



The role of social capital in Lutheran World Relief's Resilience Plus: Community- led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel II (CORE II) Project

Brief

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| CBO | Community-based organizations |
| CORE | Community-Led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel, LWR |
| CORE II | Resilience Plus: Community-Led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel II, LWR |
| FDTT | <i>Fédération des Diemas Tin Tua</i> , Burkina Faso |
| FGD | Focus group discussion |
| KII | Key informant interview |
| LWR | Lutheran World Relief |
| TANGO | Technical Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations |
| USCET | <i>Union des Sociétés Coopératives des Eleveurs de Tamani</i> , Mali |
| WARO | West Africa Regional Office, LWR |

Key terms

Resilience is defined in this paper as “a capacity that ensures stressors and shocks do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences.” (Constas et al. 2014, 4). Resilience measurement includes several key features – monitoring the effects of crises, unpacking the three resilience capacities, and understanding the importance of time. While improved resilience may be understood as an outcome, the resilience approach typically aims to improve wellbeing trajectories over time to see improved food and nutrition security and improved environmental security. A nested approach takes into account the interactions of individuals, households, communities, and systems and factors in gender and vulnerability considerations. LWR’s resilience approach aims to answer the following five key questions:

- **Resilience where?** What is the geographic setting and what are the social, economic, and ecological systems in that setting?
- **Resilience to what?** What are the climate change and climate related risks?
- **Resilience for whom?** Which stakeholders are most vulnerable to the impact of shocks and stresses at local, regional, and national levels and how do shocks/stressors affect men, women, boys, and girls?
- **How to achieve resilience?** What are the capitals and attributes that need to be strengthened to improve the ability of communities to absorb/adapt/transform?
- **Resilience for what purpose?** What is the development goal that resilience seeks to contribute to and what do we seek by building resilience?

While resilience is considered an ability to manage or recover, resilience constitutes a set of conditions, attributes, and skills that enable improved outcomes. These include **absorptive capacity** which is defined as the “ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses (ex ante) where possible and to recover quickly when exposed (ex post).” **Adaptive capacity** “involves making proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on changing conditions.” **Transformative capacity** refers to system-level changes that relate “to governance mechanisms, policies/regulations, infrastructure, community networks, and formal safety nets that are part of the wider system in which households and communities are embedded.” (Woodson et al. 2016, 1). LWR also considers attributes on **robustness, self-organization, learning, redundancy, rapidity, scale, diversity/flexibility, and equity** as components that contribute to achieving resilience (See Annex Two).

LWR defines **social capital** as “networks, together with shared norms, values and understandings, that enable individuals and groups to trust each other, collaborate and work together in pursuit of their livelihood objectives.” (Ospina 2015, 9). One of the key components in improving resilience trajectories is the concept of social capital which includes three types of capital: bonding, bridging, and linking. Bonding social capital describes the bonds that are formed between members of a community; bridging social capital describes bonds between members of one community/group to members of another community/group, sometimes in other geographic areas; while linking social capital describes the network between individuals and groups “across explicit, institutionalized, and formal boundaries in society” (Frankenberger 2016, 49). While sometimes used interchangeably, social cohesion is distinct from social capital in that social cohesion refers to the link that unites different actors to each other. Social cohesion can be defined as a notion that individuals have “that they share a moral community, which enables them to trust each other” (Larsen 2013 as cited in Larsen 2014, 2). In this study, social capital, therefore, encompasses the belief system (i.e., social cohesion) that allows individuals and

households to rely on each other during shocks/stresses. Understanding social cohesion therefore gives insight of the strength and richness of social capital that contributes to improved resilience trajectories.

Sources Constas et al., 2014; Woodson et al., 2016 ; Frankenberger 2016 ; Ospina. 2015. LWR. 2016a. For more information on the resilience framework used in this study and the LWR resilience attributes, please see Annex Two.

Introduction

Project background

The 2011-2012 drought and subsequent food crisis in the Sahel region had devastating effects on millions of rural households in West Africa. Lutheran World Relief's (LWR) engagement with local actors and experience in the region spanning more than three decades enabled the organization to respond through the implementation of the Resilience Plus: Community-led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel (CORE I) project (2012 to 2013), supported by Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies. The project enabled LWR to bridge the gap between the humanitarian crisis and sustainable development approaches (LWR 2014). The success of this response encouraged LWR and the donor to expand its assistance by increasing the number of vulnerable households to continue to support resilience-building initiatives (LWR 2015a). In 2014, LWR began implementing the second phase of the project through the three-year Resilience Plus: Community-Led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel II (CORE II)¹ project. LWR's objective with the project is to "deepen, lengthen and widen its CORE project to improve resilience in agro-pastoral regions of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger." (LWR 2105b, 2) through three primary objectives:

1. Increasing, diversifying, and protecting household agricultural production;
2. Increasing sales margins and incomes from agricultural surpluses;
3. Strengthening CBOs, including improving CBO accountability, to support community-level resilience.

The project seeks to empower subsistence farmers in the three target countries who had been most affected by the 2011-2012 crisis and who continued to face persistent shocks and stresses in subsequent years. The project aims to enable farmers to recover from these crises and to improve their resilient trajectories and wellbeing outcomes. As of November 2017, total direct and indirect project beneficiaries reached 84,544 people (of whom 45,409 are women). LWR partnered with an existing Community-Based Organization (CBO) in one region in each country to achieve these objectives. LWR activities were channeled through the existing CBOs as they play an important role in ensuring the resilience of small-holder farmers. The LWR sub-grantee CBOs are the *Fédération des Diemas Tin Tua* (FDTT) in Burkina Faso, the *Fédération Kishi in Niger*, and the *Union des Sociétés Coopératives des Eleveurs de Tamani* (USCET) in Mali² (For more information, see Annex Three). All three CBOs have a wide geographic reach within each of the respective countries in which they operate: FDTT consist of 15,937 members (of whom 11,020 are women), Fédération Kishi consists of 11,642 members (of whom

¹ Hereafter referred to as "the project."

² Each CBO consists of sub-groups: FDTT consists of a collection of Diemas, Fédération Kishi consists of a collection of Unions, and USCET consists of a collection of Cooperatives. In this study the three sub-grantees of the project (i.e., FDTT, USCET, and Kishi) will be referred to as CBOs as these are the sub-grantees of the CORE II project. The term "Diema" stands for "union" in the Gourmatchema language in Burkina Faso. See Methodology section for more information. Source: Interviews with LWR WARO and LWR project staff, July 2017.

7,196 are women), while USCET is made up of 2,519 members (of whom 1,594 are women).³

Research objectives

This Brief will summarize the assistance that TANGO provided to the CORE II project as agreed upon by LWR and TANGO through a collaborative process. The TANGO support included a review of project documentation and close collaboration with LWR headquarters and project staff to refine the project's existing Learning Agenda. The project's previous Learning Agenda (LWR. 2017, 4) proposed the following questions:

1. What is the role of social capital in promoting resilience in the target communities?
2. How can the project's progress indicators help measure resilience? and
3. What is resilience according to the project's participants?

As part of preparation for this study, the literature review conducted by the study team included a review of the project's quantitative indicators, the accompanying data collected for those indicators, and a review of the project's Theory of Change. TANGO and LWR agreed to focus on the Learning Agenda question about social capital to address gaps in project monitoring on this important aspect of resilience.

Based on TANGO's expertise with conducting studies on measuring resilience in West and East Africa, the study team determined that social capital was a key component that deserved further exploration. For instance, in resource-poor countries, studies show that livelihood diversification mechanisms may not translate to improvements in the resilience trajectories of vulnerable households when households rely on climate-sensitive income-generating opportunities, such as agricultural and agro-pastoral livelihoods, (Nelson et al. 2016). Given that climate change events are becoming more frequent and less predictable, an emphasis on social networks and institutions was deemed important given that these types of social capital have shown to improve livelihood options and enable households to survive crises, namely through access to information, additional resources, informal and formal support (Woodson et al. 2016).

The study team proposed the following question to better understand social capital in the context of the CORE II program:

How does social capital contribute to improving resilience trajectories at the household and community levels in CORE II target areas in Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso in order to improve the livelihoods of small-holder farming families? (TANGO. 2017).

This question was presented at the CORE II midterm workshop in Tahoua, Niger (July 24-28, 2017) where it was validated as an important question that would explore a key dimension of the project's contribution to improving beneficiary resilience trajectories. Feedback from key stakeholders at the conference was provided to the TANGO team from attendees, including from staff of the LWR CORE

³ Source of information: LWR WARO; figures are recent as of 31 December 2017.

II project, LWR West Africa Regional Office (WARO), LWR/Burkina Faso, LWR/Niger, and LWR/Mali. The workshop was also attended by presidents of the project's sub-grantee CBOs, FDTT, USCET, and Fédération Kishi. Insight concerning beneficiary perceptions on resilience was singled out as another key question from LWR's previous Learning Agenda as a theme that should be explored through this study. Following the workshop, a workplan to operationalize the learning agenda research was developed, including a methodology which is detailed below.

Methodology

Data collection

Tool design

Tool preparation began during the project midterm workshop in Niger where feedback from attendees was provided, including valuable insight on the way that key stakeholders perceive and define social capital in each of the three countries. It provided an opportunity to begin developing a methodology that would be grounded in the realities in which the project operates. The study team used a qualitative approach that included a desk review and qualitative data collection to conduct triangulation across sources of information. Participatory research methods were developed with the intent of capturing information around social capital that would complement the existing quantitative project indicators. Topical outlines were designed to gain in-depth knowledge from male and female project beneficiaries and from key informants whose knowledge of the local context was invaluable. Topical outlines were drafted by TANGO and quality assurance (language, appropriateness, and relevance) was provided by the CORE team (Please see Annex Five).

Project animator training and pretest

A suite of training material for the data collection was developed by TANGO for LWR CORE II staff with the understanding that LWR staff⁴ would train project animators⁵ to collect data as part of their ongoing visit to field sites. The training material was developed in French and reviewed and validated by LWR staff for quality control prior to the project animator training. The training topics included a summary of key definitions relevant to the study, including resilience and social capital. It also provided project animators a detailed guide to qualitative data collection. Project animators received detailed guidance notes along with the topical outlines to support the understanding of each question and to guide animators to engage with beneficiaries and key informants.

A pretest was conducted with a sample of beneficiaries in all three countries which resulted in slight modifications to the topical outlines, namely to clarify questions in

⁴ LWR staff engaged with training animators included WARO Regional Technical Advisor for M&E, Niger Program Manager, Mali Program Manager and CORE Project Director.

⁵ LWR works closely with project animators who play an important role in project data collection and reporting activities as well as in the guidance of project norms in project activities through the project's CBO partners; source: LWR 2013.

local languages and to shorten the tools to keep focus group discussion (FGD) sessions within a reasonable timeframe. Three FGDs were conducted in each country in villages that were easily accessible to the partner technical teams. The partner technical teams were supervised by the LWR staff in the country offices in line with logistical and budgetary constraints.

Village selection, sampling, and fieldwork

Village selection was proposed by project staff and by CBO presidents^{6,7} whose understanding of local climate events was needed to determine if accessibility would be an issue for project animators to travel to villages. A list of communes and villages was proposed by project staff (see Annex Three). CBO presidents also provided inputs during the midterm workshop in Niger on potential data collection issues, specifically with respect to the logistics of field site visits. Potential issues concerning the difficulty of gathering participants for FGDs included issues around timing with religious festivals, the timing of agricultural planting seasons, and the rainy season. FGDs and key informant interviews were scheduled between October 23 and November 10, 2017. Village selection also took into account additional considerations, such as geographic proximity of villages in an effort to minimize travel costs and resources spent on primary data collection.

The study team employed a purposive sampling strategy to use beneficiary lists from each country to select sub-groups. Using a list of proposed villages from project staff, a selection of CBO sub-groups (Diemas, Unions, and Cooperatives) was made to include both male and female beneficiaries participating in a minimum number of activities under each objective (See Annex Two). This was done in order to capture beneficiaries who receive multiple types of assistance to allow the study team to gain insight on their perceptions of social cohesion across the widest possible type of interactions to take into account livelihood diversities. Additional considerations included targeting sub-groups operating in both rural and urban contexts.

The study was conducted in eight communes – of which three are located in Burkina Faso, three are located in Mali, and two are located in Niger with a total of thirty sub-groups over a period of three weeks. Table 1 below provides a summary of total beneficiaries by country (see Annex Three for more on the approach adopted by the study team). Separate FGDs were conducted with male and female beneficiaries by project animators. Although most FGDs included between 8-12 beneficiaries, some discrepancies resulted in a small number of FGDs with a larger and a smaller number of beneficiaries.⁸

⁶ LWR staff provided the study team with suggested communes and villages in Burkina Faso and in Mali. The CBO president of Niger suggested certain departments and communes during the project midterm workshop to take into account accessibility issues.

⁷ Since USCET in Mali is a Union (as opposed to a federation as is the case with Kishi and FD'TT), the selection of villages was done at the Union level. (Source: interview with project staff during July midterm workshop, 2017).

⁸ One FGD in Burkina Faso included 25 women while another FGD in Niger only had five women present.

Following FGDs, key informant interviews were conducted with the presidents of CBOs and the leaders of the sub-groups functioning within the CBOs (i.e., the leaders of Diemas in Burkina Faso, leaders of Cooperatives in Mali, and leaders of Unions in Niger).⁹ Key informants interviewed also included village chiefs.¹⁰

Table 1: Male and female beneficiaries interviewed, by sex and by country¹¹

| Country | Beneficiaries | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Burkina Faso | 72 | 34 | 106 |
| Mali | 37 | 79 | 116 |
| Niger | 34 | 60 | 94 |

Data analysis

Information collected by project animators was transferred to structured matrices by topic using the main categories of information from each topical outline (see Annex Five). The information was analyzed to determine contextual information, and identify patterns across the following research topics:

- What shocks and stresses do beneficiaries face?
- What coping mechanism strategies are employed by individuals, by households, and by CBOs to face shocks and stresses?
- How has participation in CBOs changed social cohesion and are CBOs providing members with the needed support?
- What are the gender differences of social cohesion?
- What perceptions do beneficiaries have on the key contributors to their own resilience?

⁹ This study will refer to information collected from both the presidents of the three CBOs as well as to the information from the leaders in the sub-groups that exist within the three CBOs. The study will refer to primary data collection from both CBO presidents and leaders of sub-groups as information from CBO “key informants,” unless otherwise specified.

¹⁰ In Niger, three interviews were conducted with individuals who serve as both village chiefs as well as leaders of Unions within the CBO; please see Annex Three for more information on interviews and data collected.

¹¹ For a complete list of communes/villages and CBO sub-groups, please see Annex Three.

Results

Beneficiary perceptions of shocks and stresses

Beneficiaries in all three countries indicate that they face numerous disasters, particularly related to extreme climate events, and declining agricultural and livestock production. Participants in FGDs in all three countries cited multiple agro-ecologic shocks and stresses, such as less frequent and more sporadic rainfall, persisting drought, decreases in soil fertility, increases in agricultural pests, and increase in animal diseases, all of which continue to affect their livelihoods. Both men and women beneficiaries noted that these crises have resulted in creating unstable incomes for their household. Overall, FGD participants interviewed across all three countries tended to describe similar shocks and stresses.

While beneficiary observations tended to focus on the increase in crises over the years, beneficiaries also described improvements in their lives, notably with respect to socio-cultural changes. Women highlighted decreases in gender-based violence and changes in perceptions around birthing. For instance, female beneficiaries in Burkina Faso stated their realization that the number of children women give birth to is not necessarily linked to household wealth.¹² Improvements in food security and health were also mentioned, including less frequent cases of diseases, particularly among children, and the disappearance of some diseases such as polio, thanks to successful vaccination campaigns.

FGD participants were also asked to discuss the types of contributions they perceive to be most important to improving resilience. FGD participants were provided with key objectives which the project aims to address and asked to rank these to capture beneficiaries' perception on what is most necessary to improve their wellbeing (see Figure 1 below). Participants in the majority of FGDs in Burkina Faso (10 out of 12 FGDs) chose the first option – "diversity of livelihood strategies." Both male and female beneficiaries felt strongly that the ability to shift between agricultural and livestock activities was the foundation for their ability to face different crises. In Niger, participants in most FGDs selected the second option (8 out of 13 FGDs) as they felt that their existing income-generating activities could be strengthened with additional support. Participants cited the need to master appropriate agro-pastoral techniques. Participants in FGDs conducted in both Burkina Faso and Niger addressed the importance of improved seed selection towards their efforts for livelihood diversity and improved livelihood strategies since they felt that improved seeds allowed them to better cope with climate change extremes.

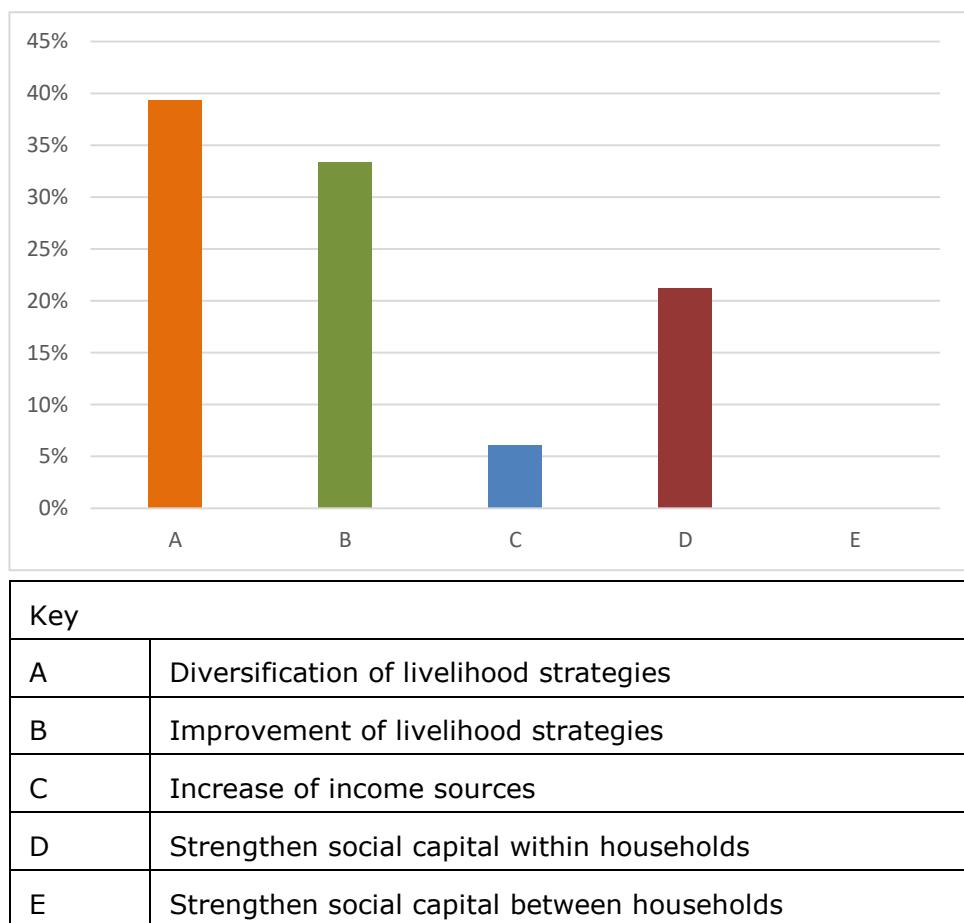
¹² The study team acknowledges that while cultural norms that help to dictate that having a large number of children has certain cultural implications, there is an association between low fertility rate and positive changes related to women's empowerment.

In Mali, male and female participants in the majority of FGDs (7 out of 10 FGDs) ranked the option “strengthening social capital at the household level” as the objective that contributed the most to their resilience. Participants in Mali highlighted the importance of reinforcing social bonds as foundational to improvements in livelihood options. Trust and mutual aid were cited as valuable facets of everyday life that had the potential of improving social cohesion outside of the households, and subsequently benefitting social cohesion at both the CBO and community level.

“It is through harmony and social cohesion that we are able to achieve many things. For us, social cohesion is the foundation for the success of the whole community”

~Male beneficiary in Mali

Figure 1: Beneficiary perceptions of most important contributors to resilience



Source: Primary data collection from beneficiaries FGDs

Social capital at the community-level

Social cohesion between members of a CBO

There is ample evidence from primary data collection of community-level social capital with both male and female FGD participants in all three countries providing

numerous examples of social cohesion among individual members of the CBOs. CBO members, for instance, provide other members with financial and social support through the sharing of resources, shared labor, and the exchange of information. While key informant interviews with village leaders indicate that members of the wider community (i.e., members and non-members of CBOs) participate in mutual aid and solidarity activities, the information from FGD participants suggests that the social cohesion has been greatly strengthened by their participation in the CBOs.

Financial assistance is often provided through the sharing of both time and resources to other CBO members to strengthen the livelihoods of other households with the knowledge that outputs are also shared among CBO members. Beneficiaries highlighted sharing workloads during planting seasons, loaning oxcarts, loaning motorcycles, and working on the fields of other CBO members when that household needs assistance.

Information on market prices of agricultural inputs is also shared during CBO reunions with the intent of assisting other households. Monetary and in-kind gifts are provided in both joyous occasions, such as weddings and baptisms, as well as during times of distress, such as when a death occurs. Although this form of support occurs in the space of the overall village beyond CBOs, as mentioned by village chiefs, project beneficiaries indicate that the support between CBO members is organized in a group effort where CBO members all contribute a small amount of cash and gift the household in need with a large sum. Outside of CBOs, FGD participants noted that they support those not belonging to CBOs on an individual basis where they provide "whatever they can" on a voluntary basis. In addition, FGD participants mentioned that the resources they share amongst other CBO members are shared more equitably and more transparently.

Overall, FGD participants in all three countries mentioned that besides financial assistance, they experience greater trust, improved understanding, and more honesty with other CBO members because they interact with them on a regular basis. This is particularly evident with female FGD participants in both urban and rural sites in all three countries who indicated that since they spend more time with women in their community, they have seen improvements in how women resolve conflicts. Female beneficiaries noted that the time they spend together before and after CBO meetings and trainings allow them to advise each other on how to manage issues like marital discord. Beneficiaries also indicate that CBO members are the first to offer assistance to other CBO members. Information from key informants from CBO president and sub-group leaders implies that social cohesion becomes stronger during shocks as members are quick to visit others who are ill and provide moral support to fellow members.

"With our participation [in the CBO], we have changed our way of thinking, of acting, and even our ideas as we work together to implement activities in the name of the group" ~Female beneficiary in Mali

"Within the CBO, we trust each other because we tell each other almost everything"
~Female beneficiary in Burkina Faso

"[Now] sharing takes everyone into account in an equitable way" ~Female beneficiary in Niger

Social cohesion between members of a CBO with external actors and external institutions

Evidence collected from the study suggests that one of the benefits of belonging to CBOs is that beneficiaries have access to services and resources from government agencies and from non-government organizations. Outside of emergency situations, the state provides assistance to beneficiaries through the CBOs by providing materials for religious and community ceremonies. In Burkina Faso, for instance, this includes salons for community-wide gatherings, tents, coverings, and cooking utensils. This also includes access to agricultural extension services, government land management activities to prevent soil erosion, livestock vaccination campaigns, and agricultural inputs. Information from the CBO president and sub-group leaders in Mali indicates that the CBO hosts government visits during the national month of solidarity¹³ which allows CBO members to access state support and advisory services. In both Burkina Faso and in Niger, local authorities make up part of the advisory committees of the CBOs which facilitates the acquisition of land and tractors.

During crises, CBOs receive state-sponsored assistance and emergency food and supplies from other actors which is channeled to CBO members through a structured process. In Burkina Faso, the CBO president notes that during floods, the CBO prepares emergency evacuation centers using government-owned buildings to evacuate and temporarily house CBO members. In the same country, the CBO organizes members to conduct needs assessments immediately after a shock. This allows members who are familiar with the local language and who know the villages to improve government assistance. Accounts from the CBO president and sub-group leaders in Mali indicates that CBO members have the same access to humanitarian assistance from the government as those households who are wealthy and well-connected. Meanwhile, the CBO in Niger approaches the state directly to seek assistance during difficult times.

Social cohesion between male and female members of CBOs within the same household

Collaborative decision-making and the sharing of assets between men and women within a household is an indicator of gender equality that influences the quality of social interactions. In this study, beneficiaries interviewed during primary data collection indicate that decision-making and asset ownership tends to be shared between men and women, although there is a distinction as to the types of decisions men and women make. While the participants in the majority of FGDs in Burkina Faso highlighted that decisions at the intra-household level are typically participative, men typically make decisions on larger household items, such as motorcycles, and on certain livelihood assets, such as cattle. In the same context, female beneficiaries mentioned that they often make decisions on small animals, such as goats, and on spending related to their children. Beneficiaries described decision-making in both Niger and Mali as a responsibility typically centered on men as they are the head of household. However, across all three countries, beneficiaries note that their participation in CBOs has had numerous and significant changes to intra-household relationships. For instance, in 12 of the 33 FGDs,

¹³ Mali Actuelle. 2017.

participants in both urban and rural sites in all three countries highlighted that because of women's improved opportunities linked to their participation in the CBOs and their contribution to the household revenue, the relationship between spouses has improved. Beneficiaries noted that women are also participating more in household decision-making for livelihood activities and non-livelihood activities which suggest improvements in terms of immediate benefits.

Participants in nearly all of the female FGDs conducted described improvements to their position within households, citing changes in communication between spouses, and changes in household and community-wide behaviors. Female beneficiaries in half of the FGDs with female beneficiaries in Burkina Faso (two FGDs in urban sites and one FGD in a rural site) mentioned a greater sense of importance at the village-level and now feel empowered to speak in public. Interviews with key informants indicate that women are now better able to express themselves in public and are more likely to provide their perspective on different topics. In Niger, women noted that there is an emancipation of women that has made them happier while in Mali, women highlighted that in case of illness, they are able to care for themselves through their own income. Both men and women cited decreases in conflict within households and fewer cases of gender-based violence in part because of the income women are now able to earn. Both male and female participants in all countries have indicated that women enjoy greater mobility as they attend meetings and trainings provided by the CBOs, which suggests that the CBOs in all three countries are having an impact on women's empowerment. Both male and female beneficiaries in rural and urban sites in Burkina Faso cited that tasks that were once delegated to women, such as grinding cereal in grain mills to create flour and collecting wood, are tasks that are shared between some men and women.

Functioning of CBOs

Evidence from primary data collection suggests that CBOs function to serve the needs of the members. Key informants from CBO presidents and sub-group leaders indicate that decisions are made within general assemblies within the sub-groups where member needs are discussed in plenary and transmitted to the CBO advisory boards at the highest levels. In general, FGD participants find that the mechanism for decision-making and the mechanisms with which they provide feedback to the leaders of their sub-groups are adequate. Exceptions, however, point to the concern as to whether complaints about the leaders themselves will lead to tension or repercussion for those members of the CBO. During data collection, beneficiaries provided suggestions for improvements, including ensuring that meetings are held on a regular basis, ensuring that group rules are respected, and providing awareness-raising of new rules to all members. Suggestions were made on livelihoods support such as encouraging the diversification of livelihoods, strengthening the sale of dry commodities, and promoting literacy. With respect to social cohesion, beneficiaries noted that they would appreciate having additional support on receiving advice to improve the understanding and trust between members, increasing the attendance of meetings, and increasing the interactions between members and leaders.

When asked to describe the types of coping mechanisms that beneficiaries rely upon during crises, a number of strategies revolved around services provided by the CBOs and the sub-groups. Some of the coping mechanisms included the provision of credit, targeted assistance and blanket assistance (e.g., food distributions, livestock feed, and vaccinations). Migration was one coping strategy mentioned by both beneficiaries and by CBO leaders and village chief key informants interviewed during data collection.¹⁴ In one instance, migration was referenced as a way to diversify out of agriculture and into gold mining during low farming productive seasons. However, in most cases, migration was described as a means to search for work and money due to the lack of opportunities in the originating community. CBO leaders and village chiefs remarked that this is the case for youth who move to urban areas in Niger, Benin, Ivory Coast, and Togo. One key informant indicated that the 2011-2012 famine forced some members of the community to leave their community in Burkina Faso in search of food in neighboring countries. ¶ Other beneficiaries described that they have been forced to remove children from school, have been forced to eat fewer meals and eat less desirable food items, and have decided to cut down trees.

Conclusions and Implications for Programming

Research conclusions: the contribution of social cohesion and social capital to resilience

Evidence collected in this study indicates that social capital contributes to improving resilience trajectories and has benefits on improving the livelihoods of small-holder farming households in all three countries. As beneficiaries participate in improving and diversifying their livelihoods, they do so in a way that directly contributes to their livelihood strategies and also indirectly strengthens the existing bonds in the community. The strengthened social cohesion described by project beneficiaries and the ensuing stronger social capital generated from project and CBO activities build the resilience capacities of beneficiary households.

In resilience studies, social cohesion, or the “sense of belonging, active participation, trust, exclusion and mobility” (OECD 2011, 53 as cited in Cloete 2014) along with the presence of collective action and external assistance can be perceived as contributors to resilience (Frankenberger 2016). This study presents a similar finding. LWR programming and its work with CBOs on collective action is strengthening of social capital, which is contributing to overall resilience.

Most beneficiaries perceive livelihood diversification and livelihood improvement as the more important contributors to resilience (see Figure 1). However, when unpacking the concept of social cohesion during group discussions, beneficiaries acknowledged that the trust, reliance, and common goals shared amongst individuals are key to their daily lives. The strength of the bonds, the frequency of interactions, and the give-and-take that form part of the various types of relationships act as the medium through which day-to-day activities function and

¹⁴ Although beneficiaries did not distinguish the types of migration, LWR staff notes that in the region, there are two kinds of migration: seasonal migration in which people follow leave and return to the point of origin, and long-aterm migration on which remittances are provided to the family.

also contribute to wellbeing outcomes beyond improving and diversifying livelihood options.

Bonding social capital

One of the ways in which existing bonds are indirectly strengthened is through the horizontal interactions among members of the CBOs. Activities that encouraged solidarity that existed prior to the CBO are now structured directly within CBOs, which indicates that CBOs strengthen the self-organization mechanisms in the communities in which they operate. As reported above, individuals seek to provide other CBO members with their time and gifts but report doing so in a more structured and more regular way than if they decide to help others voluntarily¹⁵ which seems to indicate that the organization is formalizing processes among its members. The study provides evidence that bonding social capital among individuals within a CBO likely contributes to improved resilience trajectories by improving absorptive and adaptive capacities during crises. CBO members, in general, appear to be in a better position to face new challenges. This finding aligns with other studies, which show that bonding social capital is key to help households cope with shocks and stresses (Frankenberger 2016).

Another way in which bonding social capital is strengthened is evident through the changes between male and female CBO members who live within the same household. Given that the impacts of shocks may be more pronounced on women's wellbeing (Frankenberger 2016), it is important to highlight that improvements in women's decision-making and sharing of assets within households are important contributors to the absorptive and adaptive capacities of the household unit. There is evidence in this study that women's participation in income-generating activities is positively influencing spousal relationships.¹⁶ Changes in gender norms have the potential to influence households' absorptive capacity, as there is greater household income and as households can rely on more diverse income options during crises. Changing norms are also linked to greater transformative capacity (Starr 2016), which is evident in the data collected in this study, namely through changes in women's involvement in decision-making at both the household and CBO levels, increased mobility, and the changing notions of public speaking for women. Other changes, such as the awareness that household wealth is not necessarily linked to the number of children, have potential implications for women's wellbeing. While there are valid reasons for having multiple children (e.g., children can eventually care for aging parents), the study indicates that women's participation in economic decision-making and access to more opportunities is increasing women's understanding of broader issues of equity and empowerment.

¹⁵ Although it is not possible to do a comparison of CBO members' experience before/after their membership to CBOs as no baseline or longitudinal studies have been conducted on this topic, it remains an area for further study.

¹⁶ While the FGD participants did not mention negative repercussions with the rise in women's income (such as husbands leaving the household or husbands expecting women to take over household expenses), LWR staff indicates that this is an issue.

Although the effects of transformational changes may be more challenging to capture in the short-term, the programming implication is important. Further studies on the impact of social cohesion with a gender consideration are likely to identify significant changes in women's empowerment for the communities in which LWR operates. Understanding the gender dynamics of individuals within a household are key to defining programming that contributes to improved resilience trajectories, not only for individual women in the community, but through every unit that is part of the nested hierarchy (i.e., individuals, households, communities). The primary data in this study suggests that women's sense of agency, individual power, and power dynamics are shifting in a way that increases awareness on ways to improve their own wellbeing and the wellbeing of others. The study team recommends that a gender lens should be applied more strategically to build on the positive changes that have been reported. LWR has an opportunity to more deliberately build resilience from the individual level through the attribute of resilience equity, which is an important contributor to transformational impacts over the long term.

Bridging social capital

One way that bridging social capital is likely being strengthened by the project is through the trickle-down effect of the investment LWR makes in the three CBOs. Given the geographic reach of the three CBOs, there are potential benefits that the strengthening of the CBO operations at the highest level has on the many sub-groups which are not directly affiliated with CORE II. Another way in which bridging social capital is likely present in this context is through the ripple effects that occur when the beneficiaries' wellbeing outcomes improve to the point where they are able to assist relatives in other geographic areas. It is possible that once certain household graduate from project activities, the beneficiaries develop sufficient capacities and enough revenue to be able to assist others. LWR may seek to gather information from non-beneficiaries in other sub-groups or from local authorities above the village level (i.e., at the Commune level) during a future study to assess such interactions, which can be especially important for adaptive and transformative capacities.

Linking social capital

In this study, there is also evidence that CBO members enjoy greater linking social capital through their participation in the organizations.¹⁷ As indicated above, the organizations act as conduits for government and non-government assistance and play a role in both humanitarian and development activities. Greater access to public aid and services is an example of the vertical linkages that CBO members enjoy. This may have an effect on enabling a more equitable access to resources for the more vulnerable who may otherwise not have access to sources of power or authority as individuals or as households in a community. This will likely contribute to their adaptive capacity by allowing CBO members to make more informed

¹⁷ Although CBOs have a large geographic reach within each of the respective countries which may indicate the presence of bridging social capital among sub-groups in different areas, additional information is needed on this topic.

choices as their conditions change. This is an example of how CBOs contribute to the resilience attribute of scale in distributing needed resources during shocks and crises as well as during development activities to a large number of people. The study finds that CBOs act as important structures that play an important role in improving beneficiaries' resilience trajectories. As mentioned above, beneficiaries tended to rank livelihood activities as highly important in improving resilience. However, when comparing livelihood objectives and objectives aimed at social capital, beneficiaries also provided many detailed examples of how important bonds, interactions, and relationships are to their daily lives. This indicates that CBOs promote greater social cohesion and are likely contributing to wellbeing outcomes of their members. Programming implications include the need to understand the degree of equity within CBOs distributing goods or services which would provide needed information to validate issues of equity within CBOs. Activities that go beyond associative life and governance activities that strengthen social capital within CBOs and between CBO members and outside actors and institutions may be a natural next-step.¹⁸

Implications for LWR programming

This study finds that social cohesion and social capital play an important role in improving the lives of male and female project beneficiaries in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, particularly through improving the existing bonding social capital and by strengthening the linking social capital of CBO members. The study team also finds that LWR plays a key role in strengthening CBOs as primary conduits for resilience attributes and resilience capacities which is seen in both the project's overall progress as well as with the primary evidence from this study collected from beneficiaries and from key informants. Male and female beneficiaries across all three countries indicated being satisfied with the ways in which their social cohesion is improving due to their participation in project and CBO activities. For instance, as noted above, the frequency and the quality of interactions amongst individual members of a CBO has improved over time. This has significant implications for the psychosocial benefits of beneficiaries that may lead to greater resilience beyond simply addressing livelihood outcomes.

¹⁸ While this study sought information from beneficiaries on improvements to be made to the CBO functioning, the nature of data collection due to budget constraints does not allow for an assessment of whether or not internal issues are being adequately dealt with in the CBOs and in their sub-groups.

Annex One: Terms of Reference



Bangkok, 19 April, 2017 (updated)

TANGO-LWR Note for the *Community-led Food Crisis Recovery in the Sahel (CORE II) Project*

Objectives and activities

The specific objectives of TANGO technical assistance to CORE II are to 1) strengthen the current CORE II monitoring and evaluation system so it aligns with ground resilience theory and practice, and 2) to undertake the CORE II resilience learning agenda. To achieve these two objectives, TANGO proposes the following activities:

1. Coordinate with project staff and desk review of project documentation – this includes just under 5 days already spent.
2. Provide a descriptive conceptual note to ensure the CORE II resilience approach is grounded in resilience theory and practice to strengthen the projects' current and future resilience approach.
3. Conduct a gap analysis of CORE II's monitoring and evaluation system, and provide recommendations for LWR to strengthen the system within internal capacity
4. Based on activities 1-3, develop a concise learning agenda note that maximizes use of information collected/developed by CORE II for resilience analysis
5. Conduct the learning agenda analysis and reporting in close collaboration with CORE II staff

Deliverables

- Activity 1, 2: Concept note in English and French that describes how to align CORE II's resilience approach with theoretical and practical resilience approaches.
- Activity 3: short note-for-file with practical recommendations for CORE II M&E
- Activity 4: Revised learning agenda in English and French
- Activity 5: Learning agenda results report in English and French

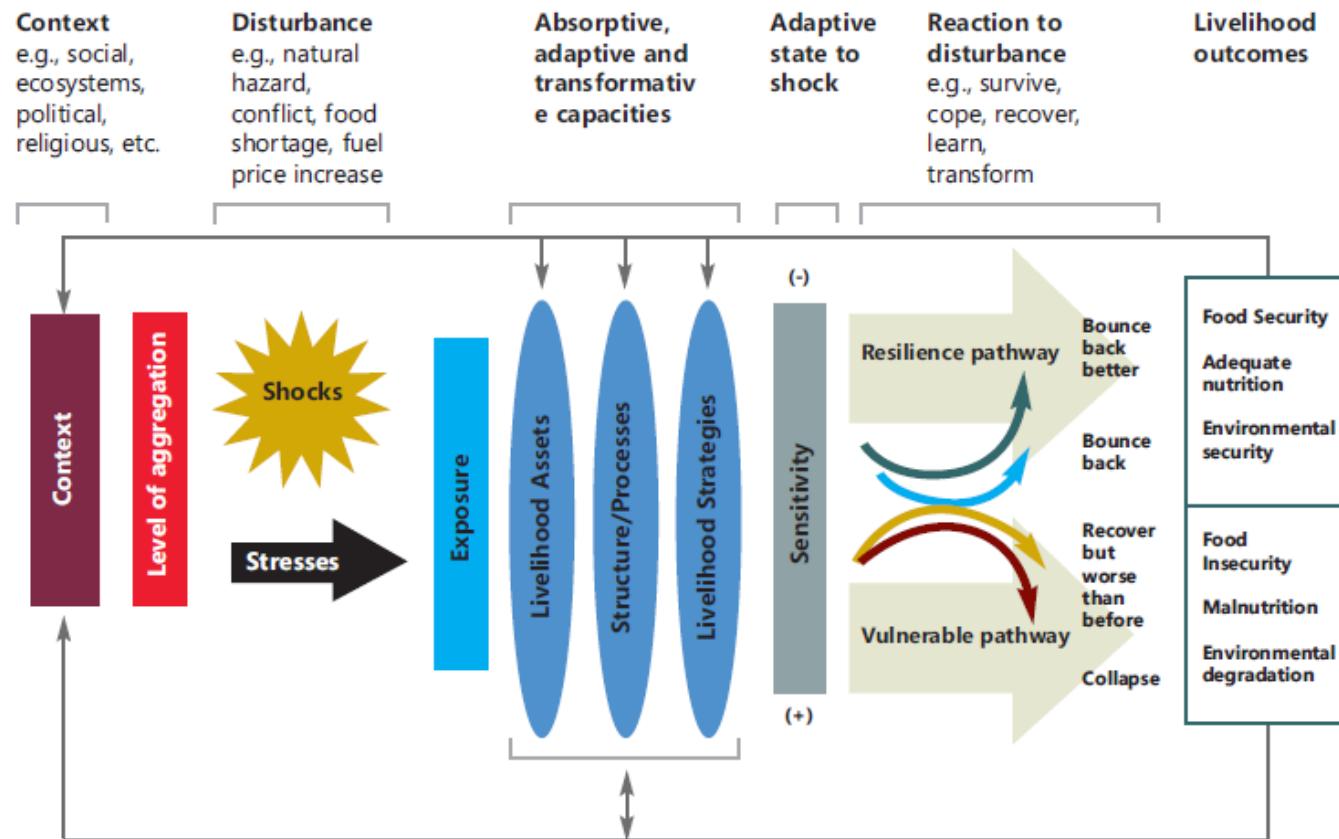
Level of effort and timeline

TANGO proposes 44 days total LOE with activities 1,2,3,4 taking place in the period April to June 2017, and activity 5 ongoing for the project remainder.

| | May | | | | June | | | | July | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| Activity (and no. of days) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Activity 1: Coordination and desk review (8) | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2: Conceptual grounding (5) | | | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3: M&E gap analysis (3) | | | | | x | x | | | | | | |
| Activity 4a: Learning agenda concept note revision (3) | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| Activity 4b: Presentation and validation of learning agenda (5) | | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Activity 5: Learning agenda analysis and reporting (20) | July 2017 onwards | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex Two: Resilience Concepts

Figure 2: DFID/TANGO resilience conceptual framework



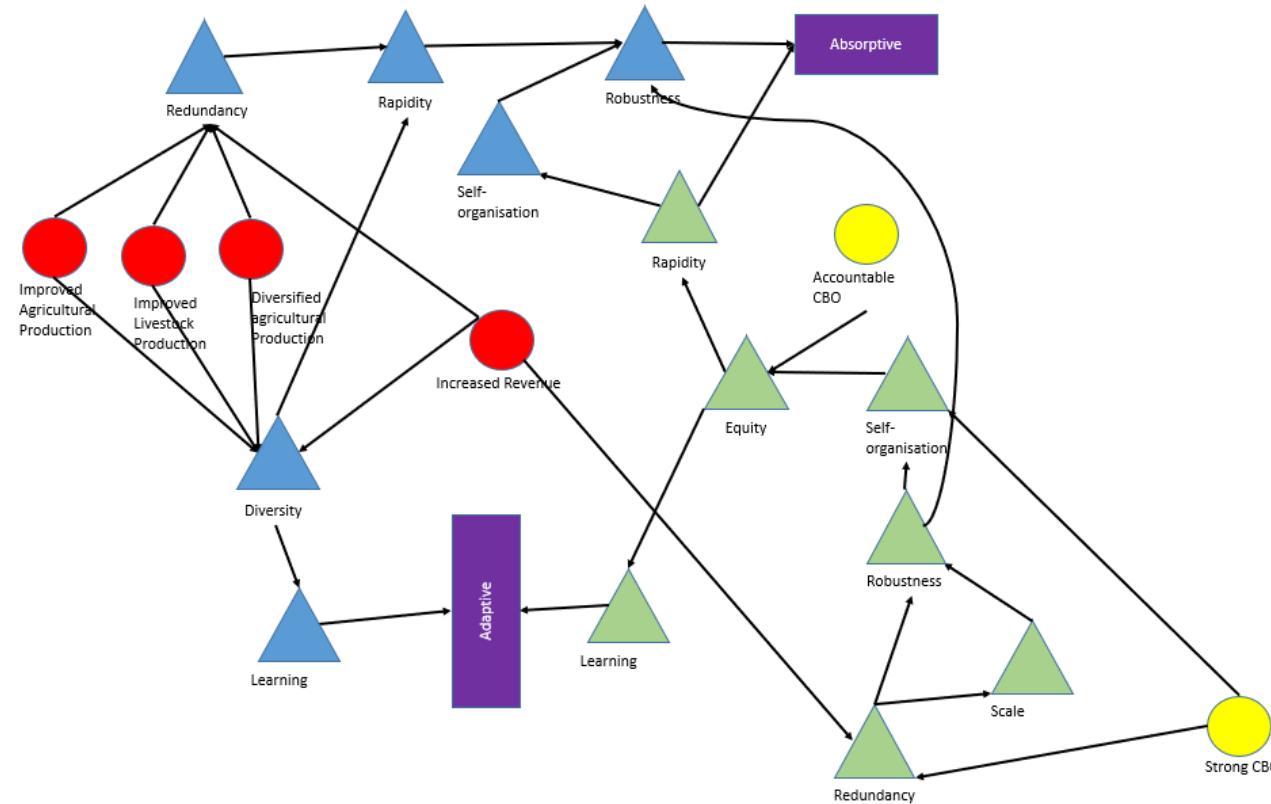
Source: Constas et al. 2014. A Common Analytical Model for Resilience Measurement: Causal Framework and Methodological Options.

Table 2: LWR's resilience attributes

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Robustness | Ability of the community to maintain its characteristics, and continue to function despite the impact of shocks and stressors. |
| Self-Organization | Ability of the community to independently re-arrange its functions and processes |
| Learning | Capacity of the community to gain or create knowledge, and strengthen the skills and capacities of its members |
| Redundancy | Availability of additional resources that can be accessed to respond to shocks and stressors and that are substitutable. |
| Rapidity | Speed at which assets can be accessed or mobilized by the community to achieve goals in an efficient manner. |
| Scale | Breadth of resources (e.g. at the regional, national or international levels) that a community can access to effectively overcome or adapt to the effects of shocks and stressors. |
| Diversity and Flexibility | Ability of the community to undertake different courses of actions with available resources, enabling them to explore different options, innovate, and benefit from emerging opportunities. |
| Equity | Extent to which the community provides equal access to rights, resources and opportunities to its members. |

Source: "Ospina, A.V. (2013) Climate Change Adaptation and Developing Country Livelihoods: The Role of Information and Communication Technologies, PhD thesis" as cited in Ospina 2015.

Figure 3: CORE II Theory of Change



Source: LWR. 2016a. CORE II Theory of Change (internal).

Annex Three: Approach

Preparation for this study included a multi-layered approach with a document review of project documents for CORE I and CORE II (for a list of citations referenced in this Brief, please see Annex Eight). Interviews with LWR staff, and feedback from relevant stakeholders, including from LWR CORE II personnel, LWR/Burkina Faso, LWR/Niger, LWR/Mali personnel, and from CBO leaders, was incorporated as part of the LWR-TANGO collaboration during all stages of this support. The review of project documents included grant proposals (CORE I and CORE II) and documents from CORE II, namely internal monitoring and evaluation reports and the project's Theory of Change, LWR presentations on the project's Theory of Change, and the CORE II midterm assessment.

Table 3 provides information on the study research limitations and on the steps taken by the study team and the project staff to mitigate the impact of limitations on the overall product. Table 4 provides a brief summary of the three project partners in each country. Table 5 lists the communes, villages and sub-groups that were selected between TANGO and project staff based on the accessibility, rural/urban demographics, and number of project activities implemented in each area.

Table 3: Research limitations and steps taken to mitigate these limitations

| Limitations | Steps taken to mitigate these limitations |
|------------------------------|--|
| Data quality | TANGO provided a suite of training material to project staff to train project animators through data collection as the animators had no experience in qualitative data collection. Training material included a detailed power point, tools with guidance for enumerator training, examples, challenges to be expected and solutions, and key definitions to enable probing questions and detailed data collection and recording. |
| Limited budget/positive bias | Animators were selected by project staff as the most suitable candidates to conduct data collection given their existing role in data collection and reporting for the project. The decision to use animators for this study was also based on the limited LWR budget – project staff indicated that animators would conduct FGDs and key informant interviews for this study during ongoing project field visits to minimize costs. However, as animators are linked to CBOs and sub-groups, the decision was made to not probe on questions relating to the social cohesion of CBO members with CBO and sub-group presidents and leaders as there was a risk of bias. To mitigate this, topical outlines probed around general |

Table 3: Research limitations and steps taken to mitigate these limitations

| | |
|--|--|
| | suggestions for improvement and on feedback mechanisms that beneficiaries employ, although further studies conducted by external evaluators in the field may be useful to gather additional information. |
|--|--|

Table 4: Summary of CBO partners of the CORE II project

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Burkina Faso | The Fédération des Diéma Tin Tua (FDTT) was created from Association Tin Tia, a community development organization specializing in literacy training, poverty reduction, food security and capacity strengthening, and sustainable agriculture in 29 districts in the country (as of 2015). As of 2017, it consists of 15,937 members (of whom 11,020 are women). |
| Niger | The Fédération Kishi operates in the fields of food security, soil and water conservation and livelihoods interventions. As of 2017, it consists of 11,642 members (of whom 7,196 are women). |
| Mali | The <i>Union des Sociétés Coopérative des Eleveurs des Communes de Tamani, Boidié, Dougoufé et Somo</i> (USCET or Union Tamani) specializes in the agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors through animal husbandry and currently manage dairy and animal fattening activities. As of 2017, it consists of 2,519 members (of whom 1,594 are women). |

Source: LWR. 2013. CORE I Grant Application and LWR. 2015. CORE II Grant Application.

Table 5: Communes, villages, and sub-groups selected for data collection

| Country (CBO) | Commune | Villages | Sub-groups |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Burkina Faso (FDTT) | Urban Commune of Fada | Binadeni, Gbedissaga, Niammanga, Konmangou, Tambiga | Sub-group of women in Binadéni, Sub-group of women in Niammanga, Sub-group of men in Binadéni, Niammanga, |
| | Rural Commune of Bilanga | Diela, Moadega, | Hantiéripouguini, Djogoumani, Boyaba, Birimpo |
| | Commune of Piela | Dabilgou, Tougdadou, | Wend nongma, Tougdadou, Tikoaba, Boayaaba |
| Mali (USCET) | Rural Commune of Tamani | Koni Were (coopérative Multifonctionnelle / Dougouyiriwaton / Djiguia / Eléveurs) | Dougouyiriwaton de Koni Wèrè, , Tonzougou, Eleveurs de Tamani, Coopérative multifonctionnelle de koni sokala |
| | Barouéli Commune (Urban zone) | Coopérative « Wassa » des eleveurs and Dioni (coopérative "Sabouniouma") | Wassa, Sabougnouma, Sabougnouma |
| | Baroueli Commune (Rural Zone) | Kokribougou (coopérative "Djèkafo") | Djekafo, Nônôsô |
| Niger (Fédération Kishi) | Keita | Badam et de Tchingale | Groupement Hamida de L'Union de Morey, Raya Karkara de Morey, Union Raya Karkara de Morey, |
| | Kalfou | Village de Indiré et de Tchaba Agali (Union d'Alibou) Village de Karadji Sud et Samo Peulh | Union de Samo: Groupement "Adaltchi", Samo Peulh, HANKOURI de Alibou, HASKE de ALIBOU, Union Daouré, Taimakon Jouna, Tchin gabba |

Annex Four: LWR CORE II summary of objectives and activities

Figure 4: Summary of CORE II objectives, outputs, and activities

| Objectives | Outputs and activities | Activities |
|--|--|---|
| Household agricultural production is diversified, increased and protected (absorptive and adaptive resilience capacities). | Output 1.1: Diversified and improved means of production for the most vulnerable populations | Activity 1.1.1: Restocking (by revolving distributions, <i>habbanayé</i>) ruminants to vulnerable households in Burkina Faso. Activity 1.1.2: Animal fattening in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger |
| | Output 1.2: Increased access to quality crop and animal production inputs | Activity 1.2.1. Improved seed distribution and production in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger Activity 1.2.2: Production of seed for animal fodder (training and multiplication) in Burkina Faso and Mali Activity 1.2.3: Development of a matching fund for bulk animal feed purchase in Mali Activity 1.2.4: Identification and training of animal health agents in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger |
| | Output 1.3: Improved crop and animal production practices adopted | Activity 1.3.1: Training on improved crop production in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 1.3.2: Visits and/or farmer field days to demonstrate improved crop production techniques in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 1.3.3: Radio broadcasts on crop and animal production techniques in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 1.3.4: Technical support on crop and animal production techniques in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger |
| | Output 1.4: Soil and water conservation techniques applied | Activity 1.4.1: Training, mobilization and application of soil and water conservation techniques in Burkina Faso and Niger Activity 1.4.2: Production of plants in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger |
| Sales margins and incomes from agricultural | Output 2.1: Value added to crop and animal production | Activity 2.1.1: Construction and/or upgrading of storage warehouses in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 2.1.2: Production of animal feed blocks in Niger |

Figure 4: Summary of CORE II objectives, outputs, and activities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| surpluses are increased (absorptive and adaptive capacities). | | Activity 2.1.3: Training on market-oriented animal production in Mali and Niger |
| | Output 2.2: Access to profitable markets enhanced | Activity 2.2.1: Training in business skills and marketing in Burkina Faso and Mali Activity 2.2.2: Training and promoting access to financial services (savings associations and credit/loan options) in Burkina Faso and Mali Activity 2.2.3: Commercialization of dry cereals and strengthening cereals reserves in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 2.2.4: Rehabilitation of a milk processing plant in Mali |
| Strong and accountable community-based organizations (CBOs) provide agricultural advisory services and harness their social capital to support community resilience (adaptive and transformative capacities). | Output 3.1: Member services expanded | Activity 3.1.1: Strengthen the capacity of sub-grantee technical and management staff in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 3.1.2: Cross-regional learning in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger |
| | Output 3.2: Accountability enhanced | Activity 3.2.1: Training in "associative life" (governance and leadership) in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Activity 3.2.2: Training on dissemination of information to members, including support for statutory meetings in Burkina Faso and Mali Activity 3.2.3: Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to reinforce trust and transparency by CBOs Activity 3.2.4: Construction of headquarters office for Fédération Kishi in Niger |

Source: LWR. 2015. CORE II Grant Application.

Annex Five: Data collection tools

The following three topical outlines for beneficiary and key informant data collection were developed by the study team at TANGO International with quality control and final approval provided by CORE II project staff. The versions in these annexes provide the instructions for the project animators to help facilitate qualitative data collection, including with prompts, examples, and refreshers of key definitions. These tools were used in the training provided to project animators prior to field work.

Please note, the data collection tools are not being edited for public circulation.

1. Topical outline for FGD data collection with male/female beneficiaries

Guide de Discussion Thématique – Guide de discussion avec les bénéficiaires du CORE II

LWR – COREII

Préparé par TANGO International

| Introduction | Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices |
|---|--|
| <p>« Nous sommes ici aujourd'hui pour parler avec des gens qui font partie de cette communauté et qui ont été identifiés comme ayant reçu un soutien du projet COREII (la deuxième phase du projet CORE).</p> <p>Nous poserons des questions sur votre situation de vie, la façon dont vous participez aux Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération, comment les membres des Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération font face aux crises (comme ceux liés aux climat), de comment les Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération fonctionnent, et aussi des questions sur les expériences des hommes et des femmes pour mieux comprendre la situation de résilience dans votre communauté. Enfin, nous finirons par quelques questions pour en savoir plus</p> | <p>Il sera nécessaire d'introduire vos travaux et d'expliquer aux bénéficiaires l'objectif des enquêtes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qui sommes-nous ; pourquoi nous sommes ici ; combien de temps le processus prendra (à peu-près deux heures par FGD)• Qu'est-ce qui se fera avec les résultats de notre travail (rapport des résultats qui aidera à mieux comprendre les résultats du projet)• Demander de confirmer leur consensus par répondant qu'ils/elles sont à participer librement et qu'ils/elles savent que la confidentialité des participants sera protégée.• Commencer la registration.• L'introduction peut être modifie selon les circonstances• Il faut que les animateurs/animatrices comprennent les activités qui font |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>sur la façon dont la communauté (et pas seulement vous-mêmes dans ce Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération) comprenez la résilience.</p> <p><u>Sachez que votre décision de participer est strictement volontaire:</u> vous ne serez pas en difficulté pour décider de laisser la discussion.</p> <p><u>Toutes les informations discutées sont confidentielles et les personnes ne seront pas identifiées individuellement</u> dans le rapport des résultats.</p> <p>Des questions? »</p> | <p>partie de COREII (vs COREI et des activités des autres programmes).</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Pays (exemple : Mali)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Commune (exemple : Tamani)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nom du Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération (ex : Wassa des éleveurs)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nombre des hommes (ex : 0, 3, etc.)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nombre des femmes (ex : 0, 3, etc.)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Date:</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nom de l'animateur: (celui qui facilite)</p> | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nom de l'assistant de l'animateur (celui qui prend des notes)</p> | |

Cohésion social pour faire face aux chocs*

*Définition pour les animateurs/animatrices: c'est important de comprendre que le terme « choc » fasse référence aux crises qui arrivent en dehors des problèmes « normaux ». C'est-à-dire que quand on parle des chocs/crises, on cherche comprendre les crises telles

que les crises liées aux changements climatiques comme une sécheresse qui dure plus longue que normaux, des inondations sévères, ou de la déforestation qui force la communauté à changer des moyens de subsistance drastiquement . Des autres chocs/crises pourraient inclure le conflit, le vol/braquage, etc.

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/trices |
|--|--|
| 1. Quels sont les changements dans le temps? | <p><i>Comme animateur, c'est important de souligner les différents types des changements (court et longue terme) dans des différents domaines (crises liées au climat, pestes, épidémies animaux, épidémies humaines, le conflit, le vol/braquage etc. Souvenez-vous qu'on parle des crises en dehors des problèmes « normaux »).</i></p> <p><i>Exemples :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sécheresses -Inondations -Baisse de la fertilité des sols -Baisse et insuffisance de la production -Augmentation de la population -Morcellement et amenuisement des terres -Disparition des pâturages -Incendies -Attaques des prédateurs - Épidémie de Rougeole décimant les enfants |
| 2. Décrivez les changements de l'entraide qui sont due à votre participation dans le Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération? A. Donnez des exemples des changements de la cohésion sociale dans et en dehors du Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération. | <p><i>Cette question s'agit des interactions sociaux/aux échanges entre les ménages. Les réponses vont être différent dans chaque pays donc il faut être précis. L'animateur et son assistant devraient essayer d'obtenir le plus d'information possible mais c'est possible que il y en aura des groupes focaux qui n'auront pas des exemples de chaque sous-question (A-C).</i></p> <p><i>Exemples possibles :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exemple d'interaction sociale : le fait d'appartenir à un Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération peut donner accès à l'alphabétisation ou à une autre activité du projet ou de la fédération -échanges/interactions positives entre les ménages |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>B. Donnez des exemples des partages de ressources dans et en dehors Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération.</p> <p>C. Donnez des exemples du partage d'information dans et dehors Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -participer aux cérémonies socioculturelles; <i>Baptême, mariage ; et décès</i> -Franchise entre les membres des Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération -améliorations de la communication entre les ménages du Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération et entre les ménages (se parler, s'écouter, résoudre des problèmes etc). -respect (entre qui et qui ?) -l'entraide avec la construction des habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -partage des produits -partage des services -information des champs/agriculture/prix des produits agricoles -information des animaux -source de nouvelles familiales -source (informel) d'information des chocs (court et longue terme) dans des différents domaines (crises liées au climat, pestes, épidémies animaux, épidémies humaines, etc.) |
| <p>3. Quels sont les autres avantages d'appartenir aux Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération au-delà des avantages liés à CORE ?</p> | <p><i>Cette question suit la 1ère question et donne les participants l'opportunité d'ajouter quoi que ce soit qui n'était pas capturé dans la 1ère question. La question s'agit des autres avantages qui ne sont pas directement liées aux changements de la cohésion sociale.</i></p> <p><i>Exemples :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -services de vulgarisation agricole -système (formel) d'alerte précoce -accès aux réserves céréalières -accès aux services gouvernementaux tel que les services d'alphabétisation |

Organisations communautaires fortes et redevables

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/trices |
|--|---|
| <p>4. Quel est le mécanisme pour fournir des suggestions ou des plaintes aux membres dirigeants de votre Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération</p> | <p><i>Cherchez des exemples concrets positifs/négatifs qui ont été suggérés aux membres dirigeants et aussi les réponses des membres dirigeants. Est-ce que les bénéficiaires sont satisfaits et est-ce qu'ils/elles perçoivent que les soucis sont résolus ?</i></p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| ment ? Pensez-vous que ce mécanisme est adéquat ? Si oui, donnez des exemples, si non, pourquoi pas ? | |
| 5. Quelles suggestions avez-vous pour l'amélioration de votre organisation communautaire ? | <i>C'est important de ne pas avoir les membres dirigeants dans les entretiens de discussion thématiques pour laisser aux bénéficiaires l'opportunité de s'exprimer ouvertement.</i> |

Changements au niveau ménage

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/trices |
|---|--|
| 6. Dans un ménage, qui entre les hommes et les femmes prennent les décisions par rapport aux dépenses des revenus ? | <i>Est-ce qu'il y a eu de changement ou non suit à la participation des activités de CORE ? Exemple : On a pris en compte que les femmes ne se déplacent pas seules (pour aller aux champs etc.) dans certains cas. On cherche comprendre de quelle façon les femmes bénéficient de leur adhésion aux Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération pour améliorer leurs vies/leurs moyens de subsistance.</i> |
| 7. Comment est-ce que votre participation aux Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération a-t-il changé les relations au sein de votre ménage ? | <i>Sondre les changements de comportements au sein des ménages (c'est-à-dire entre les hommes/femmes vivant dans le même ménage) pour les membres de groupement. Essayez de capter des effets positifs. S'il y en a eu des effets négatifs, sondez pour voir s'il y en a eu des mécanismes pour résoudre les problèmes.</i> <i>Exemples :</i> <i>-les femmes qui participant aux coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération amènent plus des ressources/revenus au ménage, leurs vies économiques améliorent, leur relations avec leurs époux améliore</i> <i>-les revenus apportés par les femmes ont profitent plus aux ménages que ceux générés par les hommes</i> <i>-Sondez le pourquoi des réponses ?</i> |

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| 8. Comment est-ce que les revenus générés grâce à votre participation dans le Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération sont dépensés dans votre ménage? | C'est important que les FGDs soient séparés entre hommes/femmes pour pouvoir comprendre ce que les hommes/femmes achètent (articles de ménage, tarifs scolaires, aliments, abri, vêtements, loisirs etc.) |
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Contribution du capital social sur les perceptions de la résilience*

*Définition pour les animateurs/animatrices : la résilience est la capacité de surmonter les chocs et les crises d'une façon où on peut se trouver dans un meilleure état (social, économique, etc.)

- Avoir la capacité de pouvoir absorber les chocs rapidement et pouvoir se récupérer après avoir vécu une crise.
- Avoir la capacité de s'adapter aux pénuries d'aliments en cherchant de l'information des marchés et des autres sources des aliments (sans recourir aux semences).
- Avoir la capacité de transformation tel qu'avoir une filet de sécurité social assez forte.

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/trices |
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| <p>9. Parmi les changements suivants produits par les activités de CORE, lesquels contribuent à la résilience le plus ? Pour répondre : listez les dans l'ordre « la plus grande contribution à la résilience » jusqu'à « la moindre contribution à la résilience »</p> <p>a. Diversification des moyens de subsistance (agricoles/élevage) (ex : avoir une plus grande nombre des différents animaux de différents tailles ; cultiver plusieurs types des semences)</p> <p>b. Amélioration des moyens de</p> | <p>Dans cet exercice, les bénéficiaires vont listez les changements dans l'ordre qu'ils aperçoivent ont contribué à leur résilience le plus/le moins. Par exemple, dans un Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération de discussion, si le consensus peut être le suivant :</p> <p>1. « Renforcement de capital social entre les ménages » est le changement de COREII qui a contribué le plus sur la résilience de Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération s suivi par 2. « Amélioration des moyens de subsistance (agricoles/élevage) » etc.</p> <p>Comme animateurs, vous devez avoir une bonne compréhension des activités de CORE – c'est à vous de clarifier les réponses à gauche au cas où les participants ne comprennent pas et/ou donner des exemples additionnelles.</p> |

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| <p>subsistance (agricoles/élevage) (ex : <i>cultiver des semences de qualité amélioré qui vont subir aux changements climatiques ; la disponibilité de terres cultivables suite aux techniques de récupération grâce à l'adhésion des groupes</i>)</p> <p>c. Augmentation des sources des revenus (agricoles/élevage) (ex : <i>l'augmentation des revenus issus des ventes d'animaux, l'augmentation de rendements</i>)</p> <p>d. Renforcement de capital social au sein des ménages</p> <p>e. Renforcement de capital social entre les ménages</p> | |
| <p>10. Pour le changement qui a été listé comme numéro un dans la question précédent, décrivez pourquoi vous voyez que cette changement a contribué le plus sur votre résilience ?</p> | <p><i>Dans chaque Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération de discussion, le premier choix dans la question précédent peut être différent, donc il faudra faire attention à la réponse précédent.</i></p> |

2. Topical outline for key informant interviews with village leaders

Guide de discussion

Entretiens avec les personnes clés – Conseil Villageois de Développement (CVD)

Préparés par TANGO International pour LWR – COREII

Introduction

| Introduction | Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices |
|--|---|
| <p>« Nous sommes ici aujourd'hui pour parler avec des gens qui font partie de cette communauté et qui ont été identifiés comme ayant reçu un soutien du projet COREII (la deuxième phase du projet CORE). Nous voulons d'abord commencer avec les personnes clés dans votre communauté telle que le CVD où les activités COREII font partie et les membres dirigeants des organisations communautaires. Nous poserons des questions sur la programmation de COREII et des autres programmations dans la communauté.</p> <p>Nous poserons des questions de comment les membres des organisations communautaires font face aux crises, de comment les organisations communautaires fonctionnent, et aussi des questions sur les expériences des hommes et des femmes pour mieux comprendre la situation de résilience dans votre communauté.</p> <p><u>Sachez que votre décision de participer est strictement volontaire:</u> vous ne serez pas en difficulté pour décider de laisser la discussion.</p> <p><u>Toutes les informations discutées sont confidentielles et les personnes ne seront pas identifiées individuellement</u> dans le rapport des résultats. Des questions? »</p> | <p>Il sera nécessaire d'introduire vos travaux et d'expliquer au CVD l'objectif des enquêtes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qui sommes-nous ; pourquoi nous sommes ici ; combien de temps le processus prendra (à peu-près une heure et demie par entretien). • Qu'est-ce qui se fera avec les résultats de notre travail (un rapport pour mieux comprendre les résultats du projet). • Demander de confirmer leur consensus au travail par répondant qu'ils/elles sont à participer librement et qu'ils/elles savent que la confidentialité des participants sera protégée. • L'introduction peut être modifiée selon les circonstances. • Il faut que les animateurs/animatrices comprennent les activités qui font partie de COREII (vs COREI et des activités des autres programmes). |

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| Pays <i>(exemple : Mali)</i> | |
| Commune <i>(exemple : Tamani)</i> | |

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| Nom du Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération (ex : Wassa des éleveurs) | |
| Date: | |
| Nom de l'animateur: (celui qui facilite) | |
| Nom de l'assistant de l'animateur (celui qui prend des notes) | |

Chocs, risques, faire face aux chocs*

*Définition pour les animateurs/animatrices: c'est important de comprendre que le terme « choc » fasse référence aux crises qui arrivent en dehors des problèmes « normaux ». C'est-à-dire que quand on parle des chocs/crises, on cherche comprendre les crises telles que les crises liées aux changements climatiques comme une sécheresse qui dure plus longue que normaux, des inondations sévères, ou de la déforestation qui force la communauté à changer des moyens de subsistance drastiquement . Des autres chocs/crises pourraient inclure le conflit, le vol/braquage, etc.

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices |
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| <p>1. En dehors des activités de CORE, quelles sont les méthodes ou stratégies que le [GROUPE : groupement ou coopérative, Union et fédération] a développées ou a mis en place pour aider les ménages à faire face</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aux chocs liés au climat? • Aux chocs liés à l'économie ? • Aux chocs liés aux animaux (maladies etc.) ? • Aux chocs liés à l'agriculture ? • Aux chocs liés aux crises de santé/décès ? • Autres chocs ? | <p><i>Les animateurs/animatrices doivent pouvoir lister les activités de CORE (en différenciant entre les activités qui ne font pas partie de CORE). Y-a-t-il des changements dans ce soutien après que les ménages ont commencé à participer dans ce groupe ?</i></p> <p><i>Explorez les différents types des chocs (climat, conflit, crises humaines tels que les maladies graves et le décès et aussi les problèmes économiques et politiques.</i></p> |

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| 2. Quels sont les chocs ou les crises récurrentes vécues dans la communauté ? | <p><i>Comme animateur, c'est important de souligner les différents types des chocs/crises pour clarifier la question : tels quel les chocs/crises (court et longue terme) dans des différents domaines (crises liées au climat, pestes, épidémies animaux, épidémies humaines, le conflit, le vol/braquage etc. Souvenez-vous qu'on parle des crises en dehors des problèmes « normaux »).</i></p> |
| 3. Comment est-ce que les chocs affectent les relations dans la communauté ? | <p><i>Entre individus, entre individus/organisations communautaires, entre individus/gouvernement local, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Comme animateur, c'est important de souligner les différents types des chocs/crises pour clarifier la question aux personnes clés : chocs (court et longue terme) dans des différents domaines (crises liées au climat, pestes, épidémies animaux, épidémies humaines, etc.)</i></p> |
| 4. Quels sont les stratégies d'adaptation des membres individuels ou des ménages du [GROUPE] quand la production ou les revenues agricoles/ d'élevage ne suffisent pas ? | <p><i>Exemples : le chef de ménage migre à la capitale ; les filles arrêtent d'aller à l'école ; le ménage mange les semences qui auront été cultivés la prochaine saison ; on mange les animaux même si on ne voulait pas</i></p> |
| 5. De quelle façon est-ce que les ménages se soutiennent soit aux chocs en dehors de l'entre-aide reçu directement dans les groupes ? | <p><i>Sondre pour comprendre le type de soutien que les ménages apportent les uns aux autres en dehors du soutien qui est donné/reçu dans les organisations communautaires.</i></p> |
| 6. Quels sont les adaptations prises pour réduire les chocs au longue-terme ? | <p><i>Sondre – niveau ménage ? Niveau communauté ?</i></p> |

Changements au niveau ménage et individuel

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices |
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| <p>7. A. Quel type de travail les hommes exercent principalement dans votre communauté ?</p> <p>B. Quel type de travail les femmes exercent principalement dans votre communauté ?</p> <p>C. Quelles sont les similitudes et les différences ? Pourquoi ?</p> | <p><i>On cherche à comprendre les catégories de travaux que les hommes/femmes exercent avant de demander des questions de genre par rapport aux organisations communautaires.</i></p> |
| <p>8. A. Quels sont les types d'actifs contrôlés par les hommes ?</p> <p>B. Et les femmes ? Pourquoi ?</p> | <p><i>Sonder les différences selon le statut de la femme (jeune, vieille, marié, célibataire, veuves, officiellement employés etc.).</i></p> |
| <p>9. À votre avis, est-ce que les rôles des hommes ont changé grâce à leur adhésion aux [GROUPE] ? Si oui, de quelle façon ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?</p> <p>B. À votre avis, est-ce que les rôles des femmes ont changé grâce à leur adhésion aux [GROUPE] ? Si oui, de quelle façon ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?</p> | <p><i>Sonder sur les changements qui peuvent être liés à l'adhésion des groupements. Il est important de voir s'il y en a eu des changements aux différents niveaux : village, ménage, individu(e).</i></p> |

3. Topical outline for key informant interviews with CBO presidents and sub-group leaders

Guide de discussion

Entretiens avec les personnes clés – membres dirigeants des organisations communautaires

Préparés par TANGO International pour LWR – COREII

Introduction

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| Introduction | Instructions pour les animateurs/trices |
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« Nous sommes ici aujourd'hui pour parler avec des gens qui font partie de cette communauté et qui ont été identifiés comme ayant reçu un soutien du projet COREII (la deuxième phase du projet CORE). Nous voulons d'abord commencer avec les personnes clés dans votre communauté tel que le chef de village où les activités COREII font partie et les membres dirigeants des organisations communautaires. Nous poserons des questions sur la programmation de COREII et des autres programmations dans la communauté.

Nous poserons des questions de comment les membres des organisations communautaires font face aux crises, de comment les organisations communautaires fonctionnent, et aussi des questions sur les expériences des hommes et des femmes pour mieux comprendre la situation de résilience dans votre communauté.

Sachez que votre décision de participer est strictement volontaire: vous ne serez pas en difficulté pour décider de laisser la discussion.

Toutes les informations discutées sont confidentielles et les personnes ne seront pas identifiées individuellement dans le rapport des résultats. Des questions? »

Il sera nécessaire d'introduire vos travaux et d'expliquer aux membres dirigeants l'objectif des enquêtes:

- Qui sommes-nous ; pourquoi nous sommes ici ; combien de temps le processus prendra (à peu-près une heure et demie).
- Qu'est-ce qui se fera avec les résultats de notre travail (un rapport pour mieux comprendre les résultats du projet).
- Demander de confirmer leur consensus au travail par répondant dans le micro qu'ils/elles sont à participer librement et qu'ils/elles savent que la confidentialité des participants sera protégée.
- L'introduction peut être modifiée selon les circonstances.
- Il faut que les animateurs/trices comprennent les activités qui font partie de COREII (vs COREI et des activités des autres programmes).

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| Pays (exemple : Mali) | |
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| Commune (exemple : Tamani) | |
| Nom du Coopérative ou groupement, Union ou Diema et fédération | |

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| (ex : Wassa des éleveurs) | |
| Date: | |
| Nom de l'animateur: (celui qui facilite) | |
| Nom de l'assistant de l'animateur (celui qui prend des notes) | |

Chocs, risques, faire face aux chocs*

* Définition pour les animateurs/animatrices : c'est important de comprendre que le terme « choc » fasse référence aux crises qui arrivent en dehors des problèmes « normaux ». C'est-à-dire que quand on parle des chocs/crises, on cherche comprendre les crises telles que les crises liées aux changements climatiques comme une sécheresse qui dure plus longue que normaux, des inondations, la déforestation, la désertification etc. On parle aussi des crises tels que les épidémies humaines et des maladies des animaux, des pestes (comme les sauterelles), le conflit, et les crises politiques et économiques tels que les hausses fortes de prix des aliments et des pénuries des aliments.

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices |
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| 10. En dehors des activités de CORE, quelles sont les stratégies ou méthodes que le [GROUPE : groupement ou coopérative, Union et fédération] aide les ménages à faire face aux chocs ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. aux chocs liés au climat? b. Aux chocs liés à l'économie ? c. Aux chocs liés aux animaux (maladies etc.) ? d. Aux chocs liés à l'agriculture ? e. Aux chocs liés aux crises de santé/décès ? • Autres chocs ? | <i>Les animateurs/animatrices doivent pouvoir lister les activités de CORE (en différenciant entre les activités qui ne font pas partie de CORE)</i> |
| 11. De quelle façon est-ce que les ménages se soutiennent-ils suite aux chocs ? | <i>Sondier pour comprendre le type de soutien. Y-a-t-il des changements dans ce soutien après</i> |

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| | <i>que les ménages ont commencé à participer à l'organisation ?</i> |
| <p>12. A. Comment est-ce que les chocs affectent les interactions <u>entre individu(es) dans l'organisation communautaire?</u></p> <p>B. Comment est-ce que les chocs affectent les interactions <u>entre les individu(es) avec l'organisation communautaire?</u></p> <p>C. Comment est-ce que les chocs affectent les interactions <u>entre les individu(es) (qui font partie de l'organisation communautaire) avec le gouvernement?</u></p> <p>D. Comment est-ce que les chocs affectent les interactions <u>entre l'organisation communautaire avec le gouvernement?</u></p> | <p><i>Entre individu(es), entre individu(es)/organisation communautaires, entre individu(es)/gouvernement local, etc.</i></p> <p>« <i>Interactions</i> » veut dire <i>les relations ou échanges entre les personnes/groupes/gouvernement. On cherche comprendre si le capital social change avec les chocs (devient pire ou améliore, et, pourquoi et comment ?)</i></p> <p><i>Exemples :</i></p> <p><i>A : Suit aux inondations, les ménages dans le même groupe donnent de la nourriture aux autres ménages.</i></p> <p><i>B. Suite à la sécheresse prolongé, l'organisation offre des prêts</i></p> <p><i>C. Suite aux pestes agricoles, le gouvernement local connaît les personnes vulnérables et offre des formations de comment éliminer les pestes</i></p> <p><i>D. Suite aux maladies animaux, le gouvernement en coordination avec l'organisation communautaire offre des formations de comment prévenir des maladies des animaux</i></p> |
| <p>13. A. Quels sont les stratégies d'adaptation <u>des individus</u> du groupement ou coopérative, Union et fédération quand la production ou les revenues agricoles/ d'élevage ne suffisent pas ?</p> <p>B. Quels sont les stratégies d'adaptation <u>des ménages</u> du groupement ou coopérative, Union et fédération quand la production ou les revenues agricoles/ d'élevage ne suffisent pas ?</p> <p>C. Quels sont les stratégies d'adaptation <u>des groupements ou coopérative</u>, Union et fédération</p> | <p><i>Important de comprendre les stratégies d'adaptation.</i></p> <p><i>Exemples : le chef de ménage migre à la capitale ; les filles arrêtent d'aller à l'école ; le ménage mange les semences qui auront été cultivés la prochaine saison ; on mange les animaux même si on ne voulait pas</i></p> |

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| quand la production ou les revenues agricoles/ d'élevage ne suffisent pas ? | |
| <p>14. A. Quels sont les adaptations au <i>niveau ménage</i> prises pour réduire les chocs au longue-terme ?</p> <p>B. Quels sont les adaptations au <i>niveau organisation</i> prises pour réduire les chocs au longue-terme ?</p> | <p><i>Sondier – niveau ménage ? Niveau organisation ?</i></p> |

Organisations communautaires fortes et redéposables

| Questions | <i>Instructions pour les animateurs/animatrices</i> |
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| 15. Quels sont les sources de financement que votre organisation reçoit au-delà de financement de LWR ? Ces autres sources de financement sont versées dans quelles activités ? | <i>Au-delà de financement de LWR. Exemples : financement de gouvernement, ONGs, etc. Pour les activités financées par les autres sources de financement, captez des activités spécifiques. Ici encore, l'animateur/animatrice doit comprendre quelles activités font partie de CORE vs des autres activités.</i> |
| 16. Comment est-ce que les besoins de vos membres sont identifiés ? | <i>Sondier sur la dynamique des échanges entre les membres de l'organisation et les membres dirigeants des organisations communautaires pour comprendre si les membres dirigeants peuvent identifier les besoins de leurs membres a) assez rapidement b) d'une façon où les besoins de tous les membres sont pris en compte. Est-ce que les décisions sont prises en public avec les autres membres du groupement ? Est-ce que les décisions sont publiées? Pour la seconde question, sondez pour capter si les membres dirigeants peuvent donner des exemples concrets des adaptations au fil du temps qui montrent qu'ils ont adapté leurs réponses pour mieux répondre aux besoins des membres.</i> |
| 17. Avez-vous des exemples ou le groupe a changé une activité/mécanisme pour adapter aux besoins de différentes parties ? | <i>Voir ci-dessous.</i> |

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| <p>18. S'il y en a des plaintes, quels sont les mécanismes pour répondre aux problèmes dans le groupement ?</p> | <p><i>On cherche comprendre comment les groupements répondent aux problèmes.</i></p> |
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Changements au niveau ménage et individuel

| Questions | Instructions pour les animateurs-animateuses |
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| <p>19. A. Quel type de travail les hommes exercent principalement dans votre communauté ?</p> <p>B. Quel type de travail les femmes exercent principalement dans votre communauté ?</p> <p>C. Quelles sont les similitudes et les différences ? Pourquoi ?</p> | <p><i>On cherche comprendre les catégories de travaux que les hommes/femmes exercent avant de demander des questions de genre par rapport aux organisations communautaires.</i></p> |
| <p>20. Quels sont les types d'actifs contrôlés par les hommes ?</p> <p>B. Et les femmes ? Pourquoi ?</p> | <p><i>Sonder pour les différences entre les différents types de femmes, par exemple jeune, vieille, marié, célibataire, veuves, officiellement employés etc.</i></p> |
| <p>21. À votre avis, est-ce que les rôles des hommes ont changé grâce à leur adhésion aux [GROUPE] ? Si oui, de quelle façon ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?</p> <p>B. À votre avis, est-ce que les rôles des femmes ont changé grâce à leur adhésion aux [GROUPE] ? Si oui, de quelle façon ? Si non, pourquoi pas ?</p> | <p><i>Sonder sur les changements qui peuvent être liés à l'adhésion des organisations communautaires. Il est important de voir s'il y en a eu des changements aux différents niveaux : village, ménage, individu(e).</i></p> |

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