



SNV

Technical note on the capitalization of the MODHEM project



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on the capitalization
of the MODHEM project**



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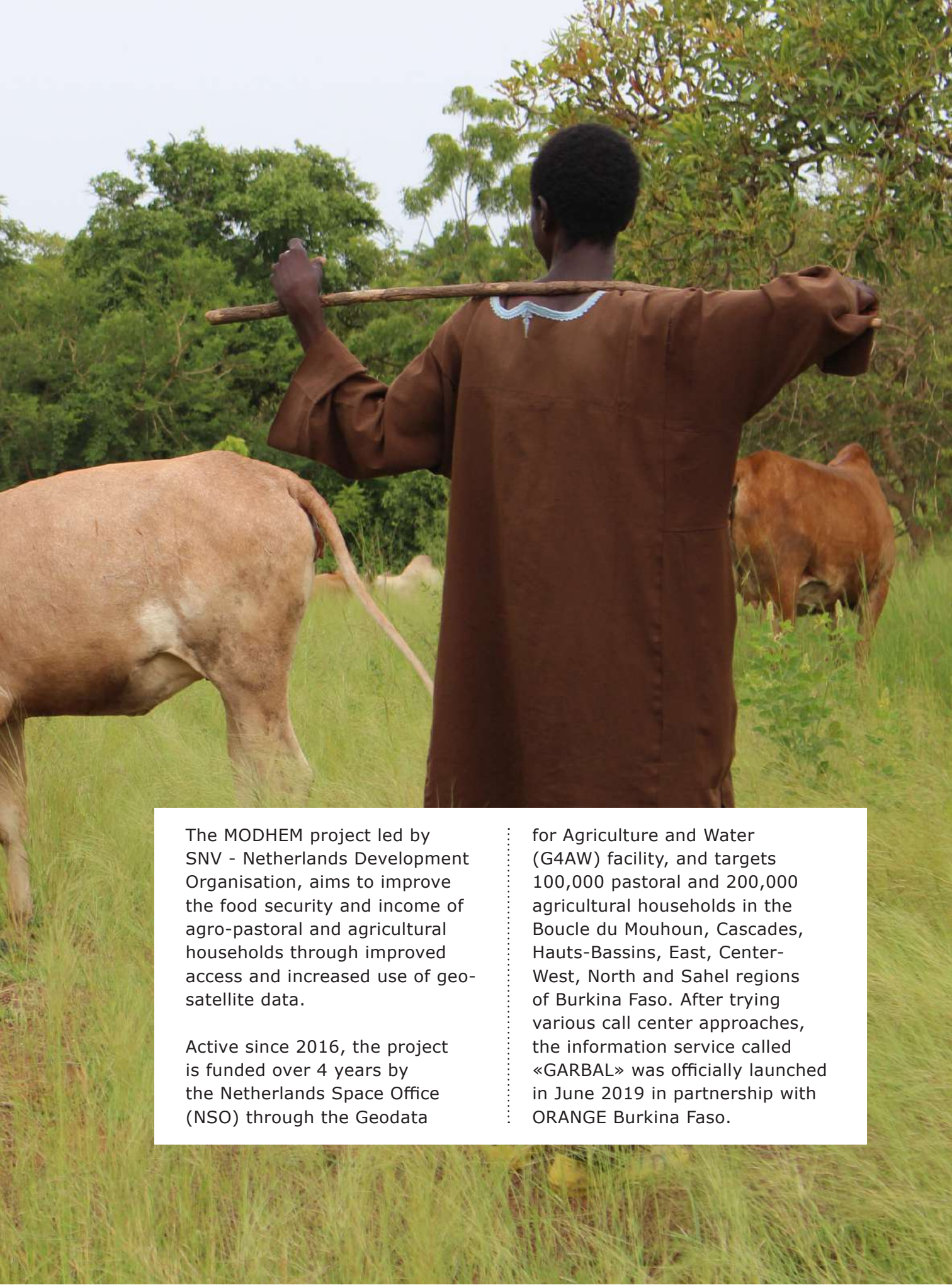


ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADPM	Association Dental et Pinal Marobé
AGRHYMET	Centre Régional d'Agro-Hydro-Météorologie
APESS	Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
CRUS	Conseil Régional des Unions du Sahel
CRA	Centre Régional Agrhytmet, Agrhytmet Regional Center
DGEAP	Direction Générale des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux
DPRAH	Direction Provinciale des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
DRRAH	Direction Régionale des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
FNGN	Fédération Nationale des Groupements Naam
MEEVCC	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique
MODHEM	Mobile data for moving herds management and better incomes in Burkina Faso
MRAH	Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
NSO	Netherlands Space Office
OBF	Orange Burkina Faso
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PO	Producer Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRAPS	Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel
RECOPA	Réseau de Communication sur le Pastoralisme
SAP	Systems, Applications and Products for data processing,
SNV	Organisation Néerlandaise de Développement
SONAGESS	Société Nationale de Gestion des Stocks de Sécurité
UNPCB	Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina

1- WHAT IS MODHEM ?





The MODHEM project led by SNV - Netherlands Development Organisation, aims to improve the food security and income of agro-pastoral and agricultural households through improved access and increased use of geo-satellite data.

Active since 2016, the project is funded over 4 years by the Netherlands Space Office (NSO) through the Geodata

for Agriculture and Water (G4AW) facility, and targets 100,000 pastoral and 200,000 agricultural households in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts-Bassins, East, Center-West, North and Sahel regions of Burkina Faso. After trying various call center approaches, the information service called «GARBAL» was officially launched in June 2019 in partnership with ORANGE Burkina Faso.

2-WHAT CHARACTERIZED THE BIRTH OF MODHEM ?

In Burkina Faso, the economy depends mainly on the primary sector. Agriculture, livestock, and forestry employ around 86% of the working population and contribute 30% to GDP (MRAH, 2013). A country with an essentially agro-pastoral vocation, livestock is the second productive sector, which directly affects the largest proportion of the rural population in all regions of the country. The livestock sub-sector contributes around 18% to the national added value (MRA / UNDP, 2012). In addition to its major social and economic importance, livestock contributes to the food and nutritional security of populations by providing them with products with a high nutritional value.

The consequences of climate change and insecurity affect the mobility of pastoralists. Their traditional means of prospecting for natural resources to decide on their transhumance are made uncertain, costly and risky. However, the mobility of livestock in arid zones is essential for their survival and is a key factor in the food security of pastoral populations.

Like pastoral farming, agricultural activities take place in the same context characterized by climatic variability and fluctuating market prices, which influence the productivity and income of the production system. Given the low level coverage of the state extension network, access to agricultural advisory services remains a challenge for increasing productivity.

Consequently, farmers rely on localized and reliable agro-meteorological forecasts, in order to have greater predictability over the course of the agricultural campaign.

The livestock sub-sector contributes around 18% to the national added value

In view of all the factors that influence the performance of agro-pastoral farms and in order to overcome these constraints, SNV, MRAH (via DGEAP), CILSS (via AGRHYMET), SATELLIGENCE, and ORANGE BF (within the framework a public-private partnership) implemented the MODHEM project with funding from the Netherlands Space Office (NSO).



3-WHAT IS GARBAL?



Like the GARBAL service initiated by SNV in Mali in 2017, the MODHEM project has developed a tailor-made information service intended to meet the specific needs of pastoralists and farmers to improve their decision-making and give them more predictability and agility.

The information service is accessible via any type of mobile phone through the 777 number of the Orange telephone operator. The call costs 30 FCFA / min to access a call center where a telephone advisor will take care of you in the language of your choice (French, Mooré, Dioula, Fulfulde, Gourmantche). The main objective of the GARBAL service is to assist pastoralists and farmers in their decision-making by providing information on:

- The availability of surface water and water points;
- The availability of forage biomass;

- Rainfall and other agro-meteorological information;
- The situation and condition of the transhumance trails;
- The price of agricultural produce at strategic markets;
- Advisory support in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

For example, GARBAL allows pastoralists to make appropriate decisions before moving; they can check which is the best route to follow in order to secure water and pasture for their livestock while saving money and time.

The intended dissemination of information through the SMS channel or USSD requests could not be carried out during the reporting period.



4-WHO ARE THE ACTORS INVOLVED AND THEIR ROLES IN MODHEM ?

MODHEM is the result of a public-private partnership implemented by a consortium led by SNV. ORANGE Burkina Faso manages the call center commercially and coordinates the marketing and promotion system of the GARBAL service. Satellite data is processed and stored by SATELLIGENCE. The Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) provides agro-meteorological data through the AGRHYMET Regional Center. Finally, SNV with the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources of Burkina Faso collaborate with field actors (technical services and producer organizations) to ensure that the information transmitted corresponds to the realities, needs and aspirations of pastoralists and farmers and ensure the local mobilization of users. The implementation model based on a public-private partnership is the guarantee of durability of the GARBAL service.



Jeanette De REGT, Country Director SNV Burkina Faso and Benin appreciates the PPP within the framework of MODHEM and the sustainability of the GARBAL service

« SNV gives pride of place to the sustainability of all its interventions and plays the role of process facilitator. The establishment and operation of a system such as the Garbal service requires the participation of several actors who do not always share the same areas of interest but who can be complementary through their actions. The developed PPP was built around a solid consortium».



Type of actors	Actors	Roles in the consortium
NGO	SNV	Leader of the consortium, responsible for project coordination and management; Capacity building and training; Technical support to partners for project implementation. Responsible for monitoring and evaluation
Government	MRAH (DGEAP, DRRAH, DPRAH)	Capacity building and training ; End user mobilization ; Service promotion in the field ; Provision of specific information related to animal husbandry.
SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATION	CILSS /CRA	Data acquisition ; Data processing and storage; Data analysis and modeling; Production of Decision Support Services (Meteorology, Agrometeorology, Biomass, etc.)
PRIVATE	ECODATA then ORANGE BF (OBF)	Data acquisition; Data processing and storage; Data analysis and modeling; Promotion / Marketing of the service; Production and dissemination of information.
PRIVATE	SATELLIGENCE	Data acquisition; Data processing and storage; Data analysis and modeling; Production of Decision Support Services; Development of a web application on pastoral resources
Farmer and pastoralist organizations	Umbrella organizations of producers: CRUS, APESS, UNPCB, RECOPA, RUGGA, FNGN, ADPM;	Provision of endogenous facilitators, Organization and implementation of awareness information activities necessary for users to join the service, mobilization of their members.



5- WHAT ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MODHEM ?

The strategy adopted for the implementation of the PPP was built on the synergy of actions and the complementarity of the different actors involved with SNV as lead organisation.

The leader, as a real facilitator of the system, played the role of interface between the DGEAP, producer organizations and the suppliers of the GARBAL service. The service was provided through the development of a business plan to orient the interventions and estimate the economic profitability of the service offered. In addition, an approach of active participation and empowerment was developed, with the umbrella organisations supported by the field extension system of the MRAH (DRRAH / DPRAH / Focal Points).

To this end, collaboration protocols, mandate specifications, and target contracts were signed on the one hand between SNV and the other members of the consortium (MRAH / DGEAP, ECODATA / OBF, SATELLIGENCE,

AGRHYMET) and on the other hand, between the DGEAP and the other national structures (OP, DRRAH, DPRAH) with a flexibility that allowed for amendments whenever necessary. This flexibility allowed ECODATA, the initial supplier of the call center, to be replaced without major difficulty by the mobile telephone company ORANGE Burkina. This PPP provision is supported by a framework agreement which defines the legal conditions necessary for the implementation of the actions of each partner.



6-ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS



This first phase of the project made it possible to achieve the following main results and achievements on the implementation component :

- Signature of collaboration protocols with six umbrella organizations of producers (UNPCB, APSS, RECOPA, CRUS, ADPM, FNGN) with contractual objectives,
- Establishment of mandate specifications for the Focal Points of the MRAH regarding the mobilization of "End Users" within the framework of the MODHEM project.
- Signature of an amendment to the Partnership consortium agreement (PCA) in place of the consortium agreement document which could not be signed.
- Launch of GARBAL.
- Discovery of new vocations for certain actors.

Implementation constraints

Constraints were encountered regarding the collaboration between the implementing partners of the project,. One of the major difficulties was the mobility of staff from certain partners such as DGEAP, DRRAH / DPRAH and ECODATA. In addition, the involvement of part-time DGEAP staff, associated with their reduced staff, created an overload of work for them at times.

In terms of budget management, the poor appropriation of the budget nomenclature and the donor expenditure procedures by producer organizations and the change in the SNV accounting system during implementation handicapped certain accounting tasks. To these difficulties can be added the non-respect of the contractual commitments by the initial partner who managed the call center, the cumbersomeness and the complexity of OBF's



legal procedures which hampered the signing of the contractual document between all the consortium partners, and the weak collaboration between producer organizations and DRRAH / DPRAH at the start.

To overcome these constraints, endogenous and exogenous solutions were found by the partners. For example, to maintain and make the partnership functional, several activities were organized such as i) the support mission for producer organizations to improve appropriation of the donor's accounting procedures, ii) the initiation of SNV accountants in the use of SAP tools, iii) periodic discussion meetings between accountants and monitoring of their expenses by SNV, iv) replacement of ECODATA by ORANGE Burkina, etc.

Success factors and lessons

learned

The main factors that allowed the success of the partnership were the synergy of actions, which was possible thanks to factors such as complementarity, flexibility, promptness / responsiveness of the different actors. In view of the collaboration difficulties encountered, it seems judicious, even imperative, to precede the effective start of projects of this kind, by finalizing and signing the contractual document between the partners who undertake to collaborate within the framework of a consortium.



Mr Mahamadou BADIÉL

Agriculture Sector Lead at SNV Burkina Faso speaks out on the change of mobile service provider

It should be noted that the first partner (provider of services linked to mobile telephony) had the advantage of having a gateway on the 3 existing telephone operators in Burkina. The various partners of the consortium, after establishing the system's operating difficulties, mandated the SNV lead to find an alternative solution. We can draw two main lessons :

- **Manage trust and partnership in the PPP :** the ease of a multi-actor process (PPP) must be monitored and all the actors involved must be equally-informed, in order to facilitate decision-making for improved functioning of the common system.
- **Consider PPPs as a way to introduce technology and innovation** from the private sector in order to deliver better quality public services through improved operational efficiency.





The information service
is accessible via any type
of mobile phone through
the **777** number of the
Orange telephone
operator

7- WHAT HAS GARBAL CHANGED ?

In a context of quantitative and qualitative degradation of livestock rangelands due to multifaceted factors aggravated by climate change, pastoralists in arid and semi-arid areas must demonstrate the ability to adapt in order to maintain and strengthen their resilience. Unfortunately, pastoralists sometimes appear helpless because the usual channels for producing and sharing information, the Rugga and their auxiliaries, the Garso, as well as their relays in the field are no longer operational as they used to be. Designed to improve the resilience of pastoralists and farmers affected by extreme weather events such as droughts, the GARBAL service is an informational decision-making service through mobile telephony. In addition, an impact on food security and an increase in income of 15% of pastoral users and 10% of farm users are indicators of expected impacts through the provision of the service.

« The MODHEM project has greatly benefited pastoralists, it allowed them to inform themselves about the situation of livestock tracks, water points and the biomass available for animals »

Due to the fact that in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso there is only 3-4 months of rainy season compared to 8-9 months of dry season, in order to be able to withstand the long drought, pastoralists practice mobility that allows them to move to more favorable areas that can provide them with subsistence resources. However, to make these sometimes-risky journeys, pastoralists need information on the appropriate tracks, places where there are grazing possibilities, etc.

It is precisely these information requirements that the MODHEM project has met via the GARBAL service. For pastoralists descending from the Sahel to the south, for example in the heavily agricultural region of the East, the risks were not far off. This region is an area for the production of cash crops such as cotton and sesame, so the passage through became increasingly difficult. Transhumants therefore need up-to-date and instantaneous information.

There is therefore no doubt that the MODHEM project is of great benefit to pastoralists.



Salou DIALLO
National President of the
communication network on
pastoralism (RECOPA)



I was trained to use the GARBAL service of the MODHEM project at UNPCB and I was proud of this for myself but also for the other producers. What followed proved me right.

Indeed, calling 777 provided access to various information on the likelihood of rain in the coming hours or days, as well as the probable quantities. Thus, we can plan our activities, in particular sowing, phytosanitary treatments and therefore save time and resources. Before, when you treated your field, a heavy rain could occur within

30 minutes. This situation was a real headache for us in cotton production and made us doubt the quality of the insecticides when in fact they were washed away and could not act. Due to the high costs, we do not repeat the failed treatment, which results in losses at harvest time. Furthermore, it happens that we do not have an exact idea of product prices in other localities forcing us to sell off our crops at the prices offered on site.

« Call 777
and you save time
and money »



Bakary TRAORE,

President of the Houet cotton producers' cooperative societies.

Results and achievements

The development and provision of the GARBAL service were operationalized, despite the various difficulties encountered by the project over the first three (03) years of implementation.

All the data on pastures, the availability of surface water, the location of infrastructure and pastoral services in the regions of the Center West, Sahel, Haut-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, North, Cascades and the East were collected

from the PRAPS database, from the Ministry of Water and Sanitation and used to build a dynamic interface by the partner SATELLIGENCE. To carry out this collection of biophysical and market data, forty-five (45) field data collection agents were recruited and trained. The 45 collection agents were each provided with smartphones.

The SONAGESS information collection network has also greatly contributed to the

availability of mercurial data on cereals. All these precautions have enabled quality data on the state of pastures and surface water, and market prices to be collected and made available to users.



I am OUEDRAOGO Lassané, MODHEM focal point and livestock advisor for the North region, more precisely in Ouahigouya.

As such, I have closely followed the

« As a livestock advisor, I closely followed the implementation of the project in my region »

implementation of the project in my region. I can testify that the great satisfaction that can be derived from this is that the information on cattle tracks, market prices, etc., to which all the stakeholders had access, was taken into account during their activities.

In addition, the advisory support was a great contribution.



Lassané Ouédraogo,
Livestock Advisor and
MODHEM Focal Point

Note that the final evaluation of the project revealed a positive impact on user incomes and the productivity of agro-pastoral farms. GARBAL has not only contributed to increased food security of users but also to their level of use of agro-meteorological information in agricultural practices. This has influenced and brought added benefit to production at the user level. Out of 1,100 people (pastoralists and farmers) interviewed who are users of the service, 70% assert observing a significant reduction in conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

Implementation constraints

This experience of providing the GARBAL service did not take place without constraints. Among

the constraints encountered, we note the initial difficulties in the development of the geo-satellite data interface accessible to the call center advisor, resulting in a delay in the availability of information for end users. Added to this was the unavailability of prices for certain speculations such as livestock, and the limited geographic coverage of markets for SONAGESS in data collection.

The implementation also encountered technical constraints related to the obsolescence during a certain period of the Android system of the smartphones acquired for collecting field. The implementation also encountered technical limitations linked to the impossibility for ONATEL and TELECEL telephone subscribers to use the service and the insufficient coverage of the Orange BF network in certain localities.

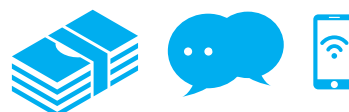


Success factors and lessons learned

The factors that enabled the success of this experience were the good collaboration between the involved partners, and the existence of national expertise and logistics for the establishment of the call center.

These factors made it possible to carry out in a chronological fashion all the activities which were essential for the operationalization of the call center. In terms of lessons learned, the need to have a greater number of call center agents fluent in the maximum number of languages should be noted in order to meet the needs of callers.

In addition, the number of users would be increased if it were possible for ONATEL and TELECEL subscribers to call the call center. The possibility of interoperability of the GARBAL service between the 02 countries of Mali and Burkina Faso could improve sub-regional cross-border transhumance. Permanent use of the service influences the income and food security of user households. Added to this is the fact that there is a strong correlation between field activities for mobilizing producers, communication campaigns and use of the call center.



8-HOW TO PROMOTE AND PUBLICIZE GARBAL ?

To succeed in the challenge of mobilizing agro-pastoralists around the use of the GARBAL service, the implementing actors opted for a proximity approach by relying on professional agricultural and pastoral organizations.

This role of local mobilization was entrusted to the umbrella organizations of agricultural and pastoral organizations such as APESS, UNPCB, CRUS, RECOPA, ADPM and FNGN which were supported by the Focal Points at the level of the DRRH / DPRAH.

This approach took place according to the following stages :

i) the identification of umbrella producer organizations in the project intervention area and the signing of agreements,



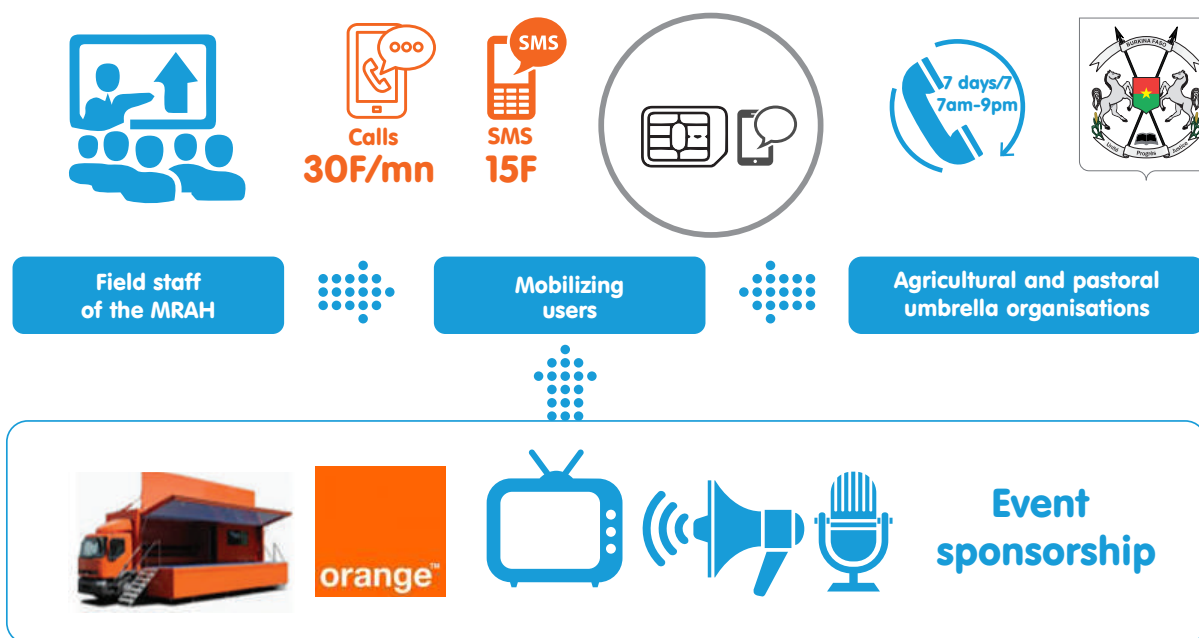
ii) the designation and training of facilitators at the level of producer organizations,
 iii) identification of regional focal points and provincial agents,
 iv) design of facilitation / awareness tools,
 v) planning of facilitation sessions,
 vi) technical launch (June 17, 2016 in Ouagadougou) and commercial launch of GARBAL (June 21, 2019 in Boromo), etc.
 Following these launches,

vii) information / awareness activities could begin in the field for the mobilization of users of GARBAL.

Alongside this local mobilization approach, Orange BF conducted communication campaigns. These communications campaigns consisted mainly of the production and broadcasting of radio spots, video sketches and car-podium animation at strategic events (markets, fairs, groups, etc.)



STRATEGY FOR MOBILIZING USERS OF THE “GARBAL” SERVICE

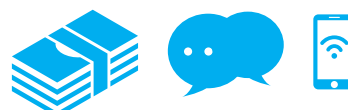


SNV

Diagram of the strategy for mobilizing end users of the GARBAL service



Visual of Garbal posters and flyers distributed





Results and achievements

Within the six (06) POs selected, three hundred and twelve (312) facilitators were identified for animation / awareness actions and the mobilization of end users who are farmers, livestock breeders and pastoralists. These awareness-raising and animation actions reached more than 65,255 men and women.



Launch of the GARBAL service by the Minister of Animal and Fishery Resources surrounded by implementing actors on June 21, 2019 in Boromo

The experience is new in the community of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Burkina Faso and technical and commercial launches have experienced exceptional mobilization, indicating the expectations of stakeholders. In particular, the commercial launch saw the participation of the Country Director of SNV in Burkina, the Managing Director of Orange Burkina, and all the partners, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and the Minister in charge of animal and fishery resources.



From that moment on, the service was available to Orange subscribers through all types of mobile phones via the quick-dial number: 777 at a modest cost of 30 FCFA per minute to access the call center. This constitutes a major innovation within the rural world.

I took part in the activities of the MODHEM project and I was part of GARBAL's facilitation system. The project has been invaluable for pastoralists who have access to information without having to travel. With just a phone call you can stay put and get information on livestock tracks, water points, pasture areas, etc.

«With the MODHEM project, the producer has information without traveling»

The project also allowed us to work in collaboration with a PO in the region, in particular the CRUS, which has a relay system throughout the region and this greatly facilitated the work during the sensitization campaigns.

In terms of mobilization results over the period from June 21 to December 31, 2019, in total, more than 41,600 people called the call center. Also, beyond the seven (07) regions covered by the project (in blue), callers were registered in the six (06) other regions of the country (in green).

In the end, the target of 82,089 calls made to the project's call center stood at 17.40%; which is important in view of the difficulties encountered and the fairly short time taken to restart the service (6 months). In view of the enthusiasm observed, we can bet that this objective could have been exceeded if the start-up had been concomitant with the start of the project.

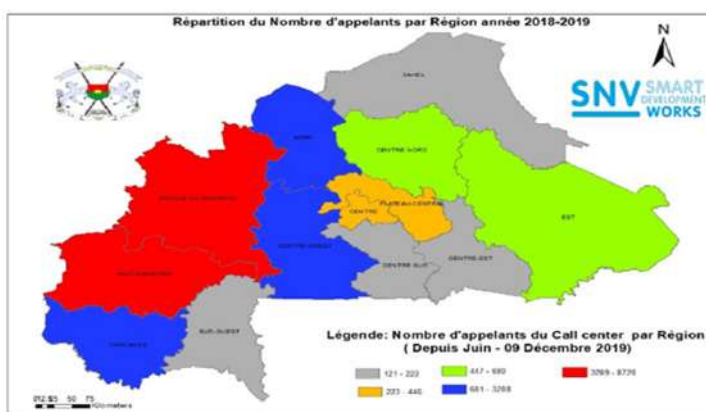


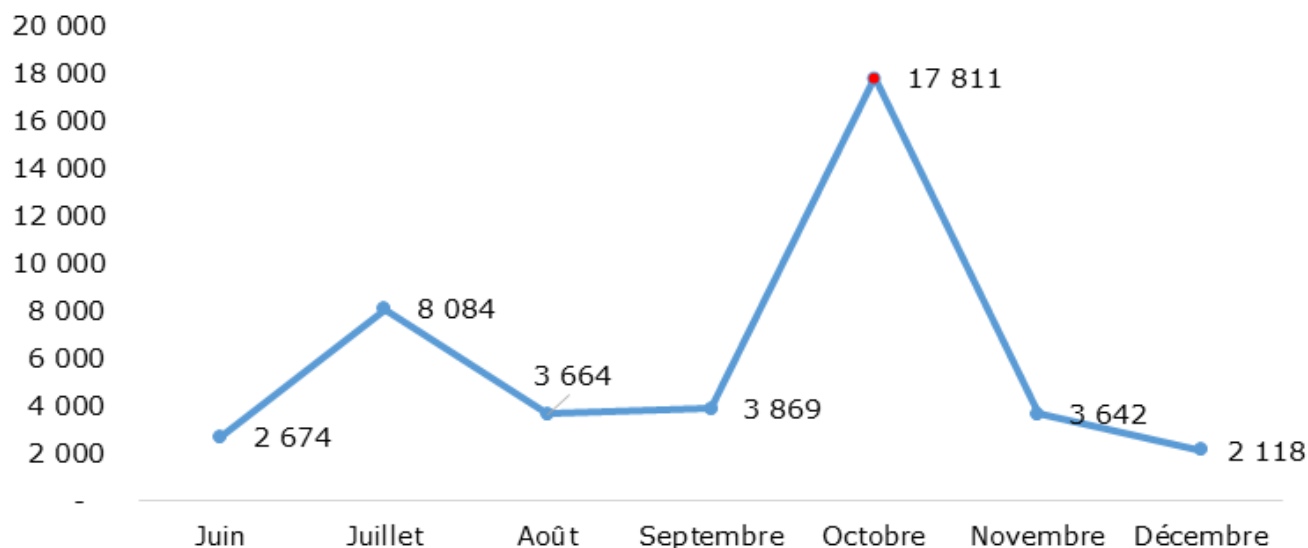
Illustration of caller intensity by region



82 089 > **17,40%**
calls made



Monthly evolution of callers during the period (June 21 - December 31, 2019)



Implementation constraints

As constraints that marked the implementation of this experience of mobilizing end users, we can note:

- The low coverage / footprint of some POs in their activity area, a situation which has led some animators to travel long distances to perform the tasks entrusted to them.
- The mobilization period was not suited to the availability of farmers and pastoralists because it coincided with field work, not to mention the security situation which limited the promotion of the service in certain regions and localities.
- The lack of mastery of the animation areas by some animators (especially a lack of

contact with the base) which took them longer to travel than to animate.

- Shortcomings in the promotion of the service through promotional campaigns, the design and late transmission of advertising tools.

Success factors and lessons learned

The local mobilization strategy via the umbrella organizations of the project intervention areas was the basis of the success and the results achieved in a short time. This proximity approach through the umbrella organizations has indeed enabled the successful mobilization of end users of the GARBAL service. These umbrella



organizations have members at the level of municipalities, villages and hamlets living in their environment and sharing the same language and the same culture (customs and traditions).

In terms of lessons, it can be noted that the use of certain communication channels such as radio broadcasts, the use of town

criers, make it possible to reach a greater number of users. The impact is more visible when the designated facilitators are known in their localities. Moreover, to give themselves a better chance of reaching a larger audience of agro-pastoralists, the periods of activities should be chosen to coincide with the times of their greatest availability.

Another opportunity to be seized is to open the call service to all mobile operators, who would thus integrate the system. This gives more chance to significantly increase the number of callers. The push SMS sent by ORANGE BF to users on occasion appears to have a positive impact on the level of use of the service.



WHAT TESTIMONIALS ABOUT GARBAL ?

I am Diallo Sita, animator at APESS in northern Burkina Faso and secretary general of the Burkina national coordination unit on behalf of this NGO. I was involved in the implementation of the GARBAL service of the MODHEM project by the DGEAP and SNV.

GARBAL has been an important contribution to livestock breeders. In fact, it allowed them, during or at the end of the rainy season, to judiciously choose their directions of travel as well as their routes, thus avoiding the pitfalls that could exist during this period. In addition, for those pastoralists who practice transhumance, GARBAL enabled them to be informed about the spatial distribution of pastoral resources, particularly water, as well as the location of veterinary services.

« Thanks to GARBAL, the livestock breeders make judicious choices of direction and routes »

GARBAL was also useful to farmers by providing them with information on the likely times of onset of rains and the agricultural practices to adopt. For example, having access to this information allowed them to avoid planting at an unsuitable time.

There is therefore no doubt that GARBAL has been useful to both livestock breeders and farmers, unfortunately the experience could not reach everyone. It is therefore necessary that the experience be relaunched and perpetuated in order to reach more producers and to raise their awareness so that they adhere to and promote the GARBAL service by calling.



Sita Diallo
APESS Animator
for the North





Amado R. OUEDRAOGO

Director of agro-pastoral spaces and developments of the MRAH, focal point of the MODHEM project.

« The fruitful collaboration model made it possible to make available information adapted to users' needs and popularized by peers »

It must be said that we have several points of satisfaction with the implementation of this MODHEM project.

Firstly, the model of collaboration that we had with partners, be they those in charge of replicating information, IT products, (....) It is true that each actor has his role to play, but let's face it this collaboration was fruitful and we can therefore be satisfied with the teamwork that we had with these private sector actors to generate information. And give the information very often to the first beneficiary.

Secondly, in order to be able to provide the right information to end users, we

had to set up an up-to-date data collection system and we found the experience to be conclusive because, each time, we are in contact with the structures that provide information useful for users and we were able to meet this

challenge thanks to this collaboration.

Thirdly, we came up with the idea of doing the extension through peers, umbrella organizations and many had both successes and weaknesses but, as success factors prevail, we were pleasantly surprised at the capacity of these umbrella organizations to give the right information to their peers at the grassroots level and this is also an element of satisfaction. In addition, we have made use of the chain of producer supervision that we therefore have within the departments of the ministry to support its promoters there.



WHAT SHOULD BE LEARNED FROM MODHEM'S GOOD PRACTICES ?

The experiences described above, which have contributed to the successful implementation of the MODHEM project did so thanks to the specific approaches. Because these approaches were instrumental in the successful conduct of these experiences, they can be considered good practice. We can retain, among others, three major cases of good practices that have contributed to the achievement of results:

Establishment of a consortium of partners for the implementation of the MODHEM project

In view of the objective of the project and the information needs, it was not obvious that a single group of actors could implement the project, also taking into account the specificity of the products that should be designed and made

available to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. This led to collaboration with other partners and the establishment of a partner consortium with SNV.

The establishment of the consortium based on a public-private partnership model has enabled the various partners to take responsibility for their involvement in the project. Thus, each partner endeavored to provide their share of contribution to the success of the project. By way of illustration, a mechanism for monitoring the contributions of partners was operationalized and the annual technical reports were transmitted on time. This partnership has therefore enabled the development of the partners' reaction capacity.

Signature of agreements between the General Directorate of Pastoral Areas and Facilities and POs for the mobilization of end users

The empowerment of POs through collaboration protocols has led them to designate persons responsible for the MODHEM project, which has improved the effectiveness of their services / interventions in connection with the project, especially for the mobilization of end users. In addition, this empowerment led to the ownership of the project by the POs who then used their networks to facilitate activities in the field (Collaboration with the FDS, Town Halls, etc.).



Strategic environmental assessment

As part of the implementation of MODHEM, a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) was carried out. For the Burkinabe environment code, strategic environmental assessment is a «process of assessment and review of impacts applied to policies, plans and programs or to any other initiative located upstream of projects, plans and programs». The overall objective of this assessment was therefore to determine the potential environmental, social and economic effects of the information products developed under the project and to propose measures likely to avoid or mitigate the negative effects and to increase the positive effects.

In addition, to mitigate or mitigate the identified risks, an environmental and social management framework (CGES) has been proposed to take into account environmental, social and economic concerns in the implementation of MODHEM. Submitting MODHEM to an ESS is in itself a pledge of good governance and constitutes good practice.





«SNV, through its strong commitment to the mitigation of environmental impacts in its interventions, has commissioned together with the project donor (the Dutch Space Agency, NSO), an environmental impact study of the project. Given the specificity of the project which did not provide for physical investments in the field, the National Office of Environmental Assessments (BUNEE) had difficulty deciding on the type of study to be done for

« the conduct of an environmental and social study in a project deemed a priori to be without major risks by the specialists »

the MODHEM project. It was after two sessions of a BUNEE technical committee that MODHEM was finally submitted to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). For this study, SNV followed all the necessary steps. This enabled the Minister in charge of the Environment to sign Order Number. 2019/065 / MEEVCC / CAB issuing a compliant opinion on the environmental feasibility of the MODHEM project for the benefit of SNV”.



Honoré ZIDOUEMBA

MODHEM Project Manager,
SNV Burkina Faso

WHAT TO CONCLUDE ?



In view of the experience capitalized within the framework of the implementation of the MODHEM project as well as the good practices described, we can say that the project was successful despite the short time of its actual implementation. This success is all the more considered by the actors since it was carried out in a context where Burkina Faso is experiencing a situation of insecurity which has made its implementation difficult. In addition, the analysis revealed the relevance of the project and its results, which correspond perfectly to the needs of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the intervention area and across the whole country. This relevance was manifested in the support of the beneficiaries who took ownership of the project and allowed its good conduct. However, the project took off when it was already ending. This is why a second phase will be able to consolidate the gains made and correct the shortcomings, for the benefit of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. NSO can be proud of having contributed to and giving more predictability to Burkinabe agro-pastoralists through the use of satellite data and mobile telephony improving resilience.





de développement durable au Sahel

Tél. : +226 25 40 92 63
Email : burkina-faso@snv.org
Site web : www.snv.org/fr/pays/burkina-faso
Facebook : SNV Burkina Faso
Twitter : @FasoSnv