



## TREE AID

Mission: To enable people living in the drylands of Africa to unlock the potential of trees to reduce poverty and protect the environment

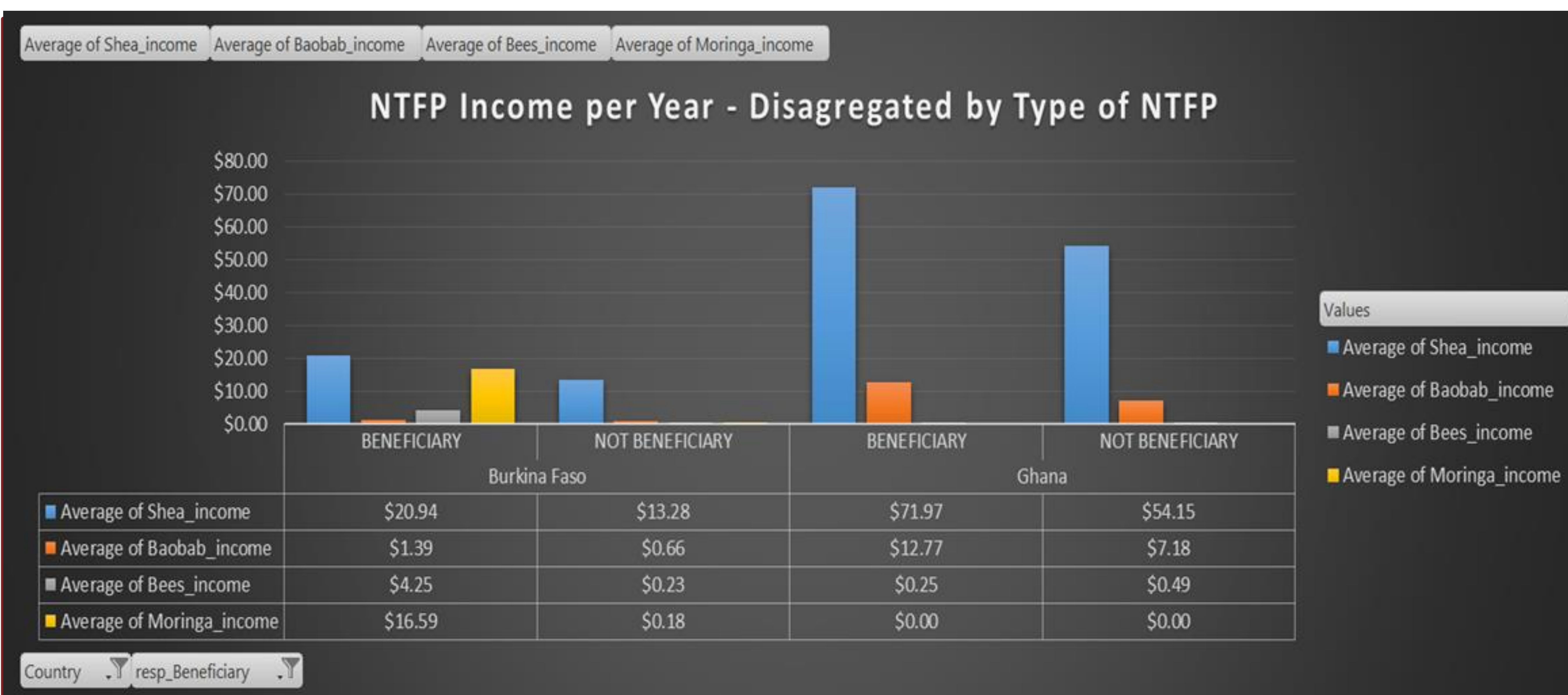
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### Why RHOMIS for TREE AID:

- Collection, sharing and analysis of field data;
- Supervision, calibration and correction of surveys in real time;
- Compare data between projects and countries;
- Ability to analyse by wealth quartiles;
- Ability to analyse by Poverty Line and Calorie Line;
- Ability to use data generated for proposal development;
- Monitor delivery of Organisational Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) i.e.
  - Increased household income
  - Increased income from forest products
  - Increased dietary diversity

Date	Rhomis Surveys	Type of Report	Actual Sample Collected
May-18	Eth-115 (EA3)/EB5 (Wof Washa; Ethiopia)	Two components (a) Endline for Eth-115 (EA3) project; (b) context analysis for 4x new Gots /2x new Kebeles to be included in the extension/scale up EB5 proposal (UK AID Direct)	405
Apr-18	BB1 (Burkina Faso)	Context Analysis (potentially an impact assent if compare existing 8 communes with the 30 new communes)	1200
Apr-18	GB1 (Ghana)	Baseline	391
Dec-17	BC1 (Burkina Faso)	Baseline	1070
2017	MB2 (Mali)	Baseline	363
2017	UK Aid Match (Ghana)	Baseline and Evaluation	223
2017	EB3 (Meki; Ethiopia)	Baseline	296
2017	EB1 (Gurage; Ethiopia)	Needs Assessment	80
			4028



Project interventions result in an increase in average annual income sourced from Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), such as Shea, Baobab and Bees.

In Ghana, project beneficiaries were shown to generate \$17.82 (33%) more from Shea than non-Beneficiaries.

Thanks to project interventions in Burkina Faso, Moringa has become an interesting alternative income source amongst Project Beneficiaries.