



2018 - 2020 Plan Vivo Annual Report

Rehabilitation and sustainable management by AGED of degraded pastures in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso

Submitted by AGED

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Summary

Project overview	
Reporting period	November 2018 – October 2020
Geographical areas	Villages Djigo, Toukakorno, Toukabaye, Sambonaye, Mamassiol, Lamdamaol, Tialel
Technical specifications in use	Rehabilitation and sustainable management by AGED of degraded pastures in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso

Project indicators ¹	Historical	Added/ Issued this period (2018-2020)	Total
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	0	0	0
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	7	0	7
Approximate number of households in these community groups	2,226	2,929	5,155
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	1,708	185	1,893
Total PES payments made to participants (USD) ²	8,873 US\$	0 US\$	8,873 US\$
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)			0
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	1,678	0	1,678
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	6,716	0	6,716
Unsold Stock at time of Submission (PVC)	0		
Total Unsold Stock (PVCs including this vintage)			
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			6,716
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (01/11/2018 – 31/10/2020)			0
Plan Vivo Certificates available for future issuance (REDD only)			0
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			6,716

¹ See also Document 'Plan Vivo Project record keeping_REACH Italia_AR4-5'

² Currency conversion: 1 € = 1,1 US\$

Part A: Project updates

A1 Key events

The AGED Plan Vivo project has been marked by the security situation due to terrorism as well as the health situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2018, Burkina Faso faces increasingly frequent and lethal attacks in the northern area. In 2019, more than 600 security incidents have been reported by ACLED³, causing around 2,200 fatalities of which more than half occurred in the Sahel region, more specifically mainly in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan. The insecurity situation continued also in the year 2020 but is slowing down since the presidential election in November 2020. This insecurity has slowed down or even prevented the realization of certain activities (local inventories and community meetings) in the project sites as they are not accessible anymore. Also, the measures taken by the Burkinabe authorities due to COVID-19, which prohibited the gathering of more than 50 people, slowed down the holding of awareness sessions in the villages.

In summary, the security situation has considerably reduced the project's field activities. As for the old villages (Djigo, Sambonaye, Mamassiol, Touka korno and Touka Bayel) which have already benefited from the first transfers of Plan Vivo funds, the forest inventory of the sites could not be carried out due to the insecurity. It was not possible to carry out the forest inventory in these villages. This situation is blocking the delivery of carbon credits. Nevertheless, initiatives are being explored and developed for the ongoing collection of information on the sites. In order to overcome this difficulty, meetings with the various CVDs took place in Dori at the NGO's office. Also telephone calls were made to some of the village people in order to collect and have an overview of the Plan Vivo activities in each village.

From the information collected through telephone calls (see Annex 8), it appears that in all the villages the project activities continue and monitoring is in place despite the insecurity situation. In all villages seed collection and sowing activities have been taking place every year. Community meetings have been organised to discuss the collection of seeds, on the monitoring of the sites, to withdraw money from the village's Plan Vivo account and to remind people of the rules of the land charter.

A2 Successes and challenges

Despite the challenges associated with the insecurity, the old villages were maintained in line with the Plan Vivo process. Indeed, AGED has organised meetings with village leaders and officials and called other nationals to obtain information on the state of the sites and to insist on the need to continue the actions that continue to preserve them in the villages of intervention. Also, some villages carried out awareness-raising and individual interviews on the maintenance of Plan Vivo sites. The monitoring of the sites carried out by the CVDs despite the security situation, the regular holding of awareness-raising activities for the good management of the sites in the villages and the commitment of the villages to the success of the PLAN VIVO project are the greatest successes achieved by the project this year.

However, the insecurity in the Sahel region remains the biggest challenge to overcome. This affects the carrying out of the project activities such as the forest inventories which are needed for the issuance of carbon credits. To overcome this challenge, a study has been conducted and consisted of carrying out an inventory using satellite images. Unfortunately, the study was not able to achieve the expected results (see section F for summary of results)⁴. Hence, it is not possible yet to propose a methodology for the monitoring of the inaccessible sites. However, another initiative, PRISMA

³ See: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>

⁴ Full report see document: "20200727_Rapport_Réalisation du comptage des ligneux à partir d'images satellite haute resolution"

project (research and innovation project for productive, resilient and healthy agro-pastoral systems in West Africa)⁵ (development of Smart innovation through research in agriculture), in which Lux Dev collaborates is in sight and should allow us to make progress on this issue.

A3 Project developments

No updates or changes to the PDD have been performed during this monitoring period.

Table A1: Document updates

PDD (including technical specifications) document version:		
PDD section	Date change	Short description of update
N/A	N/A	N/A

There is one corrective action, detailed below. It will be resolved once carbon payments can be made for the first villages to take part in the project.

Table A2: Progress against corrective actions

Document	Corrective action	Activity against this
N/A	<i>Misbalance of payments between communities after the first issuance has occurred. The payments were equally divided between the villages and not according to the surfaces of the sites of each village</i>	<i>This will be corrected during the next payment.</i>

A4 Future Developments

The current security situation slows down the expansion of the project area, but two villages, Tialel Tiope (site of 135 ha) and Bafilé (site of 50 ha) are in the process of setting up a Plan Vivo project. In addition, AGED will work together with new partners such as the NEER TAMA project with nearly 1500 ha, and SOS SAHEL with 887 ha of land under recovery.

Part B: Project activities

B1 Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

The Plan Vivo technical specification is applicable to degraded pastures in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso. The sites are former degraded pastures whose topsoil is characterized by a clogged, hardened and impenetrable surface. The intervention of the project is the natural regeneration of the vegetation through the generation of "half-moon" shaped micro-watersheds with the Delphino plough of the Vallerani System and direct sowing of grass and tree species organized with and by the local communities. The responsibilities and benefits of these activities are shared jointly by each village.

⁵ For more information on the project, see document: "PRISMA Présentation_docdetravail_UE_201021_vf"

Table B1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No smallholder households	No Community Groups
<i>Rehabilitation of degraded pastures in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso</i>	1,893	5,155	9

B2 Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Several community awareness-raising sessions were held in Plan Vivo villages on site management and land charters. The sessions, which were held in most of the villages, were attended by the local population and various leaders. During the meetings, preparations were made for the collection of seeds, the sowing process, regular monitoring of the sites by the various committees, and the installation of notice boards and awareness-raising.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission

C1 Contractual statement

N/A

C2 Issuance request for projects where issuance is made on the basis of ongoing activities on land already managed by the project (e.g. avoided deforestation, calculated ex-post)

No issuance request of the Plan Vivos sites (001-007) is made due to insecurity in the region.

Table C1: Statement of tCO₂ reductions available for issuance as Plan Vivo Certificates based on activity for reporting period 11/2018 – 10/2020⁶

Area ID	Total area (ha)	Tech. Spec	tCO ₂ available from previous periods*	Total tCO ₂ achieved this period*	% Buffer	No. of PVCs allocated to the buffer account	No. PVCs requested for issuance from saleable carbon	tCO ₂ available for future issuances
PV-AGED-001	297	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-002	119	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-003	210	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-004	647	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-005	155	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-006	177	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
PV-AGED-007	101	AGED	0	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL	1,708		N/A			N/A	N/A	0

* Number of tCO₂ sequestered or avoided emission through participants' activities in previous reporting periods which have not yet been issued as PVCs

* * Number of tCO₂ sequestered or avoided emission through participants' activities this reporting period.

⁶ See also document 'Plan Vivo Project record keeping_REACH Italia_AR4-5'

Table C2: Allocation of issuance request

Buyer name/ Unsold Stock	No. PVCs transacted	Registry ID (if available)	Tech spec
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			

C3 Data to support issuance request

Not applicable

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates**D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates****Table D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates**

Vintage	Buyer	No of PVCs	Price per PVC (\$) ^{*7}	Total sale amount (\$) [*]	Price to participants per PVC (\$) [*]	% Sale price received by participants
2015-2016	CO2logic	1922	8.26 \$/PVC	15,875 \$	4.96 \$/PVC	60%
2016-2017	Lux Dev	500	15.3 \$/PVC	7,670 \$	9.20 \$/PVC	60%
2017-2018	CO2logic	2300	10.62 \$/PVC	24,426 \$	6.37 \$/PVC	60%

^{*}Pricing reported for internal monitoring purposes only. Pricing information will be removed from the final published document.

No Plan Vivo Certificates have been issued in previous annual report. Hence, no Plan Vivo Certificates have been sold during the monitoring period.

D2: Unsold stock available for sale**Table D2: Unsold stock of Plan Vivo Certificates**

Vintage	No of PVCs	Price to participants (please indicate if this can be included in public version)
2016-2017	1,546	4.96 \$/PVC
2017-2018	449	4.96 \$/PVC

Part E: Monitoring results**E1: Ecosystem services monitoring**

Monitoring of ecosystem services (i.e. species density and diversity) was not carried out in the old nor new plan vivo sites due to insecurity.

Seeding collection in November - February 2020 and seeding activities during the months of June and July 2020 were carried out in all villages to increase the productivity:

However, images dated 6 March 2021 of the Touka Korno village sites obtained through a shepherd, as they were inaccessible to AGED facilitators, show sites with growing plants. The Sambonaye site could as well be accessed on 30 March 2021 when a video was made of the site

⁷ The transaction was realized in euros. The applied conversion rate on that date is 1.18 \$/€

(picture below comes from the video).



Figure 1: Touka Korno site at 6/03/2021 (dry season)



Figure 2: Sambonaye site at 30/09/2021 (rainy season)

E2: Maintaining commitments

During the monitoring period, which was marked by the security situation due to terrorism, all actors remained committed to the project.

E3: Socioeconomic monitoring

Meetings were organised in the villages and helped to develop the process of collecting and seeding the sites. The meetings in some villages led to the renewal of certain site monitoring committees.

Overall, socioeconomic monitoring activities have been carried out to the extent possible for Plan Vivos AGED-001 to 007. The results of the parameter "Number of CVD meetings" are rather indicative because with the security situation, some were forced to leave the village and for those who remained to have rather restricted meetings. It can be concluded that despite the insecurity, all the CVDs are functional. The socio-economic and other monitoring requirements (sections K2 to K4) were updated in the PDD during the previous monitoring period and implemented accordingly. Data has been collected by the CVD. An overview of the results of the monitored parameters can be found in the table below and more details can be found in Annex 4.

Table E3: Overview of socioeconomic and other parameters

Parameter	PV-AGED-001 Djigo	PV-AGED-002 Touka Bayel	PV-AGED-003 Touka Korno	PV-AGED-004 Sambonaye	PV-AGED-005 Mamassiol	PV-AGED-006 Lamadol	PV-AGED-007 Tialel
Community pay-outs	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0
Amount spent	400 000 FCFA US\$ 700	US\$0	550 000 FCFA US\$ 952	400 000 FCFA US\$ 700	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0
Number of direct beneficiaries	254	0	21	278	0	0	0
Number of conflicts related to natural resource management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring committee in place	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of CVD meetings	2	1	1	1	<4	4	1

No community pay-outs were organized during this monitoring period. The pay-outs due to the sold issued credits generated from the monitoring period 2016-2018 will be organised in the coming year.

During the last monitoring period, pay-outs were carried out but not all communities had spent their amount available in their Plan Vivo village fund. During this monitoring period, some other expenses were done with the remaining money of the village fund. In Djigo, investments were made with the PES: (i) The rehabilitation of a borehole at an amount of 175,000 FCFA, (ii) 110 000 FCFA were used in 2019 for : Purchase of seeds, Accacia Raddiana ,Nelotica, Ziziphus de balanités and (iii) two community meals were also carried out with the sum of 65,000 FCFA in 2019 and 50,000 FCFA in 2020, i.e. a total amount of 115,000 FCFA was used for the community meals.

In Touka Korno, a fund has been set up for women to enable them to take out loans and carry out IGAs. The first ten women, who benefited from micro-credits during previous monitoring period repaid their loans which made it possible to finance ten other women. As of 31/01/2021, 21 women have benefited from loans (50,000/woman) for a total of 1,050,000 FCFA.

In Touka Bayel, no investments have been made with the PES funds to date, but the village plans to rehabilitate the water reservoir in the village as soon as the second payment is received, because according to the CVD, this project will be very useful for the whole village. It should be noted that this activity has been planned since then, but due to a lack of funds it has not taken place. In Sambonaye, 400,000 FCFA was used for the repair of the mill.

The villages that were added to the Plan Vivo project during the previous reporting period, Mamassiol, Lamdamaol and Tialel did not receive yet a pay-out.

During this monitoring period, no conflicts related to natural resource management were reported. This has been confirmed during telephone calls with community members (see Annex 8). A committee for the monitoring of the rehabilitated sites is in place for all Plan Vivos as it is also put in place through the local land charter, which is a fundamental instrument for organizing the management of the pastures in the Sahel zone.

The CVD is an important feature for fostering local development and as specified in the PDD is a governance structure that has been put in place since 2007 within the process of decentralization of state services in Burkina Faso. The CVD gives villages a unique and official structure to organize and develop local initiatives. Because of the security situation, the CVD members were not able to organize large gatherings during this period. From smaller meetings, organised by the CVD themselves, no meeting minutes are available. Hence, the result of the parameter 'Number of CVD meetings' is rather indicative. Based on the collected information (see Annex 4), it can be concluded that all CVD's are functional, as it was also one of the selection criteria to include the village in the Plan Vivo project. Also, during the calls, it was confirmed that people in charge of surveillance committee are still carrying out their work and that seed collection and sowing activities are still taking place in every village.

E4: Environmental and biodiversity monitoring

The environmental and biodiversity indicators identified are the number of tree species and the number of herbaceous species. Monitoring could not be carried out due to security problems in the Seno Province where the villages are located.

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

A proof of concept study was carried out in 2019-2020 in order to be able to evaluate the evolution of the rehabilitated pasture sites where the insecurity situation does not allow to go on site. The inaccessibility of these sites results in the delay or non-issuance of Plan Vivo certificates and hence no revenues are generated for the population despite the good management of their resources.

The study⁸ analysed whether via remote sensing, using satellite images (high-resolution images of Google Earth) and ground truthing data of still accessible sites, it was able to establish a relationship that could be used to estimate the number of trees at inaccessible sites in the same agro-ecological zone. They focused on two methods for counting plants from existing high-resolution satellite images: direct on-screen scanning by visual interpretation and semi-automatic counting by segmentation of high-resolution images extracted from Google Earth. A field inventory in the pastoral area of Sambonaye in the Sahel was carried for ground truthing.

Analysis of the data by linear regression showed a strong positive linear correlation for both methods. The very high resolution images from Google Earth are a source of information for estimating the density of woody plants on restored land in the Sahel. However, for accuracy in processing, it is desirable to acquire raw images as those offered by Google Earth and these are not always available for the entire territory at the desired temporal resolution. The first method (direct scanning by visual interpretation) is an accessible method, but requires a lot of manual interpretation work. The technique of counting by segmentation and classification of

⁸ See document: "20200727_Rapport_Réalisation du comptage des ligneux à partir d'images satellite haute résolution"

very high-resolution satellite imagery allows for faster counting of woody species from satellite images. However, this technique requires a high level of knowledge in satellite image processing. This method allows counting over larger areas using raw images. Depending on the period of the inventory, raw satellite images should be available and the samples on the images should be selected appropriately.

In terms of limitations, it should be noted that the present study did not consider the monitoring of the biodiversity indicators, such as the diversity of trees and herbaceous species, nor the size of the trees. An evaluation of the quantity of biomass and carbon sequestered from vegetation indices could therefore be considered. The estimation of the specific diversity poses the challenge of knowing the spectral signature of the species that were put on the project sites. This would require a more in-depth characterisation study of plots planted with these species and set up for the purposes of research.

A technical issue that has emerged from this work, is the need to understand the possibility of detecting small trees and to determine the smallest tree size that can be detected on a high-resolution image and the differentiation of trees from herbaceous species and grassland. This issue is very important for monitoring and predicting the natural regeneration of trees on project sites. It is also important in the Sahel because for the highly foraged species chosen for the pastoral areas, the presence of animals does not always allow for optimal growth of tree species, thus affecting their size. It is therefore necessary to consider the size that can be detected by remote sensing, bearing in mind that small trees will not often be found.

In the same context of technical challenges for remote sensing applied to the problem of monitoring trees in the Sahel, thoughts can be given to the question of using the shape of tree crowns rather than using the centroid of the plants detected on images. Normally the shape of the crown is a characteristic of trees, but this characteristic is not clear enough in the context of tree associations. This is therefore a field of research to be explored: the possibility of characterising crowns and identifying the corresponding species or the possibility of defining characteristic crowns in the context of tree associations.

In general, there can be concluded that further research should be done in order to be able to identify the small trees and to be able to estimate the species diversity and average density per hectare in the project area. A recent study (Brandt et al. 2020)⁹ has demonstrated the possibility of counting trees with minimum crown cover of 3m² in the Sahel region using deep-learning techniques. In the context of another initiative (2021), financed by the European Union (PRISMA), and in which Lux Dev collaborates, it will be possible to make further progress on this issue.

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services

G1: Summary of PES by year

Overview of the payments can be found in the table below or in the tab “Actual payments” of the file “Plan Vivo Project record keeping_AGED_AR4-5”

Table G1: Summary of payments made and held in trust

1. Reporting year (mm/yy – mm/yy)	2. Total first year payment	3. Total ongoing payments	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments held in trust	6. Total payments withheld
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⁹ Brandt, M., Tucker, C.J., Kariryaa, A. et al. An unexpectedly large count of trees in the West African Sahara and Sahel. Nature 587, 78–82 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2824-5>

11/2015 – 10/2016	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$
11/2016 – 10/2018	8,873 US\$ ¹⁰	0 US\$	8,873 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$
11/2018 – 10/2020	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$	18,179 US\$	0 US\$
TOTAL	8,873 US\$	0 US\$	8,873 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$

No community pay-outs were organized during this monitoring period. However, the payments are being organized during 2022 by AGED to all the communities due to the issuance of Plan Vivo certificates during the monitoring period 2016-2018.

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

No additional villages were integrated into the Plan Vivo project of AGED this year as the security situation made it difficult to carry out all the steps in order to start up a Plan Vivo project at other villages.

H2: Project Potential

During the next year of implementation of its project, AGED plans to expand to 4 other villages. These are the villages of YAKOUTA, GOUDEBO, FETOBAGA, and DJOMGA whilst considering the security situation. Other villages may be added depending on accessibility.

H3: Community participation

The communities represented by the Village Development Councils (CVDs) are the main beneficiaries of this project. Despite the deteriorating security situation, they have remained mobilised for the sustainable management of the sites. Thus, several meetings have taken place in several villages and have made it possible either to organise the reseeding every year (seed collection, community mobilisation and reseeding itself) or to revitalise monitoring committees.

On the 2nd of February, a CVD meeting was held in Djigo with the aim to review the security of the site and the planning of the activities. This meeting was attended by 41 people in total, including village leaders and several beneficiaries. Some proposals to improve communication and awareness were made, for example, to install an awareness-raising notice board on the site, and to hold training sessions with the monitoring committee.

In Touka Korno, a monitoring committee has been elected to manage the credits made available to the women. This committee is composed of 3 women and is monitored and supervised by the CVD and the village chief. One community meeting which gathered the whole village was carried out by the CVD. The meeting allowed the participants to exchange on the benefits of the PLAN-VIVO project and above all to encourage the village to be more committed and to denounce any person who would not respect the rules put in place for the management of the site.

In Lamdamol, a total of four awareness-raising meetings on the management and maintenance of the site were carried out by the CVD, which helped to reinforce the knowledge of the beneficiaries

¹⁰ Currency conversion: 1 € = 1.18 US\$

on the objectives of the PLAN-VIVO project, and above all, to amend the participants to be more committed to the protection of the site in order to benefit from the project's spin-off. Their site monitoring committee was renewed on 20 November 2020 during a GA also carried out by the CVD. A total of 68 people (21 women and 47 men) took part in the various meetings.

In Touka bayel, a meeting on the management of funds was held in the village and allowed to prioritize the expenses for the interest of the whole village. At this meeting, it was decided not to make for the moment expenses until the amount is sufficient for the rehabilitation of the water reservoir of the village, then activities such as the provision of funds to women for the realization of IGAs, the rehabilitation of a borehole will be done. In total, the GA was attended by the CVD, the chief and headers of the village, i.e. a total of 35 people took part in the meeting. Awareness raising is also done regularly by the monitoring committee on the site and sometimes individual calls are made for good management of the PLAN-VIO site.

In Sambonaye, a meeting with 31 people with the village leaders took place to report on the expenditures made with the PES funds, this meeting was held on 29 October 2020.

In Tialel, no gatherings could take place due to the security situation. However, the CVD and the village leaders through the site management committee ensure that the established management rules are respected by the population.

Part I: Project operating costs

I1: Allocation of costs

All expenses were met through PVC sales.

Table I1: Allocation of costs¹¹

Expenses	Narrative	Amount	Contribution from the sale of PVC	Contribution from other sources
Surveys realisation	Animators Fuel cost	700 US\$	700 US\$	
Community data collection	Animators	625 US\$	625 US\$	
Operations follow-up	Animators fuel cost	940 US\$	940 US\$	
Total		2,265 US \$	2,265 US \$	

¹¹ The table contains rather estimation of the costs

Annexes

Annex 1. Monitoring results for issuance request

Not applicable

Annex 2. Ongoing monitoring results for all participants

Not applicable.

Annex 3. Reallocation of commitments

Not applicable

Annex 4. Socioeconomic monitoring results

See documents:

- Analyse_Situation de reference_AGED 008_v1.0
- Compte rendu des appels – AGED – AR4-5
- LAMDAMOL Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1
- SAMBONAYE Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1
- TIALEL Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1
- Touka Bayel Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1
- Touka Korno Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1
- MAMASIOIOL Fiche collecte d'informations pour le rapportage annuel par Plan Vivo CVD_v0.1

Annex 5. Conservation and monitoring results

Not applicable

Annex 6. Impacts

Not applicable

Annex 7. Community meeting records (summary)

Not applicable

Annex 8. Summary telephone calls

- See document for summary in French: « Compte rendu des appels - AGED - AR4-5 »

Village name	Mamassiole
Name of person	Dicko Abdoulaye Hamidou

Mobile number of person	73441522
Date	21/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
<p>In terms of activities carried out, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sowing of the sites which took place in April 2020; • The collection of seeds of species such as: <i>Acacia raddiana</i>, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>, <i>Acacia nilotica</i> and <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>. • Setting up a site monitoring committee • Monitoring of the sites <p>Exchange meetings between the different actors were organised and focused on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for implementing the measure on the protection of timber harvesting; • The establishment of monitoring committees; • The organisation of seed and seedling collection. <p>The exchange meetings made it possible to establish a programme that will consist of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting seeds from March 2021; • Proceed with reseedling in July 2021. 	

Village name	Touka Korno
Name of person	CISSE Sambo et CISSE Hamadou
Mobile number of person	77798332 et 75987464
Date	27/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
<p>In terms of activities carried out, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mobilisation of seeds of species such as: <i>Acacia raddiana</i>, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>, <i>Acacia nilotica</i> and <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> in January, February and December 2019; • Collection of organic manure and other seeds during February and March 2020; • Semi-seeding of sites in August 2019 and 2020; • The practice of assisted natural regeneration (ANR). <p>Exchange meetings between the different actors were organised and focused on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed mobilisation and sowing; • The application of the ANR technique and the spreading of organic manure; • The organisation of site monitoring. <p>The exchange meetings made it possible to establish a programme that will consist of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrawing money from the village's Plan Vivo account for the rehabilitation of an Autonomous Water Station (AWS); • Withdraw money from the village's Plan Vivo account for the rehabilitation of a borehole; • Withdraw money from the village's Plan Vivo account for the purchase of additional seed; • Proceed with the sowing of the sites at the end of May and beginning of June; <p>It should be noted that the outing to the sites is done at well calculated times by the inhabitants despite the security situation in the village.</p>	

Village name	Tialel
Name of person	Dicko Youssoufi Hama
Mobile number of person	76449732
Date	28/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
<p>In terms of activities carried out, it should be noted that in addition to the seedlings from previous years, the Tialel village community has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected seeds that were used to sow the plan vivo sites; • Continued to monitor the sites; • Mobilized the population to proceed with the seeding of the sites in August 2020; • Carried out activities in the vicinity of the sites to create half-moons and stone barriers. 	

In terms of programming, it was agreed that stone barriers would be built by August 2020.

Village name	Djigo
Name of person	DICKO Hamidou Guede
Mobile number of person	75486715
Date	28/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
<p>In terms of activities carried out, the following should be noted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection every year from January. The species collected are : Acacia raddiana, Balanites aegyptiaca, Acacia nilotica and Ziziphus mauritiana • Collection of organic manure in December 2019 and 2020. • Seeding of the sites in June and July 2019. <p>The following points were discussed at the meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of the sites. • Mobilisation of seeds • Sowing of sites. <p>The meetings also allowed to decide on the withdrawal of the sum of 500 000 fcfa from the plan vivo account of the village to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate a borehole for 175,000 fcfa • Buy additional seeds for 210,000 CFA francs • Organise community meals to the tune of 115,000 CFA francs to support the reseeding campaigns in 2019 and 2020. • Withdraw money from the village's Plan Vivo account for the rehabilitation of a borehole; <p>At the time of the telephone call, the village had established a programme for the collection of seeds, organic fertiliser and seeding of sites.</p>	

Village name	Touka Bayel
Name of person	DICKO Hamidou Oumarou
Mobile number of person	75121094
Date	27/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
<p>Exchange meetings were organised for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the collection of seeds of species such as: Acacia raddiana, Balanites aegyptiaca, Acacia nilotica, Acacia seyal, Ziziphus mauritiana and grasses. • To organise the seeding of the sites in July of each year. • To organise the annual restitution of the activities of the monitoring committee. • For the reminder of the rules contained in the local land charter. <p>In terms of programmed activities, we have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seeding of the sites each July. • Monitoring of the sites by the committee. • The mobilisation of seeds from February onwards. <p>It should be noted that the sites in the village are visited with caution because they are often visited by armed individuals.</p>	

Village name	Hogo Tingo/Lamdamaol
Name of person	TALL Abdouramane
Mobile number of person	75909220
Date	28/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	

Activities already carried out include the collection of seeds of species such as: *Acacia raddiana*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia senegalensis* and *Ziziphus mauritiana*. There is also the seeding of the sites in July 2019 and August 2020. We also have the monitoring of the sites by the committee.

Meetings have been organised to discuss the collection of seeds and to remind people of the rules of the land charter. These meetings have also enabled us to draw up a programme of activities that will consist of

- Collecting seeds
- Building half-moons and stone cordons near the sites.

Village name	Tialel Tiope
Name of person	TALL Amadou
Mobile number of person	79623107
Date	30/03/2020
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
Several activities were carried out. These are as follows	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed collection in March 2020 • Sowing of the site in June 2020 • The setting up of the monitoring committee. 	
For the preparation and implementation of these activities, meetings were held to discuss the establishment of the monitoring committee and the mobilisation of seeds.	

Village name	Sambonaye
Name of person	LY Mamoudou Sambo
Mobile number of person	72154762
Date	02/04/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
Several activities were carried out. These are :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed collection of species such as: <i>Acacia raddiana</i>, <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>, <i>Acacia nilotica</i>, <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> in 2018, 2019 and 2020. • Mobilisation of organic manure • Seeding of sites in 2018, 2019, 2020 • Monitoring of sites • Construction of half-moons near the sites in 2018, 2018 and 2020. • Purchase of a mill. 	
To prepare and carry out these activities, meetings were held to discuss the mobilisation of seeds, the organisation of the sowing and to pass on information about the monitoring of the sites. They also provided an opportunity to plan the monitoring of the sites.	

Village name	Bafélé
Name of person	DIALLO Bourama Oumarou
Mobile number of person	74273525
Date	30/03/2021
Name of the caller (NGO)	MAIGA Abdoulaye Belko
Synthese of exchanges	
In terms of activities already carried out, there are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of the monitoring committee • The mobilisation of seeds in January 2020 	

- The sowing of sites in April 2020 with species such as: *Acacia raddiana*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia seyal*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*.

Several exchange meetings were also organised and provided an opportunity to review the content of the local land charter and to prepare for the mobilisation of seeds and sowing. A programme was drawn up for the collection of seeds and for sowing in April.

Annex 9. Detailed map of the villages included in the Plan Vivo project

