	7
Other projects	KII	4

Source: Final Evaluation of Program LIVES, 2017

2.3.1.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Focus group discussions are tools for qualitative information collection at the community level. The goal of this exercise was to collect beneficiaries' perceptions on the program, from a community perspective, as well as recommendations. Information such as the program impact, are difficult to perceive because, on one side, impacts hold on the long term, and then difficult to perceive right after the end of the Program, and on the other hand, noted changes can be the combination of several interventions. It is difficult on that effect to attribute in formal way the impact of the intervention for only this program. It is on these conditions that group discussions are important to identify changes or sign of noted change since the Program implementation.

Focus group discussions were led by a guide which listed the main topics and discussion subjects. The guide remains open, the group discussion principle is to generate the exchange and reflection of participants to obtain maximum information.

Diverse tools were used according to discussion conduct: brainstorming, causal relationships, scoring, and so on. Data issues from group discussions are also transcribed on the elaborated analysis framework at the end.

Table 3 : List of fokontany of focus group location done per fokontany

Type	Thematic	Fokontany
Women (beneficiaries)	• Relevance of the program • Program effectiveness • Gender • Recommendations	• Ankandy • Vovomena • Ankilitoka • Beahitse Centre • Ambory • Maroarivo
Men (beneficiaries)	• Relevance of the program • Program effectiveness • Gender • Recommendations	• Ankandy • Ankazomanga Ouest • Besely • Behombe • Marofototse • Maroarivo
None beneficiaries	• Relevance of the program • Gender • Recommendations	• Ankandy • Ankazomanga Ouest • Agnena Sud • Ranoabo Sud • Maroarivo • Maroarivo Antanandava

Source: Final evaluation of the Program LIVES, 2017

2.3.2 Quantitative part

a Sampling

The sample size was calculated according to the following formula, based on the information provided by the program: 1,960 beneficiary households.

$$n = D * Z\alpha^2 * p (1-p) / d^2$$

Where:

- *n* : minimum sample size required by sampling
- *D* : Sampling effect
- *Zα*: Score corresponding to the desired confidence level. For a confidence interval of 95%, *Zα* is 1.96
- *p*: Estimated value of the indicator in terms of proportion in decimal form during the survey.
- *d* : Normalized margin of error 5%

Since the sample of beneficiaries were selected from a list, the value of the factor "p" is equal to 1 (the sampling universe is made up entirely of beneficiaries). According to this method, the sample size was 321 households. By adding an adjustment factor of 5% for non-response, and rounding the figure, the final sample size was 360 beneficiary households for all three intervention communes of the program.

Quantitative data was effectively collected throughout investigation within sampling of 360 households randomly chosen among beneficiaries.

In total, the repartition of the sampling by commune was the following:

- Beahitse: 250 (74%)
- Marorarivo Ankazomanga: 43 (13%)
- Ankazomanga West: 45 (13%)

2.3.2.1 Selection of fokontany and sampling per fokontany

The evaluation survey was carried out in the same fokontany that were selected during the baseline survey. That permitted the team to establish relevant comparisons and data disaggregation per fokontany. The total sampling was proportionally allocated to the size of the population in each fokontany. The more the fokontany is populated, the higher number of beneficiaries sampled. Based on that method, the list of the fokontany and the number of the investigated household are detailed below.

Table 4 : List of investigated Fokontany

Commune	Fokontany	Number of households	Proportion (%)
BEAHITSE	Aghena Centre	18	5,32
	Aghena Sud	15	4,43
	Ambatomainy	6	1,77
	Analasarotse	26	7,69
	Andremba Centre	7	2,07
	Ankandy	3	0,88
	Ankaratihy	9	2,66
	Ankasy	8	2,36
	Ankilitoka	9	2,66
	Beahitse Centre	26	7,69
	Behombe	13	3,84
	Belamoty Nord	7	2,07
	Belamoty Sud	4	1,18
	Besely	9	2,66

Commune	Fokontany	Number of households	Proportion (%)
	Bevala	19	5,62
	Marofototse	9	2,66
	Marovotse	6	1,77
	Ranoabo Haut	15	4,43
	Ranoabo Nord	17	5,03
	Ranoabo Sud	10	2,95
	Sainta	14	4,14
ANKAZOMANGA OUEST	Ankazomanga Ouest	17	5,03
	Miogo	5	1,47
	Vombao	5	1,47
	Vovomena	16	4,73
MAROARIVO ANKAZOMANGA	Ambory	10	2,95
	Andremba Mihaga	6	1,77
	Andreimihory	7	2,07
	Maroarivo Ankazomanga	13	3,84
	Maroarivo Antanandava	9	2,66

Source: Final evaluation finale of the Program LIVES, 2017

2.3.2.2 Household selection

Household beneficiaries were randomly chosen from a list of all beneficiaries of the program.

2.3.2.3 Selection of the investigated persons

For each selected household, each person that fulfills these criteria was investigated:

- Person that practice animal husbandry and take decisions on the production system and the use of products; typically, it is the head of household.
- Person responsible for the daily management of household, particularly the food.
- If the above two were different people, the survey was conduct for one and then the other, depending on the questions.

2.3.2.4 Quantitative data collection tools

The quantitative survey was conducted using a digital survey questionnaire. The digital survey questionnaires included skips that allowed the questions to be directed according to whether the respondent was a beneficiary of the Program or not. Other issues were common to beneficiaries and not beneficiaries. The quantitative survey covered several themes divided into several sections, including:

- Section A : Household Identification
- Section B : Socio demographic characteristic of household
- Section C : Agriculture
- Section D : Animal husbandry
- Section E : Small ruminants and chicken
- Section F : Food security
- Section G : Gender
- Section H : Program LIVES

The corresponding themes are based on themes during the initial baseline for the program. They permit the evaluation to note different changes during the program implementation and the perception of investigated beneficiaries on the program.

2.3.2.5 Conception of the digital survey question on tablet

The questions were coded and scanned as digital copy for use on the tablet. The main functionality of digital questionnaire is:

- Skip pattern that permit to pass and directly display corresponding questions according to responses.
- Automatic filter that doesn't accept some types of character (digital or text) or some values (for example, the entry field of "Age" cannot accept a value upper three characters or one value under 15) on the entry area.
- Supervisory questions that display a message when answers are inconsistent or contradictory, and resend the question.
- Formulas that automatically did some types of calculation.
- An auditor that displays unfulfilled required fields, and do not allow the validation until all required field are fulfilled.
- A timer that registers the beginning and the end of the survey.



These functionalities minimize error risks during the entry. The filled questionnaire can be verified and directly modifiable on the form, the checking was done after each day of survey. Then, taped data was exported as XLS format at each end of week to check the survey progress. After the pre – test, the digital questionnaire were corrected on site and checked before the finale validation.

2.3.2.6 Interviewer training

The training of the interviewers enabled them to familiarize themselves with the logic of the data collection tools, the types of information to be collected, the handling of the tablets and the overall approach and the attitude to be adopted during the surveys: interviewer training on the data collection, the methods of information collection, the manipulation of tables and the global approach.

The training was used to outline the objectives of the mission, the methodology and the context of the area of intervention. Apart from the "Generalities" section, training was organized separately for interviewers and qualitative investigators.

2.3.2.7 Test of the questionnaire

As planned, a questionnaire test was organized to identify the possible inconsistencies, redundancies or errors, as well as to validate the general organization of the questionnaire. After the test, the questionnaire was corrected depending on the suggestions of interviewer and the team of the program.



The test was organized within the Commune of Tsianisiha that is located at 40 km of the city of Tulear, on the National Road Number 9 during the day of July 12, 2017. That Commune was chosen for its accessibility. Furthermore, the context of the commune presents similarities with the intervention communes of LIVES, especially on the socio-cultural plan and on economic activities. An initial contact with local authorities for the test organization was done. In total, 24 households were interviewed for the test, and permitted to identify the points to be improved.

After the test, one day was set aside for receiving feedback of interviewer and exchanges to improve the questionnaire. Finally, the application was updated based on these observations, then double checked.

2.3.3 Success-stories

Three case studies were conducted to illustrate how the program activities touched beneficiaries. The case studies were identified after a discussion with the team. These studies focused on three cases that were deemed interesting in terms of result, or presenting specificities that deserve to be broadcasted. Success stories are presented in the Appendix.

2.3.4 Data control

The data control was done on many levels:

- 1) During the development of the questionnaire, the structure and the validity of forms was checked thanks to simulations and tests. Interviewers provided their suggestions that served to improve the structure, the question logic and the questionnaires manipulation.
- 2) During the data collection, at the end of each working day, each filled form on tablet was checked together by the supervisor and interviewer before the validation. When data were incomplete or inconsistent, interviewers contacted the investigated person, together with the supervisor. However, the digital form of the questionnaires allowed minimizing risks of errors.
- 3) After data extraction, the validity is checked with statistic tests.

These staged controls ensured valid and quality data, by eliminating errors and various bias.

2.4 Data analysis

Data on tablets was extracted and converted to Excel format for analysis in XLSTAT and interpretation.

Quantitative data was tabulated based on indicators to be calculated. The main tools of statistical analysis used were:

- The descriptive statistics for the simple calculations: Average, Median, percentage, standard division, variance, and so on.
- The linear regression for the identification of correlation (for example, correlation between the size of livestock herds and the consumption score, or between gender and income, and so on.)
- The covariance analysis (ANCOVA) for the identification of the multiple correlations (example: factors that influence the food consumption score)
- Discriminant factor analysis (DFA) for household typology considering many variables.

These types of analysis made it possible to highlight effects that are often not perceived by the actors. Tables and treatment protocols were provided to the Program at the end of the collection. Finally, the qualitative data was transcribed into analytical frameworks that meet the various evaluation criteria and questions.

2.5 Limits of the methodology

The principle of an evaluation is based on comparison of beneficiaries' situation before and after the program. For this purpose, the methodology minimized the difference that can be linked to the context. This way, the evaluation methodology referred to the survey methodology baseline to make data comparable.

However, several constraints were faced and should be taken into account in the interpretation of the evaluation results:

1. First, the evaluation period didn't correspond with the survey baseline. In fact, the baseline study was conducted around October and November 2015 that correspond at the beginning of the hunger season and during which food problems of households are most important. In contrast, the final evaluation was conducted in July, a period where food problems are less potent compared with the end of the year. Furthermore, in the program intervention zone, the months July and August correspond with the harvest period of some cultures (beans, black eyes peas and other legumes) that affect the food security of households. Thus, the evaluation considered those factors to better interpret the results.
2. Then, the Atsimo Andrefana region faced different risks during the program implementation, namely, a long period of drought followed by heavy precipitation that impacted on the production condition, and reinforced the food insecurity situation. That situation is susceptible to skew the effects of the program that was taken account in data analysis and on the interpretation of the evaluation results.
3. Furthermore, delays on animal distribution were noted that influenced some impacts of the program at beneficiary level, like the rate of the adoption of improved animal husbandry techniques.

3 SOCIO – DEMOGRAPHICS DATA

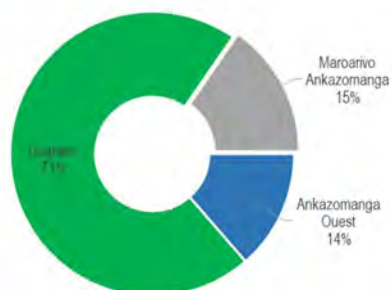
This section describes the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample. While these characteristics are not directly related to the Program, they can broaden the scope of understanding of how the program affects beneficiaries and communities, and possibly identify correlations for lessons learned in the formulation of broader recommendations: for example, the relationship between household size and food security, the links between the head of household and the performance of livestock, etc.

Descriptive and analytical information reported here are useful for the analysis of the program performance and can help users of the evaluation results to better understand the complex interactions between the program contexts. They can offer new perspectives on the conception of new strategies in the future.

3.1 Demographic profile of households

The investigation was carried within 360 beneficiaries of the 3 LIVES intervention communes. Of 52 fokontany that form the 3 communes, 30 fokontany were chosen. The sample per Fokontany was determined by the selection method proportional to the population. In that way, the sample reflects the repartition of the population. The repartition of the sample per commune is illustrated by the figure below.

Figure 1 : Sample repartition per commune



Source: Final evaluation of the Program LIVES, 2017

3.1.1 Households structures

The number of people living in the households surveyed varies from 1 to 20, with an average size of 6 persons per household. This value is significantly higher than the national average of 4.6 in 2012-13 according to the INSTAT demographic data and the average of the Atsimo Andrefana Region which is 4.8 according to the same source. Note that the average household size is lower for female-headed households. The number of people living in a household can affect productivity in rural areas, as labor is one of the main factors of production but can also be a factor of vulnerability to food insecurity, since each member represents a mouth to feed. It should be noted that the average household size reported here is the same as that obtained from the baseline survey.

Table 5 : Households repartition, average size according to head of household gender

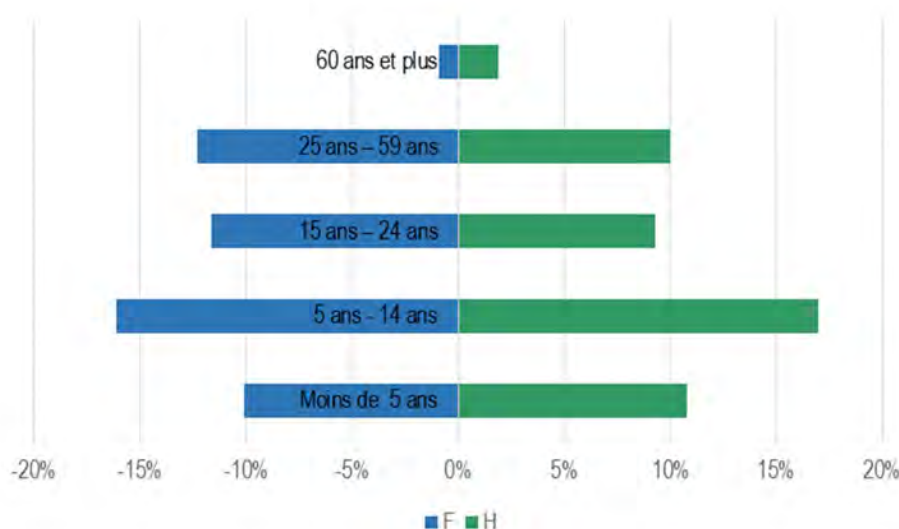
HH gender	%	Average size of household
FHH	19,8%	5,8
MHH	80,2%	6,8

Examining the distribution of the sample by size of household per unit, it should be noted that households with 6 to 10 persons are the most numerous. Depending on the type of head of household, members of female-headed households are generally somewhat smaller, which may suggest that some male household members are permanently absent, which is quite common in the area intervention program, considering the tradition that sends adult men to work elsewhere.

Table 6 : Repartition of the sample according to the size of household and according to head of household gender

Size of household	FHH	MHH	Aggregate
1-5	55,2%	38,7%	42,0%
6-10	37,3%	49,8%	47,3%
11-15	7,5%	10,3%	9,8%
16-20	0%	1,1%	0,9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

This observation is confirmed by examining the age pyramid: men aged from 15 years and more are significantly less numerous than women in the same household in an age group, if their proportions are more or less to be close for other age groups. The FGD further outlined that a family will often send men working in other districts or other regions to help provide for family needs, by sending money periodically that will be accumulated little by little under the form of livestock.

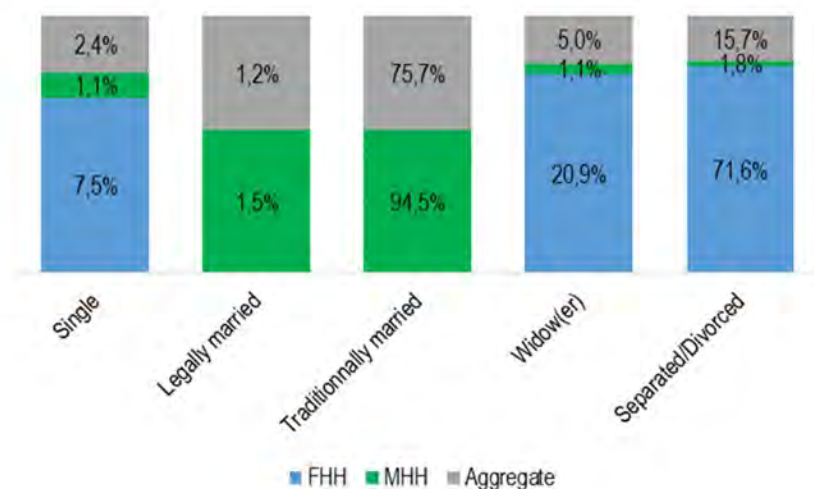
Figure 2 : Age pyramid

3.1.2 Marital statuses

Examination of the marital status of the sample emphasizes the predominance of tradition, and only a very small proportion of those surveyed are legally married. It is also remarked that if a man is present in the household, he always remains the leader. Indeed, no married woman, whether legally or in a traditional way, has the status of head of household. The majority of women household heads are separated from their spouses.

Furthermore, the head of household living separately or divorced from their spouse constitute 15.7% of the sample, which in Madagascar is a value relatively elevated within a society highly attached to the tradition. In fact, the FGD explained that it is often a strategic choice between a couple to stay separated. Men, even married, continue to work elsewhere, all by providing his family needs and by sending money. Men would often migrate to provide for their family.

Figure 3 : Marital statuses of the head of household



3.1.3 Head of household educations' level

This indicator designates the highest education level reached by the head of household. In this way, 74% of the head of households of the sample doesn't have any level, that means never went to school, which is very high compared with the national rate of 37% and at the rate of Atsimo Andrefana region that is 55%¹.

By considering the gender of the household head, we note that women are most privileged in terms of education, with a proportion significantly weaker of the category "No level" and higher proportions for each other level of education.

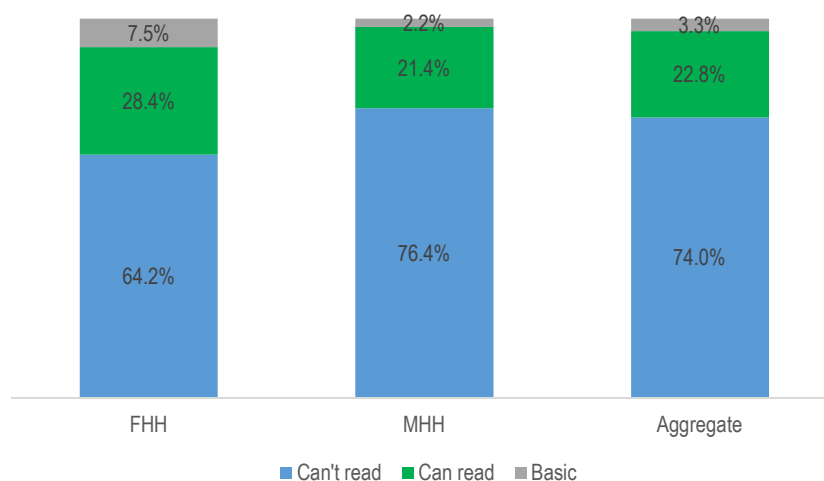
Table 7 : Education level of the head of household

Level of education	FHH	MHH	Ensemble
No level	64%	76%	74%
Primary	22%	16%	18%
Secondary 1st cycle	10%	5%	6%
Secondary 2nd cycle	3%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Reading ability is a component of the literacy indicator, as defined by INSTAT. This indicator considers persons over 15 years of age who can read, as well as those who are still in school and have reached at least the third year of primary school. This second criterion does not apply to our case. By comparing with educational attainment, this indicator may show whether the respondent had the opportunity to learn to read outside the school. The comparison of the two indicators shows that the proportion of those who have no education and those who cannot read are the same, as shown in the table below. Thus, according to the results of the survey, the population of the LIVES intervention area has no opportunity to learn to read outside the school.

¹ INSTAT / ENSOMD, 2012 - 2013

Figure 4 : Reading ability of the head of household



3.2 Socio-economic characteristic of households

This section discusses the main socio-economic characteristics, mainly economic activities. This information, although not part of the Program's own indicators, is important for analyzing the overall changes to which the Program has contributed. The socioeconomic characteristics of households necessarily influence, directly or indirectly, the effects and impacts of the Program. An analysis of the possible links between the Program performance and these characteristics will help in the reflection and design of new models of intervention in the future.

3.2.1 Economic activities

The respondents were asked to cite their economic activities and rank them in order of importance according to the time spent on the activity and the income reported by the activity. This approach helps to understand the population's logic, which does not necessarily devote its time to the most lucrative activity.

On average, the number of the active members within the household exercising an economic activity is 2.9. This number varies in function of the sex and the head of household, represent 2.1 within households having woman at the head, and 3.1 with a man at the head. This results in a dependency ratio of 0.36 for woman heads and 0.45 for male heads.

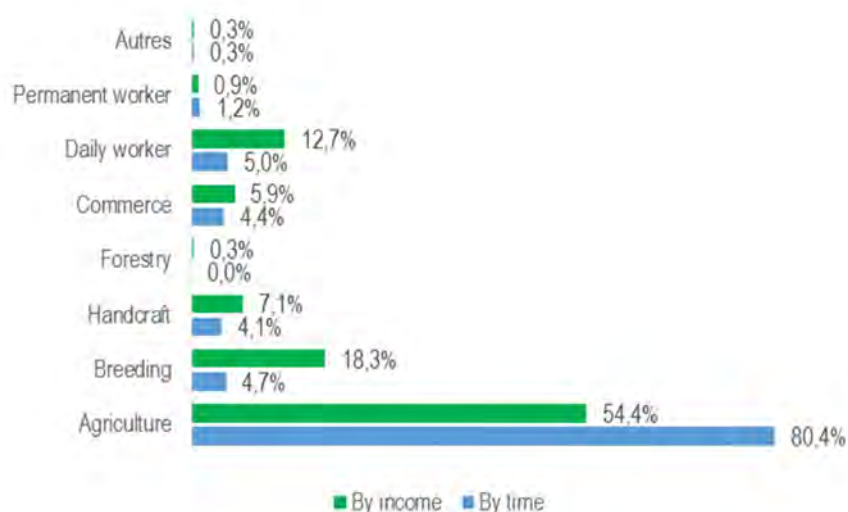
The clear majority of households participate in more than one economic activity, those who participate in only one economic activity represent less than 1% of those surveyed. At the sample, this category is represented exclusively by women. That situation can be interpreted as access is more difficult to the productive capital (lands, livestock, grazing, and so on) for women, which explain that they are more prone to participate in only one activity. In fact, like everywhere in Madagascar, the rural population tries to minimize risks by diversifying activities and income sources.



Naturally, agriculture is by far the most predominant activity, either in terms of time or in terms of income. The animal husbandry is the second activity, followed by the daily work in terms of income generating activity. In contrast, if we consider the consecrated time into the activity, the order reverses for those two activities. These information show that agriculture remain the main activity and occupied a significant portion of the activity time of the largest number (80.3%) even if it's not the main income sources for the important proportion of population (45.6%). At reverse, if the animal husbandry is the first occupation only 4.7% of households, that activity is the first income source for 18.3% of households.

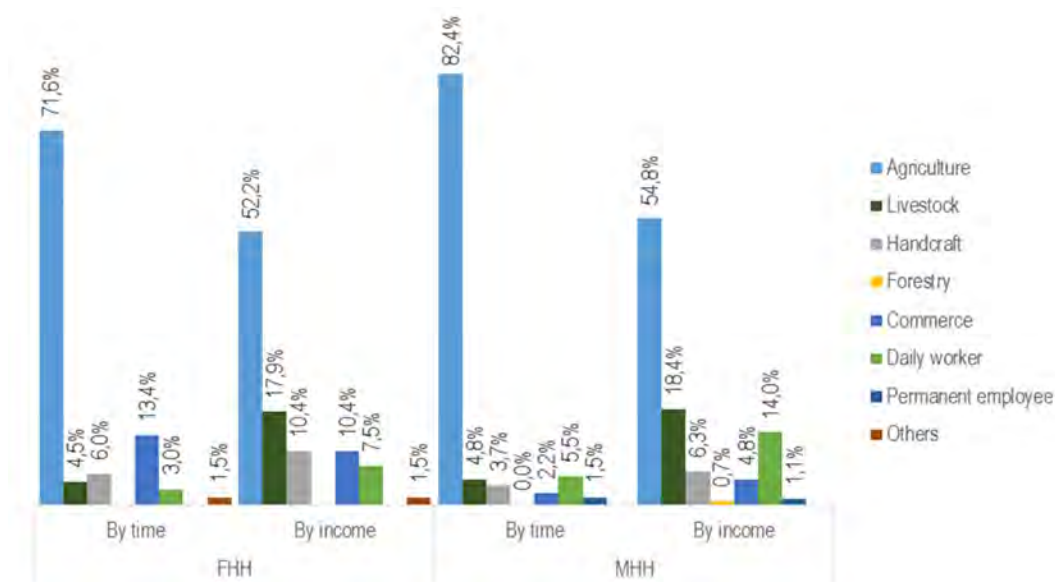
Those data show the weight of food risk on the population's logic. The self-production is the main supply sources on food and the population prioritize agriculture, even though this is not necessarily the most profitable activity. The importance of animal husbandry on the livelihood means, that activity can provide income which doesn't require huge investment in terms of time. The following figure illustrates these points.

Figure 5 : Household repartition according to the main activity



By considering the gender of the head of household, the difference first concern the proportion of households having agriculture as main occupation in terms of time: this is in fact much higher on men. Then, we note that men have also larger number to exercise the daily work or seasonal as main activity, and women are more prone to do trading activity. Concerning the animal husbandry, there is less difference. These points especially show that besides the global trend, namely the predominance of agriculture, there is some form of share of activities types, or quite "primary activities" in function of gender. The figure below illustrates these findings.

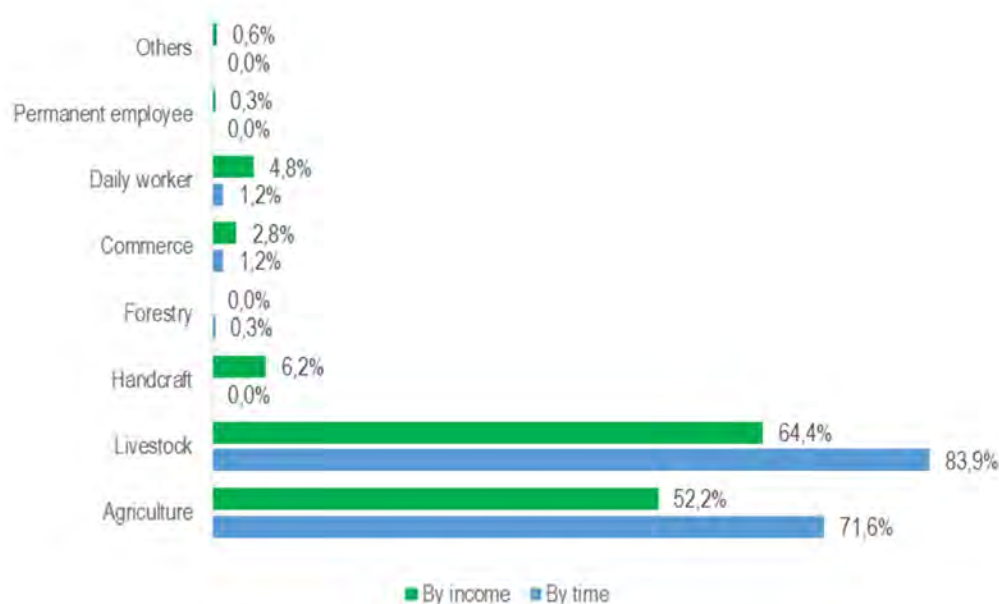
Figure 6 : Households repartition according to the main activity and according to the head of household



The animal husbandry is the second economic activity of a great majority of households, either in terms of occupancy time (83.9%) or generated income (64.4%), as illustrated by the following figure. Then the agriculture

rank on second of secondary activities. De facto, the combination agriculture/ animal husbandry is only present on anecdotal manner.

Figure 7 : Households repartition according to the secondary activity



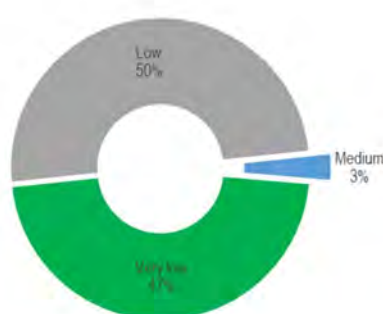
3.2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is dominated by subsistence crops. The main crops are cassava, corns, cowpea, sweet potatoes and peanut. The practiced agriculture is pluvial type, totally depending on precipitations.

Concerning the land status, 98.2% declared to be the owner of land that they cultivate, the rest are sharecroppers or farmers' ex gratia. If the land insecurity is not a crucial challenge as within other regions of Madagascar, interviews with Mayors and the FGD revealed the privileged family have access into the most fertile soil, that highly impacts the capacity to face the food insecurity.

Households are not happy with the harvest season of 2017. Only 3% of surveyed households estimate that the crop is "average" compared to the last five years, and the rest are projected as "weak" or "very weak", as illustrated by the following figure.

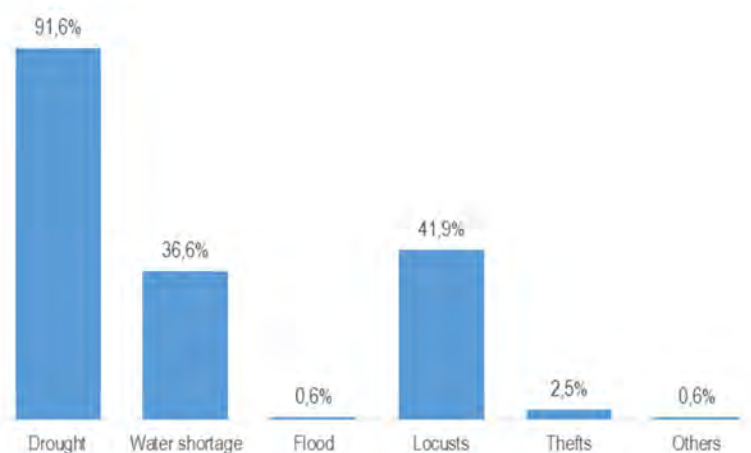
Figure 8 : Appreciation of the agriculture production on 2017



This is mainly due to the declines in precipitation in 2016 and 2017, according to meteorological data. It is important to emphasize this factor, which will inevitably have an impact on agricultural production and on the food situation of the households in the LIVES intervention area, and beyond the program beneficiaries.

In addition to rainfall data, household sentiment confirms that drought is the main problem in the decline of the crop. In addition to water-related problems, the locust invasion also affects a large proportion of farmers. The following figure illustrates the main problems related to agriculture, reported by the households surveyed.

Figure 9 : Main issues linked with agriculture



3.2.3 Animal husbandry

This section described the main characteristics of animal husbandry as practiced by beneficiaries during the investigation for the final evaluation. The description of this business sector is important for the understanding of the evaluation results, considering its place in the LIVES Program. Detailed characteristics here reflect the animal husbandry in general, without focusing on aspects linked with LIVES, which are discussed here but treated in more specific manner and more detailed in a dedicated section.

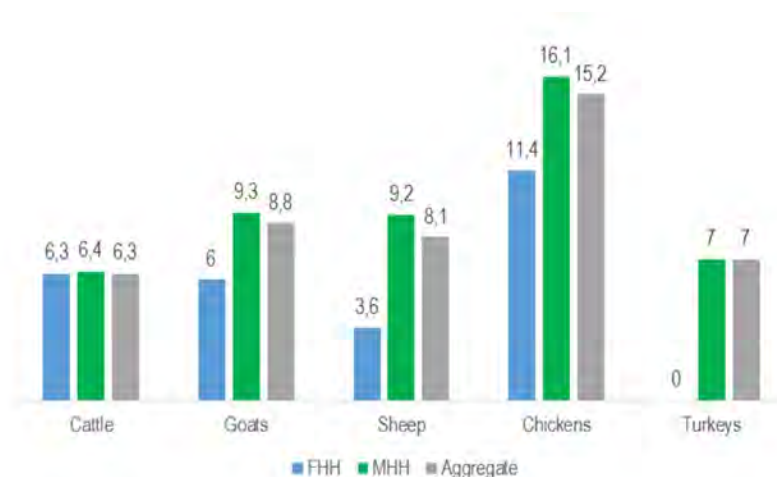
At the time of the evaluation, each household in the sample has at least one farm animal. Chicken farming that is more frequent, followed by goat, zebu, sheep and finally, turkey. MHHs mostly have farm animals, and more specifically oxen and goats. Sheep farming concern only 13% of households. That is explained especially by the fact that this activity is taboo within many ethnicity lineage of *mahafaly*.

Figure 10 : Ownership rate of farm animal according to the head of household



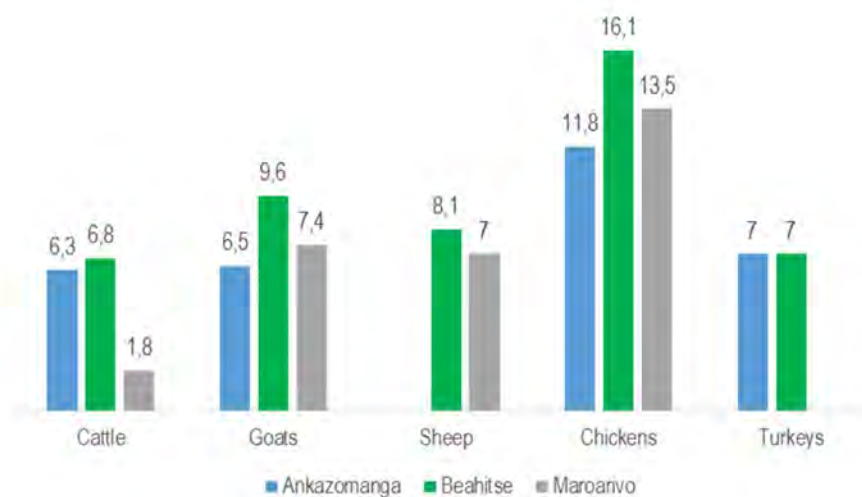
The figure below summarizes the average size of livestock herds according to the considered species and by the gender of HH (head of household). Results show the difference quite marked on the average number of animals possessed by households according to the gender of HH. The size of livestock herds is higher within households MHH, particularly for small ruminants.

Figure 11 : The average size of livestock per species and according to the head of household



Less difference is noted if the average size of the livestock is disaggregated per commune. The size of bovine population is weaker in Maroarivo, comparatively with two other communes. However, the low proportion of households having zebu doesn't permit to draw any conclusion concerning this remark.

Figure 12 : Average size of livestock per species and according to the commune



4 PERFORMANCE OF THE LIVES PROGRAM

This section treats the program LIVES performance and detailed responses on different questions and sub questions of each evaluation criterion. Reported data in this section come from the combination of quantitative sources (investigation within households) and qualitative (documentary review, interviews and focus groups).

4.1 Relevance

These criteria examine if the program responds to the beneficiaries' needs, if it lines up with local priorities and if the approach is adapted to local conditions and to social norms. It also analyzed how the program is articulated with respect to other interventions and if it brings added value. The relevance criteria highlight especially upstream aspects of the implementation, particularly its conception in response to problematic that it treats and in relation with the context of the intervention zone. Reported results in this section combined several data sources, namely documents, quantitative survey and interviews.

4.1.1 Program adequacy to needs of beneficiaries

For reminder, the Program LIVES aims to support households within communes of Ankazomanga, Maroarivo and Beahitse, to reinforce their farming assets to increase the communities' and households' resiliency and their capacity to resist shocks and stresses.

In the South of Madagascar, including the three intervention communes of LIVES, drought and rainfall variability constitute the main risk for the local population. The term drought designated "the natural phenomenon that happen when rainfalls was considerably lower to the registered normal level and that leads the severe imbalances of harmful hydrological to the production system of land resources". For this zone, drought constitutes covariant risk, that means collective and territorial risk that induced since the beginning of the 20th century a long series of food crisis. That variability is still recently confirmed, particularly with only 93.4 mm of precipitation on the first year of implementation of the Program (2016) in the District of Betioky and the commune of Beahitse, while the previous year (2015), precipitations was 377 mm.

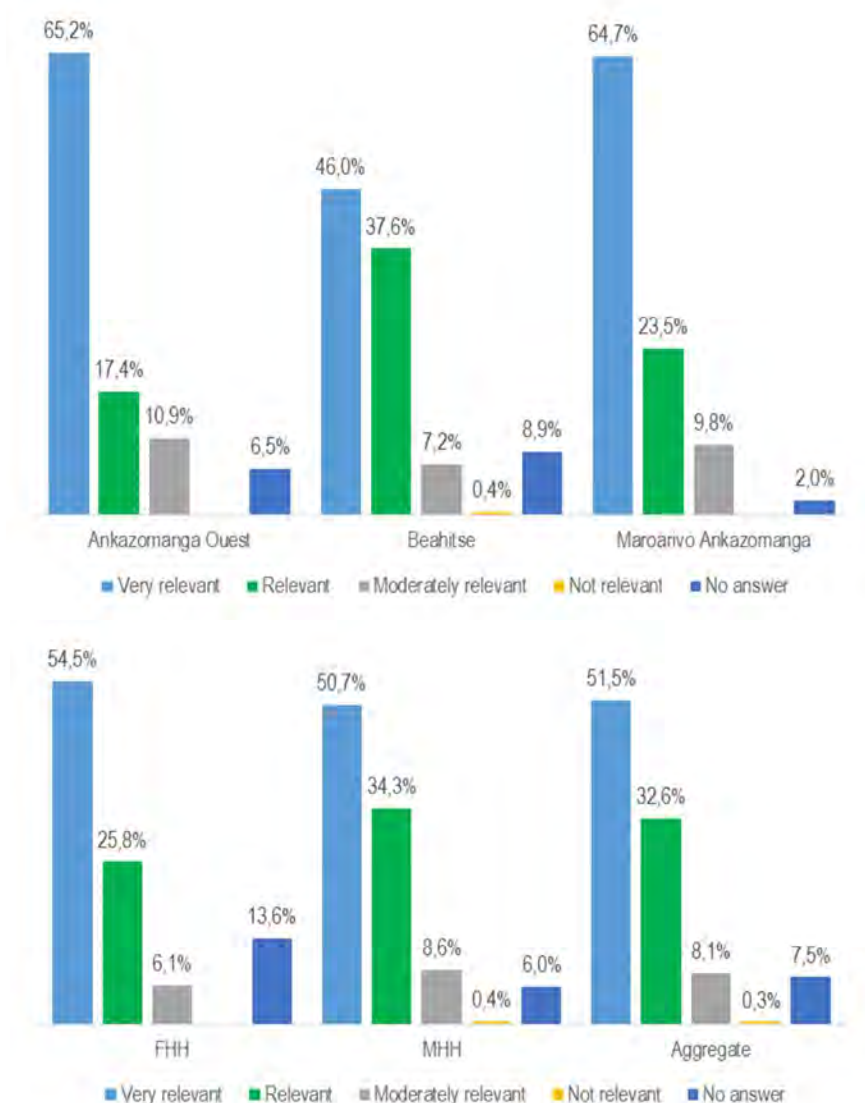
Table 8 : Rainfall progress from 2014 to 2017 in districts intervention of LIVES

Rainfall (mm)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ampanihy	156,1	377	93,4	98,9
Betioky	369,7	706,8	398,7	370,4

Source: IFVM Betioky, 2017

Furthermore, animal husbandry has an essential role on the local risk management mechanism: accumulated livestock during the harvest period is slowly sold during the hunger season and reconstituted during the next seasons. According to the data of the reference study, the integrality of households in the program intervention zone breeds chicken, whereas 43% breed goats and 28% sheep. According to the same data, purchases of foods in the hunger period are far from the main reason of the sale of animal: 59% of goats, 73% of sheep and 65% of chicken sold are to acquire food. It is then undeniable that the program basic logic, throughout its theory of change is totally justified and relevant, considering the context and the population needs in the intervention zone.

Surveyed households mostly confirmed that the program is very relevant, connected by the way that it responds to their priority needs. In this case, more than 83% of surveyed beneficiaries provided positive answers concerning the relevant of the program, as illustrated on the figure below. We note as well that opinions are shared, whatever the commune of residence or the gender of answering.

Figure 13 : Opinions of beneficiaries on the relevance of the Program LIVES

Local authorities of the three communes agree that the program was relevant considering the farmers' needs and the local context. Those authorities outlined that the program respect norms and communities' regulations and respond to the local needs in view of the important status of animal husbandry in the population daily life. They didn't receive any claim or negative reactions of beneficiaries. They judge the community approach as very good and the place given to women as particularly appropriate. Mayors of the three communes as well as many LLF reported many persons as well as non-beneficiaries that wish to be part of producer groups, which witness the interest that the program generated.

Technical services, namely the DRAE has in the same way, confirmed the fact that the program brings appropriate response related to the main problems of the target population, namely the food insecurity. The strategy of the Program LIVES is judged as appropriate because it is to reinforce strategies that households are always implementing, with or without exterior help.

I.R.1 Improved animal husbandry practices

In comparison with this intermediate result, the situation before the program implementation demonstrated that the clear majority of the population practice traditional animal husbandry for the small ruminants and for chickens. The planned management of pastures and the construction of enclosures are the only "techniques" seen quite frequently at the farmers of small ruminants. Some farmers build shelter for chicken from the insect screen, especially in

Ankazomanga West and Maroarivo Ankazomanga. According to the baseline report, “The food is almost exclusively based on pastures (small ruminants) and the free range (chicken), with very little supplementation. Reproduction is not controlled and livestock management is often limited to upholding ratio between male and female”. This high predominance of traditional techniques shows that the technical aspects are one of the critical points to be improved to develop animal husbandry, which confirms the relevance of the program if we consider that intermediate result.

This remark was confirmed during interviews, particularly the regional office responsible of animal husbandry and the conscription (Ampanihy and Betioky). The efforts of technical services, from the outset, focused on the increase in performance of animal husbandry. According to the Regional Director (DRAE), that is becoming still more imperative since the country committed to the exportation of goat meat, with the establishment of slaughterhouses with international standard in Tulear, Fort Dauphin and Ihosy since 2014. Those districts of Betioky and Ampanihy are among the main supply basins on small ruminants.

I.R.2 Livestock Asset Base Expanded

The repetition of shocks, climate types or others, on the intervention zone of LIVES lead communities and households to develop a strategy based on livestock accumulation. However, the capitalization is becoming cyclic and intensified, and in the long term, households can't properly reconstruct their capital to face to the risks and shocks. Hence, households in the Southern part of Madagascar are becoming dependent on outside assistance. In those circumstances, the strategy of LIVES to increase the animal capital of beneficiaries will be particularly relevant. That observation is confirmed by the all actors and beneficiaries.

I.R.3. Access to increased animal health services

Even if zootechnical performances improved, diseases and health problems still constitute the main cause of death. The weakness of the veterinary reach, in relation with isolation and the small means given to representative veterinarians don't permit farmers to overcome its constraints. Accordingly, the strategy and activities of LIVES for this component, based on the community agents' implementation at the level of fokontany able to provide basic veterinary care to the farmers are appropriate. Representative veterinarians particularly affirm that this approach will extend the coverage and subsequently improve animal health.

4.1.2 Alignment of the Program to the development issues to the intervention zone

The fight against food insecurity is on the list of priorities of the Ministry in charge of agriculture and animal husbandry, throughout its sector program (PSAEP), and to which line up with the development plan of the Atsimo Andrefana Region. LIVES's strategy contribute on three goals of PSAEP, namely: (i) Rational and sustainable exploitation of production areas and resource exploitation, (ii) Constant raise of the productivity and the promotion of competitive production systems, (iii) contribute towards food and nutritional security and the risks reduction. That sector plan, as well as the regional development plan identifies furthermore the animal husbandry as a main potentiality of the region. According to the DRAE, the strategy of LIVES line up with its national orientations, that reaches toward the animal husbandry development of small ruminants and chicken of regions with dry climate in Madagascar. Moreover, several organizations adopted similar strategies in the South of Madagascar; those are FAO, ADRA, CRS, ACF, PIC and CASEF. National orientation on the matter of development of animal husbandry of small ruminants follow on among the increase of international demand on goat and sheep meat. Madagascar has recently a slaughterhouse that meets international standards (a slaughterhouse already functioning in Ihosy since 2015, a slaughterhouse in Tulear since 2014, a slaughterhouse project in Fort Dauphin since 2014).

The implication of public services on the program, particularly technical services (animal husbandry and veterinaries services) on the program illustrate its contribution on development issues of the intervention zone, as well as its appropriation by institutional actors.

Finally, it is useful to outline that the three communes didn't dispose any communal development plan during the evaluation, and not any reference at the communal level couldn't establish.

4.1.3 Conclusion on the relevance

The LIVES program, with the goal to reinforce households' resilience towards shock and stresses, had chosen to develop a strategy based on improving animal husbandry. Since animal husbandry has a crucial role in the population strategy to face food insecurity and other types of shocks, it is undeniable that the program responds to priorities of the population. This assertion is confirmed by all stakeholders, including the administration, traditional

local authorities, other projects and programs that implement in the district of Ampanihy and Betioky, as well as beneficiaries themselves.

The program lines up as well to development issues in the intervention zone. In fact, the fight against food insecurity is among the priorities of the State: furthermore, the development of animal husbandry of the small ruminants is also becoming an important issue for many producer regions in Madagascar, particularly the South.

In the light of these considerations, it seems that the program is **very relevant**.

4.2 Efficiency and impact

The efficiency criteria analyses the way « outputs » or products were transformed into « outcomes » or results. The fundamental question to measure the efficiency is: "Did the Program do what it is supposed to do?" To do that, these following points will be examined:

- The achievement level of products;
- The contribution of the product into results.

4.2.1 Achievement level of outputs

The achievement level of outputs is illustrated on the following table, based on annual reports of the Program.

Table 9 : Achievement level of outputs²

Indicator name			Unit	Disaggregation		Baseline	Value		Target	Realization
							Mid term	Final Evaluation		
USAID / OFDA GOAL										
1	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	Number	Total		0	36 578	61 830	17 000	364%	
			Animals	Goats / Sheep		0	21 047		24 717	824%
				Chickens		0	15 531		37 113	265%
2	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	Number	Total		0	12 148	22 917	20 000	114%	
			Sex	Male		0	5 859	11 200	10 000	112%
				Female		0	6 289	11 717	10 000	117%
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Animal husbandry practices improved										
8	Number of households with access to rehabilitated water points	Number	Total		0	906	994	1 000	99%	
			Sex	Male-headed		0	679	745	500	149%
				Female-headed		0	227	249	500	50%
9	Number of water points rehabilitated	Number	Total		0	0	7	6	117%	
			Commune	Ankazomanga		0	0	3	2	133%
				Maroarivo		0	0	2	2	100%
				Beahitse		0	0	2	2	100%
10	Percentage of female members in assisted producer groups	Percentage	Total		0	57%	57%	50%	115%	
			Commune	Ankazomanga		0	59%	59%	50%	118%
				Maroarivo		0	58%	58%	50%	117%
				Beahitse		0	56%	56%	50%	112%
11	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations receiving USG assistance	Number	Total		0	104	107	49	218%	
12	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-	Number	Total		0	2 108	2 206	2 000	110%	
			Sex	Male		0	899	952	1 000	95%
				Female		0	1 209	1 254	1 000	125%

² These outputs are based on reporting as of June 2017, which is what was available at the time of the final evaluation. The project lasted until September 2017, so final numbers may be different.

Indicator name				Unit	Disaggregation		Baseline	Value		Target	Realization
							Mid term	Final Evaluation			
	term agricultural sector productivity training (producer households)										
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: Livestock Asset Base Expanded											
13	Number of households that receive livestock through the program	Number	Total		0	1 023	1 960	2 000	98%		
			Sex of HH	Male	0	947	1 679	1 000	167%		
				Female	0	123	281	1 000	28%		
			Total MHH		0	900	1 679				
			MHH	Goats / sheep	0	669	669				
				Chickens	0	231	1 010				
			Total FHH		0	123	281				
			FHH	Goats / sheep	0	66	66				
Chickens	0	57		215							
14	Number of animals that households receive through the project	Number	Total		0	3 296	8 918	9000	99%		
			Animals	Goats / sheep	0	1 568	1 568				
				Chickens	0	1 728	7 350				
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: Access to animal health services increased											
17	Number of households served by CLWs	Number	Total		0	1 357	3 047	3 000	102%		
			Sex	Male-headed	0	1 159	2 705				
				Female-headed	0	198	342				
18	Number of CLWs providing services to households	Number	Total		0	49	49	49	100%		
			Sex	Male	0	31	34				
				Female	0	18	15				
19	Number of CLWs equipped and trained in animal health services, animal husbandry and management	Number	Total		0	49	49	49	100,00%		
			Sex	Male	0	32	34				
				Female	0	17	15				

Most fixed targets were reached, perhaps largely exceeded. The program was very effective to touch households and target animal by the activities. The number of animals that benefited from the program activities largely exceeded the target. The LIVES activities touched not only the animals of direct beneficiaries but also households which are not members of the farmers' association. Interviews with CLWs reveal that they provide their services to all population, not just participants. The partnership of CLWs with veterinarians and with technical services reinforces their legitimacy and contributes as well to these results. Likewise, the implementation of a supply chain of inputs permit them to answer to most of the population's needs for health animal services. To capitalize that, the two veterinarians and the DRAE envisage extending the mandate of CLWs toward the immunization of bovine.



However, the program faced many difficulties concerning gender. In this way, the number of women head of household of targeted household for the indicator 8 (Number of households with access to rehabilitated water points) and the indicator 19 (Number of CLWs equipped and trained in animal health services, animal husbandry and management) was not reached. For the indicator 13, we can suppose that the fixed target, namely 1, 000 households with woman at the head receiving animals, was ambitious enough. In fact, according to the demographic data, the three intervention communes' count 45, 000 inhabitants, either around 7, 500 households, and which include 95% are touched by acute food insecurity or moderate. According to the survey baseline, 18.3% of the head of household are women, it's correspond 1, 350 households. Therefore, it would be difficult to touch 1, 000 households headed by women, either 76%. Finally, the program directly touched 21% of women head of households and 29% men head of household. Despite that, the list of beneficiaries of the Program show that women are more numerous (Indicator 10 "Percentage of female members in assisted producer groups "). In fact, many women among beneficiaries are not head of household.

4.2.2 Main results

4.2.2.1 Intermediate Result 1: Improved animal husbandry practices

The program LIVES conducted training on improved husbandry practices within 2, 206 households. The initial target of 2, 000 households is largely exceeded. These activities are on the line of the first intermediate result entitled “IR.1 Improved animal husbandry practices “

The realization of this intermediate result was estimated by examining the adoption rate within beneficiaries of each of these following improved technics:

- Planning on pasture management (except for chicken)
- Storage of food for animals
- Use of local for animal husbandry (enclosure or hen house)
- Use of sub – agriculture products and post-harvest
- Planning for watering the animals
- Immunization and/or animal disinfection

To make sure the attribution at LIVES, the household is considered to adopt the technique following the intervention of LIVES, if they gather these following requirements:

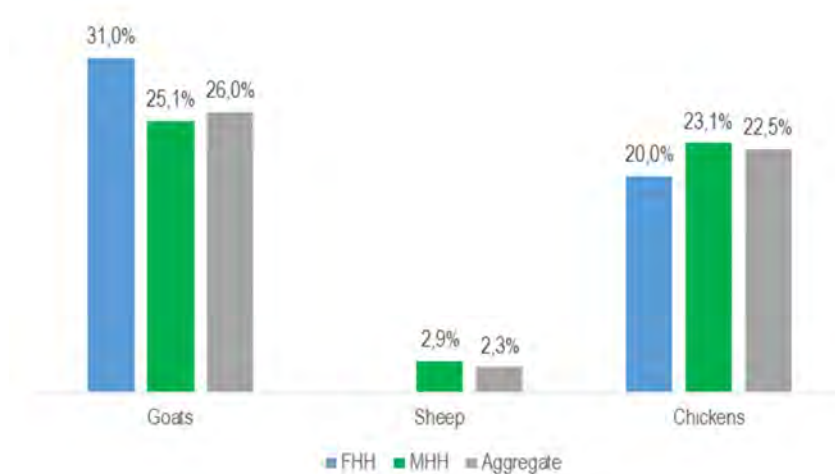
- 1) The household apply the technique
- 2) The household started to apply the technique after the training conducted by the program
- 3) The household apply the technique for the first time

These following results are results of survey within beneficiaries. We will note that, concerning goats, the reported numbers here are to be interpreted with care and are not necessary representative considering the restraint number of goat's farmers among the randomly selected beneficiaries. The illustrated proportions on the figures represent the concerned beneficiaries by the considered animals and not the sample. For example, the proportions of the category “Goat” only consider households that farm goats.

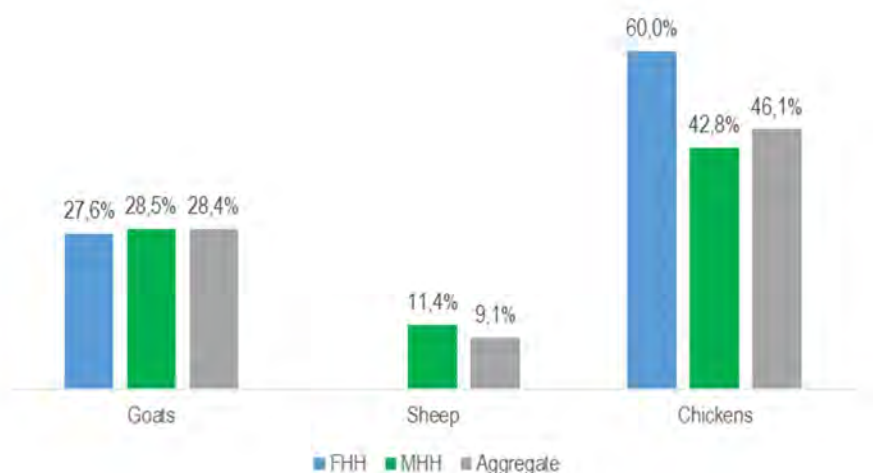
The planning on the pastures management was adopted by 23. The 6% of beneficiaries were concerning the goats and 9.1% for the sheep. The adoption rate of this technique is largely high at the MHH. According to the FGD men, each farmer had a precise planning on the pasture management as well as that is not deposit on an animal husbandry book. Generally, pastures belong to the lineages and their exploitation is communitarian. The close family conducted together to the pastures their livestock and the gardening is guaranteed by turn by children of each family, which requires that the planning will be already established. The same, the pasture of the transhumance, which consists moving the livestock throughout the year in many pasture zones, push farmers to plan their management. Finally, FGDs noted that some households start trying to reduce the livestock moving by bringing foliage at the level of hamlet, it is because of the fear of livestock theft.

Figure 14 : Adoption rate of the planning of pasture management

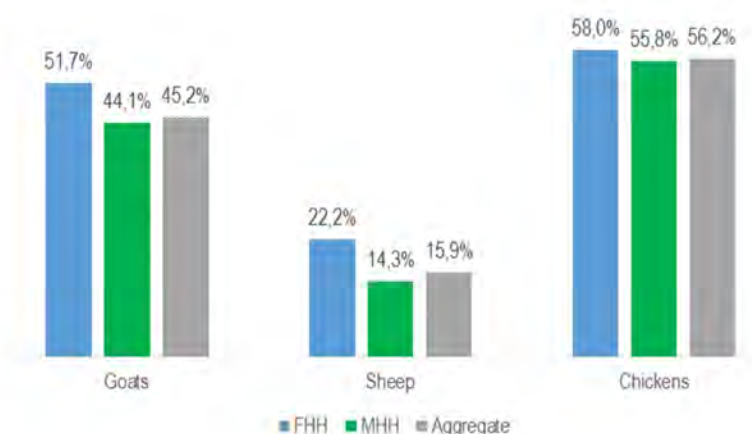
Concerning the food storage, the adoption rate varies a lot according to the considered species. The rate is highest for the goats, and then for chicken and the rate are lowest is observed for sheep. Differences are also noted according to the head of household gender, with an increasingly marked adoption to the men, except concerning chicken.

Figure 15 : Adoption rate for food storage for animals

The use of agricultural sub products for animals' food is illustrated by the figure below. The adoption rate of that technique is quite high for chicken (46.1%) with high value to the men. For the goat, the adoption rate is 28.4% and 9.1% for sheep. These differences explained especially by the fact that the ruminants are more selective, whereas, chicken can valorize wide range of agri-sub-products.

Figure 16 : Adoption rate of the use of agricultural sub products

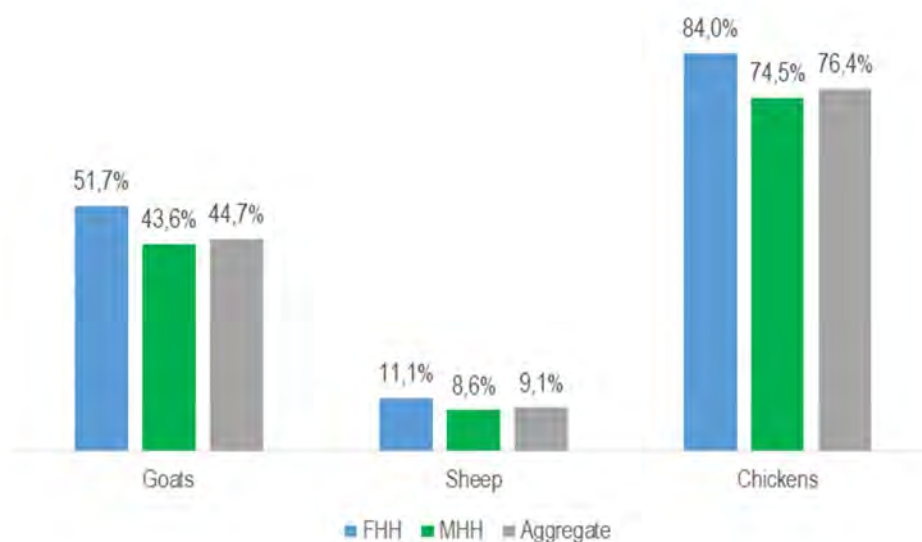
The adoption rate is as well quite high for the planning for watering the animals, except for the goats. The differences according the head of household gender are quite slight. According to the FGD and the interview with the WPC, the water point's rehabilitation by LOL, as well as, broadly speaking, the best management of water points including the implemented infrastructures by other actors (Bush Proof, ACF) encouraged farmers to plan the watering of animals.

Figure 17 : Adoption rate of the planning for the watering of animals

According to data of the baseline survey, very few farmers build specific shelters for animals. Generally, the small ruminants are parked with zebu, frequently in a shelter on hedge or on "raketa". Some farmers sleep with their livestock in the forest and move the place where shelter is every night, to not being located. Most villagers don't have chicken or specific shelter for livestock. Before all the chicken were perched under trees to tamarind, near the village. For households, chicken is more secure on trees (against theft and nocturnal predators) than on shelters and that system moving away animals from house permit to avoid infestation by parasites and the ticks. Only chicks with their mother are kept warm in a basket at home.

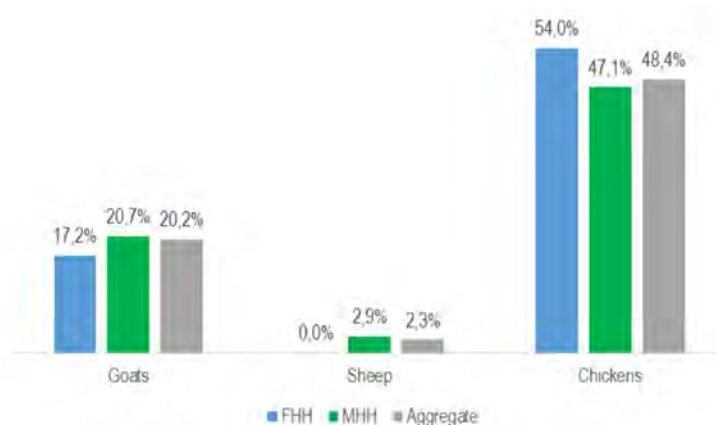
During the evaluation, it was noted violation but especially throughout the survey data that the construction of local animal husbandry dedicated is much more widespread, particularly the chicken houses. According to the results, 76.4% of beneficiaries disposing chicken houses. The conception of shelters is more advanced if we compare with pre-program, because it is wooden locations or in twigs, often with separated compartments and a small fenced yard. For the small ruminants, it is a shelter in twigs of on bright hedges.

Figure 18 : Adoption rate of the local construction of animal husbandry

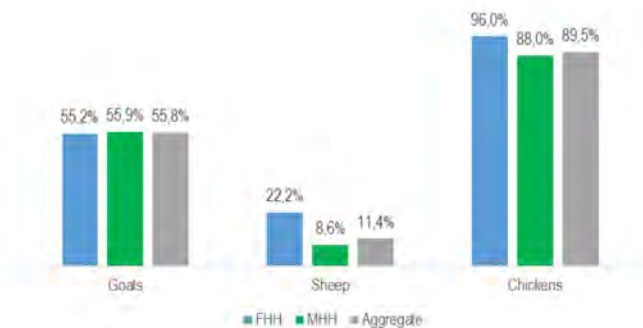


The food improvements consist the supplement contributions in addition to those animals find themselves during their free paths. For chicken, it is often its corn or cassava, and occasionally the termite. For the small ruminants, the farmers give especially the cassava. However, it must be outlined that the households don't give these supplements except during the harvest period. During the data collection for the evaluation, most of investigated households couldn't continue these contributions.

Figure 19 : Adoption rate of the improvement of food of the animals



The disinfestation consists to the periodic deworming (in principle every three months) as well as for the small ruminants and for the chicken. The immunization concern only the chicken: it is immunization against the "kopokopoke" (avian cholera) and the fowl plague alias (Gumboro disease). According to the veterinary of Betioky, the immunization of small ruminants is not yet indispensable in view that no coal or tuberculosis case was detected for these animals. In contrast, the "manatsinay" that is a disease caused by an intestinal parasite is the main cause of death. Those explain the weaker rate adoption observed to the small ruminants, while the chicken is concerned as well as by the disinfestation and the immunization. The interviews with the CLWs and the FGDs report unanimous manner that farmers, even non beneficiaries are completely convinced about the efficiency of these treatments, view their spectacular effect on the health of animals.

Figure 20 : Adoption rate of the deworming and/or vaccination

By examining these adoption rates, several findings emerged:

- The improvements concerning animal health are more massively adopted by beneficiaries. On one side, the effects of the treatments are seen very quickly and convince the farmers easily. On the other hand, these are already more or less accustomed and sensitized on immunization that are mandatory for zebus, and don't show any reluctance. Finally, the treatments are relatively sparsely binding as well as in terms of time than distance thanks to the proximity of the CLWs.
- The improvement concerning the food are the less adopted. They are specially limited by the availability of food, which is the main issue of households. Farmers' logic is not oriented to the animal husbandry performance but rather on risk management, that explain in part their reluctance.
- The uppermost adoption rate concerns the chicken farming. Several reasons can be advanced to explain that situation. Firstly, women are responsible for the most activities of the chicken farming; or, their permanent presence at the village permits them to spend time for animals. Then, it seems that for the ruminants, farmers had more difficulty to adopt the improvements apart from the health care: in fact, the possibilities of food supplements are limited view animals' diet, and the shelter is not systematic valid taking into account of animal husbandry mode semi – nomadic (transhumance) on some breeders.



The following figures illustrate the adoption scores, the number of technical improvements adopted by the beneficiaries, on the seven package improvements (six for chickens for which pasture management is not applicable). Only households that have adopted at least one technique are considered. Thus, the proportion of households that have adopted the package is 9.8% for goats, 11.9% for sheep and 4.4% for chickens. A large proportion of households adopt between 3 and 5 improvements.

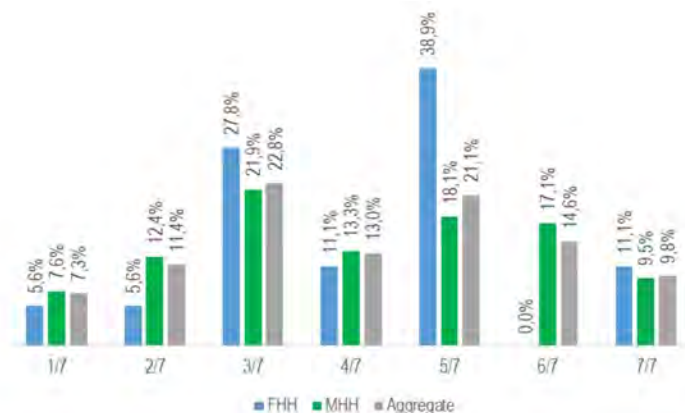
Figure 21 : Adoption score of the package of the technic for goats

Figure 22 : Adoption score of the package of the technic for sheep

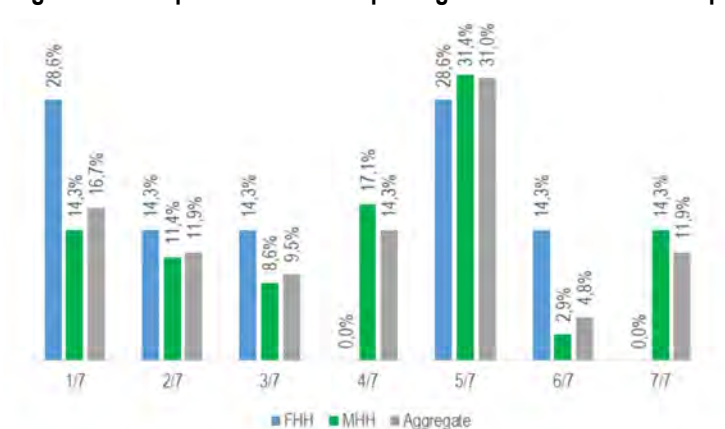
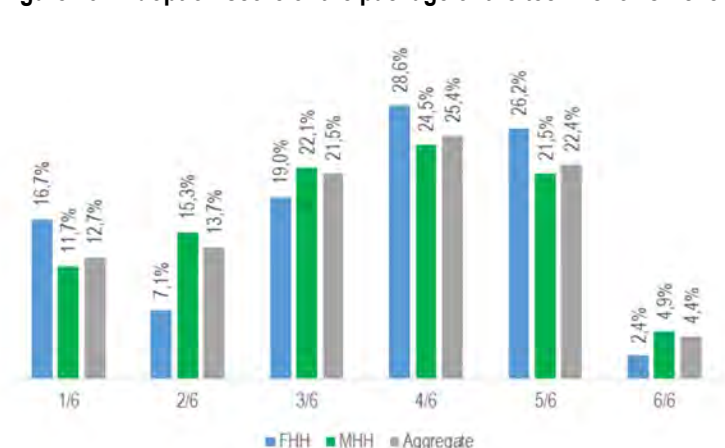


Figure 23 : Adoption score of the package of the technic for Chicken



4.2.2.2 Intermediate Result 2: Increased asset base

The program distributed 8918 animals, including 1568 small ruminants and 7350 chickens from 1960 households. According to the program document, the objective was to distribute 9000 animals to 2000 households, and the targets could be considered to have been met. This activity falls within the scope of the intermediate result "IR.2 2: Increased asset base".

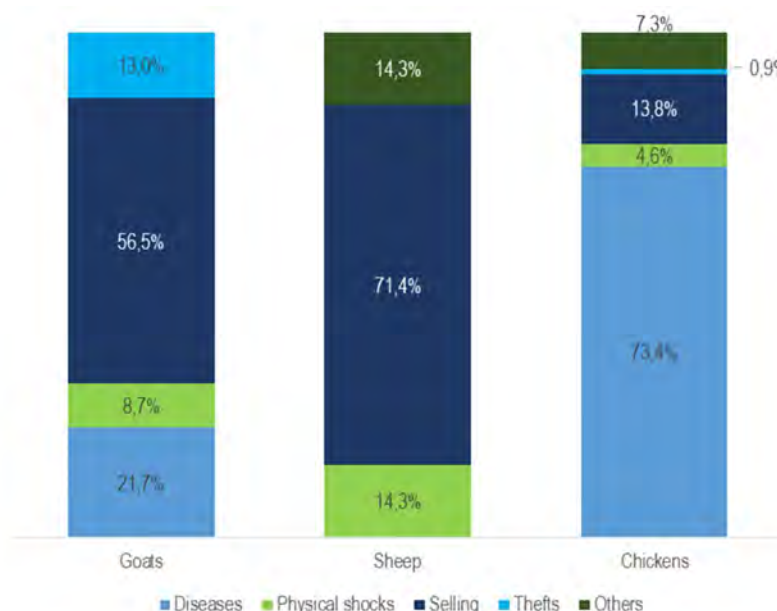
Beneficiaries were asked to give their assessment of the evolution of their livestock during the last twelve months. The responses show that more than half of the beneficiaries report an increase in livestock over the last twelve months. There is a strong contrast between the appreciation of agricultural production and that of livestock. Considering that the climatic conditions have been bad and that this has affected agricultural production, it can already be assumed that the livestock increase noted here is at least in part related to the LIVES Program. It should also be noted that the situation is very similar among households, whatever the type of head of household.

Table 10 : Livestock progress during the last twelve months

Progress	FHH	MHH	Ensemble
Highly increased	4,5%	1,9%	2,4%
Increased	53,0%	56,3%	55,7%
Remain the same	6,1%	6,7%	6,5%
Decreased	28,8%	30,4%	30,1%
Highly decreased	7,6%	4,8%	5,4%

Therefore, a significant 35.5% of households noted a decrease in livestock. The main reasons for the decline in this category of households are shown in the figure below. In fact, the sale of animals following a shock (physical, economic, social, etc.) is the main reason for the decline in the stock of small ruminants. The disease is the main cause of loss in terms of chicken. These results also highlight the very important role of livestock and especially small ruminants in the shock absorptive mechanisms implemented by households.

Figure 24 : Main causes of the decrease of livestock



The evolution of the average size of the herd in the household before and after the program varies considerably according to the species. The socioeconomic conditions of the household and consumer demand largely influence this development. The shocks and stresses intensity related to the agroclimatic condition of the last two seasons conditioned mainly a decrease in the average size of the chickens in the zone. 26% decrease is observed in this respect compared to the data collected during the baseline, since chicken is easier to sell compared to small ruminants. This reduction is not considered to be a loss due to the rearing condition given the adoption rate in improved chicken technique.

For small ruminants, the increase is consistent with baseline. However, it should be borne in mind that the two studies were carried out at different times, which significantly influence the results: the baseline survey was carried out during the lean period (November), while the evaluation was carried out at the beginning of wetting (July). Moreover, the deterioration of the rainfall conditions has certainly influenced the survival of the herd. However, one can rely on the perceptions of households, a large part of which estimates that the size of the livestock has increased over 12 months.

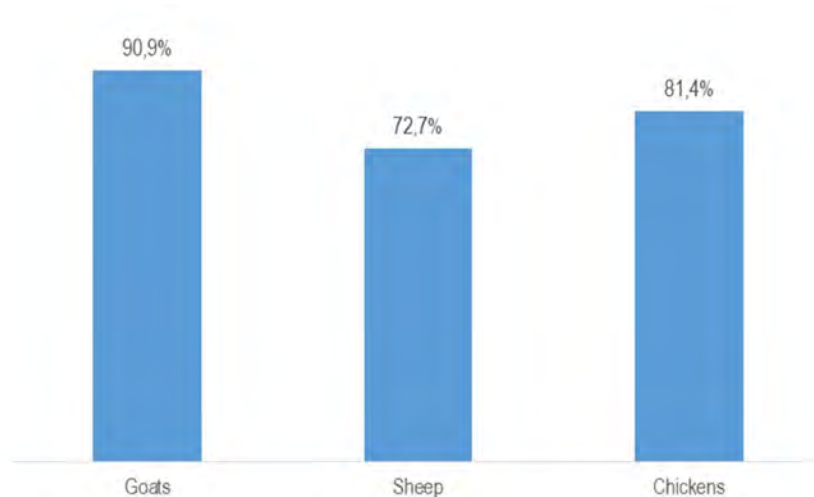
Table 11 : Progress of the size of livestock before and after the program

Sectors	BASELINE			FINAL EVALUATION			GAP
	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	
Goats	3,2	8	7,2	6,3	10,88	10,2	41,7%
Sheep	0,9	6,2	5,2	4,1	11,46	9,89	90,2%
Chicken	28,9	31,4	31	20,73	23,67	23,1	-25,5%

4.2.2.3 Intermediate Result 3: Improved access to animal health care services

According to the report of the program, 49 CLW was trained, equipped and operational. These CLW could provide services within the 3, 047 households that include then the households the none direct beneficiaries of the program.

Among those beneficiaries, the use of services of the CLW was massive, as illustrated by the following figure.

Figure 25 : Proportion of households using the services of CLW

Households were asked to assess the services provided by the CLWs. The responses show that the assessments are very positive, and a large part of the farmers express their intention to continue using the services of the CLWs, which is a sign of the sustainability of the system in place. The following figures illustrate these opinions, depending on the species and the type of HH.

By disaggregating the results by species, it should be noted that the percentage of people who still report reluctance to use CLW services the next time is quite high, at 20%, compared to other species. The reason was not asked in the survey, but focus group discussions suggest that the use of outside services for chicken is not very common for the population: priority is given to zebu and then to small ruminants, given the resources to be spent in terms of money and time. On the other hand, the beneficiaries have not yet passed through the period of the major epizootics (avian cholera and Gumboro disease) which is around October - November, and it is possible that a party does not yet see the interest of to take care of chickens.

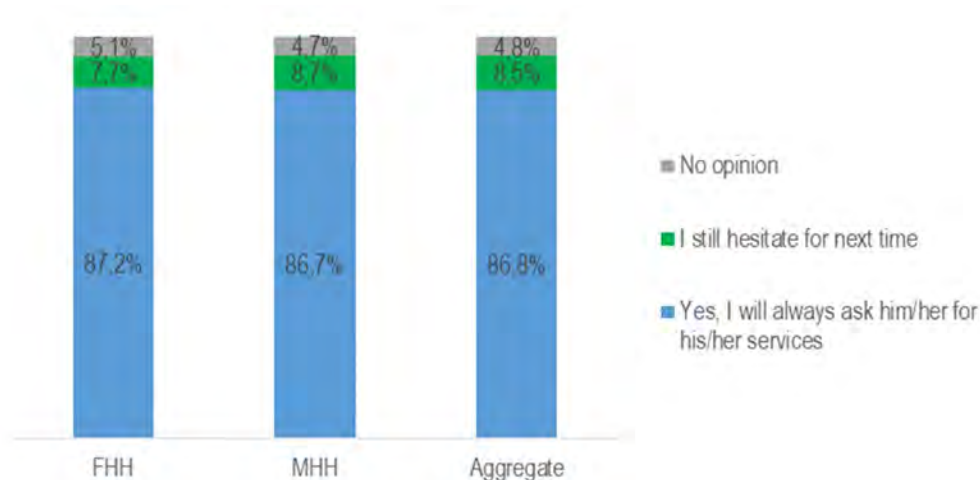
Figure 26 : Appreciation of the CLW services at the goat's farmers

Figure 27 : Appreciation of the CLW services at the sheep's farmers

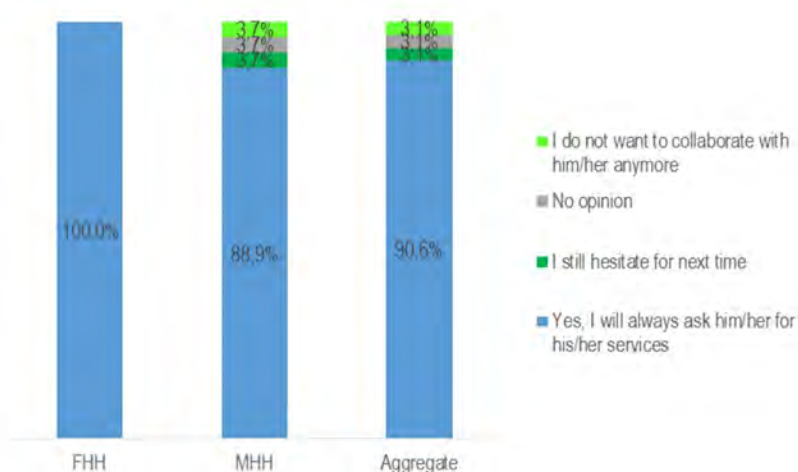
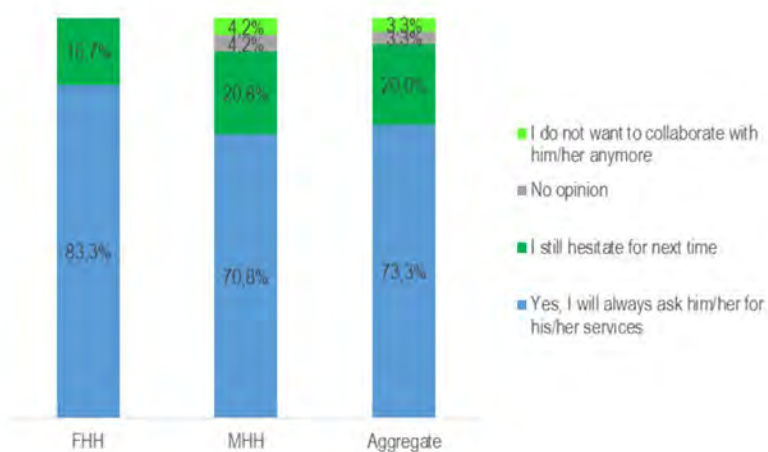


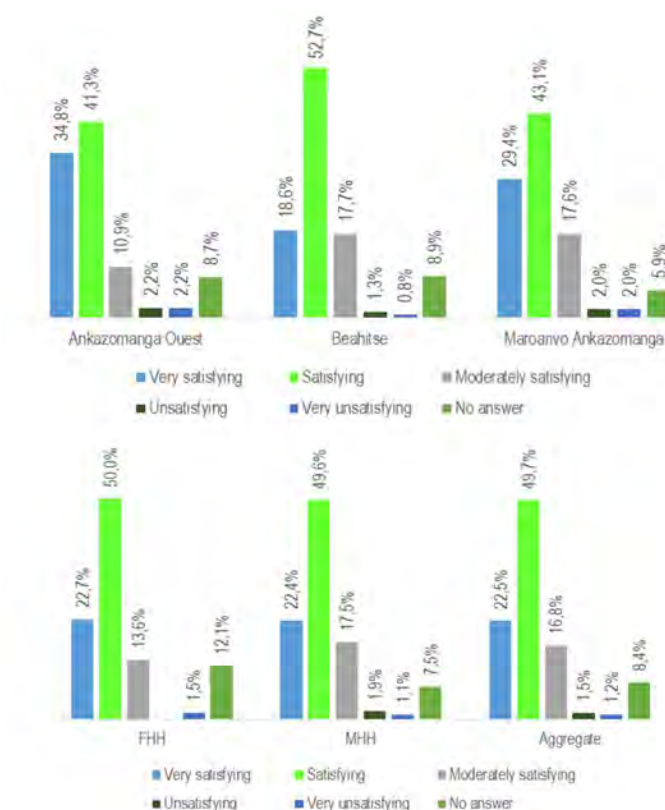
Figure 28 : Appreciation of the CLW services at the chicken's farmers



4.2.3 Appreciation of the actors

In general, 89% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the program. Indeed, the improvement of livestock management is one of the main concerns of households. The program implementation coinciding with an intensive lean period encourages rapid adoption of the technologies proposed by the program. It should be noted that 8% of the beneficiaries did not give an answer, which can be interpreted as an indication of dissatisfaction, although it cannot be affirmative.

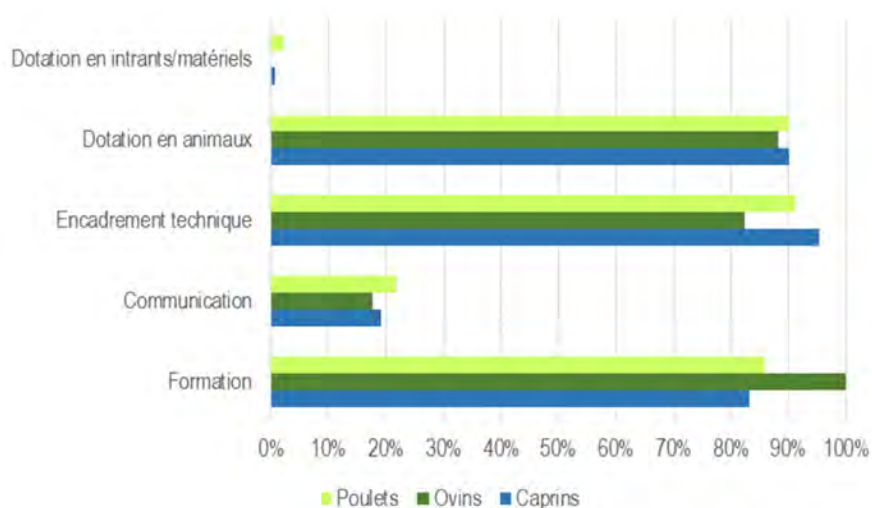
Figure 29 : Appreciation of the effectiveness of the program by beneficiaries



To get more precise idea on the LIVES contribution on the obtained results, the assistance and the support actors specific to the animal husbandry was discussed during the survey. The considered assistance here incorporates all actors that intervene on the three communes, including LIVES.

The types of assistance the most frequent are the training, the technical supervision, animal's provision and for the small ruminants and for the chicken. Some households declare to have benefited from other supports, such as the communication of the donation on materials and inputs. None of the households received any financial support.

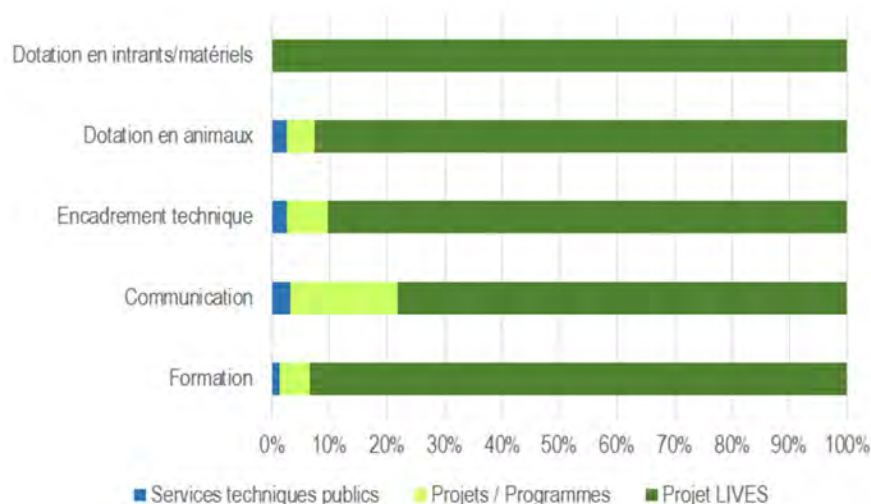
Figure 30 : Types of assistance on animal husbandry received



LIVES is the main supplier of service mentioned by the beneficiaries. However, note the presence of other projects that are intervening or intervene as well on the sector, particularly AVSF, ACF and ASOTRY. Finally, the presence

of public services is very weak. The DRAE explain the situation like the consequence of the lack of means in its disposition, but as well by the fact that, due to the presence of actors like LIVES, the public services focus more their efforts on the commune that doesn't benefit any assistance.

Figure 31 : Support organism per type of assistance on animal husbandry



In conclusion, we can consider that the reported effects are the convergence of the initiatives of several actors, but the contribution of LIVES is by far the most important.

4.2.4 Factors having influenced the effectiveness of the Program

The program on its implementation faced constraints linked to animal distribution. The failure of the service provider of the chicken transport had brought impacts on the health of animals. The distributed animals are in most cases, in the state of physical weakness and other are already carrying diseases. The adaptation of welcome environmental was then difficult, having induced huge mortality of animals. Furthermore, at the contact of new animals carrying diseases, the transmission on healthy animals not yet immunized was inevitable. That situation was the origin of the extermination of livestock at some villages.

Despite the partnership between the CLW and the veterinaries, the distributions of inputs face difficulties view of the isolation of the localities. The existence of the cold chain is particularly critical for the transport and the conservation of the vaccines. The program could bring response to these constraints, by negotiating the use of cold installations, implemented by ACF and AVSF. However, the Mayor of Maroarivo and the veterinary of Betioky revealed that often, these installations are used at other purpose: recharging of the cellphone, films projection.

The very low level of education in the area is a barrier for stakeholders in the selection of CLWs. A level of education of secondary cycle was recommended during the assembly of the program for the CLW according to the wishes of the Sanitary Vets in charge of the zones. The observation on the ground of the level of the people aged between 15 and 50 years did not allow to respect this criterion of selection. Indeed, only the 3% can occupy the position. Criteria adjustments were made according to the existing situation in the localities in agreement between the program team, the Health Veterinarians and the community. For CLWs with low levels of education, difficulties were encountered in the completion of the reports required for the supply of livestock inputs and the activities carried out.

4.2.5 Outcomes

This section describes and analyzes mainly the changes observed with the beneficiaries and the area of intervention and to which the program contributed. At this stage, it is not yet possible to talk about impacts, given that the program's interventions have been very recent. However, several changes at both the beneficiary and community levels were examined. The data and analyzes reported here combine qualitative and quantitative sources.

The themes analyzed in this section focus on livestock, food security and income. The issue of gender, which is an important dimension of the program, is addressed in a specific section.

4.2.5.1 Level of realization of the outcomes

Table 12 : Level of realization of the outcomes

	Indicator name	Unit	Disaggregation			Value			Target	Réalisation
						Baseline	MID TERM	Final Evaluation		
USAID / OFDA GOAL										
3	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered ³	Number	Total			0	12792	66 098	21 000	315%
			Intervention	Deworming	0	6 656	33 649			
				Vaccination	0	2 501	9 079			
				Dip	0	0	0			
				Treatment	0	3 635	21 591			
4	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Number	Total			0	8 502	52 939	14 000	378%
			Animals	Goats / Sheep	0	4 792	29 322			
				Chickens	0	3 710	23 412			
PROGRAM OBJECTIVE										
5	Average value of livestock assets	Percent (MGA)	Total			310 403	284 538	456 061	403,524 (30%)	113%
			Sex	Male-headed	Total	310 387	284 534	369 852		
					Goats	157 750	155 560	333 490		
					Sheep	98 303	81 865	69 334		
					Chickens	54 334	47 109	95 618		
			Female-headed	Total	126 165	215 407	207 696			
				Goats	58 465	166 290	167 805			
				Sheep	16 800	13 504	33 918			
				Chickens	50 900	35 613	82 916			
				6	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	Percent	Total - moderate			
Sex	Male-headed	66%	59%				27%			
	Female-headed	72%	56%				22%			
Total - severe			4%				4%	0%		
Sex	Male-headed	5%	4%				0%			
	Female-headed	4%	4%				2%			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Animal husbandry practices improved										
7	% of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices because of USG assistance	Number	Total			0	89%	77%	75%	102%
			Sex	Male-headed	0	91%	78%			
				Female-headed	0	76%	74%			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: Access to animal health services increased										
15	Small ruminants and chicken mortality rate among target producer groups' households	Percent	Total			18%	28%	16%	-25%	8%
			Animals	Goats / Sheep	14%	16%	11%	-25%	12%	
				Chickens	28%	33%	27%	-25%	4%	
16	Percentage of households served by CLWs that give favorable review of their experience	Percent	Total			0%	81%	88%	75%	117%
			Sex	Male-headed	0%	80%	88%	75%	117%	
				Female-headed	0%	85%	89%	75%	119%	

³ These indicators, tracked with monitoring data, use information as of June 2017, which was the latest available to the final evaluation. Final values may be different, as the project ended in September 2017.

4.2.5.2 Beneficiaries' perception of observed change

The findings on the general change at the level of the households brought by the program are important according to the 84% of the beneficiaries.

Figure 32 : Change brought by the program according to the beneficiaries' perception



It is at the level of female-headed households that changes are most observed with 85% compared with 84% in male-headed households. These changes relate particularly to livestock husbandry, improved gender issues and resilience to food shocks and stresses.

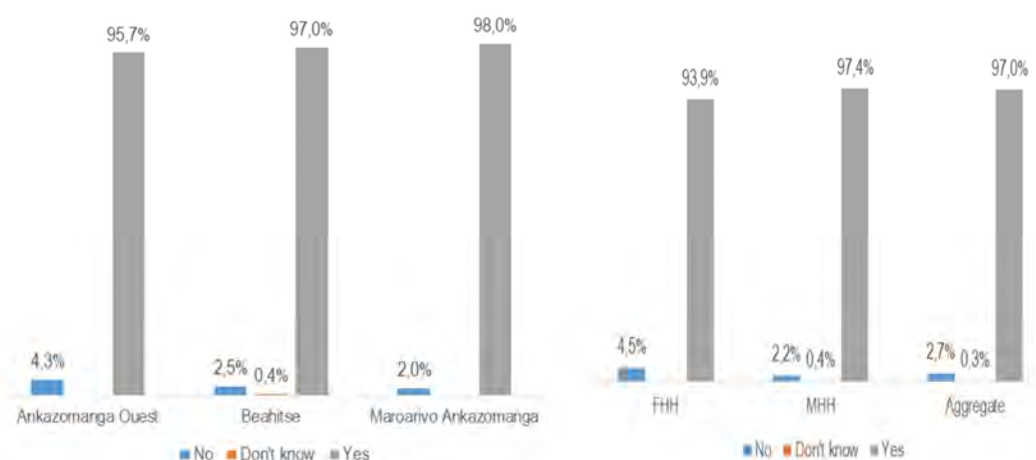
Practice and performances of animal husbandry

The observations made by the evaluation team and the results of the interviews highlighted significant changes in local practices at the end of the program, particularly at the level of the program direct beneficiaries. Indeed, the 97% said they had acquired new skills in breeding behavior on small ruminants and chickens.

However, the degree of ownership of these techniques by beneficiaries who have adopted one or a few improvements in their livestock management while making the necessary adaptations depends on the capacity and the available resources. This is particularly true of male-headed households with a higher resource mobilization capacity of 97% versus 94% of women.

The following figures show the proportions of households that have acquired new skills according to the municipalities and the type of household.

Figure 33 : Acquisition of the new competencies



Following the training and to the capacity building conducted by the program, the change the most significant are:

- The construction of livestock pens for chicken and ruminants

In general, the observed changes consist in the hen house improvement to keep chicken at night. For most beneficiary breeders, chicken is left free during the day and placed in wooden huts at night. Only a few breeders, most of whom are LLFs or CLWs, keep the animals day and night in a farmyard. Difficulties are related to the cost of maintaining these animals, because livestock producers have to bring in all the nutriment needs (food and water) have been put forward as the main constraint in the application of these technical improvements.

For small ruminants, almost all breeders keep them on pasture during the day with cattle. During the night, only a few LLFs chose to separate small ruminants from cattle by placing them in specific parks. This choice is dictated by the cramped space near the residential dwelling to construct parks for small ruminants.

The survey results show a low rate of building enclosures for small animals. Surroundings 43% of households have enclosures. This proportion is especially low for female-headed households compared to male-headed households with rates of 31% and 47% respectively.

The effects perceived by breeders relate to the reduction of the mortality rate of the animals due to the attack of predators, a better follow-up of the animals on the health and reproductive aspects as well as better management of the food and the watering. The adoption or not the beneficiaries of these technical improvements depends largely on the acceptance of the financial capacity of the household and the availability of labor. The breeders' appropriation of the new techniques is determined by the need to isolate the animals to provide supplementary foods, especially for chicken.

Figure 34 : Proportion of households built local for animals

- Vaccination and deworming of animals

Immunization is by far the technique introduced by the program which has reached the largest number of adopters. 8% of households have introduced vaccination into the management of their livestock. Several factors that contributed to this adoption were cited during the interviews. Indeed, the vaccination services offered by the CLW are accessible by all, by the beneficiaries of the program through the community grouping. Secondly, the cost of vaccination is within the reach of most beneficiaries. Finally, because of the awareness-raising activities carried out by the program and the LLFs, the beneficiaries trust the CLWs who are also agents from the community. In fact, issues relating to cattle breeding and small ruminant farming remain very sensitive and difficult to access for individuals outside the family.

It was found that among those who have their animals vaccinated, some are unconvinced or reluctant about the effectiveness of deworming or cannot afford the use of the CLW deworming service, resulting a rate of deworming of 45%.

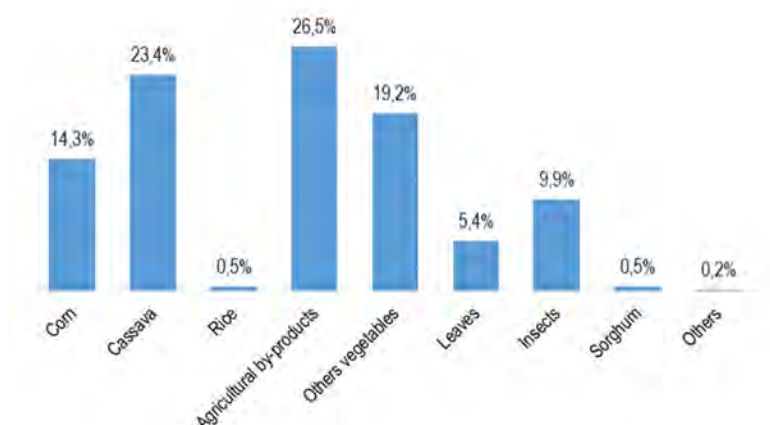
A difference was also observed between small ruminants and chicken. The proportion of vaccinated chicken is 20%, which is higher than that of small ruminants for which vaccination is not practiced according to data collected from CLWs. This is because the effects of chicken diseases, like *koropoke*, are more devastating with a mortality rate of up to 90%. Conversely, small ruminant farmers are more interested in systematic deworming than chicken farmer. The results of deworming practices show 33% for chickens and 53% for small ruminants. The main reason for the high morbidity due to parasite infestation of young goats or *menatsinay* was the interviewees.

- The food supply

Generally, chicken feed on food residues, crop residues, green plants and insects in surrounding the houses. Owners rarely add supply of food; as far as watering is concerned, no special system exists for chicken. Animals are satisfied with kitchen waste water and stagnant rainwater.

Within the framework of its activities, the program has been involved in the animal feed improvement through the provision of a food supplement. In this sense, beneficiaries are unconvinced by the implementation of training and accompanying measures (by calculating cost-benefit) and are also confronted with problems of access to raw materials necessary to produce food compounded or not. Breeders believe that it is not a priority to provide a food surplus to small ruminants and chicken if they are in free riding. Only those who have built specific housing for their animals should resort to daily food intake. In addition, some of the beneficiaries encountered believe that the deworming action is sufficient to improve breeding in terms of growth and weight gain. Compared to access to raw materials, most farmers distribute, apart from food residues, semolina and / or corn bran and dry cassava, to chickens, especially those that are young. Almost all adopters of improved diet are LLF with some members of associations. A link between improved farmyard production and the need to feed animals kept permanently was observed.

The following figure show the proportion of the food types for the chicken.

Figure 35 : Proportion of food types for chicken

The feed given to chickens, other than green materials, and insects are largely purchased by households. Only 19.9% of all the food come from household production. Despite the acquisition of training on improved feeding, they have difficulty in applying knowledge in view of problems related to basic supply and the food and economic situation of the household.

Details of the source of the feed given to the chickens are summarized in the following table.

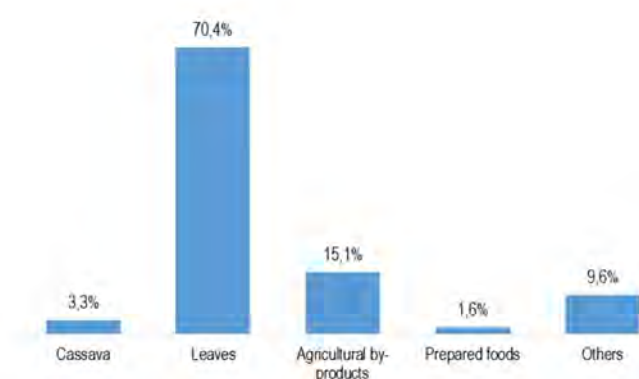
Figure 36 : Provenance of food given to chicken

Type	Purchase	Gathering	Household	None determine	Production	Donation
Sorghum	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Corn	86%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
Cassava	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Rice	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Agricultural by product	75%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%
Green material	0%	38%	0%	63%	0%	0%
Insects	0%	4%	0%	97%	0%	0%
Other supply	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	0%	0%	6%	94%	0%	0%
Aggregate	45%	2%	1%	31%	20%	1%

Goats and sheep are content of plant resources from herbaceous and shrubby plants on natural pastures during their journey, as well as crop residues after harvest. Watering is done late in the day in the water points installed specifically for animals, the level of household well or also along the rivers. The changes observed in food-related practices are minimal and concern mainly the valorization of crop residues and tedding. 20.2% of goat farmers and 2.3% of supported sheep farmers made improvements in feeding. The main reason cited by the beneficiaries encountered concerns the need for labor to find fresh grass during the rainy season.

In fact, the overlapping of the green fodder cutting period for willowing and large-scale agricultural work results in competition in terms of labor with prioritization for agriculture. Moreover, the current livestock size with annual variations does not yet require the use of supplementary feeding. In this respect, the number of animals during the dry period coinciding with the period of lean and hungry is at the lowest level, which does not justify the use of fodder for the moment.

The following figure shows the proportion of food types for small ruminants.

Figure 37 : Proportion by type of food given to small ruminants

Unlike chickens, the food supplied to small ruminants is mostly pasture with 52.8%. For this type of farming, food is rarely bought with a proportion of 4.7%. Other foods other than green materials are generally derived from production. The persistence of drought has favored the use of non-productive plants, hence the high response rate on the use of by-products. For prepared foods derived from production, they follow up the acquisition of know-how on the feed requirements of animals.

Table 13 : Provenance of different kinds of food given to the small ruminants

Aliment	Bought	Gathering	Pastures	Production	Households	None determine
Cassava	8,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	91,7%	0,0%
Green material	0,0%	30,9%	6,4%	0,0%	0,0%	62,7%
Agricultural by product	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	75,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Prepared food	28,6%	0,0%	0,0%	71,4%	0,0%	0,0%
Others	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	9,1%	90,9%
Aggregate	4,7%	21,6%	52,8%	4,5%	15,5%	0,9%

Genetic improvement was a technical aspect to which the program provided support for the degeneration of the local sheep race. In its approach, the program facilitated the installation of males at the LLF level to promote crossbreeding with local race females. Interviews and focus groups with goat beneficiaries highlighted constraints on the adoption of this technique. As the proportion of households that have adopted the small ruminants in stalling is less, the genetic cross is difficult to enforce. Indeed, the wandering of cattle makes it more difficult to detect heat but also to prevent mating with the male of the herd. Thus, only the goats of the LLF benefit directly from the advantages of the breeders' installation. This difficulty in tracking goats during their journey is accentuated by the fact that it is usually young boys, that is, a few who do not have specific knowledge of reproductive management (they have not benefited from training), which are involved in the guard of livestock.

For the chicken, surely improvements of the race due to the introduction of variety from other regions are always probable face to a degree of consanguinity quite high, but an evaluation of an eventual genetic improvement is determined.

Compared to these constraints, the livestock management booklet arrangement of beneficiary households is limited, with only 24.8% of beneficiary households for small ruminants and 10.6% of beneficiary households for chickens.

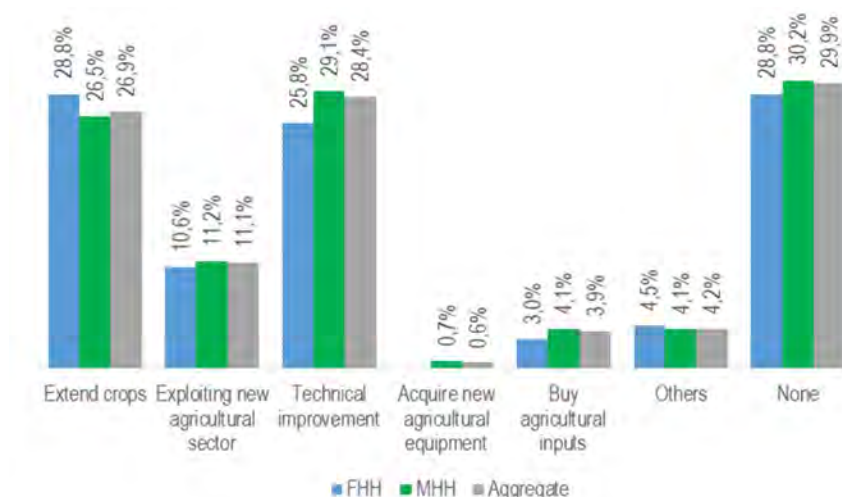
- Income sources

The improvement of the households' income sources is particularly linked with the progress of the ability to invest on the household income. As it was mentioned on the paragraph "economic activity of household", the practice of agricultural is the first households' income sources followed by animal husbandry. Investments was done on the

improvement of agricultural conduct and extension of the exploitation with the respective proportion 28% and 27% of households respectively, followed by the decrease of the animals' mortality rate and then the increase of the number of animals sold. Despite these investments, a deficit of production, around 2/3 was registered because of the lack of rainfall, according to the interviews.

The following figure summarizes the immediate change notices by beneficiaries according to the practice of agriculture.

Figure 38 : Observed change in the practice of agriculture



According to the information obtained, the most important investment in agricultural activities because of the actions taken is not related to whether it is a household headed by women or by men.

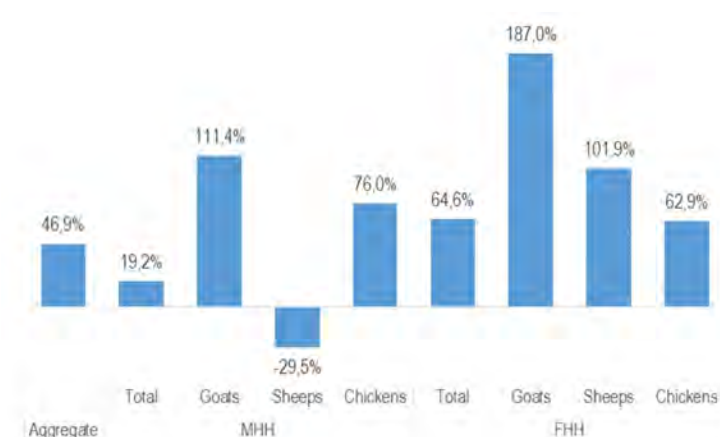
For livestock production, the most important change concerns the improvement of livestock management and is observed on 87% by households. Improving Animal Health was made by 75% of households and the extension of operations by 58% of households.

The following table illustrates the changes observed by households in livestock management.

Table 14 : Changes observed by households in livestock management

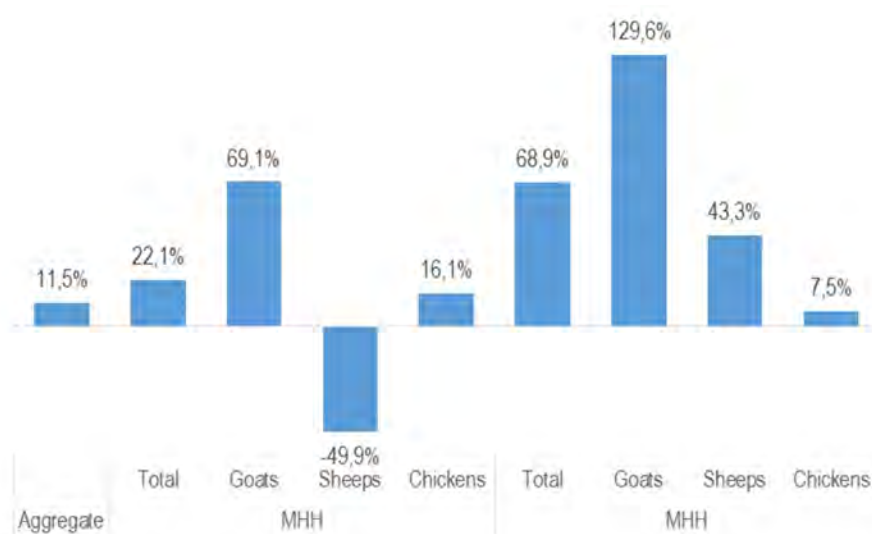
Impacts on animal husbandry	FHH	MHH	Agrégat
Extension of the exploitation	55,2%	58,7%	58,0%
Exploitation of the new field	10,4%	8,5%	8,9%
Improvement of animal husbandry conduct	86,6%	87,1%	87,0%
Material acquisition for animal husbandry	3,0%	2,6%	2,7%
Improvement of the health of animal	67,2%	76,8%	74,9%
Improvement of trading	4,5%	7,0%	6,5%
Others	0,0%	1,1%	0,9%
N	67	271	338

As for the market value of small ruminants and chickens within households, an increase of 47% is observed in the set. This increase is especially high in female-headed households, which account for 65%, compared with 19% for men. The market value of goat has increased of 187% in female-headed households and 111% in men-headed households. On the other hand, a 30% decrease is observed for the income generated by sheep in men-headed households.

Figure 39 : Comparison of animal market value during baseline and final evaluation

The projection of the animals' market value evolution compared to the same period (baseline period and lean period) tends towards a low overall trend of 12%. The situation is mainly due to the decrease of the price decline among the breeders during this period as every year. De-capitalization for food supply is one of the factors in the decline in value.

Evolution is the same as at present, according to the animals' types and the household head gender. The following figure shows the trend of evolution to the lean period for this season. The values shown in the figure may be reduced depending on the size of the lean period experienced by households.

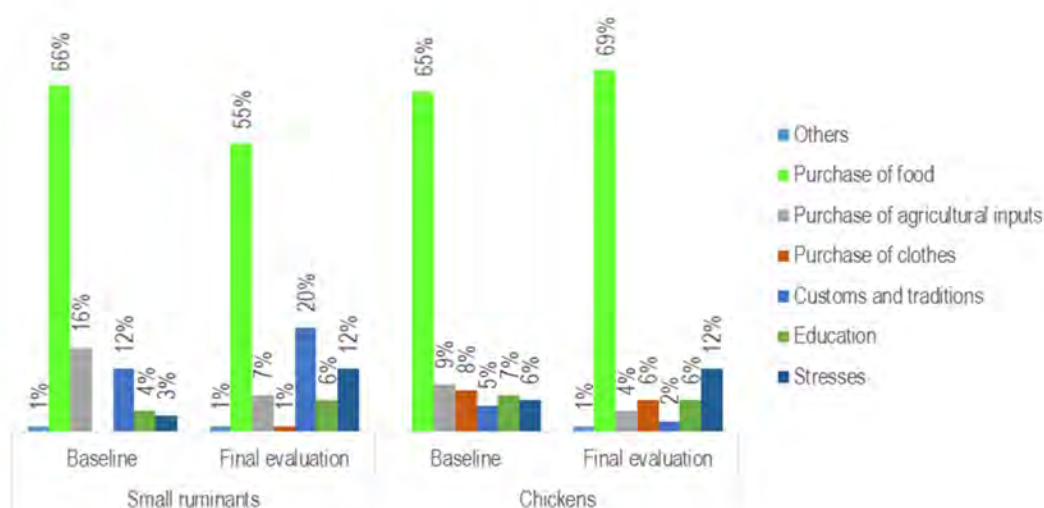
Figure 40 : Projection of animal market value progress during lean period with the baseline

The evolution of values is also influenced by consumer demand and the needs of potential markets. Currently, with the increase in the price of zebu meat and speculation about the opening of goat meat exporting companies, households tend to abandon the exploitation of sheep and encourage the exploitation of goats.

The reason why animals are sold have changed between the periods of the baseline implementation and the final evaluation. The results do not really reflect the situation of households during the lean season. It is important to mention that the intention to sell animals during the baseline period tends to increase the sale for purchasing food.

The following figure summarizes the sales patterns according to the data collection periods.

Figure 41 : Reasons for the sale of animals



Apart from the purchase of food, households sell the animals essentially for the improvement of the exploitation, whether the activities of the breeding or those of the agriculture. Nevertheless, there is a gradual decline in this trend over the evaluation period.

- Food security

Food security analysis includes technical elements (including food and water, etc.) that can influence the nutritional status of an individual.

The improvement of the program beneficiaries' food situation is one of the performance indicators in the evaluation of the program impact. The objective is to reduce HHS by 25% at the end of the program.

Comparing the indicator of baseline and final evaluation of the HHS shows food safety improvement of situation in general households during the investigation period. The proportion is very high for male-headed households compared to female-headed households with 53.5% and 43.2%, respectively.

The HHS indicators during the evaluation period show a great difference from the results obtained during the construction of the baseline:

- For households that did not have food due to lack of resources during the last 30 days: the proportion of households affected decreased by 37.6% overall compared to the results obtained during the construction of the baseline, in which 40% for female-headed households and 37.2% for male-headed households.
- For households where a member has not been able to eat at night during the last 30 days: an increase in the proportion of affected households by 9.8% compared to baseline data was recorded. It relates particularly households headed by men with an increase of 12% against a decrease of 1.2% for households headed by women.
- For households where a member could not eat day and night during the last 30 days: the proportion of households headed by men affected increased by 4.4%, while a household headed by women a decrease of 0.9% is noted.

Analysis of the data obtained from the households interviewed show an increase in the category of households with acceptable food security of 45% compared to the period 2014-2015. This comparison does not consider the period of realization of the baseline and the final evaluation. Indeed, the baseline conducted itself during full lean period while the final evaluation at the beginning of the lean period.

The following figures illustrate the evolution of HHS indicators according to the type of head of household in the program area.

Figure 42 : Percentage change in HHS indicators by gender of head of household

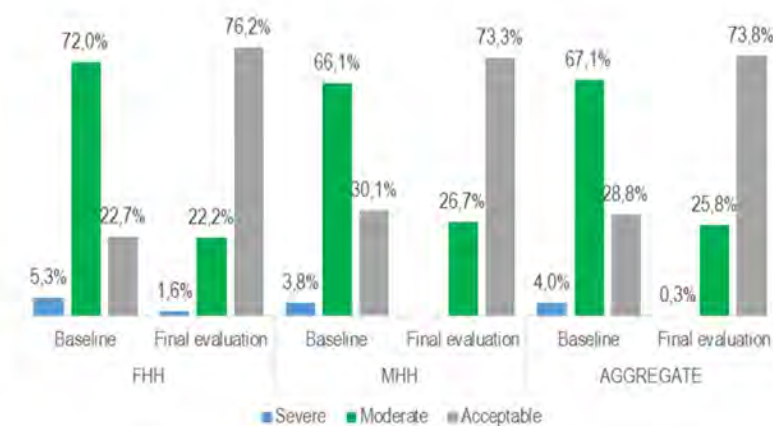


Figure 43 : Percentage of changes in households that did not have food due to lack of resources during the last 30 days

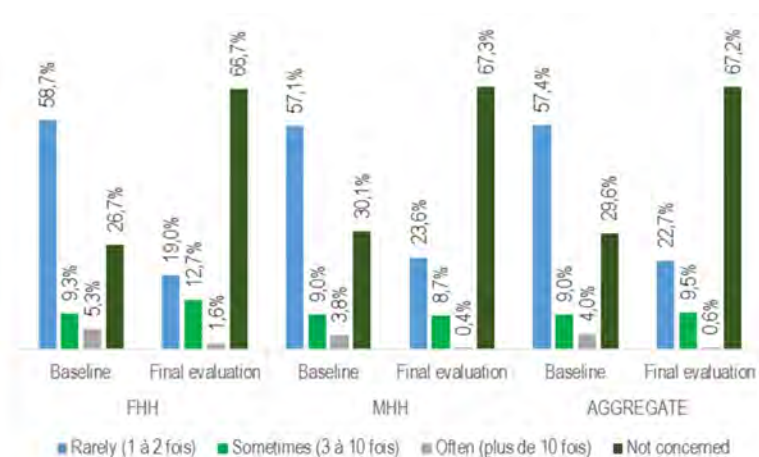


Figure 44 : Percentage of changes in households where a member could not eat at night during the last 30 days

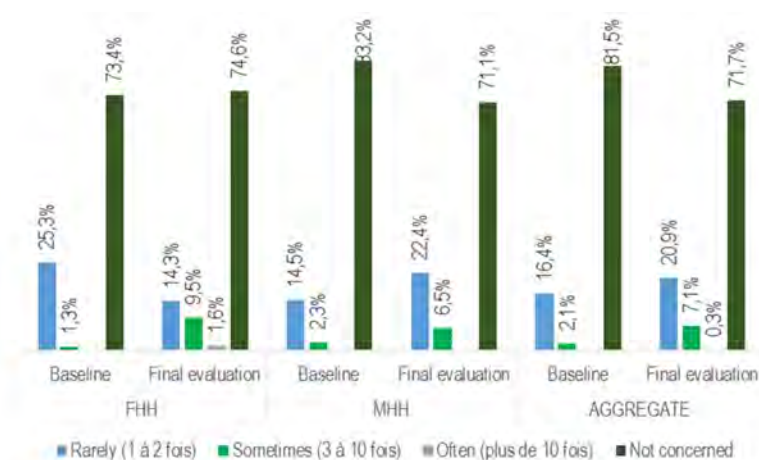
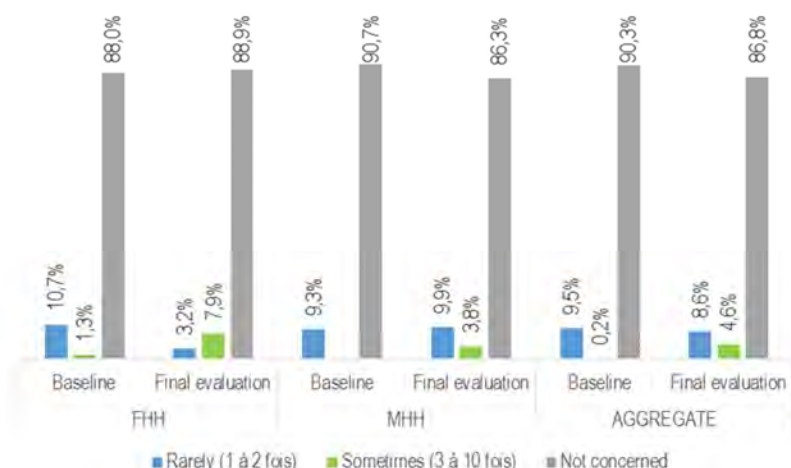


Figure 45 : Percentage of changes in households where a member could not eat during the day and night during the last 30 days

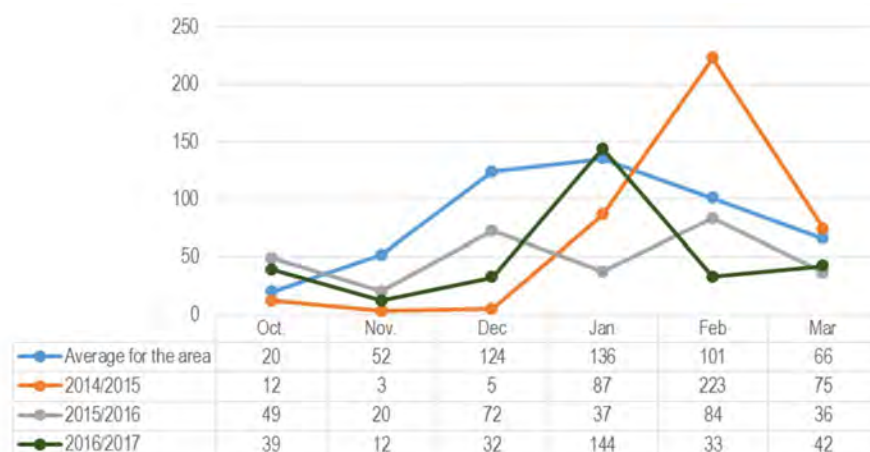


An analysis of the food situation of the zone and of households over a period of 12 months is therefore necessary to evaluate the trend of the evolution.

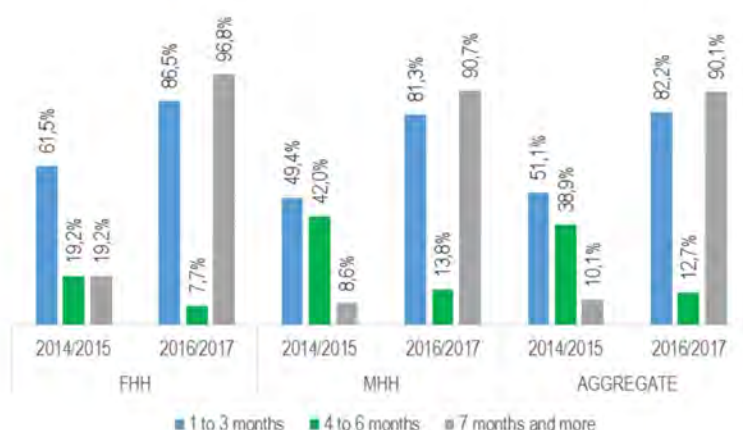
The appreciation of agricultural production has deteriorated according to the 97% of households surveyed. Climate conditions in the area in 2016/2017 particularly illustrate the households' inability to secure productive capital linked to agriculture and the activities they need to live. Indeed, according to the socio-economic characteristics of the households, 54% of the income of households comes from agriculture.

Households headed by women are more affected by the decline in production, with 98.4% of the households and 96.7% of men. This decrease is mainly due to the decrease in precipitation in the area during the growing period. According to meteorological service data, the normal precipitation of the intervention area of the program is 500mm during the growing season. The difference between normal precipitation and rainfall over the 2015/2016 season is 200mm and 195mm for the 2016/2017 season.

Figure 46 : Comparison of the rainfall during the season of culture (mm)

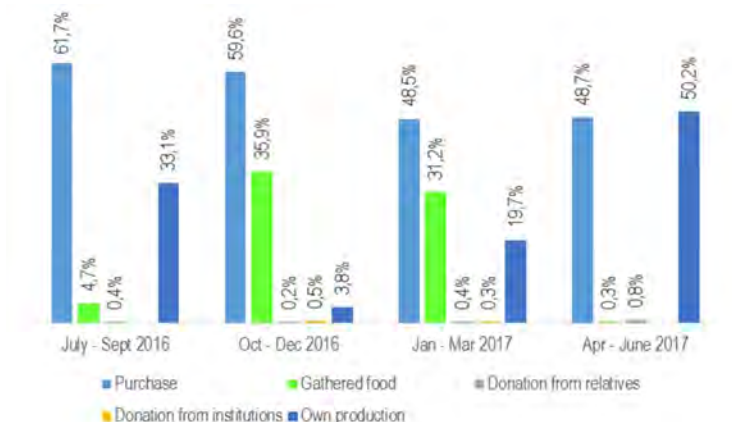


The decline in rainfall and the decrease in production have affected the household food reserve. Data from household surveys show an increase of 31% of households no longer able to store food from production for a period of 3 months at or about 82% of households.

Figure 47 : Comparison of the number the month covered by production 2014/2015 and 2016/2017

In relation to these situations, the household food supply currently tends towards the purchase of foods. Indeed, during the period 2016/2017, the proportion of households using the sale is 54.6% compared to 26.7% only for the consumption of food produced by production. This consumption is spread out from March to June and until July 2017. The 90% of the foods bought come mainly from the districts of Betioky and Ampanihy according to the retailers in the localities.

Consumption of harvesting products such as *Raketa*, *moky* and *Kily* is more widespread between November 2016 and February 2017.

Figure 48 : Proportion of household food supply

The comparison of the duration of the lean period shows a very long period of 9 months currently against 5 months on average during the realization of the baseline. Indeed, while the duration of the lean period for the 51% of households is 1 to 3 months in 2014/2015, it affects only 12.8% of households only for the period 2016/2017 (decrease of 75%). For households affected by a lean period of more than 3 months, a 78% increase is observed, of which 38% in 2014/2015 and 86% in 2016/2017 for women-headed households and 51% in 87% for male-headed households.

This period of leaning may increase in 2017/2018 if the amount of rain received remains low. The following table illustrates this.

Table 15 : Comparison of the duration of the lean period 2014/2015 and 2016/2017

Lean period	Juil	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Janv.	Févr.	Mars	Avr.	Mai	Juin
Beginning 2014/2015	4,8%	3,0%	5,0%	36,7%	29,4%	13,1%	0,8%	1,0%	0,0%	0,3%	2,8%	3,3%
Beginning 2016/2017	17,2%	23,4%	13,8%	19,7%	15,2%	4,8%	4,5%	0,8%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%
End 2014/2015	2,3%	3,8%	2,3%	3,3%	0,3%	3,3%	5,1%	47,0%	29,5%	2,8%	0,5%	0,0%
End 2016/2017	0,0%	0,6%	3,1%	6,8%	2,3%	10,7%	14,4%	33,0%	24,2%	3,4%	0,8%	0,8%

The lower production also affected the main household staples. Consumption of cereals is 20% overall during the lean period during the baseline, compared with only 4% now. The strategy of households to address the problems of basic food supplies thus tends towards the consumption of cheaper and available products such as tubers. A 68% increase in households consuming tubers is observed compared to the baseline period of 47%. Findings on this increase are not related to the type of head of household.

Normally, consumption of cereals (mainly maize) has clearly changed over the baseline period. The proportion of households with the possibility to consume has increased by 44% currently against 40% in 2014/2015. This is also observed on cassava consumption with 33% in 2014/2015 and 51% currently.

The following table shows the evolution of the proportion of households according to the types of basic foods between the baseline and the final evaluation.

Table 16 : Basic food of household by period

Basic food		BASELINE			Final evaluation			Evolution		
		FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate
Normal period	Rice	9,0%	8,1%	8,3%	2,6%	0,2%	0,7%	-6,4%	-7,9%	-7,6%
	Maize	31,2%	32,0%	31,8%	44,6%	43,5%	43,7%	13,4%	11,5%	11,9%
	Cassava	33,5%	32,6%	32,7%	48,3%	51,0%	50,5%	14,8%	18,4%	17,8%
	Sweet potato	19,0%	20,8%	20,5%	0,7%	1,6%	1,4%	-18,3%	-19,2%	-19,1%
	Others products	7,2%	6,6%	6,7%	3,7%	3,8%	3,8%	-3,5%	-2,8%	-2,9%
Lean period	Rice	2,1%	0,5%	0,8%	0,4%	0,1%	0,1%	-1,7%	-0,4%	-0,7%
	Maize	18,6%	19,1%	19,0%	4,1%	3,9%	4,0%	-14,5%	-15,2%	-15,0%
	Cassava	39,4%	40,1%	39,9%	64,5%	68,4%	67,7%	25,1%	28,3%	27,8%
	Sweet potato	8,5%	6,3%	6,7%	0,2%	0,4%	0,3%	-8,3%	-5,9%	-6,4%
	Others products	31,4%	34,0%	33,5%	30,8%	27,2%	27,9%	-0,6%	-6,8%	-5,6%

The analysis of the number of meals taken by households in normal period and during the lean period also reflects deterioration in the household food situation. Indeed, in normal period, the 65.7% of households had access to 3 meals a day during the baseline; a decrease of 12.9% is currently observed. This decrease is in the order of 19.6% for female-headed households and 11.4% for male-headed.

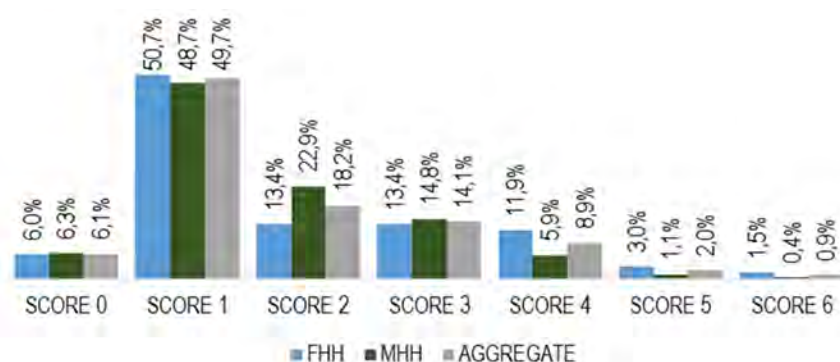
The intervention of different institutions on the food security scheme in the area has resulted in a positive trend compared to the number of meals eaten per day per household. An increase in three meal times per day affects 19.6% of households compared to baseline results and 42.7% for twice a day. The following table illustrates the evolution of the number of meals taken per day by households.

Table 17 : Frequency of meals taken by period

Percentage of households by number of meals		BASELINE			FINAL EVALUATION		
		FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate
Normal period	3 times	70,7%	64,6%	65,7%	51,1%	53,2%	52,8%
	2 times	29,3%	35,4%	34,3%	46,6%	44,5%	44,9%
	Other frequencies	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%	2,3%	2,3%
Lean period	3 times	1,3%	0,3%	0,5%	21,1%	19,9%	20,1%
	2 times	9,3%	11,0%	10,7%	45,5%	55,4%	53,4%
	Other frequencies	89,3%	88,7%	88,8%	33,4%	24,7%	26,5%

The Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) is used as an indirect indicator of household food access. Low dietary diversity was observed in all households during the last 24 hours. Indeed, only 3% of households have an acceptable diversity of foods, of which households headed by women are higher, at 4.5%, compared with 1.5% for households headed by men.

Figure 49 : Proportion of households by household dietary diversity scores



The adaptation strategies identified during the baseline are measures used to manage and minimize the risk of chronic food insecurity or recurring situations. These strategies to address food insecurity have also evolved into temporary strategies to reduce or minimize the effects of a stressful event or an adverse situation where food access is disrupted abnormal. According to the categorization during the baseline, the evolutions are as follows:

- Reduce the amount of daily meals: increase by 5%;
- Reduce the number of daily meals taken: 12% increase;
- Borrow food from family, friends and shopkeepers: 2% decrease;
- Consume cheaper foods: 29% increase;
- Eating wild food: 16% decrease;
- Sell livestock: increase of 3%;
- Sell household assets: 18% decrease;
- Migrate to district, regional or national capitals: increase of 4%;
- Other strategies: decrease by 2%.

The following two figures illustrate the evolution of the various strategies adopted by households.

Figure 50 : Strategies adopted by households

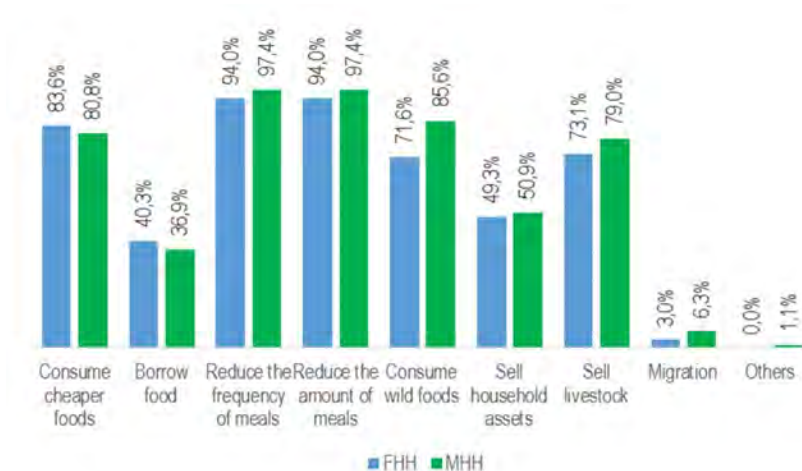
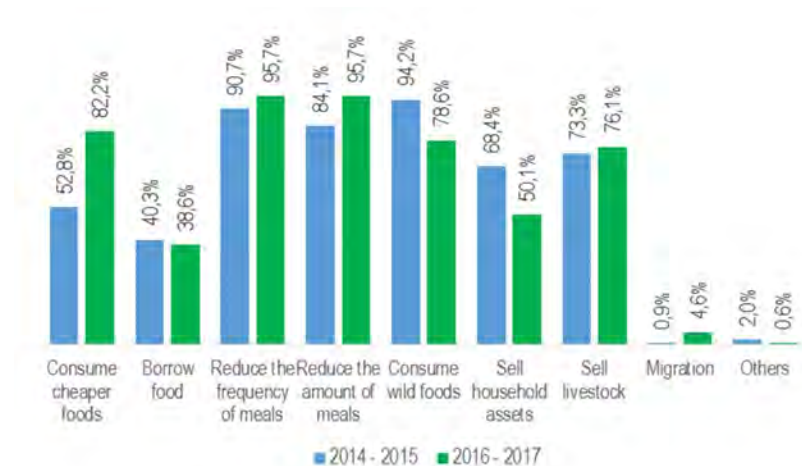


Figure 51 : Comparison of strategies adopted by households 2014/2015 and 2016/2017



The decision on these strategies adopted to deal with the food problem concerns generally man and woman. This analysis is particularly relevant for mixed households. Decision-making involving husband and wife involve about 60% of the cases currently for 80% during the implementation of the baseline.

The results of the analysis also show that there has been a significant increase in the decision-making process taken by the male or female alone in the strategy to be adopted. This situation illustrates the deterioration of the food situation of households, leading to disparity in decision-making within households.

Table 18 : Decision-making mechanism according to strategies adopted by households

PRISE DE DECISION	BASELINE			FINAL EVALUATION		
	Together	Woman	Men	Together	Woman	Men
Consume cheaper foods	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	61,6%	32,0%	6,4%
Borrow food	61,2%	29,5%	9,3%	54,0%	35,0%	11,0%
Reduce the frequency of meals	85,9%	9,4%	4,7%	63,5%	30,7%	5,7%
Reduce the amount of meals	66,6%	23,9%	9,6%	56,3%	36,9%	6,8%
Consume wild foods	75,0%	11,7%	13,3%	64,7%	22,4%	12,9%
Sell household assets	73,9%	3,8%	22,3%	75,2%	10,9%	13,9%
Sell livestock	83,7%	8,1%	8,1%	70,2%	11,5%	18,3%
Migration	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	63,2%	10,5%	26,3%
Other solution	71,4%	14,3%	14,3%	33,3%	0,0%	66,7%

The sale of animals for the agriculture practice affects about 7% of households having both small ruminants and chickens, 35% and 7% for households with only respectively as small ruminants and chickens. Sales are made between November and February.

The sale of animals' mainly small ruminants and chickens for the purchase of food during lean periods is practiced according to the duration of the lean period and the types of animals in possession of the households. The households most affected by the sale of animals during this period are those with a lean period beginning between July and September and ending between January and March. It concerns about 40% of households 46%, 43% and 30% respectively for households with chickens only, households with small ruminants and chickens, and households with only small ruminants.

Table 19 : Proportion of the animals' sale of at the beginning and end of the lean season

Lean period		Beginning Jul - Sept 2016	Beginning Oct - déc 2016	Beginning Janv - mars 2017
Household with small ruminants and chickens	End July - Sept 2016	1,40%		
	End Oct - dec 2016	21,40%	2,90%	
	End Jan - march 2017	42,90%	25,70%	1,40%
	End April - june 2017	4,30%		
Household owning only small ruminants	End July - Sept 2016			
	End Oct - dec 2016	17,40%		
	End Jan - march 2017	30,40%	43,50%	8,70%
	End April - june 2017			
Household with only chickens	End July - Sept 2016	5,90%		
	End Oct - dec 2016	14,90%		
	End Jan - march 2017	45,50%	29,70%	2,00%
	End April - june 2017	2,00%		

The increase in households classified as "poor" food consumption score of 30.7% is generally seen in relation to the baseline period. It is the same for both types of household. It shows the difficulty of access to food and the low availability of food in the area. The situation is likely to worsen as households enter the lean season, especially during the first quarter of 2018.

Table 20 : Food consumption score by gender of head of household

FCS	BASELINE			FINAL EVALUATION			Evolution
	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	
Poor	21,3%	11,0%	12,9%	53,1%	41,4%	43,6%	30,7%
Average	46,7%	55,4%	53,8%	39,1%	49,2%	47,3%	-6,5%
Diversified	32,0%	33,6%	33,3%	7,8%	9,4%	9,1%	-24,2%
N	75	345	420	64	266	330	

The trend in the level of quality and quantity of food consumed by households mainly follows the analyzes carried out in relation to HHS, HDDS, FSC and the duration of the lean season. The results obtained show a 28% increase in the proportion of households with a food profile "poor in quality and quantity" compared to the period of the baseline.

Households headed by women are most concerned with an increase of 32% against 27% for households headed by men. For households categorized in the food profile "acceptable amount and average quality", the proportion decreased from 19% to 20% for households headed by men and only 15% for women. This situation is the long-term impact of the activities carried out by stakeholders in food security in the area where women are the main beneficiaries.

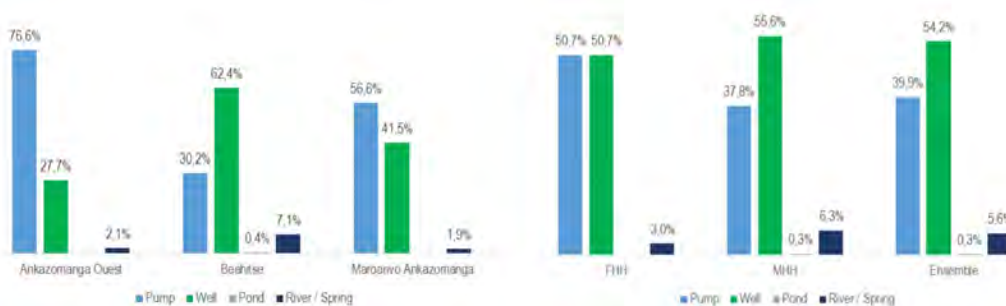
The following table illustrates the comparison of the different profiles in terms of quality and quantity of foods consumed by households during the implementation of the baseline and currently.

Table 21 : Level of quality and quantity of food consumed

FOOD DIVERSITY	BASELINE			FINALE EVALUATION			
	FHH	MHH	TOTAL	FHH	MHH	TOTAL	Evolution
Poor quantity and quality	12,0%	6,4%	7,4%	44,1%	33,1%	35,3%	27,9%
Poor quantity and average quality	9,3%	4,6%	5,5%	5,9%	8,3%	7,8%	2,3%
Quantity limited and poor quality	9,3%	7,2%	7,6%	0,0%	8,3%	6,6%	-1,0%
Quantity limit and average quality	37,3%	47,8%	46,0%	33,8%	35,3%	35,0%	-11,0%
Quantity limit and diverse quality	0,0%	0,3%	0,2%	2,9%	3,0%	3,0%	2,8%
Acceptable quantity and poor quality	0,0%	0,3%	0,2%	0,0%	0,4%	0,3%	0,1%
Acceptable quantity and average quality	24,0%	25,2%	25,0%	8,8%	5,6%	6,3%	-18,7%
Acceptable quantity and diversified quality	8,0%	8,1%	8,1%	4,4%	6,0%	5,7%	-2,4%

The supply of water for domestic use is one of the factors allowing the assessment of the situation of access to drinking water for households or even for the whole zone. The various actions in the water point's creation are very widespread. The water supply sources of the 40% of households are made up of wells fitted with human pumping equipment. They are generally granted by the support structures involved in the zones and the quality of the water is considered drinkable. The 54% households use wells that are not equipped. The 6% of households source from unprotected sources such as ponds, springs and rivers.

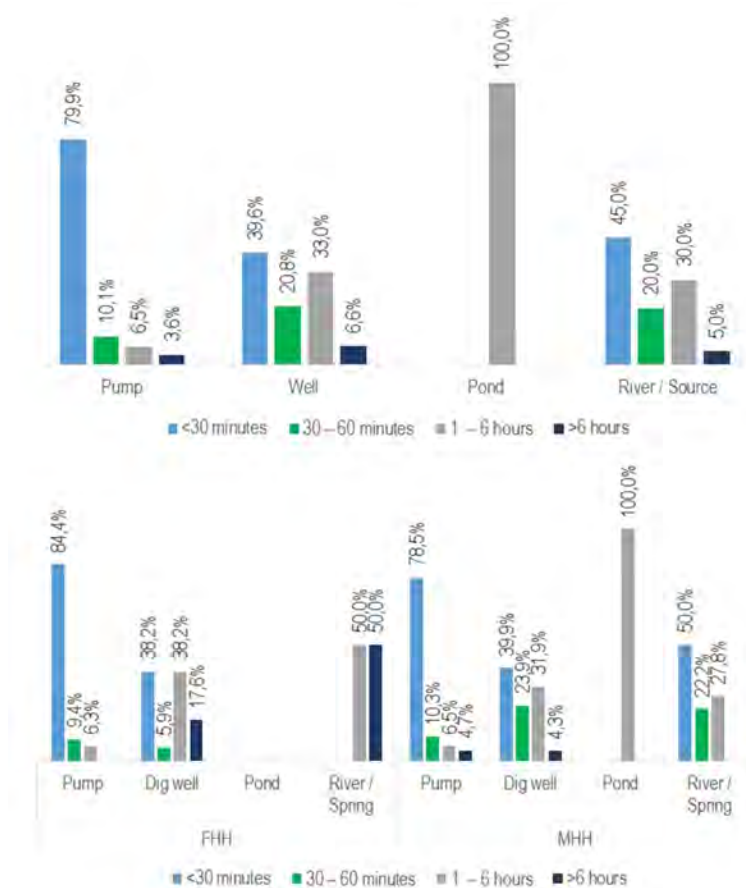
Figure 52 : Types of water source for domestic use



The duration of drinking water supply to reduce the risks associated with losses and quality for uncovered containers should mainly be less than 30 minutes from home. In all types of source, the 56% of households benefit from the respectable duration of water supply. The situation of the 80% of households using pedal or manual pumps mainly reflects an improvement in the drinking water supply situation.

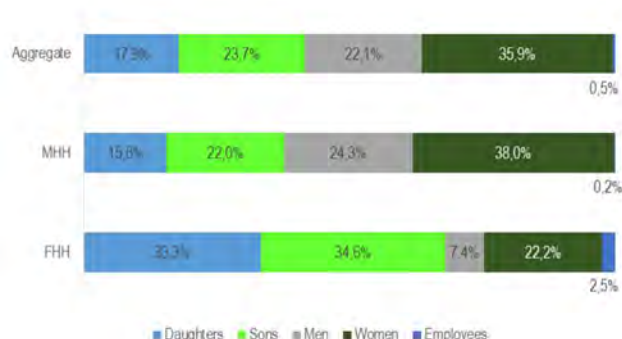
The distance between the house and the protected source penalizes the 6% of the households whose time needed for the supply is more than 1 hour. It is also decisive in the frequency of supply and therefore the quality of the water stored at home. Indeed, the proportion of households who buy from protected wells with human traction and whose frequency is more than once in the same day is 57%, of which 59% for households headed by women and 57% for men. It should be noted that access to drinking water concerns households living in localities benefiting from the support of institutions working in the water sector.

Figure 53 : Duration of supply by type of water source



Water supply for domestic use is allocated to 40% overall for women. This attribution differs according to the type of household head. For households headed by women, responsibility for water supply is attributed to young people in 68% of cases, compared with only 38% of households headed by men. This situation reflects the mobilization of working people in the household to support the management of daily tasks with households headed by women.

Figure 54 : Responsible for water supply



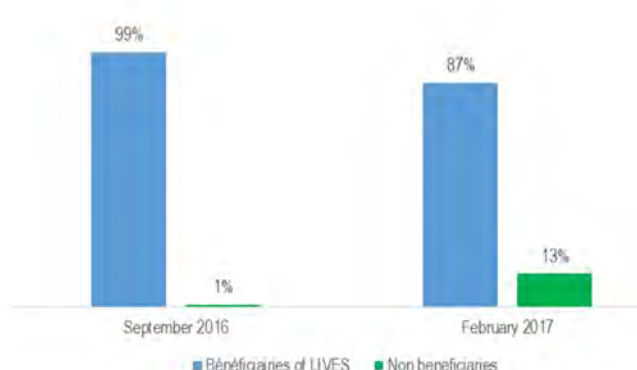
The water purchase concerns about 47% of households, of which 57% for households headed by women and 44% for men. These proportions show the difficulty for households headed by women in direct source supply because 95% of these households do not have access to transportation such as wheelbarrows or carts. The purchase price of water varies from 50 to 300 ariary per bucket of 15 liters and from 100 to 700 ariary per 20 liters can depending on the distance from the source. A monthly participation of 200 ariary concerns about 27% of the households using the community managed source.

4.2.6 Changes at the community level

Support from LLFs to program beneficiaries in improving livestock management was identified as an important achievement of the program. Besides the direct beneficiaries of assistance from LLF, the entire community also benefits, not to mention that the improvement of livestock management. In most cases, even if breeders have not been able to acquire animals from the program, they attend the training sessions provided by the FLL and put into practice the technical knowledge acquired. It was also found that some of the non-beneficiaries started to vaccinate their animals following advice from the LLF and the availability of veterinary inputs to the CLW.

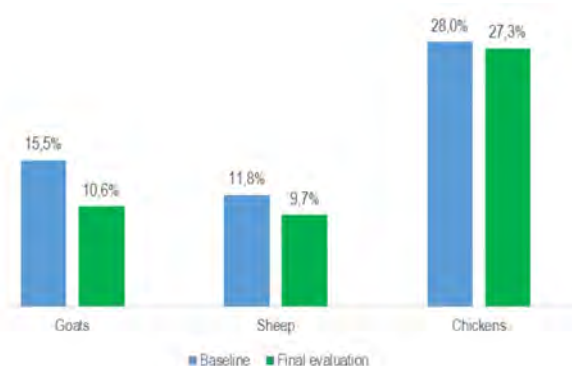
For CLWs, almost of qualitative and quantitative interviews discussed the importance of establishing CLWs in animal health at the community level. The CLWs as intermediary technicians of veterinary facilitate the supply of veterinary products but also provide the services of vaccination and small care. Since the beginning of the program, the number of non-beneficiaries who have applied for CLW intervention has increased progressively.

Figure 55 : Proportion of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who used the services of CLW



Because of these changes, significant impacts on livestock size improvements and mortality from small ruminant and chicken diseases were noted.

Figure 56 : Evolution of disease-related mortality rates by type of animal



For chickens, it should be noted that the mortality rate recorded during the final evaluation is a cumulative value for the entire program intervention period. Thus, this overestimated value includes the mortality caused by the physical shocks caused by the transport of the imported animals but also by the mortality of the animals due to the spread of disease transmitted by these new animals during the first distribution.

The absence of strict accompaniment as the quarantine of animals and unpredictable factors mentioned above which chicken providers face, resulting in the loss of the entire herd to some breeders or even for the destination village of these animals through the transmission of diseases. This situation results the loss of chickens in the beneficiary households.

4.2.7 Conclusion on effectiveness and impact

Considering the different elements developed previously, the LIVES program has proven effective. Most of the targets of the various indicators have been met, or even largely exceeded. Compared to intermediate result 1, which relates to the improvement of husbandry practices, the program could train 2206 households out of the 2000 planned, it means a realization rate of 110%. The training covered a range of topics including pasture management and feeding, livestock housing, watering and health care. The survey results show that the adoption and effective implementation of these techniques vary depending on the considered topic. Improvements in animal health are the most widely adopted by beneficiaries, while those on food are the least adopted. The highest adoption rates are for chicken farming. These results are largely explained by the context of food shortages, which implies that households have only a small margin for progress in improving food, while health care by the majority. The program also resulted in the rehabilitation of seven water points, affecting 994 of the 1000 households, or 94% of the results.

For the intermediate result 2 on the increase in livestock, the program could distribute 8918 animals, including 1568 small ruminants and 7350 chickens from 1960 households. According to the program document, the objective was to distribute 9000 animals to 2000 households, and the targets could be considered to have been met. This resulted in an increase in livestock numbers in 57% of households compared to the initial situation. These results were obtained despite the deterioration in rainfall conditions that induced households to sell their animals to survive.

The intermediate result 3 concerns the improvement of access to animal health services. The program strategy in relation to this result is based on the training and equipment of the CLWs. At the end of the Program, 49 CLWs could be trained and equipped out of the 49 planned, means 1 per fokontany. These CLWs have been able to provide services to 3047 households, thus including non-direct beneficiaries of the program.

The program has encountered difficulties in the distribution of animals, due to failures at the level of suppliers. The level of population education is also a constraint, as the desired level for the selection of CLWs has been lowered. This constraint has impacted the flow of information between CLW and veterinarians. Finally, the distribution of inputs has been made difficult because of the isolation.

Despite this, the program has been able to provide appropriate solutions to overcome constraints, adapting its strategy to the context and building partnerships with other stakeholders. The assessment of the actors in relation to the effectiveness of the program is generally positive.

In concrete terms, in addition to the assessments of the beneficiaries and the palpable effects of improving access to water on the living conditions of women in certain villages, the program's impact on the population's standard of living, food security, on the vulnerability of households, not yet very sensitive by the beneficiaries.

Delays in the chicken distribution, the adaptation period for small ruminants, which has resulted in some of the chicken not having yet given birth, the adverse impact of the last two years of drought on the resilience of the population, insecurity, are factors that have contributed to lag in the assessment of impacts.

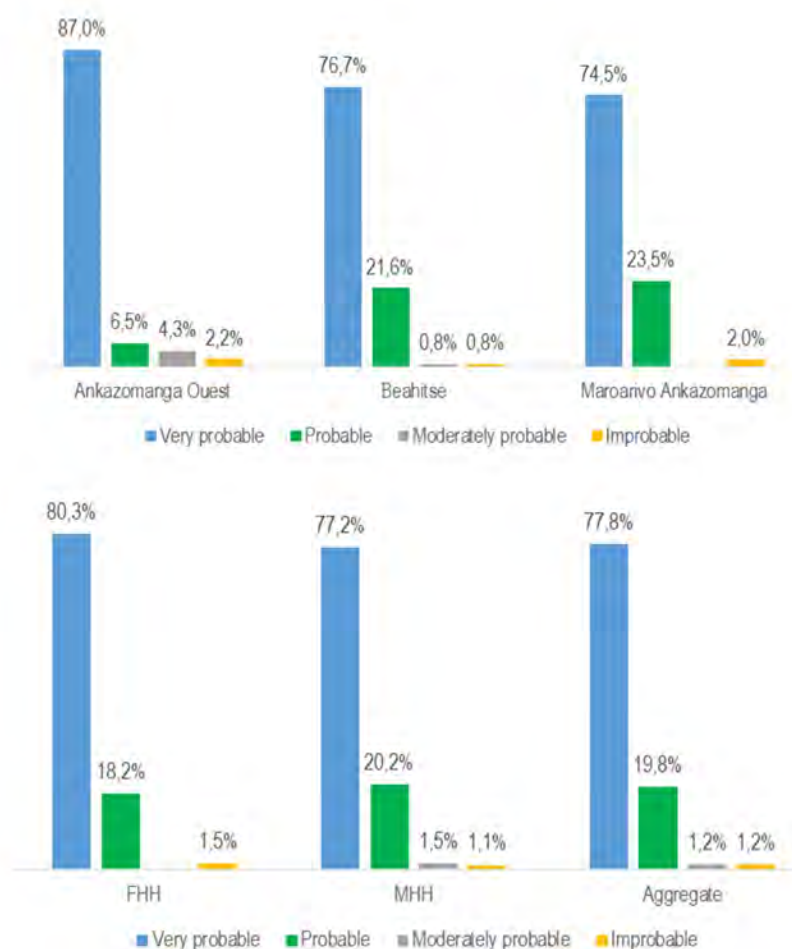
It was reported during interviews with key informants that almost all breeders still consume dead animals from an unknown cause, even though sensitization and training to reduce the disease transmission through manipulation of these animals have already been carried out. More so, these factors have been accentuated by the short duration of the program, this has not made it possible to make the necessary adjustments already recommended by the mid-term evaluation.

However, it is important to note the changes that are already perceptible at the level of the communities and the program intervention areas in general and of the beneficiary farmers. These very early changes should be made on the assets of the program. Added to this is the positive assessment of beneficiaries and the immediate observable effects on livestock management and livestock. As an illustration, some breeders met in the context of the assessment mission confirmed a reduction in the mortality rate of small ruminants especially kids 80% before the arrival of the program to 10% currently. The effects of the program, considering all these risks and assumptions, will probably be felt after three to four cycles for small ruminants ie after about 2 years.

4.3 Sustainability

The compilation of quantitative data from household interviews revealed a tendency for respondents to have a high probability that actions and their effects would be perennial and perceptible over time.

Figure 57 : Appreciation by beneficiaries of durability



A slight difference in the assessment of the program's actions sustainability by beneficiaries was observed at the level of the three intervention communes. This trend is correlated with the involvement of local actors but also with the appropriation of the beneficiaries of the activities implemented.

Compared to the respondent's gender-based appreciation, women think more than the achievements of the program will remain beyond its lifespan. This reflects the importance of women's involvement in the implementation of the program but also significant changes in terms of taking responsibility. In other words, since women have been specifically supported, they are safer to succeed.

4.3.1 Capacities of structures

The analysis of the program sustainability results is based in part on an assessment of the structures put in place to achieve the predefined objectives.

4.3.1.1 LLF

The LLFs as a technical support facility for breeders are supposed to be functional even after the start of the program. Analysis of the data gathered from data collection shows that the current technical capacities of the FLLs

should be considered as an irreversible asset. Thus, the continuity of the transfer of competences, from the LLF to the members of the community will be assured.

In addition, the relevance of the advisory function and the effectiveness of FLL activity that can be measured through the beneficiary's satisfaction with the services provided by the latter could be perceived as a sign of acceptance and sustainability of the advisory structure. However, interviews with LLFs during the appraisal mission and most the focus groups of beneficiaries and even non-beneficiaries expressed the duration of support for the counsellors as too short. The concerns of these interviewees revolve around the ability of the LLF to work without the support of LIVES but also in their capacity to meet new needs (management of grazing, watering up in the face of climate change ...). The low level of schooling of most LLFs could be the main cause.

The networking of LLFs, which has already been raised by the program beneficiaries during the mid-term evaluation, is also a means of ensuring the perpetuation of the activities of these agents. However, most focus groups and FLL interviews did not mention such a consolidation initiative.

4.3.1.2 CLW

The compilation of data from the program and data collected in the field during the final evaluation demonstrates the interest of the targeted communities in CLW.

The lack of a structure to support producers in addressing the recurring problems of animal health justifies the importance of CLWs in a context of inaccessibility of animal health services and veterinary inputs. The provision of vaccines and deworming products by veterinary in both districts increases the confidence of livestock breeders in CLWs. The availability of these products at the local level encourages livestock farmers to seek the services of these agents in the diseases prevention and treatment. However, the interview with the Betioky veterinarian revealed the existence of an informal supply system. Street vendors sell low-priced veto products at the level of the communal markets and the authenticity and effectiveness of these products are unreliable. CLWs supply themselves to these illicit traders, because they can buy the required quantity / dose (unlike the official outlets where the products are bought per bottle). This failure quality, to which the absence of a cold chain for conservation is added, has been identified as a cause of animal mortality, especially at an early age, and has an impact on livestock confidence in CLW and even on the importance and effectiveness of vaccination and deworming.

The effectiveness of the service and its sustainability depends on the technical capacity of the CLW agents (both veterinarians have raised the need to support CLWs even in the determination of vaccines and dewormers but also in the diagnosis of certain diseases) and the availability of the cold chain, especially in areas farther from the inputs distribution point such as Ankazomanga and Maroarivo (for Beahitse, the point of sale of the veterinary proxy is in the main town from the community). A use of the conservation facilities granted by ACF to Ankazomanga is noted and facilitates the function of the CLW.

If not, they are obliged to group the demands of the breeders to be able to place orders with the veterinary, a process which is not always easy in view of the low purchasing power and the lack of liquidity of the farmers. Recommendations that support the establishment of effective coordination between CLWs and veterinarians, in terms of input distribution, but above all on the recovery of the cost of purchasing these inputs and on the awareness and identification of breeders' needs, were issued to increase the probability of sustainability of CLW services.

On the other plan, the payment of the CLW service can be interpreted as, a factor for the perpetuation of the activity of these agents, but on the other hand, the certain breeders' payment capacity even through the FCSA may limit access to the service and thus the service durability. The main cause of this is the socio-organizational capacity of the FCSA to identify member needs and recover the products cost. In other words, the failure of the FCSA has a significant impact on the operation of the CLW.

The establishment of a network of community-based livestock workers, bringing together the CLIVs of the LIVES program and the ACSAs or ACEs of the other projects involved in the area under the supervision of the veterinary is also a precursor to the sustainability of the livestock keepers function in the area. However, the strengthening of the systematic capacity of these agents as well as the establishment of a more effective coordination system with mandatory veterinarians and decentralized technical structures will be prerequisites for a sustainable community agent function.

4.3.1.3 FCSA

The FCSA structure was created to support breeders and CLWs. The interrelation between the two entities (FCSA and CLW) is therefore important. The CLW services depend to a large extent on the farmers' needs, which can be measured from the funds collected by the FCSA. The operationalization of the CLWs is therefore linked to the financial contribution of the breeders through the FCSA. The sustainability of this structure depends on the good functioning of the animal health support system but also on the appropriation of the system by the community in general and by the livestock farmers. As a producer group, the FCSA is confronted with the challenge of governance: socio-organizational, conflict management, transparency in management ... Insufficient capacity building in this sense: financial management, socio-organizational management, leadership ... is therefore a risk of fragmentation of producer groups. Interviews with veterinarians and mayors, as well as focus groups of beneficiaries or not, confirmed this trend. The importance of the social aspect in the management of these organizations was also mentioned. Nearly almost all the focus groups mentioned the difficulty for the leaders to force the members; the two are in most cases from the same family, to pay the dues while they are in the same financial problem.

Moreover, the lack of control and surveillance entities in the functioning of these organizations is also a weak point which threatens the sustainability of the structure and, by extension, the whole process. The mid-term evaluation has already recommended a linkage of CFSA's with veterinarians to facilitate the coordination of vaccination and care activities at the farmers' level, a proposal that was also raised during the final evaluation mission.

The FCSA's sustainability assessment is based on intrinsic factors that are extrinsic to the program but will have an impact on the functioning of this structure:

- 1) The ability to pay FCSA members depends considerably on the climate situation. The case of the fokontany of Beomby in the commune of Beahitse is an illustration. Drought and repeated dahalo attacks in the fokontany resulted in the FCSA being suspended because almost all members no longer have the capacity to honor their contribution obligations.
- 2) The FCSA official's ability to mobilize members but also resources outside the group could be a motivating factor for members. The search for partnership is solicited but the managers acknowledge their weak negotiating and communication power. Moreover, according to the remarks of a certain number of members met, the dynamism of the group through the realization of joint activity outside the livestock could be developed to perpetuate the group.
- 3) During the field data collection phase, a link between water points and members' ability to save the funds needed to maintain livestock was often raised by the beneficiaries. In fact, improved access to water for animals could be attributed to an increase in livestock and an increase in income. This increase has an impact on the farmers' ability to pay and their perception of the interests of animal care.

4.3.1.4 WPC

The beneficiaries' appreciation of LIVES efforts to improve access to water for households and their animals, and the relevance of this strategic choice to the problems of drinking water supply of the population and the inadequacy of infrastructure, it can be argued that the implementation of WPCs greatly supports the sustainable management of these facilities. The reinforcement of the capacities of the committee members in the management, maintenance and repair of water points in partnership with the Ministry of Water only reinforce this assurance of permanence of these facilities. Moreover, the introduction of cost recovery and depreciation through contributions and payment for the use of the service provided as well as the internal organizations linked to the day-to-day maintenance of these infrastructures are already a sign ownership of the process by the population. Almost all the households met accepted the payment system because they are aware of the high cost of water. This is the case of Ranoabo high where households pay 1,500 Ariary as a monthly contribution and 200 Ariary for the drinking trough. The establishment of a dina (community rule) in the management of these infrastructures (Ambatofotsy case) also supports their sustainability: the one that causes prejudice to the installations must pay 500 Ariary of fines and will be brought before the assembly of the fokontany.

However, the interviews also highlighted the risks and constraints to which the committee and the beneficiaries are apprehensive. Faced with the isolation of the zones, the managers of the water points are confronted with the difficulty of obtaining pieces. They must go to Betioky or Ampanihy, or even to Tuléar to find someone. In this case (fokontany of Ambatofotsy), the water points remain unusable and the households are obliged to return to the former unsanitary and remote water points. In other sources of water, the temporary drying-up of the spring is

observed especially in the afternoon. Households are obliged to wait a few minutes / hours to replenish their supplies.

4.3.2 Local appropriation

Part of the program was based on local dynamics. Indeed, because of the problems encountered in agricultural activities, households tend to focus on artisanal activities (for women) and on daily labour which allows them to earn directly money to cope with food insecurity. At the same time, in the face of the problem of access to water and the aridity of the soil, the development of livestock more adapted to the context is more advanced. In relation to these socio-economic situations and the socio-cultural and economic place of livestock in the program area, the beneficiaries have recognized the appropriateness of choosing to support the development of this sector. Despite the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and LIVES during the implementation of the predefined activities, livestock producers, whether beneficiaries or not, are convinced of the sustainability of the distribution of animals.

The involvement of local actors: responsible for decentralized local authorities, traditional authorities, STDs in the implementation of the program has encouraged ownership of the approach, which in turn leads to a perpetuation of actions. The establishment of a compulsory vaccination booklet for all those who wanted to sell their animals (chicken and small ruminants) at the level of the communal markets (in the case of Ankazomanga commune) was appreciated by the beneficiaries of the program and obliged indirectly the non-beneficiaries to improve the conduct of the breeding. This initiative of the municipality was decided to compensate for the upsurge of the epidemic diseases that systematically occur in the region.

The synergy of action between the various actors involved in the LIVES intervention area provides an assurance of the future sustainability of the project effects. Current and past projects and actors in the area, such as the ASOTRY project, the ACF NGOs and the BUSH PROOF NGO, are both relaying and complementary structures to the local initiatives already developed. For example, the capitalization of community-based livestock workers (CLW, ACSA, ACE) by projects operating in the zone represents a considerable advantage for the valorisation of the profession of community support workers and, in other words, the process sustainability. The same applies to collaboration between CLWs and mandated veterinarians, but also to the willingness of the latter to take over the strengthening of the CLW's capacities beyond the program, which could be considered as a factor in the sustainability of actions.

4.3.3 Factors that may affect the sustainability of the Program

Socio-economic and technical elements that can influence the sustainability of the program's actions were identified during the data collection:

- The drought that has affected the region since 2015 has had a major impact on animal resources, especially small ruminants, which are the assets mobilized to face the *kere*. The reduction and even the annihilation of the livestock is strongly to be feared in case of insufficiency of rain to boost the agriculture
- The social and cultural place given by society to the zebus could have an impact on the actions of the program to promote the breeding of small ruminants and chicken, assets easily mobilizable to face the vagaries and shocks. A tendency to sell chickens to be replaced by small ruminants and small ruminants by oxen was observed. However, zebu preserved for funerary rites are rarely mobilized to meet the household's current needs. As a result, the objective of improving living conditions measured from indicators of reduced lean season and increased income will not be achieved.
- Supporting stakeholders, veterinarians, in facilitating access to essential veterinary products but also in upgrading community agents is essential for the sustainability of the animal health system. The same applies to the FCSA, which requires ongoing assistance from local authorities: town halls, notables, etc.
- The development of post-program activities is part of a regional development strategy. The development of goat and sheep farms considered as a carrier chain would only be beneficial for livestock farmers supported by LIVES. The presence of growth centers and increased local, national and international demand will only benefit the region and increase farmers' interest in them.

4.3.4 Conclusion on durability

The sustainability of the actions undertaken by the program is closely linked to the level of perception of impacts by beneficiaries and the community. Action is likely to be sustainable when beneficiaries feel the importance of these effects. From this definition, sustainability can be assessed based on the following few indicators analysed from the interviews:

1. Beneficiaries will continue to apply the advice and instructions of CVWs and LLFs beyond the program;
2. Breeders recognize the value of the FCSA in the functioning of the vaccine and deworming system. In most the organizations, the members manage to take care of those in difficulty to contribute to be able to pass orders regularly to the veterinarian;
3. The will of the actors (project, community, authority ...) to maintain the system set up (for example: the networking of ACEs) is an indication of the perennial nature of the proximity consultancy business.
4. The impacts of the water point's rehabilitation on the functioning of society in general have been very palpable and the actions undertaken will remain functional.

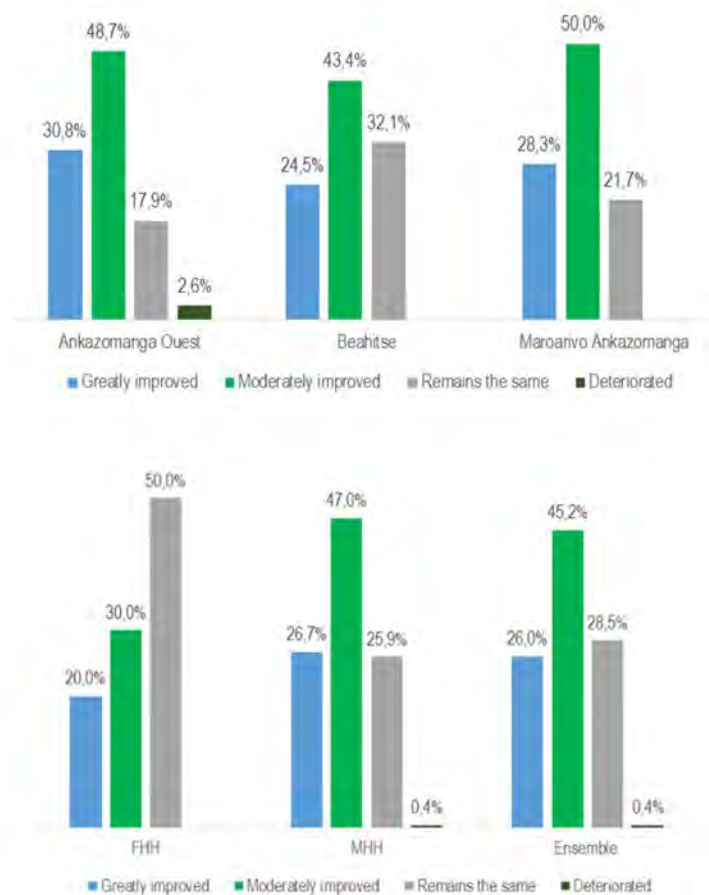
Some risks that could compromise this sustainability exist and deserve to be considered: the influence of the social aspect in the groups (FCSA, WCP ...), the effects of climatic changes, etc.

In summary, given the even less perceptible impact of the program, the probability of sustainability of the actions is average.

4.4 Gender

The general assessment of the situation of women in intervention tends to evolve according to the interviews and the FG. 71% of responses during this assessment confirm that the situation of women has improved. The program's overall strategy to empower women by empowering them to manage income-generating activities independently, specifically chicken farming, has been highly appreciated by beneficiaries. This situation is favoured by the difficulty of households in relation to activities related to agriculture (due to lack of rain) and the decrease in crops. Moreover, this improvement in the situation of women combines their integration as an animal health agent (CLW), a role reserved for men.

Figure 58 : Appreciation of women' situation



4.4.1 Evolution of the gender issue

4.4.1.1 Sharing of responsibilities

- At the household level

The program has significantly improved the issue of gender equity on some aspects of farm management. The effects of sensitization by the program to improve women's access to financial, material and decision-making management were palpable.

On the practice of livestock in general, the analysis of the data collected clearly show a part of responsibilities of the young and the women in the exploitation management. This share is illustrated by a women high participation of 58% overall and 56% in households headed male. It is mainly manifested in the women participation in the hen houses construction. For young people, their responsibility focuses mainly on the collection and conservation of animal feed.

Table 22 : Household responsibility for livestock management

Step	YOUNG			Women		
	FHH	MHH	Aggregate	FHH	MHH	Aggregate
Planning on Pasture Management	11,9%	18,5%	17,2%	62,7%	61,3%	61,5%
Collection and storage of animal food	65,7%	60,5%	61,5%	40,3%	43,5%	42,9%
Construction enclosures, hen house	34,3%	29,9%	30,8%	79,1%	72,7%	74,0%
Watering animals	58,2%	53,1%	54,1%	68,7%	59,8%	61,5%
Medical care of animals	11,9%	5,2%	6,5%	76,1%	55,4%	59,5%
Sale	1,5%	0,7%	0,9%	59,7%	42,8%	46,2%

Compared to the programs supported by the program, responsibility is generally attributed to men for small ruminants and to women for chickens. At the level of households headed by male, women's participation is only 9% for goat, 3% for sheep and 74% for chicken. This situation shows the specificity of the animals' market value. Women's responsibility on small ruminants is also increasing according to the interviews and FDG. It illustrates a step in the men consciousness on the women participation in activities reserved for men.

In some cases, male participation in the management of chicken farming was noted and assessed by women as a disadvantage. In the *mahafaly* society, men usually deal with money from the animals' sale. Women fear that men will take over the income generated by chicken farming, intended to be managed specifically by women.

Table 23 : Taking responsibility on Livestock

Species		Women	Men	Men and Women	Young
Goats	FHH	93,5%	6,5%	0,0%	0,0%
	MHH	8,7%	89,1%	1,6%	0,5%
	Aggregate	21,0%	77,1%	1,4%	0,5%
Sheep	FHH	90,0%	10,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	MHH	3,0%	97,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Aggregate	23,3%	76,7%	0,0%	0,0%
Chickens	FHH	92,2%	2,0%	2,0%	3,9%
	MHH	74,2%	22,1%	2,8%	0,9%
	Aggregate	77,6%	18,3%	2,6%	1,5%

- At the community level

The women's valorisation of in the various structures set up by the program (LLF, CLW, ACSA, and WCP) was an important achievement of the program. In a society based on traditional and conservative management of social hierarchies, the program choice to give place to women was a major challenge. Women's technical capacities have been improved and the different taboos relating to livestock (prohibited for women from stinging a ruminant, large

or small, forbidding women to enter a pen for ruminants ...) have been overcome without interfering in local governance.

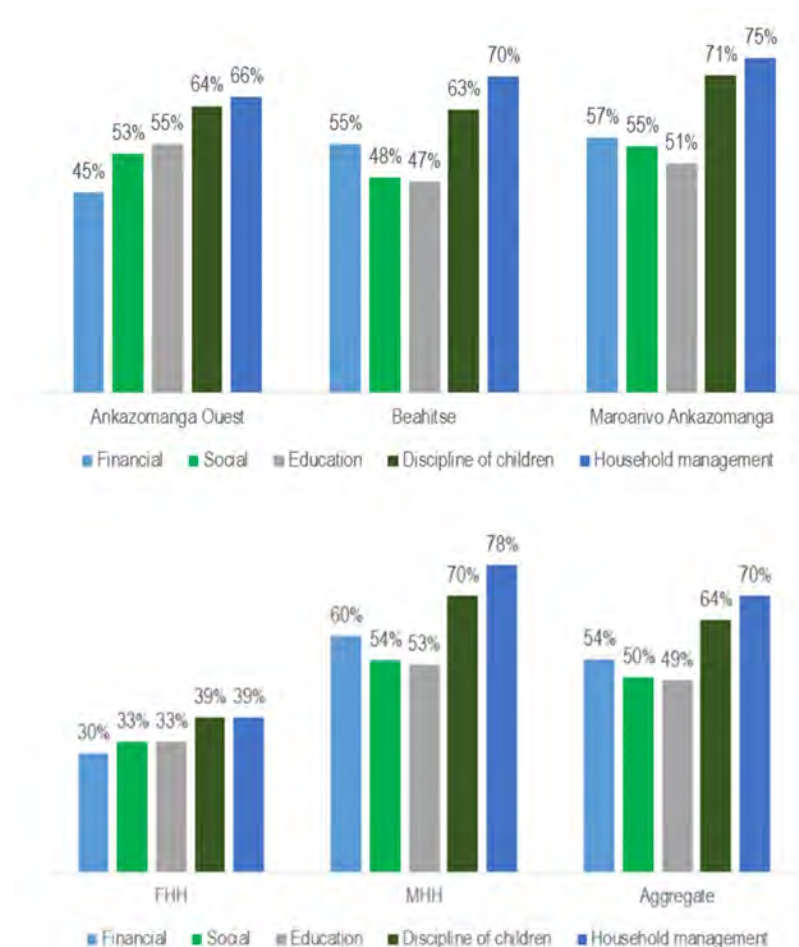
According to the FDGs and the interviews, the women integration in the program implementation is encouraging for the improvement of the breeding practice and could have impact in the other activities. Moreover, the availability of women in the community compared to men, who are generally forced to move far from their homes to meet the household needs, is largely responsible for the evolution of women's awareness of the practice of women, in general and towards other responsibilities within the community.

Concerning representation at the societal level, public speaking for the *kabary* (discourse) in a ritual setting will not be allowed yet, but women have the right to speak at community meetings more awareness-raising activities.

4.4.1.2 Decision making

The assessment of the evolution of women's decision-making within households is currently changing according to the results of the surveys. Indeed, considering the decision of women has improved according to the 58% of the respondents.

Figure 59 : Women's decision-making in the step of farm management



About the exploitation of small ruminants and chicken, a 26% change in women's decision-making is observed along the stages of exploitation compared to the data collected during the baseline. This development is mainly observed in relation to the exploitation of small ruminants mainly on the feeding and use of the income generated by the animals. On the other hand, the intensity of the shocks and stress linked to the reduction of agricultural productions led to the inclusion of men in the exploitation of the chicken.

Table 24 : Evolution of the gender issue in decision-making related to livestock

	Steps	BASELINE			EVALUATION		
		Together	Woman	Man	Together	Woman	Man
Goats	Purchasing broodstock	39,6%	4,4%	56,0%	33,7%	6,9%	59,4%
	Feeding	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	47,0%	12,0%	41,0%
	Taking care	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	50,5%	7,7%	41,8%
	Health	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	36,7%	6,7%	56,7%
	Sales	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	47,1%	6,4%	46,5%
	Incomes use	60,4%	0,0%	39,6%	62,3%	15,1%	22,6%
Sheep	Purchasing broodstock	38,0%	3,3%	58,7%	28,1%	0,0%	71,9%
	Feeding	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	46,9%	12,5%	40,6%
	Taking care	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%	9,4%	40,6%
	Health	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	18,8%	0,0%	78,1%
	Sales	26,1%	0,0%	73,9%	37,5%	0,0%	56,3%
	Incomes use	22,8%	0,0%	77,2%	50,0%	9,4%	34,4%
Chicken	Purchasing broodstock	19,7%	54,5%	25,8%	29,7%	48,9%	18,3%
	Feeding	0,0%	74,2%	25,8%	37,4%	51,1%	11,0%
	Taking care	0,0%	73,9%	26,1%	41,6%	44,7%	12,8%
	Health	0,0%	70,4%	29,6%	37,9%	45,2%	17,4%
	Sales	13,0%	54,5%	32,5%	41,6%	40,2%	10,5%
	Incomes use	13,0%	60,6%	26,4%	49,3%	36,1%	6,8%

4.4.1.3 Domestic Violence

The results obtained on violence are difficult to compare with baseline data. Given the fears of those surveyed during the baseline that respondents do not benefit from the program's support and subsidies, respondents tend to give positive answers about the non-existence of spousal violence.

According to the answers obtained, 63% of the respondents mentioned that there is no domestic violence in their household, 69% for men and 58% for women. Violence is most pronounced in relation to the denial of sexual intercourse between men and the neglect of children by women. The proportion of violence due to argumentation is the lowest with a response rate of 6.5% overall, illustrating the active participation of women in decision-making within households.

Table 25 : Reasons for Domestic Violence

	BASELINE				FINAL EVALUATION			
	No	Yes	No answer	None	No	Yes	No answer	None
According to men								
To go out without permission	72,30%	0,00%	27,10%	0,60%	69,1%	14,8%	0,7%	15,4%
Neglecting children	74,50%	0,00%	24,90%	0,60%	69,8%	14,1%	0,7%	15,4%
Arguing	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	76,5%	6,7%	1,3%	15,4%
Refusing sexual relations	63,40%	4,30%	31,70%	0,60%	61,7%	16,1%	6,7%	15,4%
Burning food	71,70%	0,00%	27,70%	0,60%	65,8%	13,4%	5,4%	15,4%
According to women								
To go out without permission	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	57,7%	9,0%	4,8%	28,6%
Neglecting children	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	57,7%	10,1%	3,7%	28,6%
Arguing	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	60,3%	6,3%	4,8%	28,6%
Refusing sexual relations	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	52,9%	7,4%	11,1%	28,6%
Burning food	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	59,3%	6,9%	4,8%	29,1%

According to the answers obtained, 63% of the respondents mentioned that there is no domestic violence in their household, 69% for men and 58% for women. Violence is mostly related to the denial of sex by men and the neglect of children by women. The proportion of violence due to argumentation is the lowest with a response rate of 6.5% overall, which may reflect the active participation of women in decision-making within households.

Table 26 : Reasons for domestic violence according to Women

	BASELINE				EVALUATION FINALE			
	No	Yes	No answer	None	No	Yes	No answer	None
To go out without permission	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	57,7%	9,0%	4,8%	28,6%
Neglecting children	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	57,7%	10,1%	3,7%	28,6%
Arguing	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	60,3%	6,3%	4,8%	28,6%
Refusing sexual relations	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	52,9%	7,4%	11,1%	28,6%
Burning food	76,00%	0,00%	23,40%	0,60%	59,3%	6,9%	4,8%	29,1%

4.4.2 Stakeholder assessment of gender mainstreaming

According to the stakeholders, gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the program represents a relatively high participation rate of women compared to other programs or projects that have worked in the area, especially in relation to livestock. A woman is more valued in relation to food or health security issues for these projects. The enhancement of women's educational attainment has made it possible for women to participate fully in the implementation of the program, according to the results of the interviews.

Scaling up of the strategies adopted by the program is recommended for programs and projects working on the same theme as LIVES and whose socio-economic conditions of households are relatively more or less similar.

4.4.3 Gender conclusion

There have been significant changes in the place of women in society. If women do not have the right to speak in public, at present, because of the different workshops held within the framework of the FCSEA, women can express themselves freely. The same applies to the program choice to integrate most women into the various structures set up by the program, which seems to be relevant insofar as it has enabled women:

- have the knowledge to develop livestock;
- mobilize women (even non-beneficiaries) to apply the innovative techniques provided by the program;
- to enable women to manage, independently of men (men who are sometimes linked by traditions), generating activities adapted to their own needs and the needs of their families

Based on this information, the program has made a significant impact on the improvement of gender equity in society, which is perceived by beneficiaries as an irreversible achievement.

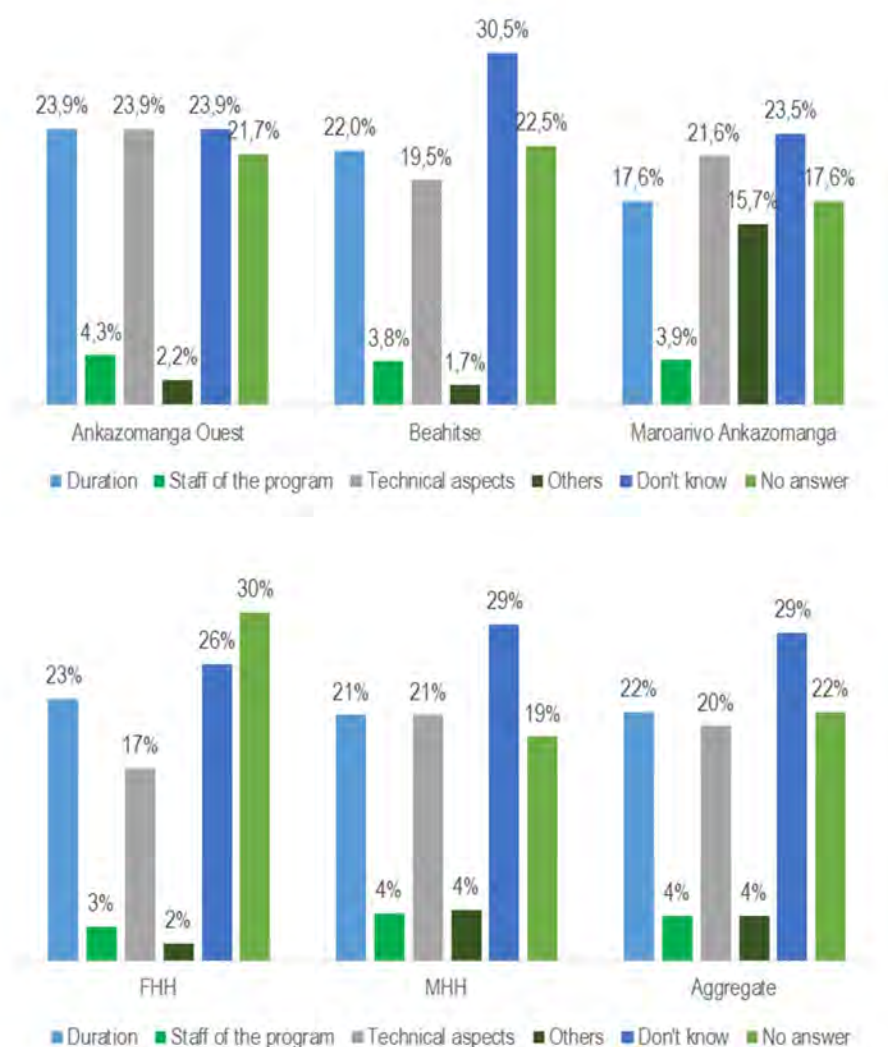
5 LESSONS LEARNED

Several factors influenced the performance of the Program. The most important are agro climatic conditions characterized by prolonged drought since 2015, which has led to a critical food situation in the south that has mitigated or diluted the probable effects of the Program and has undoubtedly influenced the behaviour of the population. Another critical factor is the educational attainment of the beneficiaries of the program. The difficulty in finding beneficiaries sufficiently educated to fully assume key roles such as CLWs has been one of the limitations of the Program and can threaten its sustainability.

According to the opinions of the beneficiaries in general, the major constraints of the program are the duration of implementation and the sharing of technologies with a proportion of responses of 22% and 20% respectively. To improve livestock technology for categories of people with a relatively low level of education and households facing high levels of stress and shock due to food insecurity, longer implementation time is needed to have more results.

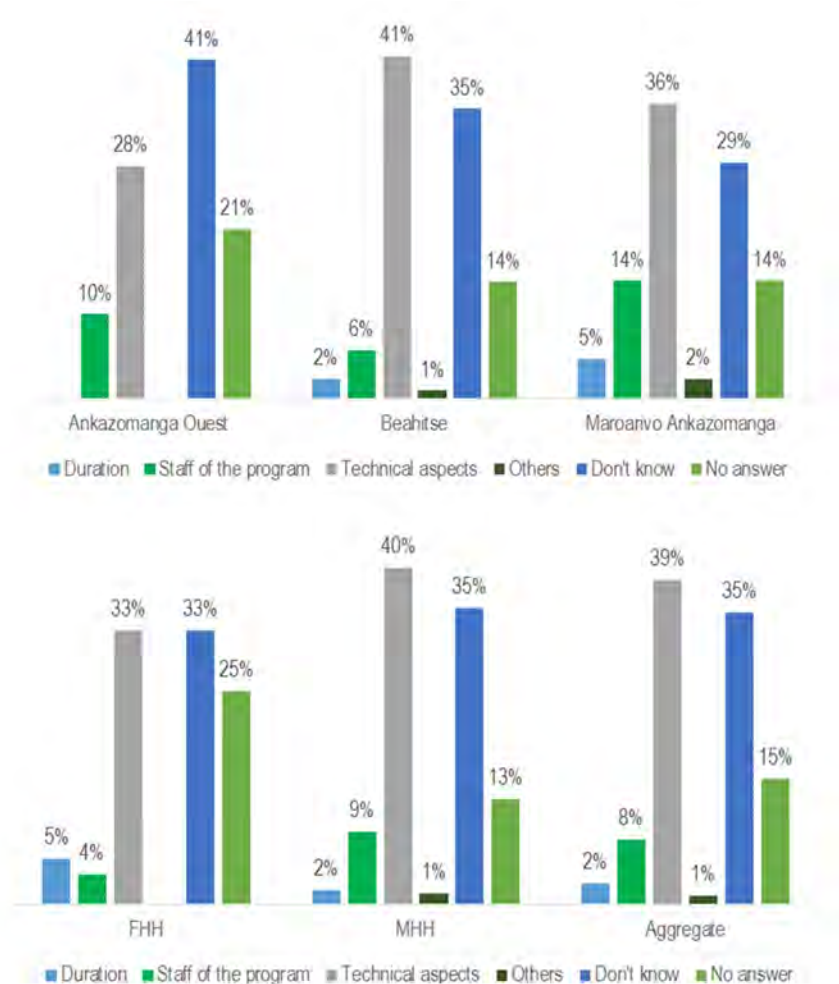
The following figures illustrate the proportions of the responses according to the constraints observed.

Figure 60 : Program constraints identified by beneficiaries



The technique of transmitting on livestock management is a major asset for the program. The participation of specialists in livestock farming and their knowledge of the socioeconomic conditions of the area have resulted in positive results despite current household conditions.

Figure 61 : Program strengths identified by beneficiaries



5.1 Program design

- 1) The relevance of the livestock support model is indisputable, as this is in line with the strategies and livelihoods of the population in intervention. In the context of the South of Madagascar, the population seeks above all to accumulate capital quickly convertible in cash in case of shock. Typically, the household tries to hoard livestock as part of the crop and all the savings throughout the year. During the lean season, households begin to sell animals for food, and replenish livestock at the next season's harvest. Extensive livestock farming is particularly suitable in this context, in that this system involves very little expenditure. Ruminant farming is the most suitable and appreciated by households, due to the rusticity of the animals, on the one hand, but also to the diet of animals which does not compete with human food. Under these conditions, it appears that the breeding of small ruminants, particularly goats, is the most suitable.
- 2) The technical model must take account of these main constraints implied by the scarcity of foodstuffs. On the one hand, improved animal health, and vaccination against *kopokopoke* (avian cholera), is totally beneficial, drastically reducing mortality and consequently improving livestock survival and therefore productivity. On the other hand, however, the concept of improving chicken breeding with enclosure construction is debatable. Indeed, this requires the addition of food to compensate for the "loss of earnings" related to the enclosure of the animals. In other words, the breeder must buy food mainly based on corn bran and cassava for chickens. Accelerating animal growth through improved husbandry practices is in line with the household saving strategy, as the resources invested in the practice accumulate in livestock. However, from an economic point of view, dietary supplementation is not profitable in a context

where food is scarce and expensive, and chicken prices fluctuate enormously throughout the year and are at a minimum during the lean period, during which households are obliged to sell. Moreover, the fact of having to buy food from animals is hardly accepted by most of the most vulnerable households, which naturally prioritize the purchase of food for the family or animal savings.

- 3) The distribution of animals to the beneficiaries as well as the overall activities of the Program have produced positive results and an improvement in the food situation of the targeted households, despite the various factors that have negatively or positively affected them. By analysing the data and information collected, and based on simple calculations, the minimum number of adult goats allowing households to meet their food needs on a perennial basis is 4 to 5 females:
 - i. Under normal husbandry conditions and with the assumption that the animals are vaccinated and dewormed in a systematic manner, a goat has 2 kids in a little more than a year (except in rare cases of doubles).
 - ii. A goat begins to reach sexual maturity around the age of 8 to 9 months.
 - iii. On this basis, in one year 4 goats will spawn 8 other goats of reproductive age, making a total of 12 adult goats.
 - iv. Under current production conditions, a household of 7 to 8 people will have to sell at least 8 goats in a year, in addition to the chickens, to meet basic food needs, leaving a core of 4 goats to reconstitute the herd for the following year.

A greater number than 4 or 5 head will thus leave a surplus which will allow the herd to grow each year, while a smaller number will mean that all the livestock will be consumed and will have to be reconstituted each year. Other factors may affect this cycle of hoarding / decapitalization, including an agricultural "good season" that will reduce the lean season and subsequently the number of animals sold.

- 4) The time allocated for the implementation of the program is too short to assess the actual effects and impacts of the activity. Of course, performance and sustainability indices are observable, but social factors, shocks, hazards and stresses that may jeopardize the continuation of activities are also to be taken into consideration. The interval between the distribution of livestock assets and the end of the program (the final evaluation period) does not allow for the measurement of the effects of livestock increases on food security. As a result, most goats distributed have not yet given birth, and the few recorded commercials are limited to the sale of animals, especially young people, to meet pressing needs to cope with shocks diseases, funeral, etc.
- 5) These activities implementation program was based on structures organized to accompany the producers: CLW, LLF, FCSA, WPC, etc. Interviews with beneficiaries and some key informants in the context of evaluation mission highlighted the too short a duration of the program for the capacity building of these technical and organizational structures and the provision of the necessary tools for post-program operation. The recommended duration of support for a community structure at the farmer level extends over several years or even ten years or more. The risk of non-perpetuation of the activities undertaken is thus high especially as the transfer of competence through the existing local structures (veterinary proxy, commune, STD ...) is not yet effective. By way of illustration, the opinions of the two veterinarians are diametrically opposed on the viability of the CLWs but also on their ability to continue the support after the program. Moreover, the existence of an illegal parallel structure of supply of veterinary inputs and the existence of CLW which wanted to vaccinate cattle (strictly reserved for veterinary surrogates) are all factors which could favour the cessation of collaboration between the two parties. The Betioky veterinarian also raised the lack or inadequacy of control from the CLWs, which may be due to a low level of competence of CLW to group the needs of members, lack of tools adapted to collect orders or to a failure of the payment and collection system via the FCSA.
- 6) The overall approach of the Program has proven to be effective in addressing gender issues. The Program has sought to overcome the traditional sharing of responsibilities between men and women over livestock. While traditionally women take care of the chicken and men take care of ruminants, the program has distributed the same number of small ruminants and chickens to male beneficiaries and female beneficiaries. Moreover, the use of certain criteria for the choice of CLWs favored women. One of these criteria was that CLWs were often present in their fokontany, which favoured women, as men were generally more mobile.

As a result, women were relatively numerous (51%) to be selected as CLW and no significant difference was noted both in their ability to meet breeders' needs and in their consideration of these women CLWs, compared to men.

5.2 Implementation of the program

Animal health is a critical factor that can have a significant impact on program performance. To this end, the establishment of CLWs was crucial and made it possible to improve the overall health status of the animals and reduce the mortality associated with the main diseases, in particular *kopokopoke* (avian cholera) for chickens and *menatsinay* (monéziosis) for small ruminants. Failure to comply with certain animal health rules, the observation of a quarantine period controlled by a veterinarian before the introduction of a relatively large livestock from another district was the cause of mortality for the chickens. Several beneficiaries also reported that these animals brought disease that affected indigenous livestock.

Final Report

6 FINAL SITUATION OF PROGRAM LIVES INDICATORS⁴

Indicator name		Indicator type	Unit	Disaggregation		Baseline	Mid-term	Value Final Evaluation	Target	Distance from Target	
USAID / OFDA GOAL											
1	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities	Output	Number	Total		0	36 578	61 830	17 000	+44 830	
				Animals	Goats / Sheep	0	21 047	24 717			
					Chickens	0	15 531	37 113			
2	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities	Output	Number	Total		0	12 148	22 917	20 000	+2 917	
				Sex	Male	0	5 859	11 200	10 000	+1 200	
					Female	0	6 289	11 717	10 000	+1 717	
3	Number of veterinary interventions, treatments or vaccinations administered	Outcome	Number	Total		0	12 792	66 098	21 000	+45 098	
				Intervention	Deworming	0	6 656	33 649			
					Vaccination	0	2 501	9 079			
					Dip	0	0	0			
					Treatment	0	3 635	21 591			
4	Number of animals treated or vaccinated	Outcome	Number	Total		0	8 502	52 939	14 000	+38 939	
				Animals	Goats / Sheep	0	4 792	29 322			
					Chickens	0	3 710	23 412			
PROGRAM OBJECTIVE											
5	Average value of livestock assets	Outcome	Percent (MGA)	Total		310 403	284 538	456 061	403,524 (+30%)	+52 537	
				Sex	Male-headed	Total	310 387	284 534			369 852
						Goats	157 750	155 560			333 490
						Sheep	98 303	81 865			69 334
						Chickens	54 334	47 109			95 618
				Female-headed	Total	126 165	215 407	207 696			
					Goats	58 465	166 290	167 805			
					Sheep	16 800	13 504	33 918			

⁴ Project outputs tracked by monitoring were updated based on June 2017 information provided by the project. The final monitoring values may be different, as the project lasted until September 2017, while the final evaluation was due before then.

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Indicator name		Indicator type	Unit	Disaggregation			Value				Distance from Target
						Chickens	Baseline	Mid-term	Final Evaluation	Target	
						Chickens	50 900	35 613	82 916		
6	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	Outcome	Percent	Total – moderate			67%	59%	26%	42% (-25%)	+16%
				Sex	Male-headed		66%	59%	27%		
					Female-headed		72%	56%	22%		
				Total – severe			4%	4%	0%		
				Sex	Male-headed		5%	4%	0%		
					Female-headed		4%	4%	2%		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: Animal husbandry practices improved											
7	% of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	Number	Total			0	89%	77%	75%	+2%
				Sex	Male-headed		0	91%	78%		
					Female-headed		0	76%	74%		
8	Number of households with access to rehabilitated water points	Output	Number	Total			0	906	994	1 000	-6
				Sex	Male-headed		0	679	745		
					Female-headed		0	227	249		
9	Number of water points rehabilitated	Output	Number	Total			0	0	7	6	+1
				Commune	Ankazomanga		0	0	3		
					Maroarivo		0	0	2		
					Beahitse		0	0	2		
10	Percentage of female members in assisted producer groups	Output	Number	Total			0	57%	57%	50%	+7%
				Commune	Ankazomanga		0	59%	59%		
					Maroarivo		0	58%	58%		
					Beahitse		0	56%	56%		
11	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water user associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and communitybased organizations receiving USG assistance	Output	Number	Total			0	104	107	49	+58
12		Output	Number	Total			0	2 108	2 206	2 000	+206

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Indicator name		Indicator type	Unit	Disaggregation		Value				Distance from Target
						Baseline	Mid-term	Final Evaluation	Target	
	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training (producer households)			Sex	Male	0	899	952		
			Female		0	1 209	1 254			
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: Livestock Asset Base Expanded										
13	Number of households that receive livestock through the program	Output	Number	Total		0	1 023	1 960	2 000	-40
				Sex of HH	Male	0	947	1 679		
					Female	0	123	281		
				Total MHH		0	900	1 679		
				MHH	Goats / Sheep	0	669	669		
					Chickens	0	231	1 010		
				Total FHH		0	123	281		
				FHH	Goats / Sheep	0	66	66		
					Chickens	0	57	215		
14	Number of animals that households receive through the project	Output	Number	Total		0	3 296	8 918	9 000	-82
				Animals	Goats / Sheep	0	1 568	1 568		
					Chickens	0	1 728	7 350		
INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: Access to animal health services increased										
15	Small ruminants and chicken mortality rate among target producer groups' households	Outcome	Percent	Total		18%	28%	16%	-25%	-23%
				Animals	Goats / Sheep	14%	16%	11%		
					Chickens	28%	33%	27%		
16	Percentage of households served by CLWs that give favorable review of their experience	Outcome	Percent	Total		0%	81%	88%	75%	+13%
				Sex	Male-headed	0%	80%	88%		
					Female-headed	0%	85%	89%		
17	Number of households served by CLWs	Output	Number	Total		0	1 357	3 047	3 000	+47
				Sex	Male-headed	0	1 159	2 705		
					Female-headed	0	198	342		
18	Number of CLWs providing services to households	Output	Number	Total		0	49	49	49	0
				Sex	Male	0	31	34		

Final Report

Indicator name	Indicator type	Unit	Disaggregation	Value			Target	Distance from Target
				Baseline	Mid-term	Final Evaluation		
			Female	0	18	15		
19	Number of CLWs equipped and trained in animal health services, animal husbandry and management	Output	Number	Total	0	49	55	-6
				Sex	0	32		
				Female-headed	0	17		

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were formulated considering the views and suggestions of the different stakeholders consulted but also the assessment made by the evaluator based on the data and information collected.

- 1) Strengthen the program achievement. The assessment of program activities beneficiaries and their effects on improving the living standards of vulnerable households can be interpreted as indicators of program performance. On the one hand, the animals' distribution, despite the technical constraints in its execution is the most visible result of the program. The effects of distribution are not fully measurable due to several factors: the lack of water that has continued over the last two years has had a major impact on agricultural production and household savings. Livestock of several vulnerable families have been wiped out, including LIVES animals to deal with famine. The resumption of the distribution, in the hope of a "good season" cultural and which will allow the farms to reconstruct the assets of breeding is proposed. The calculation of the movement (numerical growth of livestock and number of animals sold in a year) and the necessary capital will determine the number of animals to be distributed (Cf Lessons learned).
The setting up of local structures to accompany the breeders in the improvement of the breeding was also of great importance. The capacity building of these local structures (CLW, LLF, FCSA, WPC) will only directly support producers in applying more efficient techniques. Conflict management, socio-organizational management, financial management for the FCSA; strengthening of simple diagnostic and disease management techniques and the use of a database (demand forecasting and vaccine supply) for CLWs are technical issues raised by those concerned as missing skills and deserves support. For LLFs, the consolidation of experiences gained during the program and local knowledge and practices should be pursued to have context-specific approaches to optimize outcomes and ownership.
- 2) Further support CLW's procurement system and linking them to proxy veterinarians
The health surveillance system through the provision of CLWs in partnership with the veterinary surrogates of the two districts was effective in reducing the mortality rate of animals due to diseases. At present, the CLWs are already in place and functioning, but the distance of certain villages with the chief town of districts, the motivation of these agents, the absence of means of transport and conservation (cold chain) are limiting factors in the development of the activity and deserve to be addressed in depth. It was found that the sustainability of the program's actions largely depends on the effectiveness of these CLWs. A better synergy of action between CLW and veterinarians should be discussed. The search for a system accepted by all to facilitate the acquisition of products by CLW without prejudice to the activities of the veterinarian is imperative. This involves involving all stakeholders in the system: beneficiaries, FCSA, CLW, LLF, town hall, veterinarians.
In terms of product conservation, the valorisation of existing devices left by other projects / programs such as refrigerated equipment and ACF photovoltaic systems (and for which an agreement in principle has been obtained) for the storage of vaccines. In this sense, the involvement of municipalities in the negotiation and control of these infrastructures is necessary
- 3) Extend the activities to improve access to household water
Based on the data collected, the management activities of the existing water points are by far the most appreciated achievements of the beneficiaries. Requests were systematically expressed during the focus groups and interviews for the development of water points or the construction of new infrastructures. In addition to the importance of water for the vital needs of households in the program area, its economic function has also been confirmed. The development of income-generating activity around water points by women's vegetable growing was observed. The integration of livestock and agriculture around access to water will be developed for optimization of facilities. This approach is in line with the requests expressed to support the FCSA in the search for common activity to revitalize the organization
- 4) Developing genetic improvement by setting up a feeding station for small ruminants and strengthening the heat detection technique
- 5) Reflect on the relay structure that can take over the support of community workers by involving more local authorities in the technical aspects of the program. This will encourage consideration of the Program's support and support for sustainability. Regular recycling of CLWs is required in collaboration with veterinarians, considering the participation of local leaders and traditional holders of power. This should be an improvement for future programs.
- 6) In agroclimatic and socio-cultural conditions like those in the LIVES intervention area, prioritize the distribution of goats, as far as possible. The goats have the advantage of being rustic and whose breeding cycle is short. Their diet does not compete with human food, making them highly appropriate in a food-insecure environment.

Most of the suggestions made by stakeholders, including beneficiaries, also go in this direction. Finally, it is necessary to consider the overall economic context, including the growing demand for goat meat, both nationally and internationally.

- 7) Integrate the plantation of fodder shrubs such as the jujube tree. In ruminant farming, forage availability is indeed a crucial and limiting aspect. The establishment of a sylvopastoral system combining jujube (or tamarind) and ruminants provides other benefits, including protection of the environment, soil fertility management and the possibility of exploiting other activities income-generating activities, beekeeping. This strategy is particularly advocated by the technical services.
- 8) Improved feeding of chickens is not very relevant if household food access is not assured. Under these conditions, the "technical package" should be adapted to the context, and the use of other sources such as termites should be promoted. Also, the improvement of health is very relevant and particularly crucial for the survival of the livestock.
- 9) Distribute the animals outside the lean season and ideally during the harvest period, during which households are at the maximum of their financial capacity and are more able to apply more rigorously the skills acquired through training. This also has the advantage of having adult animals or offspring during the lean season. The quarantine period must be enforced by the suppliers, both in the collection area and in the distribution area. This will limit tied losses during transport and before distribution.
- 10) In the design of the Program, there are a minimum number of animals, below which the livestock cannot be reconstituted considering sales during the lean season. A minimum of 4 to 5 goats (females) for a household of 6 people is recommended for future interventions.
- 11) Integrate agriculture into program design. This is the main source of income for households. Agriculture assistance is advocated by stakeholders and beneficiaries. It will limit the loss-making sales of animals over part of the lean season. This was not done systematically during the implementation of LIVES. It would also be useful for some aspects of training to be synchronized with seasonal calendars, such as the valuation of agricultural by-products.
- 12) At the management level, provide greater flexibility to staff on the ground to solve problems. Interviews with key informants revealed occasional problems related to the availability of funds.
- 13) Improve communication between different stakeholders, veterinarians and CLWs. The passage of information between them is very important to overcome the risk of epizootic outbreaks and improve the planning of interventions.

APPENDIX

Appendix 2 : Household questionnaire

IDENTIFICATION DU MENAGE

Pour commencer j'aimerais savoir les informations sur la localisation administrative de votre ménage.

Nom de l'Enquêteur	
Est-ce que vous ou un membre de votre ménage avez reçu un appui auprès du Programme LIVES ? Si NON, fin de l'enquête	OUI NON
Code ménage	/ / /
Code individu	/ / / /
District	
Commune	
Fokontany	
Hameau	
Date d'enquête	/ / /2017/
Heure de début	/ h mn/
Nom du répondant	
Votre âge s'il vous plaît ?	/ /
Sexe du répondant	Masculin Féminin
Savez- vous lire ?	Ne sais pas lire Un peu Sais lire
Quel est votre niveau d'éducation (scolaire) ?	Aucun niveau Primaire Secondaire 1er cycle Secondaire 2nd cycle Supérieur
Quelle est votre relation avec le chef de ménage ?	Chef du ménage Epouse Enfant Parent Proche Autres à préciser texte
Nom du chef de ménage	
Vous appartenez à quelle ethnie ?	

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DU MÉNAGE

Si le répondant est le chef de ménage, passez à la question B.05.

Le chef de ménage est – il de genre masculin ou féminin ?	Masculin Féminin	
Quel âge a le chef de ménage ?	/ /	
Quel est le niveau d'éducation du chef de ménage ?	Aucun niveau Primaire Secondaire 1er cycle Secondaire 2nd cycle Supérieur	
Est-ce que le chef de ménage sait lire ?	Ne sais pas lire Un peu Sais lire	
Quelle est la situation matrimoniale du Chef de ménage ?	Marié(e) légal(e) Marié(e) selon la tradition Vivant séparément / divorcé Veuf ou veuve Célibataire Autre à préciser texte	
Si la réponse est égale 3, 4 ou 5, allez à B.07		
Quel âge a l'époux ou l'épouse du Chef de ménage ?	/ /	
Votre ménage pratique quelle religion ?	Christianisme Musulman Athée Traditionnel Autre texte	
Combien de personnes vivent dans le ménage ?	/ /	
Pourriez – vous me dire s'il vous plaît, le nombre de personnes de chaque sexe par tranche d'âge vivant dans le ménage ?	Homme	Femme
Moins de 5 ans	/ /	/ /
5 ans - 14 ans	/ /	/ /
15 ans – 24 ans	/ /	/ /
25 ans – 59 ans	/ /	/ /
60 ans et plus	/ /	/ /
Combien de personnes exercent une activité économique dans votre ménage ?	Homme	Femme
Moins de 15 ans	/ /	/ /
15 ans - 24 ans	/ /	/ /
25 ans - 59 ans	/ /	/ /
60 ans et plus	/ /	/ /
Quelles sont les activités économiques exercées par les membres de ménage ? Pour chaque activité, pourriez-vous estimer le temps accordé pour chaque activité pendant une semaine par rapport aux autres activités ? METTEZ EN ORDRE D'IMPORTANCE CES ACTIVITES en termes de revenu généré (1 = la PLUS IMPORTANTE, 2 = la deuxième, et ainsi de suite jusqu'à 9 = la MOINS IMPORTANTE, s'il y a lieu)		
Activités	Classement par ordre d'importance (en terme de temps)	Classement par ordre d'importance (en terme de revenu généré)
Agriculture	/ /	/ /
Elevage	/ /	/ /
Exploitation minière	/ /	/ /
Artisanat	/ /	/ /
Charbonnier/forestier	/ /	/ /
Commerce	/ /	/ /
Travail journalier/ occasionnel	/ /	/ /
Travail salarié permanent	/ /	/ /
Industrie/ transformation	/ /	/ /
Autres activités Texte	/ /	/ /
Votre toit est fait en quoi ?	1. Chaume 2. Tôle en fer 3. Tôle en étain 4. Bois 5. Tuiles 6. Feuilles végétales 7. Autres (spécifier)	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / /

AGRICULTURE

Cette partie concerne l'agriculture, nous aimerions avoir des informations sur les questions suivantes :

Est – ce que votre ménage pratique l'agriculture ? Si NON, Aller à la partie D	OUI NON		
Si oui, quel est le statut des parcelles que vous exploitez ?	Statut		Nombre de parcelles
	Appartenant au ménage	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	/ /
	En location (métayage ou fermage)	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	/ /
	Utilisation gratuite d'un terrain d'autrui	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	/ /
Comment évaluez-vous votre production durant la saison 2016 – 2017 Si 1, 2 et 3, Aller à la partie D	Très bonne Bonne Moyenne Faible Très faible		
Si 4 (faible) et 5 (très faible), quels sont les problèmes que vous avez rencontrés ?	Types		
	Sécheresse	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	
	Manque d'eau	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	
	Inondation	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	
	Criquet	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	
	Vol sur pieds	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	
	Autres à préciser	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	

ELEVAGE

Nous allons maintenant parler de l'élevage

Votre ménage élève quelle espèce d'animaux actuellement ? Précisez le nombre de chaque espèce?			OUI NON			
Espèces	Nombre adulte	Nombre jeune	Nombre obtenu par LIVES			
Bovins	/ /	/ /				
Porcins	/ /	/ /				
Caprins	/ / Plus de 9 mois	/ / 0 à 9 mois				
Ovins	/ / Plus de 9 mois	/ / 0 à 9 mois				
Poulets	/ / Plus de 6 mois	/ / 0 à 6 mois				
Canards	/ /	/ /				
Dindes	/ /	/ /				
Apiculture (Nombre de ruches)	/ /	/ /				
Pouvez- vous me dire le nombre total selon le sexe des animaux que vous possédez actuellement ?						
Espèces	Age	Nombre			Race	
		Total	Male	Femelle	Local	Importé
Caprins	Adultes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	Jeunes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Ovins	Adultes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	Jeunes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Poulets	Adultes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	Jeunes	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Combien sont issus des animaux octroyés auprès du programme LIVES ?						
Caprins		Ovins		Poulets		
Adultes	Jeunes	Adultes	Jeunes	Adultes	Jeunes	
/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
En quelle période vous avez reçu les animaux auprès du programme LIVES ?						
Espèces	Date (mois / année)		Male		Femelle	
Caprins	/ / / / /		/ /		/ /	
Ovins	/ / / / /		/ /		/ /	
Poulets	/ / / / /		/ /		/ /	
Avez-vous déjà bénéficié d'une quelconque assistance pour cette filière ? Et par qui ? Durant les trois dernières années (à partir de 2015)						
Espèces Liste déroulante OUI NON		Assistance technique En chiffre de 1 à 7			Par qui ? En chiffre de 1 à 6	
Bovins	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	Formation	/ / /		Services techniques publics	/ / /
Porcins	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	Encadrement technique	/ / /		Projet/Programme	/ / /
Caprins	OUI / ☐ / NON / ☐	Dotation en animaux	/ / /		Secteur privé	/ / /

Ovins	OUI / / NON / /	Dotation d'intrants /matériels	/ / /	Bouchers	/ / /
Poulet	OUI / / NON / /	Appui financier	/ / /	Projet LIVES	/ / /
Canard	OUI / / NON / /	Autre à préciser texte	/ / /	Autres à préciser	/ / /
Dinde	OUI / / NON / /		/ / /	texte	/ / /
Apiculture	OUI / / NON / /		/ / /		/ / /

Est-ce que les jeunes participent aux activités liées à l'élevage ? OUI NON Si OUI, les quelles ?	Est-ce que les femmes participent aux activités liées à l'élevage ? OUI NON Si OUI, les quelles ?		
Planning sur la gestion des pâturages / /	Planning sur la gestion des pâturages / /		
Ramassage et conservation des aliments pour les animaux / /	Ramassage et conservation des aliments pour les animaux / /		
Construction enclos, poulaillers..... / /	Construction enclos, poulaillers..... / /		
Abreuvement des animaux / /	Abreuvement des animaux / /		
Soins médicaux des animaux / /	Soins médicaux des animaux / /		
Vente / /	Vente / /		
Autres à préciser.....texte/ /	Autres à préciser.....texte / /		
Comment évaluez-vous l'ensemble de votre cheptel au cours de ces 12 derniers mois ? Si réponse = 1, 2, 3, sauter D10.	A fortement augmenté A augmenté Resté le même		
Si 4 (a diminué) et 5 (a fortement diminué), quels sont les problèmes les plus marquants que vous avez rencontrés ?			
Espèces	Types de problèmes		
Bovins	/ / /		
Porcins	/ / /		
Caprins	/ / /		
Ovins	/ / /		
Poulet	/ / /		
Canard	/ / /		
Dinde	/ / /		
Apiculture	/ / /		
Vol Maladies Chocs physiques Ventes après chocs au sein du ménage Sécheresses Inondations Autres à préciser texte			
Combien de progénitures issus des animaux du programme LIVES ont été relativement nées ou écloses ? Chiffre			
Espèces	Male	Femelle	Total
Caprins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Ovins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Poulets	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Vous avez obtenu combien d'animaux issus du programme LIVES jusqu'à maintenant (vivant jusqu'au stade adulte) ? Chiffre			
Espèces	Male	Femelle	Total
Caprins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Ovins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Poulets	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Quelles sont les impacts du Programme LIVES sur votre élevage ? Case à cocher		Extension de l'exploitation / / Exploitation de nouvelles filières / / Amélioration de la conduite d'élevage / / Acquisition de matériel pour l'élevage / / Amélioration de la santé animale / / Amélioration de la commercialisation / / Autres / / Rien / /	

COMMERCIALISATION ET VENTE

Cette partie traite spécifiquement la commercialisation et la vente.

Qui prend la décision sur les différentes étapes d'élevage ? Homme Femme Ensemble						
Espèces	Achats géniteurs	Alimentation	Entretien	Santé	Vente	L'utilisation des revenus des ventes.
Caprins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Ovins	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Poulets	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
Qui prend la grande responsabilité sur la gestion de l'élevage ?						

Durant les 12 derniers mois, donnez le nombre d'animaux morts ?				
Espèces	juil-16 à sept-16	oct-16 à déc-16	janv-17 à mars-17	avr-17 à juin-17
Caprins				
Ovins				
Poulets				
Dans l'ensemble de l'élevage, combien sont morts due à des maladies durant les 12 derniers mois ?				
Espèces	Male	Femelle	Total	
Caprins	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	
Ovins	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	
Poulets	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	
Durant les 12 derniers mois, donnez le nombre d'animaux morts causés par de la maladie ?				

Espèces	juil-16 à sept-16	oct-16 à déc-16	janv-17 à mars-17	avr-17 à juin-17
Caprins				
Ovins				
Poulets				

A partir de 2015, comment évaluer vous l'évolution du taux d'animaux morts ?

Caprins	/ /	Fortement augmenté	Diminué
Ovins	/ /	Augmenté	Fortement diminué
Poulets	/ /	Resté la même	

Quelles sont les causes de la mortalité des animaux jusqu'au stade adulte ?

METTEZ EN ORDRE D'IMPORTANCE (1 = la PLUS IMPORTANTE, 2 = la deuxième, et ainsi de suite jusqu'à 6 = la MOINS IMPORTANTE, s'il y a lieu)

Causes de la mortalité	Caprins	Ovins	Poulets
Maladies	/ /	/ /	/ /
Prédation	/ /	/ /	/ /
Alimentation	/ /	/ /	/ /
Abreuvement	/ /	/ /	/ /
Choc physique	/ /	/ /	/ /
Autres à préciser texte	/ /	/ /	/ /

Dans l'ensemble de l'élevage, combien sont volés ou perdus durant les 12 derniers mois ?

Espèces	Male	Femelle	Total
Caprins	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
Ovins	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
Poulets	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

Durant les 12 derniers mois, donnez la proportion des animaux volés ou perdus ?

Espèces	juil-16 à sept-16	oct-16 à déc-16	janv-17 à mars-17	avr-17 à juin-17
Caprins				
Ovins				
Poulets				

A partir de 2015, comment évaluer vous l'évolution du taux d'animaux volés ou perdus ?

Caprins	/ /	Fortement augmenté	Diminué
Ovins	/ /	Augmenté	Fortement diminué
Poulets	/ /	Resté la même	

Par rapport à l'alimentation, en quoi se compose-t-elle ?

Espèces	Aliment base 1		Aliment base 2		Aliment base 3		Aliment base 4	
	Type	Source	Type	Source	Type	Source	Type	Source
Caprins								
Ovins								
Poulets								

Par rapport aux Techniques / technologies

Caprins

Types	a- Utilisez vous ces techniques / technologie	b- Avez-vous commencé à utiliser après la formation dispensée par le programme	c- Est-ce que c'est la première fois que vous utilisez cette technique / technologie
Si la réponse est oui , mettez 1 Si la réponse est non , mettez 0			
Planning sur la gestion de pâturage	1 0	1 0	1 0

Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Construction de local d'élevage	1 0	1 0	1 0
Utilisation de sous-produits agricole /post-récolte	1 0	1 0	1 0
Planning pour l'abreuvement des animaux au cours de l'année	1 0	1 0	1 0
Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Vaccination et déparasitage	1 0	1 0	1 0

Ovins			
Types Si la réponse est oui, mettez 1 Si la réponse est non, mettez 0	<i>a- Utiliser vous ces techniques / technologie</i>	<i>b- Avez-vous commencé à utiliser après la formation dispensée par le programme</i>	<i>c- Est-ce que c'est la première fois que vous utilisez cette technique / technologie</i>
Planning sur la gestion de pâturage	1 0	1 0	1 0
Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Construction de local d'élevage	1 0	1 0	1 0
Utilisation de sous-produits agricole /post-récolte	1 0	1 0	1 0
Planning pour l'abreuvement des animaux au cours de l'année	1 0	1 0	1 0
Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Vaccination et déparasitage	1 0	1 0	1 0

Poulets			
Types Si la réponse est oui, mettez 1 Si la réponse est non, mettez 0	<i>a- Utiliser vous ces techniques / technologie</i>	<i>b- Avez-vous commencé à utiliser après la formation dispensée par le programme</i>	<i>c- Est-ce que c'est la première fois que vous utilisez cette technique / technologie</i>
Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Construction de local d'élevage	1 0	1 0	1 0
Utilisation de sous-produits agricole /post-récolte	1 0	1 0	1 0
Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	1 0	1 0	1 0
Vaccination et déparasitage	1 0	1 0	1 0

Quelles technologies ont été les plus ou moins faciles à adopter ?

Espèces	Techniques / technologies	(METTEZ EN ORDRE DE 1 : PLUS FACILE – 7 : MOINS FACILE) chiffre
Caprins	Planning sur la gestion de pâturage	/
	Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	/
	Construction de local d'élevage	/
	Utilisation de sous-produits agricole /post-récolte	/
	Planning pour l'abreuvement des animaux au cours de l'année	/
	Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	/
	Vaccination et déparasitage	/
Ovins	Planning sur la gestion de pâturage	/
	Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	/
	Construction de local d'élevage	/
	Utilisation de sous-produits agricole /post-récolte	/
	Planning pour l'abreuvement des animaux au cours de l'année	/
	Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	/
	Vaccination et déparasitage	/
Poulets	Stockage d'aliment (foins, pailles, fanes,...)	/

	Construction de local d'élevage	/ /
	Utilisation de sous-produits agricole / post-récolte	/ /
	Amélioration de l'alimentation (apports d'aliments préparés)	/ /
	Vaccination et déparasitage	/ /

Selon vous, quels sont les services offerts par CLWs ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles) Etes- vous satisfaits de ses services ? Si non, pourquoi ? (plusieurs réponses possibles)

	Services offerts METTEZ EN ORDRE D'IMPORTANCE LES MESURES PRISES (1 : PLUS IMPORTANT – 7 : MOINS IMPORTANT)	En êtes-vous satisfaits des CLWs?	Raisons METTEZ EN ORDRE D'IMPORTANCE LES RAISONS (1 : RAISONS PRINCIPALES – 5 : MOINS IMPORTANT)
Caprins	☐ Aucune ☐ Bien respecter les règles d'hygiène ☐ Avoir un système de gestion des animaux morts ☐ Vacciner les animaux ☐ Déparasiter ☐ Recourir aux services vétérinaires ☐ Sans réponse ☐ Autres à préciser texte	Pas du tout, je ne veux plus collaborer avec lui Moyennement, j'hésite encore pour la prochaine fois Oui et je vais toujours lui demander son service. Pas d'avis	☐ Manque de professionnalisme ☐ Coûts des services offerts ☐ Disponibilité du CLWs ☐ Pas d'avis ☐ Autres à préciser texte
Ovins	☐ Aucune ☐ Bien respecter les règles d'hygiène ☐ Avoir un système de gestion des animaux morts ☐ Vacciner les animaux ☐ Déparasiter ☐ Recourir aux services vétérinaires ☐ Sans réponse ☐ Autres à préciser texte	Pas du tout, je ne veux plus collaborer avec lui Moyennement, j'hésite encore pour la prochaine fois Oui et je vais toujours lui demander son service. Pas d'avis	☐ Manque de professionnalisme ☐ Coûts des services offerts ☐ Disponibilité du CLWs ☐ Pas d'avis ☐ Autres à préciser texte
Poulets	☐ Aucune ☐ Bien respecter les règles d'hygiène ☐ Avoir un système de gestion des animaux morts ☐ Vacciner les animaux ☐ Déparasiter ☐ Recourir aux services vétérinaires ☐ Sans réponse ☐ Autres à préciser texte	Pas du tout, je ne veux plus collaborer avec lui Moyennement, j'hésite encore pour la prochaine fois Oui et je vais toujours lui demander son service. Pas d'avis	☐ Manque de professionnalisme ☐ Coûts des services offerts ☐ Disponibilité du CLWs ☐ Pas d'avis ☐ Autres à préciser texte

Est-ce que vous avez rencontré des difficultés d'accès pour bénéficier des services vétérinaires/CLWs ?

oui non Sans réponse	Si oui, quelles sont les raisons de ces difficultés ? ☐ Coût ☐ Distance ☐ n'a pas connaissance de l'existence ☐ qualité de produits ou de services offerts ☐ pas de confiance ☐ Autres, ... ☐ Sans réponse
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Est-ce que vous pensez que les services donnés par les services vétérinaires / CLWs sont adaptées aux besoins de la population ?

oui non Sans réponse

Est-ce que vous pensez que les services donnés par les services vétérinaires / CLWs seront pérennes et peut être adoptés par les autres personnes non bénéficiaires?

oui non Sans réponse

Avez- vous un point d'eau spécifique pour vos animaux ?	Type
Caprins	oui non
Ovins	oui non
Poulets	oui non

Est-ce que vous tenez un carnet de bord ou d'exploitation pour votre élevage ?

Caprins	oui non
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Ovins	oui non
Poulets	oui non

SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE

Cette partie concerne les questions sur la disponibilité alimentaire et la diversité alimentaire

Si le répondant est une femme : pas de changement sur cette section

Si le répondant est un homme : Il est préférable de discuter avec la femme du chef de ménage. Si ce n'est pas possible il est nécessaire de remplacer par une femme adulte dans le ménage.

Si une femme adulte n'est pas disponible dans le ménage : veuillez indiquer qu'il n'y pas de répondant approprié dans le ménage

Est-ce qu'il y a une femme âgée de 15 à 49 ans dans votre ménage qui peut répondre à quelques questions, s'il vous plaît ? Une autre répondante est disponible dans le ménage (femme en âge de procréer) ?		oui non Si OUI poser à elle les questions suivantes, Si NON, sauter à F8			
Nom du répondant					
Votre âge s'il vous plaît ?		/ ____ / ____ /			
Savez- vous lire ?		Ne sais pas lire Sais lire			
Quel est votre niveau d'éducation (scolaire) ?		Aucun niveau Primaire Secondaire 1er cycle Secondaire 2nd cycle Supérieur			
Quelle est votre relation avec le chef de ménage ?		Chef du ménage Epouse Enfant Parent Proche Autres à préciser texte			
Veuillez décrire tous les aliments (repas, goûter et collations) que vous avez mangés et bus hier dans la journée et la nuit à la maison et en dehors de la maison. Commencer avec le premier aliment mangé ou bu le matin. Minimum Dietary Diversity Woman					
GUIDE Riz (grains ou transformés) Maïs (grains ou transformés) Manioc (entiers ou transformés) Autres racines et tubercules (patate douce, pomme de terre, igname) Poisson (poisson, crustacé, mollusque) Viande blanche (volailles) Porc Viande rouge (petits ruminants, zébu) Viande sauvage		Abats Œufs Légumineuses lentilles (Haricot, pois, lentilles, soja, etc.) Légumes (carottes, oignons, tomates, etc.) Légumes à feuilles vertes Huile (Huiles, matières grasses, beurre clarifié, beurre) Fruits frais Sucre / produits sucrés (Sucre, produits sucrés, miel) Lait / produits laitiers Condiments (Épices, thé, café, sel, poudre de poisson, petites quantités de lait pour le thé, etc.)			
Petit déjeuner + autres	Gouter ou collation	Déjeuner + autres	Gouter ou collation	Dîner + autres	Gouter ou collation
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /
Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /	Citer / ____ /

Au cours des 7 derniers jours, combien de jours votre ménage a consommé ?													
Types aliments chiffre							Source 1	Source 2	Type de source				
Riz, maïs, mil, autres céréales.....							/ /	/ /	/ /	Achats Propres productions Emprunts Troc Don Aide alimentaire			
Manioc, patates douces, pommes de terre, autres plantes à tubercules, plantains							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Haricots, pois, arachides....							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Légumes, légumes à feuilles							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Fruits							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Viande de bœuf, viande de poulets, viande de porc, viande de chèvres, moutons...							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Produits laitiers							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Sucre, miel....							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Huile, graisse, beurre....							/ /	/ /	/ /				
Épices, piments, poivre, carry....							/ /	/ /	/ /				
La période de soudure débute et se termine en quel mois pour votre ménage ?			Juillet 2014 – Juin 2015 / / à / / Et / / à / /				Juillet 2015 – Juin 2016 / / à / / Et / / à / /			Juillet 2016 – Juin 2017 / / à / / Et / / à / /			
Quelle est la base de l'alimentation de votre ménage (votre principale nourriture) durant les 12 derniers mois ?													
Juil.	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Janv.	Févr.	Mars	Avr.	Mai	Juin		
/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /		
Types : Riz Maïs						Manioc Patate douce Autres à préciser.....texte							
Quelles sont les sources d'approvisionnement de votre aliment de base durant les 12 derniers mois ?													
Types	Juil.	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Janv.	Févr.	Mars	Avr.	Mai	Juin	
Source 1	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
Source 2	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
Source 3	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /	
Issus de la production Achat Don de la famille ou des voisins proches						Emprunt Don auprès des institutions Autres à préciser..... texte							
Combien de fois par jour vous prenez de repas durant les 12 derniers mois ?													
Juil.	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Janv.	Févr.	Mars	Avr.	Mai	Juin		
Fréquences 3 fois 2 fois Autres fréquences à préciser													
Votre production destinée à l'autoconsommation peut recouvrir combien de mois ?													
Juillet 2014 – Juin 2015 / / /				Juillet 2015 – Juin 2016 / / /				Juillet 2016 – Juin 2017 / / /					

Quelle stratégie adoptez- vous pour faire face au problème d'insuffisance en matière de nourriture ? et qui prend la décision ?	Prise de décision
Consommer les nourritures moins chères oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Emprunter de la nourriture oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Diminuer le nombre de repas par jour oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Diminuer la quantité pour chaque repas oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Consommer des aliments de cueillette oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Vendre les biens du ménage oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble

Vendre des animaux oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Migration oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble
Autre solution à préciser oui non	Homme Femme Ensemble

Au cours des 6 derniers mois avez-vous reçu de l'aide alimentaire ?		oui non	
Si oui, de la part de qui ?		Mois	
Famille, amis	/ /	/ /	
Communauté	/ /	/ /	
Commerçants	/ /	/ /	
ONG (locale/internationale)	/ /	/ /	
Collectivité	/ /	/ /	
Communautés religieuses	/ /	/ /	
Gouvernement	/ /	/ /	
Nations Unies	/ /	/ /	
Autres à préciser	/ /	/ /	
A propos de la disponibilité d'aliment dans le ménage Durant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce qu'il y a des mois où les besoins alimentaires de votre ménage n'ont pas été satisfaits ?		oui non	
Si oui, Pendant le(s)quel(s) de ces 12 mois avez-vous cette difficulté ? Ecrire « 1 » pour le(s) mois où la famille n'arrive pas à satisfaire ses besoins alimentaires Ecrire « 0 » si le contraire, à la fin on fait la somme			
Mois	Note chiffre	Raisons	
juil-16	/ /	Réponse A. Sécheresse B. Inondations C. irrégularité de la pluie D. Maladies et insecte des plantes E. Maladies des animaux F. Augmentations des prix des aliments G. Augmentations des prix intrants pour l'exploitation H. Chômage I. Maladie de l'un des membres des ménages J. Décès de l'un des membres des ménages K. Perte à cause de vol des ressources à l'exploitation L. Autres actes criminels M. Erosion et ensablement N. Autres texte	
août-16	/ /		
sept-16	/ /		
oct-16	/ /		
nov-16	/ /		
déc-16	/ /		
janv-17	/ /		
févr-17	/ /		
mars-17	/ /		
avr-17	/ /		
mai-17	/ /		
juin-17	/ /		
Somme	/ / / chiffre		
Au cours des 30 derniers jours, est ce que votre ménage n'a pas pu manger faute de manque de ressource ?		oui non	
Si oui, quelle fréquence		Rare (1 à 2 fois) Souvent (3 à 10 fois) Toujours (plus de 10 fois)	
Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est ce que votre ménage n'a pas pu manger faute de manque de ressource ?		oui non	Si oui mois de / / et / /
Au cours des 30 derniers jours, est ce qu'un des membres du ménage a couché sans manger ?		oui non	
Si oui, quelle fréquence		Rare (1 à 2 fois) Souvent (3 à 10 fois) Toujours (plus de 10 fois)	
Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est ce qu'un des membres du ménage a couché sans manger ?		oui non	Si oui mois de / / et / /
Au cours des 30 derniers jours, est ce qu'un des membres du ménage n'a pas mangé la journée et la nuit ?		oui non	
Si oui, quelle fréquence		Rare (1 à 2 fois) Souvent (3 à 10 fois)	

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, st ce qu'un des membres du ménage n'a pas mangé la journée et la nuit ?	Toujours (plus de 10 fois)	
	oui non	Si oui mois de / / et / /

APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU

De quelle source d'eau s'approvisionne votre ménage ? Et combien de mois ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)			Combien de temps prend la distance entre votre maison et le point d'approvisionnement en eau à usage domestique ?	
Eau courante	/ /	Nombre mois	/ /	0 - 30 Minutes
Pompe à pédale ou manuelle	/ /	/ /	/ /	30 - 60 minutes
Puits	/ /	/ /	/ /	1 heure - ½ journée
Mare	/ /	/ /	/ /	½ à 1 journée
Rivière / source	/ /	/ /	/ /	Plus de une journée
Autres (spécifier) texte	/ /	/ /	/ /	Autres à préciser texte
Combien de fois par jour ?				
1 fois		3 fois		
2 fois		Plus de trois fois		
Quel est le mode de gestion de ces points d'eau ?				
Communautaire	/ /			
Privé	/ /			
Etat	/ /			
Autres à préciser.....texte	/ /			
Qui est-ce qui s'occupe d'approvisionner l'eau ? Plusieurs réponses possibles		Comment transportez-vous de l'eau ?		
Les garçons	/ /	A pied		
Les filles	/ /	Charrette		
Les femmes	/ /	Voiture		
Les hommes	/ /	Autres à préciser		
Employés	/ /			
Autres à préciser.....texte	/ /			
Avez-vous l'habitude de payer l'eau ?		oui / / / non / / /		
Par seau	oui / / / non / / /	Prix par unité / / / / / Ar		
Par bidon	oui / / / non / / /	Prix par unité / / / / / Ar		
Autres à préciser texte	oui / / / non / / /	Prix par unité / / / / / Ar		

GENRE

Comment évaluez-vous cote situation [ou la situation de la femme dans cette ménage] actuelle par rapport à la prise de décision au sein du ménage par rapport il y a 3 ans ?	
Très améliorée	Nettement dégradée
Moyennement améliorée	Dégradée
Reste-la même	
A quelles circonstances vous croyez que votre mari ou l'ensemble du ménage prend en compte votre décision ?	
Financière	/ /
Sociale	/ /
Education	/ /
Discipline des enfants	/ /
Gestion de ménage	/ /
Autres à préciser	/ /
Parfois un mari est contraire ou en colère a cause de certaines choses que fait sa femme. A votre avis, est-il légitime qu'un mari frappe ou batte sa femme dans les situations suivantes	
Si elle sort sans le lui dire ?	Oui non Sans réponses
Si elle néglige les enfants ?	Oui non Sans réponses
Si elle argumente avec lui ?	Oui non Sans réponses
Si elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ?	Oui non Sans réponses

Si elle brûle la nourriture ?	Oui non Sans réponses
Autres, précisez :	Oui Sans réponses

PROGRAMME LIVES

Maintenant nous allons parler du programme LIVES

En général, comment appréciez-vous le projet ?	
Très bien Bien Moyen	Mauvais Très mauvais Sans réponses
Avez-vous acquis de nouvelles compétences pendant le projet ?	
Oui non	NSP Sans réponses
Comment jugez-vous en général la pertinence de la mise en œuvre du programme par rapport à vos besoins ?	
Très Pertinent Moyennement pertinent Peu pertinent	Pas pertinent Sans réponses
Comment jugez-vous en général la qualité de la mise en œuvre du programme ?	
Très satisfaisant Satisfaisant Moyennement satisfaisant Moyennement insatisfaisant	Insatisfaisant Très insatisfaisant Sans réponses
En général, quels ont été les impacts auprès de votre ménage ?	
Très important Important Minime	Négligeable Sans réponses
Est-ce que le programme a eu un impact positif au sein de la communauté pouvant être répliqué dans d'autres zones ou régions ?	
Probable Moyennement probable Moyennement improbable	Improbable Sans réponses
En général, quelles sont les contraintes pour le programme durant la mise en œuvre du programme ?	
Durée Technique Personnel	Autres à préciser ne sais pas Sans réponses
En général, quels sont les atouts pour le programme durant la mise en œuvre du programme ?	
Durée Technique Personnel	Autres à préciser ne sais pas Sans réponses
Quelles sont vos recommandations en générales pour une meilleure réussite d'un tel programme ?	
Quels sont les impacts du Programme LIVES sur vos activités agricoles ?	Extension de l'exploitation /____/ Exploitation de nouvelles filières /____/ Amélioration de la conduite culturale /____/ Acquisition de matériel agricole /____/ Achats d'intrants agricoles de meilleure qualité /____/ Autres /____/ Rien /____/

Appendix 3 : Interview and FDG

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW TENANT DE POUVOIR TRADITIONNEL

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critères	Questions clés
Pertinence 5 min	• A votre avis, est-ce que les activités de LIVES respectent les principes de base de la communauté (us, coutume, dina, règle sociale, ...) ? • Est-ce que les activités de LIVES tiennent vraiment compte des attentes de la population dans votre localité ? Expliquez svp.
Efficacité 10 min	• Comment les bénéficiaires apprécient-ils les activités conduites ? Les interventions ont-elles touché les bénéficiaires ciblés ? • Quelle est votre appréciation par rapport aux activités du Projet dans votre localité ? • Est-ce qu'il y a des recommandations spécifiques pour la mise en œuvre d'activités similaires pour atteindre les objectifs dans l'avenir ?
Impact 15 min	• Quels sont les changements que vous avez constatés sur la pratique de l'élevage, la reproduction et la santé animale depuis l'intervention de LIVES ? Comment ? • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus relatifs à l'intervention de LIVES ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs) Quelle est l'importance de ces signes de changements perçus par les bénéficiaires ? • En particulier, est-ce que le projet a impliqué des changements sur les règles de vie communautaire (us, coutumes, etc.) ? • Qu'est-ce que vous pouvez encore faire pour que les activités de LIVES apportent des impacts dans votre localité ?
Genre 10 min	• Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ? • Est-ce qu'il y a un changement notable par rapport à la situation des femmes dans votre circonscription ? et peut-on attribuer ces changements au Programme ?
Pérennisation 10 min	• Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que la pérennisation est- elle probable après la fin du projet ? • Quels sont les facteurs susceptibles de menacer la durabilité des effets et des impacts du Projet ? • Est-ce que vous pouvez suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres remarques 5 min	• D'autres points qui méritent des réflexions ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW CLW

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Pertinence 5 min	• Est-ce que l'appui en santé animale et la pratique de l'élevage que vous avez offert aux ménages a bien répondu à leurs attentes ? {Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?} Donner des exemples SVP • Est-ce que vos services vous semblent adaptés au contexte socioculturel ? {Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?} <i>Prendre par exemple le « tabou de l'utilisation d'aiguilles »</i> • Quels sont les services les plus demandés à votre niveau ? Donner des estimations
Efficacité 10 min	• Pouvez-vous donner l'évolution du nombre d'éleveurs qui demande vos services durant la mise en œuvre du projet ? • Est-ce que vous arrivez à répondre à la plupart des besoins de la population ? Autrement, comment faites-vous ? • Quelles sont les difficultés que vous avez rencontrées lors de l'exercice de vos fonctions ? Comment faites-vous pour les surmonter ? • Comment appréciez-vous la collaboration avec le projet LIVES ? En particulier, comment appréciez-vous l'approche du projet, notamment l'aspect formation ?
Efficience 10 min	• Est-ce que vous pensez que votre compétence est suffisante pour répondre aux principaux besoins de la population en matière d'amélioration de l'élevage et de la santé animale ? Si non, quels sont les aspects qui auraient dû être renforcés ? • Est-ce que vous estimez que vous êtes assez nombreux pour couvrir la zone qui vous est attribuée ? Est-ce que vous pensez que le temps de mise en œuvre du projet a été suffisant ? Si non, expliquer pourquoi ?
Impact 10 min	• Quels sont les changements positifs ou négatifs que vous avez constatés sur la santé, la reproduction des animaux et les pratiques des éleveurs, liés à votre participation à LIVES • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus du programme ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs)
Genre 10 min	• Est-ce que vous avez remarqué des contraintes à l'accès aux services des CLWs dans votre zone d'intervention ? (Donner des exemples : questions des ressources financières des femmes, leurs prises de décision, leur temps disponible pour chercher les services, etc.) • <u>SI LA PERSONNE EST UNE FEMME</u> • Est-ce que vous avez noté des contraintes liées à votre sexe, dans l'exercice de vos fonctions ? Si oui, lesquelles (Illustrer) ? Comment faites-vous pour surmonter ou contourner cela ?
Durabilité	• Est-ce que vous allez continuer à fournir des services en matière de santé animale et d'élevage, après que le projet LIVES ait pris fin ?

Critère	Questions clés
10 min	• Avez-vous des projets dans le court ou le moyen terme, en matière de fourniture de services aux éleveurs ? Lesquels ? • Comment comptez-vous valoriser davantage les compétences et les expériences acquises dans le cadre du projet LIVES ? • Pensez-vous que le Est-ce que tu peux suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres 5 min	• Autres choses à ajouter ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW CTD (Maires)

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critères	Questions clés
Pertinence 10 min	• A votre avis, est-ce que les activités de LIVES sont cohérentes avec les enjeux et les politiques de développement initié au niveau de votre circonscription ? • Le Programme s'articule-t-il correctement avec les actions mises en œuvre par d'autres acteurs de développement ? Existe-t-il des actions de coordination sur les mêmes thèmes traités par les différents intervenants ? • Est-ce que les activités de LIVES tiennent vraiment compte des attentes de la population dans votre localité ? Expliquez svp. • Est-ce que les activités de LIVES peuvent –être utiles aux éleveurs dans l'amélioration de la pratique de l'élevage, de santé animale et la reproduction dans votre localité ? (Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?)
Efficacité 15 min	• Selon vous, les activités prévues par le projet LIVES ont-elles été réalisées ? Quels sont les facteurs externes qui ont permis d'avoir ces résultats ou ont constitué d'obstacles pour l'atteinte des objectifs ? • Quelles synergies et complémentarités avec des acteurs externes ont été mises en place ou manquées dans l'atteinte de l'objectif ? • Comment les bénéficiaires apprécient-ils les activités conduites ? Les interventions ont-elles touché les bénéficiaires ciblés ? • Quelle est votre appréciation par rapport aux activités suivantes dans votre localité : • les CLWs ? • les LLFs ? • par le FCSA ?
Impact 10 min	• Quels sont les changements que vous avez constatés sur la pratique de l'élevage, la reproduction et la santé animale depuis l'intervention de LIVES ? Comment ? • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus relatifs à l'intervention de LIVES ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs) Quelle est l'importance de ces signes de changements perçus par les bénéficiaires ?
Genre 10 min	• Est – ce que les approches adoptées par le CLWs, LLFs, FCSA étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la considération des femmes éleveurs dans votre localité ? Si oui, comment ? si non, proposez des alternatives • Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ? • Est-ce qu'il y a un changement notable par rapport à la situation des femmes dans votre circonscription ? et peut-on attribuer ces changements au Programme ?
Pérennisation	• Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que la pérennisation est- elle probable après la fin du projet ?

Critères	Questions clés
10 min	• La stratégie de sortie a-t-elle prévu un ancrage institutionnel ? Dans quelles mesures le Programme est-il intégré dans les structures institutionnelles/ organisationnelles locales ? • Le Programme a-t-il permis un renforcement des capacités locales et une autonomisation des structures relais ? • Quels sont les facteurs susceptibles de menacer la durabilité des effets et des impacts du Projet ? • Est-ce que vous pouvez suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres remarques 15 min	• D'autres points qui méritent des réflexions ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW FOND COMMUN POUR LA SANTE ANIMALE (FCSA)

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Pertinence 10 min	• Est-ce que vous pensez que le FCSA peut être utile aux éleveurs à l'amélioration de la pratique de l'élevage, de santé animale et de la reproduction dans votre localité ? (Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?) • A votre avis, est-ce que les activités de LIVES respectent les principes de base de la communauté (us, coutume, dina, règle sociale,...) ? expliquez svp
Efficacité 10 min	• Est-ce que le FCSA représente effectivement des intérêts par rapport à la sécurisation alimentaire des ménages ? Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? • D'après vos observations, est-ce que les paysans sont convaincus que l'adhésion au FCSA contribue à l'amélioration de la pratique de l'élevage ? • Est-ce que le FCSA a besoin d'appuis pour améliorer son efficacité ? Si oui, veuillez les citer ?
Impact 15 min	• Quels sont les impacts en termes de biens et en termes de sécurité alimentaire au niveau des ménages, liés à vos activités ? • Est-ce qu'il y a eu des impacts inattendus relatifs à la mise en place du FCSA par rapport à la pratique de l'élevage et la sécurité alimentaire des ménages ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs qui n'étaient pas attendus.)
Genre 10 min	• Est-ce que vos activités ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ? • <u>SI LA PERSONNE EST UNE FEMME</u> • Est-ce que vous avez noté des contraintes liées à votre sexe, dans l'exercice de vos fonctions ? Lesquelles (Illustrer) • Comment faites-vous pour surmonter ou contourner cela ?
Durabilité 10 min	• Pensez-vous que vous allez continuer à fonctionner, après que le projet LIVES ait pris fin ? Si non, quelles sont les conditions pour cela ? • Avez-vous des projets dans le court ou le moyen terme, en matière de développement des FCSA ? Lesquels ? • Est-ce que vous pouvez suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres 5 min	• Autres choses à ajouter ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW LIVESTOCK LEADER FARMER (LLF)

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Pertinence 10 min	• En tant que LLFs, est-ce que les activités de LIVES résolvent les problèmes liés à la reproduction et la santé animale matière d'élevage dans les zones d'intervention de LIVES ? Si oui comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? • Est-ce que vos attributions en tant que LLF avec LIVES correspondent aux besoins des éleveurs dans votre localité ? (Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?) • A votre avis, est-ce que les activités de LIVES respectent les principes de base de la communauté (us, coutume, dina, règle sociale,...) ? expliquez svp
Efficacité 15 min	• Est-ce que les formations en matière d'élevage sont-elles adaptées par rapport à la pratique d'élevage ? • Selon vos constats sur le terrain, quelles sont les pratiques/techniques d'élevage que le programme a beaucoup de difficulté à transmettre à ses bénéficiaires ? • Quelles sont vos suggestions pour améliorer la vulgarisation de la nouvelle technique, les appuis techniques et sanitaires octroyés aux éleveurs ? (Contenu technique des formations, de l'utilité, de la praticité des formations, de l'approche pédagogique de formation, et des logistiques, ...) ?
Impact 15 min	• En tant que LLF dans ces localités, quels sont les changements significatifs en matière de pratique d'élevage (chèvres, moutons, poulets) après l'intervention de LIVES dans les zones d'intervention du LLF ? (Formation sur les nouvelles technologies, appui sur la santé animale, dotation des animaux) Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? • Quels sont les changements positifs ou négatifs que vous avez constatés sur la santé, la reproduction des animaux et les pratiques des éleveurs liés à votre participation à LIVES ? • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus du programme ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs)
Genre 5 min	• Est-ce que les interventions du LLF ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ? • <u>SI LA PERSONNE EST UNE FEMME</u> • Est-ce que vous avez noté des contraintes liées à votre sexe, dans l'exercice de vos fonctions ? Si oui, lesquelles (Illustrer) ? Comment faites-vous pour surmonter ou contourner cela ?
Durabilité 10 min	• Pensez-vous que vous allez continuer à appliquer les formations que vous avez acquises, après que le projet LIVES ait pris fin ? • Comment comptez-vous valoriser davantage les compétences et les expériences acquises dans le cadre du projet LIVES ?

Critère	Questions clés
	• Est-ce que vous pouvez suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres 5 min	• Autres choses à ajouter ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW MINISTERE

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critères	Questions clés
Pertinence 10 min	• A votre avis, est-ce que les activités de LIVES respectent et correspondent aux politiques de développement et particulièrement à la politique en matière d'élevage dans la région ? • Est-ce que les activités de LIVES tiennent vraiment compte des attentes de la population dans votre localité ? Expliquez svp.
Efficacité 15 min	• Selon vous, les activités mises en œuvre ont-elles été atteintes ? Quels sont les facteurs externes qui ont permis d'avoir ces résultats ou ont constitué d'obstacles pour l'atteinte des objectifs ? • Quelles synergies et complémentarités avec des acteurs externes ont été mises en place ou manquées dans l'atteinte de l'objectif ? • Est-ce qu'il y a des recommandations spécifiques pour la mise en œuvre d'activités similaires pour atteindre les objectifs dans l'avenir ?
Impact 10 min	• Est-ce que le Ministère a constaté des changements significatifs en matière de la pratique de l'élevage (poulets, chèvres, moutons) après l'intervention de LIVES dans ces zones d'intervention ? (formation à la nouvelle technologie d'élevage, appui sur la santé animale, dotation des animaux) Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus relatifs à l'intervention de LIVES ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs) Quelle est l'importance de ces signes de changements perçus par les bénéficiaires ?
Genre 5 min	• Est – ce que les approches adoptées par le projet étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la considération des femmes éleveurs dans votre localité ? Si oui, comment ? si non, proposez des alternatives • Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?
Pérennisation 10 min	• Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que la pérennisation est- elle probable après la fin du projet ? • La stratégie de sortie a-t-elle prévu un ancrage institutionnel ? Dans quelles mesures le Programme est-il intégré dans les structures institutionnelles/ organisationnelles locales ? • Quels sont les facteurs susceptibles de menacer la durabilité des effets et des impacts du Projet ? • Est-ce que vous pouvez suggérer des actions pour assurer la pérennisation des activités de LIVES ?
Autres remarques 5 min	• D'autres points qui méritent des réflexions ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW OPERATEURS

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 30 minutes au maximum

FOURNISSEURS D'INTRANTS ET MATERIELS

- Est-ce qu'il y a une collaboration entre vous et le programme LIVES ? Cette collaboration concorde-t-elle à votre politique commerciale et favorise votre activité ?
- La mise en œuvre du programme a-t-elle une répercussion sur positif sur la conduite d'élevage dans la zone ?
- Selon vous, comment appréciez-vous l'évolution de votre vente durant les trois dernières années concernant les intrants et matériels nécessaires pour l'élevage des petits ruminants et poulets dans votre zone ?
- Est-ce qu'on peut parler d'impacts positifs sur l'évolution de votre vente ? Peut-on attribuer ces résultats au programme ?
- Est-ce que ces résultats a conduit à une évolution de nombre de fournisseurs dans la zone en générale ?
- Est-ce que vous croyez l'approche adoptée par LOL perdure à la fin du programme ?
- Selon vous, le Programme a-t-il permis un renforcement des capacités locales et une autonomisation des structures relais ?
- Quels sont les facteurs susceptibles de menacer la durabilité des effets et des impacts du Programme ?
- Quelles sont les recommandations que vous prodiguez aux futurs initiateurs de programme similaire pour plus d'impact pour la communauté ?
- Est-il y des points dont on mérite de discuter dont le programme n'a pas pu analyser ou mettre en œuvre pour le bon développement de l'élevage de petits ruminants et du poulet ?

ACTEURS DE COMMERCIALISATION

- Comment évaluez-vous l'évolution de votre activité durant les trois dernières années ?
- Avez-vous constaté des changements par rapport à la quantité et à la qualité des animaux mis en vente par les éleveurs ?
- Ces changements ont-ils des répercussions positives sur votre clientèle ?
- Le prix des produits est-il différent pour les mêmes produits entre ces zones durant la collecte et la vente ?
- Quelles sont les différences existantes sur les produits entre la zone d'intervention du programme par rapport aux autres zones de collectes ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW AUTRES PROJETS ET PARTENAIRES

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 30 minutes au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Généralités 5 min	• Pouvez-vous présenter brièvement votre projet : objectifs, cibles, zones d'intervention, activités, etc.
Cohérence et coordination 10 min	• Est-ce qu'il existe un dispositif de coordination avec les autres projets qui ont les mêmes cibles / objectifs que vous ? • Est-ce que vous partagez des informations avec les autres projets, en particulier le projet LIVES ? • Est-ce que vous partagez des expériences avec les autres projets ?
Pertinence 5 min	• Quelle est, à votre connaissance, la valeur ajoutée du projet LIVES par rapport à votre propre projet ou aux autres projets antérieurs ou en cours ? • Quelles sont les innovations du projet LIVES, de votre point de vue ? •
Durabilité 5 min	• Est-ce que ça intéresserait votre projet de connaître les enseignements du projet LIVES ? Comment cela pourrait vous aider à améliorer vos stratégies, vos approches ou plus globalement le développement et la sécurité alimentaire dans la zone ?
Autres 5 min	• Autres choses à ajouter ?

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW STAFF LIVES ET LOL

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1h30 au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Pertinence 15 min	• Comment avez-vous défini les objectifs, les stratégies et les cibles du projet ? Quelles ont été les entités impliquées dans l'élaboration du projet ? • A votre connaissance, est-ce qu'une expérience similaire au projet LIVES a été déjà mise en œuvre auparavant, dans une autre zone ou dans un autre pays ? Si oui, quels ont été les principaux enseignements tirés ? • Suivant vos expériences avec LIVES, sont-ils adaptés par rapport à la réalité sur terrain les points suivants : • Les plannings d'intervention • Les approches en formation • Les appuis techniques • Les procédures administratives et financières • Les matériels • Les outils de collectes de données. • La gestion et les prises de décision • (Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? (les contraintes à expliquer?)) • Selon votre appréciation, est-ce que les objectifs du projet vous ont semblé réaliste, trop ambitieux ou pas assez ? • L'organigramme de l'équipe opérationnelle de LIVES est-il adapté par rapport à l'atteinte des objectifs du projet ?
Efficacité 15 min	• Quels sont les grands défis pour le transfert de compétences et l'adoption de nouvelle technique d'élevage ? • Formation des éleveurs • Réhabilitation des points d'eau • Voucher (pass-on) : distribution • Identification et formation des CLWs • Quels étaient les défis/contraintes que le projet LIVES a rencontrés concernant la mise en œuvre de ses activités (ressources matérielles, humaines, financières) ? Quelles mesures avez-vous adopté par rapport à cela ? • Est-ce que les partenaires (notables, autorités, administrations publiques, autres projets de développement) ont collaboré avec l'équipe de LIVES ? Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi ? • Selon votre perception, y-a-t-il d'autres choses/activités que le programme aurait dû faire pour avoir plus de résultats ? De quoi s'agit-il ? • Est-ce que le système de suivi évaluation est adapté selon vous ? Est-ce que ce système vous a aidé dans la prise de décision en cours de mise en œuvre du projet ?

Critère	Questions clés
	- Quels sont les aspects qui selon vous auraient pu être améliorés dans la mise en œuvre du projet ? - Quels sont les actions de coordination avec les autres acteurs (autorités, autres partenaires) ?
Efficience 15 min	- Est-ce que vous pensez que la compétence a été suffisante pour répondre aux besoins dans la mise en œuvre du projet ? Si non, quels sont les aspects qui auraient dû être renforcés ? - Selon vous, est-ce que le calendrier de mise en œuvre du projet vous a paru réaliste pour mettre en œuvre les activités et atteindre les objectifs ? Si non, expliquer pourquoi ? - Selon vous, aurait-il été possible que le projet ait de meilleurs résultats avec les mêmes moyens ? Si oui, expliquer comment
Impact 15 min	- Quels sont les changements positifs ou négatifs que vous avez constatés sur la santé et reproduction des animaux liés à votre participation à LIVES ? - Est-ce que vous avez remarqué des changements dans les pratiques des bénéficiaires depuis votre collaboration avec le projet LIVES ? - Quels sont les impacts en termes de biens et en termes de sécurité alimentaire au niveau des ménages, que vous avez constaté ? - Est-ce qu'il y a des impacts inattendus relatifs à l'intervention de LIVES ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs) - Selon votre perception, y-a-t-il d'autres choses/activités que le programme aurait dû faire pour avoir plus d'impacts ? De quoi s'agit-il ?
Genre 10 min	- Est – ce que les approches générales de LIVES sont efficaces vis-à-vis de la considération des femmes éleveurs dans les zones d'intervention ? Si oui, comment ? - Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ? - Quelles mesures spécifiques avez-vous pris pour améliorer la participation des femmes au sein du projet ? (Exemple, ciblage des bénéficiaires, sélection des partenaires comme les CLW, WCP, etc.)
Durabilité 15 min	- Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que la pérennisation est- elle probable après la fin du projet ? Expliquer la stratégie de sortie du projet - Est-ce que vous pensez que les structures mises en place (associations de producteurs, formateurs, CLWs, WCP, etc.) sont suffisamment autonomes pour fonctionner sans le projet (examiner les aspects, compétences, organisationnel, financier) - Comment comptez-vous valoriser et diffuser les principaux acquis du projet et les résultats de l'évaluation ? - Au sein de LOL - Au niveau de la zone d'intervention - Vis-à-vis des partenaires (bailleurs de fonds, autorités, communautés, autres partenaires) - Y-aurait-il d'autres activités/stratégies que le programme devrait adopter pour assurer la pérennité de ses interventions ? - Au stade actuel, avez-vous déjà des perspectives de réplcation, de mise à l'échelle ou d'adaptation du projet LIVES (dans la même zone, dans d'autres zones, dans d'autres pays, etc.)
Autres 5 min	Autres choses à ajouter ?

VETERINAIRES

Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de la réunion	
Fin de la réunion	
Nombre de participants	

- Salutation
- Présentation de la mission
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de la réunion
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Pertinence (5 min)

- Est-ce que les activités de LIVES répondent aux besoins des problèmes liés à la reproduction et à la santé animale en matière d'élevage dans les zones d'intervention de LIVES ? Si, oui comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?
- L'existence des CLW, paysans leaders répond-elle au besoin de la politique de développement de l'élevage ?
- Quels sont les contraintes liées à la fourniture d'intrants et de produits vétérinaires dans votre zone ?

Efficacité (15 min)

- Selon vous, les activités du programme ont été elles conduites de manières efficaces ? Comment ?
- Selon vos constats sur le terrain, quelles sont les pratiques/techniques que le programme a beaucoup de difficulté à transmettre à ses bénéficiaires ?
- Quelles sont vos suggestions pour améliorer la vulgarisation de nouvelles techniques et sanitaires octroyés aux éleveurs ? (Curricula de formations, de l'utilité, de la praticité des formations, de l'approche pédagogique de formation, l'aspect logistique, ...)
- L'application des nouvelles techniques a été elle effective dans votre localité ? Quels sont les résultats que vous avez constatés ? citer des exemples
- Le système mis en place et la collaboration avec le projet présente-t-il des lacunes dans votre activité actuelle ?
- Comment évaluez-vous l'efficacité des formations obtenues sur la conduite d'élevage en général conduisant à une augmentation de taux de fréquentation des services vétérinaires ? justifier les réponses

Impacts (15 min)

- Quels sont les changements que vous avez constatés à l'adoption des nouvelles techniques durant les renforcements de capacités octroyés par LIVES (élevage poulet, chèvres, moutons) sur la conduite d'élevage ?
- Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus relatifs à l'intervention de LIVES ? (Pousser pour obtenir les impacts négatifs et positifs)
- Selon votre perception, y-a-t-il d'autres choses/activités que le programme aurait dû faire pour avoir plus d'impacts ? De quoi s'agit-il ?

Genre (10 min)

- Est – ce que les approches du projet étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la place des femmes dans la société en général et dans votre localité en particulier ? Si oui, comment ? si non, proposez des alternatives

- Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?

Pérennisation (10 min)

- Quelles sont vos appréciations de la durabilité des activités mises en œuvre par le programme après son retrait ? quels sont les obstacles et les atouts ?
- Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que la pérennisation est- elle probable après la fin du projet ?
- Est-ce que la mise en place des FCSA, des CLW peut-elle perdurer dans le temps ? si non pourquoi ?
- Quels sont les défis/contraintes pour assurer la pérennité des interventions du projet notamment en matière de santé animale ?
- Pourriez-vous donner des recommandations afin d'améliorer la collaboration avec le CLWs ? et pour assurer l'opérationnalisation à long terme du FCSA ?

Quelles sont vos recommandations par rapport à la réalisation d'un tel programme afin d'avoir plus d'efficacité, d'impact et pour sa durabilité ? (5 min)

GUIDE D'INTERVIEW WATER POINTS COMMITEES

Nom du répondant	
Contact	
Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de l'entretien	
Fin de l'entretien	

- Salutation
- Présentation de l'intervieweur
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de l'entretien
- Explication de la confidentialité de l'entretien
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Critère	Questions clés
Pertinence 10 min	• Est-ce que l'appui en matière de gestion des points d'eau a bien répondu à des besoins de la population ? {Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?} Donner des exemples SVP • Est-ce que vos activités vous semblent adaptés au contexte socioculturel ? {Si oui, comment ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?}
Efficacité 10 min	• Est-ce que vous avez réalisé l'ensemble des activités qui ont été prévues à votre niveau ? Si non, lesquelles et pourquoi ? • Quels rapports entretenez-vous avec les autres acteurs impliqués dans le projet, en particulier les autorités locales, les éleveurs et les autres usagers de l'eau ? • Quelles sont les difficultés que vous avez rencontrées dans la gestion des points d'eau ? Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pour les surmonter ? • Comment appréciez-vous la collaboration avec le projet LIVES ? En particulier, comment appréciez-vous l'approche du projet, notamment l'aspect renforcement des capacités ?
Efficience 5 min	• Est-ce que vous pensez que votre compétence est suffisante pour répondre à vos responsabilités dans la gestion des points d'eau ? Si non, quels sont les aspects qui auraient dû être renforcés ?
Impact 10 min	• Quels sont les changements positifs ou négatifs liés à votre participation à LIVES que vous avez constatés sur : • la santé et reproduction des animaux ? • en termes de biens et en termes de sécurité alimentaire au niveau des ménages, lié à vos activités ? • Est-ce qu'il y avait des impacts inattendus du programme ? (Pousser pour les impacts négatifs et positifs)
Genre 10 min	• Est-ce que vous avez remarqué des contraintes à l'accès aux points d'eau dans votre zone d'intervention ? (Donner des exemples) • Est-ce que les femmes ont pu bénéficier de l'amélioration de l'accès aux points d'eau aussi bien que les hommes de LIVES ? {Comprendre pourquoi ou pourquoi pas}
Durabilité 10 min	• Selon l'approche actuelle de LIVES, est-ce que les activités des WPC seront pérennisées après la fin du projet en Septembre 2017 ? • Pensez-vous que les WPC continueront à fonctionner et à assurer leur rôle, après que le projet LIVES ait pris fin ?
Autres 5 min	• Autres choses à ajouter ?

GUIDE FOCUS GROUP FEMME

Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de la réunion	
Fin de la réunion	
Nombre de participants	

- Salutation
- Présentation de la mission
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de la réunion
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Pertinence (10 min)

- Selon vous, est-ce que le programme LIVES répond et est adapté aux besoins de la communauté et pour les femmes en général ?
- La promotion et l'appui à l'élevage des petits ruminants et des poulets ont-ils apporté des réponses appropriées à vos problèmes prioritaires et à vos ambitions ?
- Les formations octroyées par LIVES ou LLFs pour les femmes éleveurs correspondent aux besoins en élevage ?
- L'existence des techniciens (CLW, vétérinaire, paysans leaders) répond-elle à vos besoins et à vos attentes durant la mise en œuvre du programme ?
- Selon vous, est-ce que le programme s'appuie sur les dynamiques locales et particulièrement pour les femmes ?

Efficacité (10 min)

- Est-ce que vos attentes au programme ont pu être atteintes durant la mise en œuvre ? Lesquelles ?
- Selon vous, les activités du programme ont été conduites de manières efficaces ? Comment ?
- Comment évaluez-vous l'efficacité des formations obtenues sur la conduite d'élevage en général ? Est-ce que le partage d'information a été abordable pour les participants ou est-ce qu'il y avait des blocages ou des contraintes ? Justifier les réponses
- La mise en place du FCSA est-elle nécessaire pour votre élevage ? Comment ?
- Comment appréciez-vous l'efficacité de la collaboration avec les CLW, Vétérinaires, paysans leaders par rapport à la santé animale ? Quels sont les problèmes que vous avez constatés durant ces périodes ?
- L'application des nouvelles techniques a-t-elle été effective dans votre localité ? Quels sont les résultats que vous avez constatés dans votre exploitation et au sein du ménage ? Citer des exemples

Impacts (10 min)

- Quels sont les changements que vous avez constatés à l'adoption des nouvelles techniques durant les renforcements de capacités octroyés par LIVES (élevage poulet, chèvres, moutons) sur la conduite d'élevage ? Témoignages des effets positifs et négatifs si possibles
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan économique de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? Quel type ?
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan sécurité alimentaire de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? Quel type ?
- Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?
- Est-ce que vous pensez que l'adhésion des femmes à des associations contribue à la sécurisation alimentaire des ménages ? Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?
- D'après vous, dans quelle mesure les activités de LIVES pourraient contribuer à faire face aux périodes de sécheresses et aux risques naturels (sécheresse, famine, invasion acridienne...) ?

- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan social de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?

Genre (10 min)

- Est – ce que les approches du projet étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la place des femmes dans la société en général et dans votre localité en particulier ?
- Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?
- Est-ce que vous pensez que l'adhésion des femmes à des associations favorise l'intégration de la question dans la vie associative et des impacts positifs au sein du ménage ? Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?

Pérennisation (10 min)

- Quelles sont vos appréciations de la durabilité des activités mises en œuvre par le programme après son retrait ? quels sont les obstacles et les atouts ?
- Quelles seront les stratégies adoptées par les ménages et les femmes d'après programme sur le court terme ? Et sur le long terme ?
- Est-ce que la mise en place des FCSA, des CLW peut-elle perdurer dans le temps ? si non pourquoi ?
- Selon vos expériences, quels sont les points à améliorer pour que les associations des femmes contribuent à la sécurité alimentaire ?
- Pourriez-vous donner des recommandations afin d'améliorer la collaboration avec le CLWs ? et pour assurer l'opérationnalisation à long terme du FCSA ?

Quelles sont vos recommandations par rapport à la réalisation d'un tel programme afin d'avoir plus d'efficacité, d'impact et pour sa durabilité ? (10 min)

GUIDE FOCUS GROUP HOMME

Position	
Localization	
Interviewer	
Début de la réunion	
Fin de la réunion	
Nombre de participants	

- Salutation
- Présentation de la mission
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de la réunion
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Pertinence (10 min)

- Selon vous, est-ce que le programme LIVES répond et est adapté aux besoins de la communauté en général ?
- La promotion et l'appui à l'élevage des petits ruminants et des poulets ont-ils apporté des réponses appropriées à vos problèmes prioritaires et à vos ambitions ?
- Les formations octroyées par LIVES ou LLFs pour les éleveurs correspondent aux besoins en élevage ?
- L'existence des techniciens (CLW, vétérinaire, paysans leaders) répond-elle à vos besoins et à vos attentes durant la mise en œuvre du programme ?
- Selon vous, est-ce que le programme s'appuie sur les dynamiques locales ?

Efficacité (10 min)

- Est-ce que vos attentes au programme ont pu être atteintes durant la mise en œuvre ? Lesquelles ?
- Selon vous, les activités du programme ont-elles été conduites de manière efficace ? Comment ?
- Comment évaluez-vous l'efficacité des formations obtenues sur la conduite d'élevage en général ? est-ce que le partage d'information a été abordable pour les participants ou est-ce qu'il y avait des blocages ou des contraintes ? justifier les réponses
- La mise en place du FCSA est-elle nécessaire pour votre élevage ? Comment ?
- Comment appréciez-vous l'efficacité de la collaboration avec les CLW, Vétérinaires, paysans leaders par rapport à la santé animale ? Quels sont les problèmes que vous avez constatés durant ces périodes ?
- L'application des nouvelles techniques a-t-elle été effective dans votre localité ? quels sont les résultats que vous avez constatés dans votre exploitation et au sein du ménage ? citer des exemples

Impacts (10 min)

- Quels sont les changements que vous avez constatés à l'adoption des nouvelles techniques durant les renforcements de capacités octroyés par LIVES (élevage poulet, chèvres, moutons) sur la conduite d'élevage ? Témoignages des effets positifs et négatifs si possibles
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan économique de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan sécurité alimentaire de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?
- Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?

- Selon vos expériences, quels sont les mesures ou points à améliorer pour que le regroupement des paysans ou des associations contribuent à la sécurité alimentaire ?
- D'après vous, dans quelle mesure les activités de LIVES pourraient contribuer à faire face aux périodes de soudures et aux risques naturels (sécheresse, famine, invasion acridienne...) ?
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan social de la localité et du ménage suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?

Genre (10 min)

- Est – ce que les approches du projet étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la place des femmes dans la société en général et dans votre localité en particulier ?
- Est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?
- Est-ce que vous pensez que l'adhésion des femmes à des associations favorise l'intégration de la question dans la vie associative et des impacts positifs au sein du ménage ? Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?

Pérennisation (10 min)

- Quelles sont vos appréciations de la durabilité des activités mises en œuvre par le programme après son retrait ? quels sont les obstacles et les atouts ?
- Quelles seront les stratégies adoptées par les ménages et les femmes d'après programme sur le court terme ? Et sur le long terme ?
- Est-ce que la mise en place des FCSA, des CLW peut-elle perdurer dans le temps ? si non pourquoi ?
- Selon vos expériences, quels sont les points à améliorer pour que les associations des femmes contribuent à la sécurité alimentaire ?
- Pourriez-vous donner des recommandations afin d'améliorer la collaboration avec le CLWs ? et pour assurer l'opérationnalisation à long terme du FCSA ?

Quelles sont vos recommandations par rapport à la réalisation d'un tel programme afin d'avoir plus d'efficacité, d'impact et pour sa durabilité ? (10 min)

GUIDE FOCUS GROUP NON BENEFICIAIRE

Position	
Localisation	
Interviewer	
Début de la réunion	
Fin de la réunion	
Nombre de participants	

- Salutation
- Présentation de la mission
- Présentation succincte du programme et du but de la réunion
- Présentation de la structure de l'entretien
- Durée : 1 heure au maximum

Programme LIVES (5 min)

- Connaissez-vous le Programme LIVES ? Pouvez-vous décrire brièvement ce que fait le programme ?
- Connaissez-vous des personnes de votre entourage qui ont bénéficié de ce programme ?

Pertinence (10 min)

- Selon vous, est-ce que le programme LIVES répond et est adapté aux besoins de la communauté et pour les femmes en général ?
- Pensez-vous que la promotion et l'appui à l'élevage des petits ruminants et des poulets apportent des réponses appropriées aux problèmes prioritaires de votre communauté ?
- A votre connaissance, est-ce que le programme s'appuie sur les dynamiques locales et particulièrement pour les femmes ?
- Est-ce que vous pensez qu'un tel projet aide au développement de votre communauté ? Comment ?

Efficacité (10 min)

- Avez-vous constaté que les bénéficiaires du Programme ont appliqué de nouvelles techniques d'élevage ?
- Avez-vous noté que les bénéficiaires ont pu améliorer leur élevage de petit ruminants et de volailles ? De quelle manière ? Si ou, est-ce que vous pensez que cela est lié aux activités du Programme LIVES ?
- D'après vous, est-ce que la mise en place des CLW peut aider ? Comment ?
- D'après vous, est-ce que la mise en place d'un fond commun pour la santé animale (FCSA) peut aider ? Comment ?
- Comment appréciez-vous la gestion des points d'eau mis en place par le Projet ?
- Avez-vous noté un quelconque problème dans la collaboration entre les différentes parties prenantes du Programme LIVES ?
- A votre connaissance, est-ce que le projet a été positif ? Est-ce que c'est une réussite ? Expliquez pourquoi

Impacts (10 min)

- Quels sont les changements que vous avez remarqués chez les bénéficiaires du Programme, en matière d'élevage ?
- Est-ce que vous avez noté des changements dans les conditions de vie des ménages bénéficiaires de votre connaissance ?
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan économique de votre localité suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? Quel type ?

- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan sécurité alimentaire de votre localité suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?
- Est-ce qu'il vous est arrivé de recourir aux services des CLW ? Si oui, pour quelles raisons et comment appréciez-vous le résultat ?
- Est-ce que vous bénéficiez des points d'eau mis en place par LIVES ? Si oui, comment appréciez-vous cela ?
- Quels sont les principaux impacts du projet chez vous, même si vous n'êtes pas des bénéficiaires directs (creuser les effets positifs et négatifs : gestion des pâturages et des points d'eau, gestion de la santé animale, effets sur les prix des animaux, etc.)
- D'après vous, dans quelle mesure les activités de LIVES pourraient contribuer à faire face aux périodes de soudures et aux risques naturels (sécheresse, famine, invasion acridienne...) ?
- Est-ce que vous avez constaté des changements sur le plan social de votre localité suite à la mise en œuvre du projet ? quel type ?

Genre (10 min)

- Selon vous, est – ce que les approches du projet étaient efficaces vis-à-vis de la place des femmes dans la société en général et dans votre localité en particulier ?
- Selon vous, est-ce que les interventions de LIVES ont des impacts différents aussi bien pour les hommes que pour les femmes ? Si oui, pourriez-vous citer des exemples concrets ?
- Est-ce que vous pensez que l'adhésion des femmes à des associations favorise l'intégration de la question dans la vie associative et des impacts positifs au sein du ménage ? Comment ? Si non, pourquoi ?

Pérennisation (10 min)

- Est-ce que vous pensez que les résultats du Projet perdureront ? Pourquoi ?
- Pourriez-vous donner des recommandations afin d'améliorer la collaboration avec le CLWs ? et pour assurer l'opérationnalisation à long terme du FCSA ?

Quelles sont vos recommandations par rapport à la réalisation d'un tel programme afin d'avoir plus d'efficacité, d'impact et pour sa durabilité ? (5 min)