



**GROUPE DE LA BANQUE
AFRICAIN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT**

**PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW IN THE
COMOE BASIN FOR REDD + (PADA / REDD +)**

COUNTRY : BURKINA FASO

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

October 2016

Evaluation team	Project team	Team leader	L. Garba, Environment Specialist, OSAN.3
		Members of the team	L. GBELI, Agricultural Economist, OSAN.3 Z. MUD, Agricultural Economist, OSAN.3 O. Ouattara, Financial Management Specialist, SNFO / ORPF.2 P.C. OUEDRAOGO, Procurement Officer, OSHD I. DIALLO, Disbursement officer, FFCO.3 B. SAMBE, Funding Officer, OFSD.2 A. Maiga, Consultant, OSAN.3
	Division Manager		Abdoulaye Dagamaissa, OSAN.3
	Sector Director		C. Ojukwu, Director, OSAN
Regional Director		BERNOUSSI, ABDELLATIF, Acting Director. ORWA	

Peer Reviewers	J.M. MENG LIHINAG, Senior Agricultural Economist, OSAN.1 S. KITANE, Senior Specialist in Rural Development, OSAN.3 P. NGUINDA, Forest Management and Climate Change Expert, CBFF N. G. Gahunga, Chief Gender Specialist, OSAN.3 S. KAYODE-ANGLADE, Senior Investment Specialist, OPSD.2
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(October 2016)

1 UA = US \$ 1.39581 = FCFA 820.35294 = € 1.25062

US \$ 1 = CFA 5 87.72537

€ 1 = CFA 655.957

Fiscal year

1 January - 31 December

Weights and measures

1 metric tonne = 2,204 pounds

1 kilogram (kg) = 2.20 pounds

1 meter (m) = 3.28 ft

1 millimetre (mm) = 0.03937 inch

1 kilometre (km) = 0.62 mile

1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres

ADF:	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
CIF:	Climate Investment Fund
CSF:	Climate Strategic Fund
CSP:	Country Strategy Paper
DGFF:	General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife
ERR:	Economic Rate of Return
ERF:	Environmental Response Fund
ESMP:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FIP:	Forest Investment Programme
FSSP:	Forestry Sector Support Programme
GHG:	Greenhouse Gas
IP:	Investment Plan
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Developments
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MRV:	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NGO:	Non-governmental Organization
NPV:	Net Present Value
NTFP:	Non-Timber Forest Products
OHADA:	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
PCU:	Project Coordination Unit
PNSR:	National Rural Sector Programme
PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC:	Project Steering Committee
REDD+:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Maintenance and Enhancement of Carbon Stocks
RCPB	Network of Credit Unions of Burkina Faso
SCADD:	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy
TFP:	Technical and Financial Partners
UA:	Unit of Account
WB:	World Bank

Project Sheet

Profile of client

RECIPIENT: Burkina Faso

IMPLEMENTING BODY: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and climate Change(MEGECC)

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (Millions \$US)	Instrument
FIP	4,017	Loan
ADF	1 million UC	Grant
FAPA	0.419	Grant
Private sector 's contribution	1.721	
Government's contribution	0.522	
Beneficiaries's contribution	2.896	
TOTAL COST	10.968	

Key Information on Financing

Currency of the GRANT	United States Dollars (US\$)
NPV	28.63 billion FCFA
ERR	23.03 %

(Expected) Period – Milestones

Approval of the concept note:	May 17, 2016
Approval of the project:	December 2016
Signing:	February 2017
Effective Date:	February 2017
Physical Completion:	December 2021
Last Disbursement:	December 2021
Closing date:	December 2022

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

1. General Overview of the project

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of three programs of the Strategic Climate Fund established to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, thus contributing to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, maintenance of forest carbon stock and reducing poverty (REDD +). In 2010, Burkina Faso was selected among eight pilot countries to benefit from the FIP program. Following a Call for Proposal launched by the FIP in August 2013, Burkina Faso through the Association of producers of *Wouol* submitted the proposal project to support cashew development in the *Comoé* basin for REDD+ (PADA / REDD+), which was accepted for funding by the subcommittee of FIP. The sector goal of PADA / REDD+ is to contribute to reducing rural poverty and increasing carbon sequestration capacity. The expected outcomes are i) the planting of 25,000 ha of cashew, ii) upgrading and construction of 10 cashew and mango processing units, iii) development of 10 cooking and husking centres for women, and iv) the supervision of 540 producers (facilitators) and 540 women respectively on good practices of production and processing as well as 60 cooperatives and GIEs on the management of farms and processing units. The cost of the project is US\$ 10.89 million. The project will be implemented over a period of five years (2017-2021) by a project coordination unit (PCU) to be hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). PADA will directly benefit 10 000 producers and processor members from the *Wouol* Association, the supply networks of the two main processing industrial units (ANATRANS and SOTRIAB) and associations of artisanal processors.

2. Needs assessment

The production of cashew nuts in Burkina Faso is estimated at about 100,000 tonnes per year; produced on 65,800 ha by 45,000 producers. The main constraints to the development of the cashew industry are the low yield of plantations (300 kg / ha to 900 kg / ha), the low capacity of existing processing units (about 10% of production), limited access to credit and the organizational weakness of the actors. The PADA / REDD+, therefore provides the opportunity, in the context of the fight against climate change, to achieve the triple gain of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty reduction. The project was initiated by members of the *Wouol* Association following a Call for Proposal from FIP.

3. The Added Value for the Bank

This operation is a continuation and consolidation of the achievements of the Bank's operations in the forest sector in Burkina Faso namely i) The Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in the South-West, Central East and Easter Regions programme (PROGEREF) and ii) the Programme for Silting Control in the Niger Basin (PLCE / BN), completed in 2010 and the project for the participatory management of classified forests for REDD+ (GCF / REDD+) in the course of implementation. These operations have allowed to develop a proven approach to participatory management of forest resources to the satisfaction of riparian residents.

4. Knowledge management

The PADA / REDD+ will test a model of sustainable management of tree plantations under REDD+, based not only on the ability of plantations of cashew nuts to store carbon but also on their ability to diversify the livelihoods of local populations in the context of adaptation to climate change.

RESULTS BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

BURKINA FASO: PROJECT OF SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW IN THE COMOE BASIN FOR REDD + (PADA / REDD +)

Project Goal: Contribute to increasing carbon sequestration capacity and reduction of poverty in rural areas

CHAIN OF RESULTS		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including the ISC)	Reference Situation	Target (2021)		
IMPACT	Poverty in the intervention area decreased	Rural Poverty Index	50.7%	45.6%	INSD investigation System of monitoring and evaluation of the project	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of ownership of improved techniques by producers and processors <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Setting up of a permanent monitoring system of the quality of cashew - Building of the capacity of producers and processors
	Carbon sequestration capacity by cashew plantations increased	Additional tonnes of CO2 sequestered in the project area	-	3.8 MtCO2	MNV of the Project	
EFFECTS	The productivity of cashew has improved sustainably	Yield of cashew nut trees (kg / ha) Additional production of cashew nuts ((gross tons / year)	400 kg/ha -	600 kg/ha 5000	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the sectors	
	The cashew value chain is valued sustainably	Increase in the quantity of processed and certified cashew nuts (gross tons / year) Additional mango production processed and certified ((gross tons / year)	1250 -	6050 1500	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the sectors	
	Green jobs are created for women and young	Number of additional green jobs created (% for women)	-	3200(80%)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture	
PRODUITS	Support to production and carbon sequestration					<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of non-adapted equipment - Reluctance of producers and cooperatives to borrow - Insolvency of producers - Land conflicts <p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to <i>Wouol</i> and other stakeholders for feasibility studies and in units management. - Assistance in obtaining operating licenses and preparation of loan application files - Loans to producers will be awarded based on the product sales framework contract signed with <i>Wouol</i> or any other association. Any new plantation will be subject to the production of a rural land possession certificate (APFR) or a provisional land transfer Act
	Strengthening / development of plantations	Number of rehabilitated and equipped nurseries	-	4	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Report</i>	
		Number of improved seedlings produced	-	2 500000		
	Improvement of production techniques	Area of new plantations (% for women)	-	25000 (33%)		
		Area of maintained plantations	-	100000		
		Number of operational service units	-	10		
		Hulls of composting unit	-	1		
		Number of farmers trained on good organic farming practices (% women)	-	540 (33%)		
Number of producer groups and cooperatives supported for the of grafting cashew nuts (% groups of women)		-	300 (33%)			
Number of producers sensitized on land and forest resources management	-	1500 (50%)				
Number of supported cooperatives in farm management	-	60				
Development of the cashew and mango value chains						

ACTIVITIES	Modernization of processing and marketing facilities	Number of processing units upgraded	-	7	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Report</i>
		Number of new units installed (% women)	-	3 (33%)	
		Number of stores built (% women)	-	10 (33%)	
		Number of conditioning centres developed	-	1	
		Number of nut transporting trucks acquired (% women)	-	8 (25%)	
		Number of cooking and husking centers for women	-	1	
		Number of quality control laboratories developed	-	10	
				1	
	Building the capacity of the actors	Number of processors trained on good practices	-	540	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Report</i>
		Number of cooperatives and GIE aligned with OHADA (% women)	-	60 (33%)	
		Number of GIE coached in management and maintenance of units	-	20	
		Number of supply networks organized and contracted	-	3	
		Number of actors trained in environmental management	-	150	
		Studies on the Cashew industry	-	2	
	Coordination and management of the project				
	Coordination of the activities	Number of annual plans of work AWPBs	0	5	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Report</i>
		Number of quarterly activity reports	0	20	
		Number of accepted annual audit reports	0	5	
		Number of steering committee meetings organized	0	10	
	COMPONENTS				
	Component 1: Support for the production and carbon sequestration: - i) Strengthening / development of plantations and ii) Improved production techniques.				
	Component 2: Development of the Cashew Value Chain: i) Modernization of processing and marketing facilities and ii) Building the capacity of actors.				
	Component 3: Project Management and Coordination				
	RESOURCES (‘millions \$)				
	ADF				1 million CPU
	ready FIP				4, US \$ 017 million
	FAPA				US \$ 0.419 million
	Private contributions				US \$ 1.721 million
	Government counterpart				US \$ 0.522 million
	Beneficiaries				US \$ 2,896 million
	Total project Amount				10.968 US \$ million
	component 1				US \$ 3,948 million
	component 2				US \$ 6,227 million
	component 3				US \$ 0.806 million

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

		2016	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Approval by the FIP SC																									
2	Board approval																									
3	Signing of agreements																									
4	Establishment of FIP Loan																									
5	Authorization of first disbursement																									
6	Project launch																									
7	Signing of agreements																									
8	Signing of contracts																									
9	Review and approval of sub-projects																									
10	Implementation of the sub - projects																									
11	Implementation capacity building activities																									
12	Mid-Term Evaluation																									
13	Audits																									
14	Government Completion Report																									
15	Completion of activities																									
16	Closing																									

BURKINA FASO

PROJECT OF SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW IN THE COMOÉ BASIN FOR REDD + (PADA / REDD +)

Management submits this report and recommendation for a proposed loan of US \$ 4,017,000 from the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), an ADF grant of UA 1 million and a FAPA grant of US \$ 0.419 million in Burkina Faso to finance the Cashew Development Support Project in the Comoé Basin for REDD + for the development of the cashew value chain.

I. STRATEGIC ORIENTATION AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkages with the strategy and objectives of the country

1.1.1 The objective of the FIP is to contribute to the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in order to strengthen their carbon sequestration capacity through better governance, local socio-economic development and environmentally sustainable forest and woodland management. The PADA / REDD+ is in harmony with the objectives of Burkina FIP and its activities are within the sub-programs 3.1 (forest resource management) and 3.4 (improvement of forest and wildlife and fishery production) and axis 3 (sustainable development and management of natural resources) of the National Program of the Rural Sector (PNSR). The activities of the PADA / REDD+ are also consistent with the strategy for the development of agricultural sectors which sets the strategic orientations for the operationalization of the PNSR. Finally, the project is in line with the strategic orientations of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES2016-2020) being developed by the Government, which aims at the structural transformation of the Burkinabe economy for a strong and inclusive growth.

1.1.2 Additionally, the PADA / REDD+ is in line with three of the five priorities for action of the Bank (High -5), namely i) Feeding Africa by increasing the production of cashew nuts and the development of value chain, ii) Industrializing Africa through the modernization and construction of processing units; and iii) improving the living conditions of populations by increasing revenues from the development of the value chain and creating employment for women and youths. More so, it aligns with the Feed Africa strategy focused on the development of the agricultural value chains and it is also part of the two pillars of the CSP 2012-2016 of the Bank. Finally, it fits with the 2014 – 2018 Gender Strategy of the Bank including its pillar 2, economic empowerment of women and the Bank's strategy for adaptation to climate change and management of related risks.

1.2 Justification of the intervention of the Bank

1.2.1 The Government of Burkina Faso has developed sectoral strategies for the environment, forests, adaptation and mitigation, together with a ten-year plan of overall investment (2008-2018). This context gives the project an opportunity to initiate a real transformation of forest management geared towards the needs of the riparian populations and income generation through payments for environmental services, including carbon sequestration. These achievements contributed to Burkina Faso being accepted among the eight pilot country beneficiaries of the Forests Investment Program (FIP). FIP aims to mobilize policies, measures and substantially increase funding to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, which would lead to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, increase forest carbon stocks and combat poverty (REDD +).

1.2.2 The recently completed operations include i) Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Central East, East and South-West regions, completed in December 2010; ii) the Silage Control Program in the Niger River Basin completed in December 2010; and iii) the Community Agricultural Fertility Investment Project, co-financed with IFAD and BOAD, completed in June 2012. These interventions have helped develop proven expertise in sustainable forest management and have raised high expectations among populations for this development approach. This explains why the Bank has been selected by the Government of Burkina Faso as the supervising entity of the FIP program. Furthermore, in 2013, the Bank supported Burkina Faso and *Wouol* Association (through the Call for Proposal launched by the FIP program) to develop and submit the proposal for the Cashew Development Support Project in the Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA / REDD+) which was selected by the FIP subcommittee. Since the *Wouol* Association does not meet the Bank's criteria for private sector operations, the government has proposed to the Bank that the project be transformed into a public sector operation: the government will borrow the resources to support small producers in the form of preferential rates.

1.3 Coordination of donors

The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) benefits from the support of several technical and financial (TFP), multilateral and bilateral partners. A total of 29 projects are being implemented in the sub-sectors: environment, forest and value chain development. Most of them concern the management of natural resources, environmental management and climate change adaptation. The TFPs are grouped within the consultation framework of the environmental sector led by the UNDP. They also participate in the consultation framework of rural development, with the German Cooperation being the current lead. The Bank participates in all sectoral consultation frameworks existing in the country namely the group of the partners of budgetary support, the consultation framework of rural development, and those of infrastructure, education, water and sanitation. The information on the forestry sector are summarized in the table below.

SECTOR OR SUBSECTOR	GDP in 2015		
	Exports in 2015	Work force	
Forest sector	6.58%*	682,048 Tonnes	4,000 jobs (H/F)
Stakeholders : State – Donors (ODA) in millions of FCFA			
Government : Annual public spending (2014-2015 average)	Donors** : ODA disbursements for 2014-2015		
	37 039		
16 309	Budget assistance (millions of FCFA)		
	Multilateral: 22 618		
	World Bank: 8 704	Bilateral: 14 421	
	GEF 8709	Austria 1 997	
	MM-UNCCD 30	Luxembourg 10 230	
	UNDP 4 275	Sweden 3 194	
	UNEP 900		
Level of the coordination of the Assistance			
Existence of thematic working groups GTT	Yes		
Existence of an overall sector program	No		
Role of AfDB in aid coordination	GTT Member		

*= Source: MEEVCC, Initiative Pauvreté et Environnement, 2010

** = the interventions of each donor are detailed in Appendix A

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Components of the project

Table II-1 : Components of the project

	Name of the component	Total Estimated Cost (millions \$US)	Description of the components
1	Support for the production and carbon sequestration	3.948 (36%)	<p><u>Plantation development:</u> i) support for the establishment of 25,000 ha of new agroforestry plantations, ii) Support to productive investments, with establishment of a credit line for the rehabilitation of five nurseries, equipment of 10 service groups with 10 sets of maintenance equipment of plantations, rolling stock, equipment of composting unit of <i>Wouol</i> Network and iii) Provision of revolving credit to support maintenance of nearly 20,000 ha of existing plantations and the production of 2 500 000 improved seedlings in nursery.</p> <p><u>Improvement of yields and production techniques:</u> i) Support for agronomic research on the technical itinerary of cashew, ii) Support to umbrella organizations and producers in the technical, economic and organizational areas, iii) Rehabilitation of the <i>Wouol</i> Office, iv) Strengthening the quality management system and marketing of <i>Wouol</i>, (v) Support for the FIE for the evaluation and monitoring of plantations subprojects.</p>
2	Development of the Cashew Value Chain	6.227 (57%)	<p><u>Modernization of processing and marketing facilities:</u> Establish a credit line for the upgrade of 5 cashew processing units and 3 units of <i>Wouol</i> mangoes, the construction of a cashew processing unit , a cashew juice unit and a biogas unit to support private operators, the <i>Wouol</i> equipment for composting, construction of 10 cooking centers and 5 husking centers for women processors, acquisition of 8 trucks and 35 tricycles, the development of the control center and laboratory for <i>Wouol</i> and the establishment of a revolving fund for the purchase of products and inputs.</p> <p><u>Building the capacity of actors:</u> engineering studies and control of the work of processing units, technical assistance in management of processing units, diagnostic studies of the interprofession and sustainable financing of the cashew industry, support for the interprofessional equipment, contractual processes to support supply networks of <i>Wouol</i> units, ANATRANS and SOTRIAB, Acquisition of a vehicle for the monitoring of the activities for DGPER and the implementation of PGES.</p>
3	Coordination and management of the project	0.806 (7%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning of project activities ▪ Coordination and monitoring of activities ▪ Procurement of goods, services and works ▪ Financial Management ▪ Monitoring - evaluation of the project ▪ Annual audits and final evaluation of the project

2.2 Technical solutions and alternatives investigated

2.2.1 Cashew is now positioned as the third agricultural export product in Burkina Faso, after cotton and sesame (DGPER, 2015). Beyond the production of nuts, cashew is a hardy tree with multiple uses: fight against soil erosion, serve as a bright-hedge of protection, demarcation of plots or firewall and providing fire wood. The cashew tree has the double advantage of generating income in rural areas and of carbon sequestration in areas where the land is

increasingly degraded. The potential of the cashew sector includes high capacity of carbon sequestration in planted area of 65,800 hectares, the current production capacity of 100,000 tons of nuts per year, the existence of an unexplored local and subregional market for the sale of white and toasted almonds, the potential of bio-equitable growing market in Europe and job creation opportunities for youths and women. The major constraints to the sustainable development of the cashew industry include the lack of policies and consistent specific actions to promote the sector, the low quality of the main end products that are the raw cashew nuts and almonds, the low productivity the varieties used, poor post-harvest treatments of nuts at the level of the producers and wholesale traders, poor mastery of production techniques by processors, limited access to bank financing, difficult access to inputs and effective equipment, the low level of organization of actors and weak management capacity of the actors.

2.2.2 The PADA-REDD+ is meant to support the whole cashew sector. Improving the quality of the transformation of nuts into almonds on the one hand and the quantity of nuts produced on the other hand, which are the two key issues to strengthen the competitiveness of the cashew sector in Burkina Faso, subject to competition from neighbouring Côte d’voire, Ghana and Togo. The choice was made to support the sector in a broad way, either thematically (Component 1 is intended to support the upstream sector; Component 2 downstream) or geographically (support of three main production regions, including 97% of producers according to RGA, 2006). The PADA-REDD+ will help to improve the quality and quantity of cashew nuts and almonds produced, increase employment and income generated in rural areas (whether they are producers, labourers employed by producers or employed women workers at processing units), increase quantities of carbon stored in agroforestry plantations while improving rural land access and tenure security (through support for obtaining land certificates for new plantations promoted) and strengthening food security (through the promotion of agroforestry systems, where a planting density of cashew is lower than pure plantation allowing association with other crops). Being implemented under the FIP, reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions permitted by the project can optionally be paid via a payment mechanism based on performance.

2.2.3 The investment of the project will be executed through the Environmental Response Fund FIE. The FIE established by Act No. 006-2013 / AN of 2 April 2013 on the Environment Code is a State Fund which enjoys legal personality and management autonomy. Its missions are to (i) mobilize national and international funding for the environment in Burkina Faso, (ii) allocate funding (grants) or facilitate financial incentives (rate subsidy, loan guarantees) to the various national stakeholder groups according to their skills in the management and protection of the environment, (iii) monitor and report on the use of funds received and allocated. The financing mechanism adopted on the resources of PADA / REDD + is based on three instruments. The Support Fund in the form of grants will be used to help producers in new agroforestry plantations. The planting density will be from 57 seedlings/ha (25m between planting rows and 7m between seedling trees in a row), enabling farmers to cultivate with other crops (ginger, hibiscus, sesame, peas, peanuts) without creating additional pressure on the land. For plantations, the seedlings will be provided on the planting sites. A line of credit will be set up to finance, through loans, investments and working capital of cashew growers, processors and traders in the project's intervention zone covering the Cascades, Haut Bassins and South West.

Table II-2 : Alternatives solutions contemplated and reasons of rejection t

Alternative	Brief description	Reasons for rejection
Exclusively build the project with the Wouol Association	Support to the member groups of the Association Wouol	The project's impact will be limited in view of the multitude of players in the industry and can be a source of frustration.
Finance activities in the form of grants	The project finances various actors through grants	Funding for processing and marketing activities will create disparities in the local market and penalize non-recipient private operators. Only plantations and capacity building are subsidized.
Achieve new monocropping plantations	New plantations subsidized by the project are made with a spacing that does not allow other crops.	Monocropping plantations will create competition with food crops in the project area.

2.3 Type of project

The PADA / REDD+ is an investment project funded in the form of loan / grant from the Trust Fund of the Strategic Climate Fund Project (FSC) under the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the ADF and the FAPA. It aims to mitigate climate change by reducing deforestation and degradation of forest cashew plantations and the development of the value chain leading to lower emissions of greenhouse gas, the increase in forest carbon stocks and the fight against poverty (REDD+).

2.4 Cost of the project and financing arrangements

2.4.1 The total cost of the PADA / REDD+ project, including contingencies excluding taxes and customs duties, is estimated at US\$ 10.869 million, or about CFAF 6.388 billion. The summary of estimated project costs by component and by expenditure category is presented in tables II-3, II-4, II-5 below.

Table II-3: Estimated cost per component

Component	('Millions of FCFA)			('000 de \$US)			% Currency	%C. Base
	M. Loc.	Currency	Total	M. Loc.	Devises	Total		
Support for the production and carbon sequestration	1 010,51	1 118,43	2 128,94	1 719,35	1 902,98	3 622,34	53	36
Development of the cashew value chain	1 329,75	2 027,96	3 357,71	2 262,54	3 450,52	5 713,07	60	57
Project management	285,79	148,94	434,73	486,26	253,42	739,68	34	7
Total cost base	2 626,05	3 295,33	5 921,38	4 468,15	5 606,93	10 075,08	56	100
physical contingencies	132,73	180,52	313,25	225,84	307,15	532,99	58	5
Financial contingences	121,28	90,26	211,54	206,35	153,58	359,93	43	4
Total cost of the project	2 880,06	3 566,11	6 446,17	4 900,34	6 067,65	10 967,99	55	109

Table II-4: Cost of the Project per Category of Expense

Categories of expenses	('000 de FCFA)			('000 de \$US)			% Currencies	%C. Base
	M. Loc.	Currency	Total	M. Loc.	Currencies	Total		
Works	2 151,00	1 570,66	3 721,65	3 659,87	2 672,43	6 332,30	58	63
Goods	628,26	299,80	928,06	1 068,98	510,10	1 579,07	68	16
Services	459,31	534,63	993,94	781,50	909,66	1 691,17	46	17
Operation	56,76	220,96	277,73	96,58	375,96	472,54	20	5
Total cost base	3 295,33	2 626,05	5 921,38	5 606,93	4 468,15	10 075,08	56	100
physical contingencies	180,52	132,73	313,25	307,15	225,84	532,99	58	5

unexpected financial	90,26	121,28	211,54	153,58	206,35	359,93	43	4
Total cost of the project	3 566,11	2 880,06	6 446,17	6 067,65	4 900,34	10 967,99	55	109

Table II-5: Schedule of the Expenses per Component (en '000 de \$US)

COMPONENTS	YEARS OF THE PROJECT					Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
A.SUPPORT TO PRODUCTION AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION	1 126,06	770,66	790,02	710,74	663,55	4 061,03
Development of Cashew plantations	835,08	683,56	700,51	618,75	633,81	3 471,70
Improved Yields and Production Techniques	290,98	87,10	89,51	91,99	29,74	589,32
B. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CASHEW VALUE CHAIN	4 718,20	1 044,13	243,32	107,83	8,67	6 122,15
Modernization of processing units	3 747,03	1 019,92	189,70	1,51	0,57	4 958,72
Building of the Capacity of the Actors	971,17	24,21	53,62	106,33	8,10	1 163,43
C. PROJECT MANAGEMENT	289,36	117,70	124,26	125,25	128,25	784,82
TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT	6 133,62	1 932,48	1 157,60	943,82	800,48	10 967,99

2.4.2 The project will be jointly funded by the FIP, ADF, FAPA, the private sector, the Government and beneficiaries. The FIP loan is US \$ 4,017,000 or 36.6% of the project's total costs, taxes excluded. The ADF grant and FAPA are respectively UA 1 million (US \$ 1.392 million or 12.7%) and 0.419 million US \$ of 3.8%. The private sector will co-finance the project for US \$ 1.721 million or 15.7% of project costs. The Government will contribute an amount of 306 753 000 CFA francs, equivalent to about US \$ 0.522 million or 4.8%. The project beneficiaries (Members of the Association and others) will contribute US \$ 2.896 million or 26.4%.

6 Table II: List of Goods and Services by Financing Sources (US \$ millions)

Categories	FIP Loan	ADF grant	FAPA grant	Government
Works	2,389	0,046	0	0,256
Goods	1,233	0,177	0	0
Services	0,395	0,783	0,419	0,153
Staff	-	0,170	0	0,078
Operation	-	0,216	0	0,034
Total	4.017	1.392	0.419	0.522

2.5 Intervention area and beneficiaries

The project will be implemented in the NGO *Wouol* intervention area of the Comoé basin covering the Cascades, the Upper Basins and South-West regions. It will cover 8 provinces of the 3 regions with a total population estimated at 3,168,101 inhabitants. The cashew plantations in the area covers an estimated area of 65 800 ha of which 1950 ha are under the supervision of the NGO, *Wouol*. The production is estimated at about 100,000 tonnes (in 2013). The direct beneficiaries are member groups and five processing units of the *Wouol* Association totalling about 2,500 members, including 1,300 women, member groups of SOTRIAB and ANATRANS of about 4 000 and 3 000 producers respectively of which 40% are women, DIERI transforming women's associations, in particular, the members of the Balamaya Kadi Union with 300 women and three private developers will benefit from the support of the Project in the implementation of their processing units. Finally, the Interprofessional Association will benefit from the support of the Project. The semi-industrial and artisanal units currently generate 2,500 jobs (of which 90% are women) which can be multiplied by 1.5 as a result of increases in production capacity of the units that will be upgraded.

2.6 Participatory Approach for the identification, design and implementation of the project

The project was initiated in 2013 by members of the Wouol Association. The main expectations and concerns expressed by producers in the consultations during the project preparation mission relate to their needs including i) capacity building on good agricultural practices in organic farming, compliance with standards, securing productions through the protection of plantations and storage and processing of products; and ii) working capital to finance the campaign inputs. The consultations continued during the appraisal mission on the main challenges facing producers namely i) being able to repay the loans for the implementation of sub-projects; and ii) access to legal documents to allow them access credit; these include the minutes of palavers and especially operating permits that have legal value. The participatory approach will be advanced during implementation, in particular through the network of 15 rural advisers' agents that will be implemented by the project for social intermediation and generation of subprojects requests.

2.7 Taking into consideration the experience of the Bank Group and lessons learned in the project design

2.7.1 The active portfolio of the Bank at October 12, 2016 includes eighteen (18) projects financed by the Bank with a total commitment of UA 368.7 million. The recently completed operations in the rural development sector include i) the Sustainable Forest Resources Management Project Centre, East and South-West regions, completed in December 2010; ii) the Sustainable Development and Management of Small Dams project, completed in June 30, 2012, iv) the Community Agricultural Fertility Investment Project co - financed with IFAD and BOAD, completed in June 2012 and v) the project to support the textile cotton sector (PAFICOT) completed in March 2015. The completion reports of all these projects were approved and implementation is deemed satisfactory.

2.7.1 The main lessons learned from the implementation of these projects are: i) the effective implementation of a forest management plan and the finally intended autonomy of management of these projects should target the long term (15 years and more); ii) the involvement of local authorities in the implementation of projects through the participatory approach is an important pillar of sustainability actions and iii) the adoption of transparent principles through the management tools of economic interest groups has promoted good governance in natural resource management structures. The project PADA / REDD+ will build on the achievements of previous projects by (i) developing a financing manual for the transparency of financing and (ii) incorporating an important aspect of technical and organizational capacity building for clusters and cooperatives. It will build on the management tools developed REDD+ Participatory Forest Management Project (PGFC / REDD +), the first project financed by the FIP under the supervision of the Bank.

2.8 Main performance indicators

The monitoring and evaluation of project's internal activities and of the indicators defined in the logical framework will be ensured by the M&E specialist of the PCU, in close collaboration with all partners and associated structures, primarily the DGEF, the DGPER, the FIE, the DREEVCC and the FIP focal point. Emphasis will be placed on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be monitored and collected internally, and defining those specifically relevant to women. From the baseline, the monitoring will cover in particular: i) the productivity

of cashew, ii) the average production of cashew in the intervention area, iii) the quantity of cashew nuts processed and certified, iv) the quantity of mangoes processed and certified, v) the number of jobs created in the cashew industry, iv) the area of new plantations in agroforestry v) the number of improved seedlings produced, vi) the number of operationalized service groups (y including women's groups), vi) the number of farmers trained on good organic cropping practices (% women), vii) the number of cooperatives supported n farm management (including women), viii) the number of processing units upgraded or built, ix) the number of conditioning centres and warehouses developed, x) the number of cooking and husking centres arranged for women, xi) the number of processors trained on best practices, xii) the number of cooperatives and GIE in compliance with OHADA (including women), xiii) the number of GIEs supervised in the management and maintenance of units, xiv) the number of supply networks organized and contracted and xv) the number actors trained in environmental management.

III. FEASIBILITY OF THE PROJET

3.1 *Financial and economic performance*

3.1.1 The project is designed to generate at least the following ten (10) types of benefits: (i) sustainable improvement of the cashew supply chain (value chain), by improving the productivity from 30 kg / tree to 60 kg / tree, that is, an improvement in yields from 300 kg / ha to 600 kg / ha, thus increasing production area from 1798 ha (planting of 1972) to 5470 ha, for a production going from 200 T / year to at least 1000 T / year (up to 3,280 T / year); (ii) processing cashew nuts into higher value-added products such as cashew nuts, cashew juices and biogas; (iii) additional agricultural products such as dried mango, dried ginger, hibiscus and peanut seed; (iv) an improvement in most productions of the project area benefiting from climate control functions through the forest cover created by the cashew plantations, and for products such as millet, sorghum, maize, wheat / Barley, fonio, cowpea, rice, onion, tomato, etc.; (v) the sequestration of carbon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (vi) sustainable improvement in the production and collection of non-timber forest products (NWFPs) such as shea nuts, honey, néré pods, the zaban, Baobab fruits, Detarium fruits, acacia pods, leaves and bark used in the traditional medicine; (vii) improving the ecological balance and maintaining habitat conducive to wildlife development that also offers opportunities in the environmental field; (viii) improving the well-being by preventing drought and famine, the improvement of food safety, reducing medical bill with the regulation of climate, reducing the drudgery for families and especially women and vulnerable groups, improving the life expectancy of the population, higher incomes to access health care and education, etc. (viii) improved livestock and livestock production, due to the quality and abundance of pastures and water; (ix) the impact of carbon sequestration (carbon credit); and (x) the creation of temporary and permanent jobs resulting from the achievements of the project

3.1.2 **Financial Analysis** The above benefits are not commercial transactions or even tangible, and therefore do not lend themselves to financial performance analysis on the basis of existing markets. In these circumstances, it was not deemed appropriate to conduct financial analysis, in particular on the basis of an approach of production models or lucrative activities. However, it was possible to conduct an analysis from FARMOD based on the five (05)

following models: (i) the cashew production; (ii) other agricultural productions resulting from the regulation of the climate regime by the forest cover; (iii) the production and collection of non-timber forest products; (iv) the production of timber forest products from sustainable management of natural resources; (v) carbon sequestration; and (vi) the jobs generated by the project.

3.1.3 The Financial analysis related to the impact of the agricultural production was made from models of production and processing of cashew, as well as dry and leguminous crops mentioned above. The jobs were considered throughout the project after determining the models and types of farms, with average sizes not exceeding 1.8 ha/ farm household of five (05) members for the operating life (or operating cycle) of 25 years.

3.1.4 Based on the models and assumptions above, the financial analysis revealed: (i) a financial impact of approximately 1.74 billion FCFA per year from the 8th year of operation planned for over 25 years, in accordance with similar operations, according to the life of the investment. Implying that the financial impact of the project on the operating period exceeds the cost of investments needed to finance it; (ii) a benefit / cost ratio of 2.14, shows that the benefits are more than two times higher than the cost of investment; (iii) an internal rate of return of 23.41%, which is higher than the opportunity cost of capital (capital cost of financial resources for investment in the project) is estimated at 12%. Based on these results, we can conclude that the PADA / REDD+ of Burkina Faso has a profitability profile that financially justifies the cost of the project investments.

3.1.5 **Economic Analysis:** The economic analysis was performed using the reference price method, that is, the prices under economic efficiency conditions per the "Pareto" criterion. It was also carried out on the basis of the comparison between the "without project" scenario and the "with project" scenario of the production models presented in the financial analysis. In this model, the cashew was considered tradable, which means it is an object of commercial transactions across the country (FOB dry port of Bobo-Dioulasso and CAF in the Port of Hamburg). Under these conditions, the reference price of cashew kernels (economic price) is evaluated on the basis of the ex-ante balance of this speculation for obtaining export-parity price at Farmgate. Labor was valued economically to 65% of its financial value of 1,000 FCFA / day, to take the inelasticity of demand for labor in the country in general and in the project area.

3.1.6 Based on the realistically defined assumptions, the economic rate of return (ERR) of the project is estimated at 24.03%, with a B / C ratio of 2.23. Consequently, the overall profitability of the project can be considered satisfactory in the light of these results.

3.1.7 The sensitivity tests performed on the basis of the reduction in production prices was used to measure the stability of the financial and economic performance indicators. Thus, tests show that prices should be lowered to 65.80% and 63.00% (break-even point) to offset the additional financial and economic benefits, respectively, with IRRs and ERRs equal to the opportunity cost, or 12%. This test shows that the project's profitability profile is robust, although it has not been performed on all the endogenous model values. However, the price variable is the most important, it is the only one left out in the management of the project and therefore to operation.

A scenario analysis was also performed on the variation in production yields. This analysis leads to the same conclusion as in the price variation case.

3.1.8 Carbon sequestration: The CO₂ sequestration generated by the project over 25 years is estimated at 3.8 million tonnes. This carbon can be sold by the country when the National REDD + approach will be established. Indeed, the country is engaged in a process of REDD+ (R-PP) supported by the FIP, which should lead to the sale of forest carbon under REDD+ by the end of the project. This will be possible mainly through the establishment of a baseline to be developed by the PGFC / REDD+ project and an MRV system consistent with international standards. In addition to increasing forest carbon stocks and their value to the international community, the economic analysis did not consider the many environmental services associated with the forest that the project will strengthen. These include soil conservation and erosion prevention, watershed conservation, crop pollination, preservation of local crops, etc. Although difficult to quantify in light of Burkina Faso's current state of knowledge, the value of these services is important probably reflecting the multifunctionality of tree plantations on the economic, social, environmental and cultural levels as well as their important role in adapting to change climate and the fight against poverty.

3.2 Social and environmental impact

3.2.1 Environment: The PADA / REDD+ is classified environmental category 2 according to Bank's environmental and social procedures (ESAP, 2001). In accordance with the Bank's guidelines and policies and the regulatory, legal and institutional framework of Burkina Faso, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed as part of project preparation. It was cleared and posted on the Bank website on November 9, 2016. The PADA / REDD + will have significant positive impacts on the environment including: (i) the improvement of the vegetation cover and land quality (25,000 ha) (ii) improving the quality wildlife of habitat; iii) improving the quality of varieties (more productive and resistant to pests and the effects of climate change and iv) improving the natural fertility of agricultural land (without the use of chemical fertilization).

3.2.2 The potential negative environmental impacts of the activities of PADA / REDD+ include: (i) altering the landscape at the opening of quarries and borrow areas for achieving the processing units; (ii) the generation of solid and liquid waste (pollution of water and soil); (iii) the deterioration the air quality due to gas emissions from processing units; (iv) the increase in noise pollution and (vi) disturbance of wildlife habitat. The ESMF has developed various measures by sub-project category to minimize the negative impacts and maximize positive impacts. A procedure for sorting of sub - projects have been proposed to conform each sub - projects to Burkina Faso's environment regulations and the Integrated System of the Bank (SSI). The Environmental monitoring of the project will be provided by the National Bureau of Environmental Assessments (BUNEE) and regional directorates of the environment, green economy and climate change (DREEVCC).

3.2.3 Climate change: PADA / REDD + will significantly contribute to improving the sustainable management of cashew plantations that will sequester more carbon in the air and soil and thus mitigating global warming. The project will also contribute to improving people's resilience through diversification and increased revenues. The resilience of plantations will also

be strengthened by the adoption resilient varieties and improved maintenance techniques. The PADA / REDD + will therefore ensure a triple gain of mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction.

3.2.4 Gender: In the production process, women are primarily concerned with gathering nuts. Artisanal processing is dominated by women and encompasses approximately 5% of national production in cashews. They process raw nuts into roasted, savoury or sweet almonds that are destined for the local market. The semi industrial and semi-artisanal processing produce white almonds exclusively meant for the international market. Women play an important role also in this link because they constitute over 90% of the workforce. The project will play a strategic role in the development of inclusive growth and the improvement of women's status in the region covered by the project. The project will support 100 women groups to strengthen their cashew plantations and they will be supported to secure land titles. The PADA / REDD+ will support 300 artisanal processors for the modernization and development of their activities. The modernization of semi-artisanal processing units will alleviate women's working conditions and secure their jobs by improving the economic viability of these units. The project will support a private operator in the construction of a new cashew processing unit that will employ more than 250 women. The project will create or secure about 3,200 jobs, 80% of them women. The compliance with the OHADA of the GIEs operating the 5 processing units of Wouol will enable women to become shareholders of these units. The PADA/REDD+ expected results will contribute to the empowerment of over 3000 women in the intervention area and the improvement of working conditions in the processing units. The budget allocated for gender activities is US\$ 1.2 million in grants and US \$ 1.6 million in credit, making about 30% of the total budget.

3.2.5 Social impact: The project will have major positive social impact on young people and women and improving the income of producers and processors. Other positive impacts include (i) the security and diversification of agricultural production (cashew, mango, etc.); (ii) strengthening of food security; (iii) facilitating the marketing of agricultural products; (iv) improving the availability of infrastructure and equipment for production, processing and storage; (v) the small businesses development opportunity; (vi) increasing the purchasing power of beneficiaries; and (vii) reducing rural-urban migration. But the project can be a source of some negative impacts especially during the construction phase including (i) risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV / AIDS due to the presence of the laborers on the site; (ii) risk of traffic and workplace accidents especially during construction machinery manoeuvres; (iii) possible conflicts between immigrants and native workers and / or conflict between man and wild animals and iv) risk of debt distress or bankruptcy of producers and processors. The project has planned capacity building of the actors in environmental management of their activities, sensitizing on the risk of diseases and coaching for developing loan applications and management of farms and processing units.

3.2.6 Involuntary Resettlement: The project will intervene on agricultural lands with land tenure security and therefore will not involve any displacement of populations.

IV. IMPLEMENTAION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 The PADA REDD+ will be under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). The FIP Steering Committee expanded to include the representatives of the Cascades and Upper Basin regions, Environment Response Fund,

DGPER and the RCPB as observers, will provide guidance and approve budgets and accounts of the project. The PADA / REDD+ coordination will be housed at the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment, and will include a team of five project managers: coordinator, an expert in financial and accounting management, an expert in procurement, social development and gender expert, and a focal point responsible for monitoring and evaluation, which will liaise with the central level and the FIP program. The project coordination headquarters will be located in Bobo Dioulasso but the focal point will also have an office in the coordination unit of FIP in Ouagadougou. The Coordinator and the focal point will be appointed by the MEEVCC while the cashew expert and procurement expert will be appointed by the MAAH. The expert in accounting and financial management will be recruited through a call for applications. His/her profile will be defined by the Ministry of Environment and approved by the Bank prior to recruitment.

4.1.2 The project will be implemented through different technical structures contracted through agreements: the Intervention Fund for the Environment (FIE) for grants and loans to farmers in partnership with the Burkina Faso Credit Unions Network (RCPB), the General Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER) of the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of all aspects of agriculture, the General Directorate of Water and Forests (DGEF) and the Regional Directorates of environment for nurseries, the National Centre of Forestry seeds (CNSF) and the Institute of Environmental and Agricultural research (INERA) for research and development of cashew seeds. All these actors are, each in its field, are the only ones with the mandate to implement the activities concerned with the exception of the RCPB, whose choice is justified by its extensive coverage of the project intervention area and specialization in micro-credit in Burkina Faso.

4.1.3 **Financing Mechanism:** It will be based on three instruments. **The Support Fund in the form of grants** that will be used to help farmers and cooperatives for new plantations. The plantation grant funds is \$ 645,000 financed by the FIP (60%) and the government (40%). The management of this fund will be entrusted to the FIE which will handle the records of application for support. The bodies set up within the FIE will be used for the receipt, analysis and approval of applications submitted to the project. A regional committee for approval of sub - projects and regional committees for evaluating sub - projects will be set up and be responsible for the approval or rejection of submitted applications. Regional officials of MEEVCC and MAAH in their respective fields will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the projects, this in collaboration with the FIE.

4.1.4 **A credit line will be set up to finance, through loans, investments and the working capital of cashew producers, processors and traders in PADA / REDD+ intervention area.** The line of credit is in the amount US \$ 3.6 million from the FIP resources. The line of credit mechanism will involve a technical assessment structure at the level of the FIE and a financial assessment and credit services which is the Network Credit Unions of Burkina (RCPB). The line of credit mechanism is for the FIE to keep the capital loans, and sign an agreement for the distribution of loans to producers with the RCPB. The terms of the credit line will be determined in a financing manual to be developed by a consultant hired on a competitive basis, with the participation of the project coordinator, FIE, RCPB and Wouol Association. The credit funds will be placed at zero percent interest rate (0%) with the RCPB, which is committed to funding the producers at a constant rate of 7%. A personal contribution of 10 to 25% is required for the investment credit except for women processors who will mobilize a minimum of 5%. Working capital is hedged at 100%.

4.1.5 Procedures for procurement of goods and services: Purchases of goods (including non-consultant services), work and procurement of consulting services financed by the Bank under the project will be carried out in accordance with the procurement framework for Bank Group financed operations (October 2015). More specifically, the procurement will be made according to i) **the Burkina Faso Procurement System (SPM)**: Procurement Methods and Procedures (MPA) under the Burkina Faso's procurement system including its laws and implementing decrees [Decree No. 2008-173 / PRES / PM / MEF of 16 April 2008 on the general regulation of public procurement and public service delegations, as amended by decrees No. 2012-123 / PRES / PM / MEF 02 March 2012 and No. 2013-1148 / PRES / PM / MEF of 12 December 2013, as well as other texts (orders and circulars) for implementation], using National Standard Bidding Documents (DNSAO) or other bidding documents as approved during project negotiations for various types of activities planned under the project, and ii) **Procurements Methods and Procedures of the Bank (BPM): the Bank's MPA standards on the basis of the relevant standard bidding documents (DSAO) for certain goods and consultancy services, considered as the most suitable.**

4.1.6 The line of credit (in the form of a loan) will finance potential beneficiaries of the project, including the Wouol Association and other private operators of the cashew sector. It will be up to the Wouol Association of the main unions in the sector to do the contracting in accordance with commercial practices that are currently established in the manual of administrative and financial procedures, in force since 2008. The Wouol Association's procedures manual will be improved to ensure that the procurement to be financed by the credit line in accordance with acceptable commercial practices of the Bank. This revision will adopt standard documents for invitations to tender goods and works, referring both to the Bank and Burkina Faso that will be used for the launch of tenders (national or international) for the purchase of equipment for the processing units. The Procurement Specialist of the project implementation unit will assist the procurement committee of Wouol Association during the procurement process.

4.1.7 DGPER will be responsible for the implementation of capacity building of producers and processors on good management of plantations and processing and related regulatory framework and will sign an agreement with the MEEVCC. It will be responsible for the procurement under this capacity building component in collaboration with the DMP and DCMEF of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Developments (MAAH). The Project Coordination unit will be responsible for project procurement, except for those that will be the responsibility of the DGPER and subprojects credit holders. The unit team will include a Procurement Specialist whose Curriculum Vitae will be submitted to the Bank for no objection. Given the low number of procurement planned under the project, procurement specialist of DGPER will be seconded in this unit.

4.1.8 Risk Assessment and Procurement Capacity (ERCA): Risk assessment at the country level, sector and project as well as of the capacity of the executing agency (EA) with respect to procurement has been carried out for the project and the results were used to guide the decision on the choice of the procurement system (Borrower, Bank or Third party) used for specific activities or set of similar activities in the project. Appropriate risk mitigation measures were included in the plan of actions of PERCA indicated in Para. B.8.9. Annex B8.

4.1.9 **Financial management**: It will be based on a commitment accounting including budgetary, analytical and general accounting modules, applying the accounting standards of SYSCOA with certain restrictions related to the nature of the project. A manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures will be developed by a consultant hired

through competition, and a PIF accounting management software will be installed in the Project. The Project budget will be submitted to the Steering Committee for approval and the Bank for no objection. In order to strengthen the internal control of the Project, MINEFID shall appoint an internal auditor at the start of project implementation. On a quarterly basis, a report of activities will be produced including a financial monitoring component reporting on budget performance and disbursement of funds no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter. Annually, financial statements including the balance sheet, the table of posts and resources, the reconciliation statements of bank accounts, the inventory of the equipment acquired for the operation of the project will be produced and submitted for review by an independent auditor to be recruited.

4.1.10 Disbursement procedures: The Bank resources will be directed to the Project through the following three modalities: a) the reimbursement of expenses incurred with the prior approval of the Bank prior to the implementation of the project, b) direct payment of works, equipment and consultancy fees for studies and training, and c) the special account for the credit component, operating expenses and training costs. For the implementation of the special account, two special accounts will be opened at the BCEAO (central bank) including one for credit funds and the other for the operation of the project, with the signature of the Coordinator and financial management expert. The credit funds will be made available from the Special Account in instalments upon request of RCPB transmitted through the FIE. The counterpart resources will be mobilized in an account opened at the treasury in the name of the project and with the joint signature of the Coordinator and the expert in financial management.

4.1.12 A financial and accounting audit will be conducted at the end of each financial year by an independent auditor selected through competition. The terms of reference of the audit will be adapted from the model of the Bank and approved beforehand by the Bank. The audit reports to be produced by the auditor are the opinion on the financial statements including certified statements of expenditure, the special account and the counterpart account. They must be sent to Bank no later than six months after the close of the financial year. The audit contract shall not exceed three financial years, and approval by the Bank of the first audit will determine the continuation of the auditor's services.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 The M & E system of the project will be set up in line with the project's organizational chart and will be integrated into the overall monitoring and evaluation system of the FIP program. It will be composed of the FIP Steering Committee, the PADA / REDD+ Coordination Unit, FIE, DGPER, DGEF and the Regional Directorates (DR / MEEVCC, DR / MAAH and DR / FIE) of the 3 regions of the project and beneficiaries.. An expert in charge of monitoring and assessment will be made available to the PADA / REDD+ coordination unit and will be housed in the FIP coordination unit at the national level. The Government and the Bank will ensure close monitoring throughout the project. Joint supervision missions, monitoring and mid-term review will be conducted by the Bank during project implementation. An M & E manual will be developed at the beginning of the project which will identify relevant indicators and monitoring procedures to be implemented

in accordance with the FIP's monitoring and evaluation system. The project will establish two types of monitoring: internal monitoring and external monitoring. The internal monitoring will be carried out by the PCU, based on the dashboards designed for that purpose. Quarterly and annual activity reports should be produced.

4.2.2 The external monitoring will focus primarily on impacts, outcomes and outputs of the project to meet the objectives of FIP Burkina Faso. It will work closely with the expert in coordination of the FIP program. The information gathered through the M & E will contribute to knowledge management activities, identify and sharing best practices, identify problems and constraints and foster continuous improvement under the FIP program and more broadly at national level. The project will produce periodic M & E reports to be reviewed by the FIP program coordination unit.

4.2.3 Synergy between FIP projects: The objectives of the FIP program in Burkina Faso can requires a synergy of all FIP projects. The following points of synergy between the project and other FIP projects in progress: (i) the designation of a PADA / REDD+, focal point who will be housed within the FIP Coordination Unit and responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the project and liaison with the FIP coordination unit, (ii) the organization of periodic meetings for exchange of experiences, iii) the assistance of experts of the FIP unit to the PADA / REDD+ coordination unit on fiduciary aspects, local development, REDD+ and the environmental and social safeguards, and iv) the contribution to the monitoring and evaluation of FIP and participation in the annual planning meetings of the FIP project activities in Burkina Faso.

4.2.4 The implementation schedule of the project is presented in the table below:

Table IV-1: Implementation Schedule and Supervision

Activities	Structures in charge	Deadlines
Approval by the FIP sub - committee	FIP / AfDB	November 2016
Negotiations	Government / AfDB	November 2016
Due approvals grants and loan	AfDB	December 2016
Authorization first disbursement	AfDB	March 2017
Project launch	Implementing body/ ADB	April 2017
Conventions with the technical services	Implementing body / Gt	June 2017
Execution of services	Implementing body / Gt	September 2017
Mid - term assessment	Government / AfDB	June 2019
Completion of activities	Government / AfDB	December 2021
Completion Report of the borrower	Government	September 2021
Completion Report	AfDB	December 2021
Audits	Implementing body	Annually

4.3 Governance

The management of the cashew sector is the responsibility of MEEVCC for seedlings production component and the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Developments (MAAH) for the production, processing and development of the sector. The MAAH is in the process of finalizing an agricultural sector development strategy in Burkina Faso. The overall objective of the strategy is to develop the agricultural sector to improve their sustainable contribution to food security, poverty reduction and accelerated growth of the national economy. It was agreed with the MAAH that this strategy will be adopted by 31 December 2016. The financial management of the credit line resources will be provided by the FIE which will delegate it to RCPB that has more experience of the management of micro credit to producers. It is expected that the FIE should be transformed by the MEEVCC into a National Investment Fund, which will allow it to operationalize a private sector window and thus to grant loans. Finally, the project also plans to conduct a study on sustainable financing mechanism for the cashew sector and to support the interprofession for a better governance of the sector.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 The project was initiated by the Wouol Association to strengthen an existing financing scheme for the development of the activities of its members. Indeed Wouol has signed a five-year contract for the supply of agricultural food products (white almonds and mangoes) with the German Bio Visio company, which specializes in organic produce distribution in Europe. The implementation scheme of the contract is that each year Bio Visio places an order of a given quantity of agro-food products with Wouol. On the basis of this order, the Dutch bank (Triodos Bank) grants a campaign credit to Wouol for the purchase of products from the cooperatives. Wouol transforms the products it delivers to Biovisio, which makes payment through Triodos Bank. The latter repays the campaign loan and pays the balance to Wouol. However, Wouol is unable to satisfy Biovisio's demands, hence the rationale for the establishment of the PADA / REDD+ to have a loan that will allow it to modernize its processing units and thus increase production. The framework agreement with Biovisio has been in existence for 5 years and has been renewed until 2025. The PADA / REDD+ will consolidate and expand the marketing scheme of agro-food products in the intervention area notably by strengthening the technical capacities of Wouol.

4.4.2 The MEEVCC wants to make the FIE a national instrument for mobilizing innovative resources including climate fund to finance environmental actions in Burkina Faso in particular the development of tree plantations. The PADA / REDD+ will support the operationalization of the FIE, particularly its private sector window. It is planned to strengthen the operational capacity of the FIE and support MEEVCC for the accreditation of FIE as the executing agency of GCF before the end of the project. Thus, the FIE will be able to set up and maintain a fund for the development of tree planting sectors through loan repayments and mobilizing other resources to consolidate achievements and expand activities.

4.5 Risk Management

Achieving the projected results of the project can be compromised by the potential risks listed below. However, the proposed mitigation measures will address these risks with a view to the successful implementation of the project. The table below summarizes the risks, their level and mitigation measures.

Table IV 2: Potential Risks and Mitigation

N°	Potential risks	Level	Mitigation Measures
1	Land disputes	High	The coexistence of "modern" and traditional rules on land may create misunderstandings over land use rights and / or ownership of land, which can then be challenged by third parties. Any new plantation under the project will be on land benefiting from a Certificate of Possession of Rural Land (APFR) or a Provisional Land Transfer Act in contrary cases.
2	Low reimbursement rates for loans to farmers and processors	Moderate	The granting of loans to producers and cooperatives will be underpinned by the signing of a product sale framework contract with a processor. The RCPB will also provide consulting support in rural business management to credit beneficiaries, particularly in terms of developing business plans.
3	Acquisitions of unsuitable or unsustainable equipment	Low	The project will provide technical assistance to Wouol Network and other processors for the feasibility studies, equipment selection, procurement and maintenance of equipment.

4.6 Development and sharing of knowledge

The PADA / REDD+ will test a financing mechanism for producers and SMEs for the development of the agricultural value chain through a national investment fund. It will also collect information on the sustainable management approach of tree plantations, focusing on the development of agro-food value chains following an aggregation scheme of producers with co-benefits in terms of increased carbon sequestration capacity and improving the resilience of local populations' livelihoods in the context of adaptation to climate change. It will also generate knowledge regarding the implementation at national and local levels of the technical, legal and institutional tools specific to REDD+ in the context of Burkina Faso. The lessons learned will be disseminated nationally and internationally through regular meetings of the FIP pilot countries and will be capitalized for the replication of the PADA / REDD+ intervention strategy at national level, in the sub-region and in other countries with the tree plantations, likely to be incorporated in REDD+. Knowledge management will generally be part of the FIP Burkina Faso program.

V. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal Instrument

The legal instruments will be i) a loan agreement on the SCF FIP resources between Burkina Faso and the African Development Bank, ii) a grant agreement between Burkina Faso and the African Development Fund and iii) a grant agreement on FAPA resources between Burkina Faso and the African Development Bank. These documents include the terms and conditions of loans and grants.

5.2 Conditions associated with the intervention of the Bank

5.2.1 Conditions prior to entry into force of grants and loans: The entry into force of the Grant Agreement protocol is subject to its signature by the Bank and Burkina Faso, while the entry into force of Loan Agreement is subject to the satisfaction by Burkina Faso of the conditions set forth in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions applicable to loan agreements and Guarantee Agreements of the Bank.

5.2.2 Conditions preceding the first disbursement: In addition to the entry into force of grants and the loan, the first disbursement is subject to the fulfilment by Burkina Faso, to the satisfaction of the Bank on the following conditions:

- (i) Provide the Bank with evidence of the appointment of the coordinator of the PADA / REDD+ project and recruitment of the financial management and accounting expert.
- (ii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the opening of a special account on behalf of the project in a bank (acceptable to the Bank) to receive working capital from ADF resources.
- (iii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the opening of a special account in the name of the project in a bank acceptable to it to receive the FIP loan resources.

5.2.3 Other conditions: The Burkina Faso will also:

- (i) Submit to the Bank, no later than twelve (12) months after the first disbursement of loan resources, evidence of the Government's adoption of the national strategy for the development of the agricultural value chains in Burkina Faso.
- (ii) Submit to the Bank, no later than twelve (12) months after the first disbursement of loan resources, proof of the transformation of the FIE into a national financing fund.

5.2.4 Commitment: Burkina Faso is committed to implement the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the PADA / REDD + project attached in Annex 9.

5.3 Compliance with Bank policies and the FIP criteria

The project complies with all applicable Bank policies including priority areas 1 (Feeding Africa), 3 (industrialize Africa) and 5 (improve the living conditions of Africans) of the "HIGH 5s", the strategy for the transformation of agriculture in Africa 2016-2025 and with the FIP eligibility criteria aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation, leading to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, increase in stocks Of forest carbon and the fight against poverty (REDD+).

VI. RECOMMENDATION

The Management recommends that the Board approve the proposal to grant an AfDB loan of US\$ 4,017,000 on FIP resources, an ADF grant of UA 1.0 million and an AfDB grant of 0.419 million US\$ on FAPA resources to fund the Project to Support the Development of the Cashew Sector in the Comoé basin for REDD+ (PADA / REDD +), and under the conditions set out in paragraph 5.2 of this report.

Appendix I.

Burkina Faso

INDICATEURS SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES COMPARATIFS

Année	Burkina Faso	Afrique	Pays en Développement	Pays Développés	
Indicateurs de Base					
Superficie ('000 Km ²)	2016	274	30 067	94 638	36 907
Population totale (millions)	2016	18,6	1 214,4	3 010,9	1 407,8
Population urbaine (% of Total)	2016	30,3	40,1	41,6	80,6
Densité de la population (au Km ²)	2016	68,1	41,3	67,7	25,6
Revenu national brut (RNB) par Habitant (\$ EU)	2014	710	2 045	4 226	38 317
Participation de la Population Active * - Total (%)	2016	83,4	65,6	63,9	60,3
Participation de la Population Active ** - Femmes (%)	2016	76,6	55,6	49,9	52,1
Valeur de l'Indice sexospécifique de dével. humain	2007-2013	0,924	0,801	0,506	0,792
Indice de développement humain (rang sur 187 pays)	2014	183
Population vivant en dessous de 1,90 \$ par Jour (%)	2008-2013	55,3	42,7	14,9	...
Indicateurs Démographiques					
Taux d'accroissement de la population totale (%)	2016	2,9	2,5	1,9	0,4
Taux d'accroissement de la population urbaine (%)	2016	5,7	3,6	2,9	0,8
Population âgée de moins de 15 ans (%)	2016	45,4	40,9	28,0	17,2
Population âgée de 65 ans et plus (%)	2016	2,4	3,5	6,6	16,6
Taux de dépendance (%)	2016	91,4	79,9	52,9	51,2
Rapport de Masculinité (hommes pour 100 femmes)	2016	98,6	100,2	103,0	97,6
Population féminine de 15 à 49 ans (%)	2016	23,1	24,0	25,7	22,8
Espérance de vie à la naissance - ensemble (ans)	2016	59,3	61,5	66,2	79,4
Espérance de vie à la naissance - femmes (ans)	2016	60,6	63,0	68,0	82,4
Taux brut de natalité (pour 1000)	2016	39,1	34,4	27,0	11,6
Taux brut de mortalité (pour 1000)	2016	9,1	9,1	7,9	9,1
Taux de mortalité infantile (pour 1000)	2015	60,9	52,2	35,2	5,8
Taux de mortalité des moins de 5 ans (pour 1000)	2015	88,6	75,5	47,3	6,8
Indice synthétique de fécondité (par femme)	2016	5,4	4,5	3,5	1,8
Taux de mortalité maternelle (pour 100000)	2015	371,0	495,0	238,0	10,0
Femmes utilisant des méthodes contraceptives (%)	2016	19,4	31,0
Indicateurs de Santé et de Nutrition					
Nombre de médecins (pour 100000 habitants)	2004-2013	4,7	47,9	123,8	292,3
Nombre d'infirmières et sages-femmes (pour 100000 hab)	2004-2013	56,5	135,4	220,0	859,8
Naissances assistées par un personnel de santé qualifié	2010-2015	23,0	53,2	68,5	...
Accès à l'eau salubre (% de la population)	2015	82,3	71,6	89,3	99,5
Espérance de vie en bonne santé à la naissance (année)	2013	52,6	54,0	57,0	68,0
Accès aux services sanitaires (% de la population)	2015	19,7	39,4	61,2	99,4
Pourcent. d'adultes de 15-49 ans vivant avec le VIH/SID	2014	0,9	3,8
Incidence de la tuberculose (pour 100000)	2014	54,0	245,9	160,0	21,0
Enfants vaccinés contre la tuberculose (%)	2014	98,0	84,1	90,0	...
Enfants vaccinés contre la rougeole (%)	2014	88,0	76,0	83,5	93,7
Insuffisance pondérale des moins de 5 ans (%)	2010-2014	26,2	18,1	16,2	1,1
Apport journalier en calorie par habitant	2011	2 720	2 621	2 335	3 503
Dépenses publiques de santé (en % du PIB)	2013	2,6	2,6	3,0	7,7
Indicateurs d'Education					
Taux brut de scolarisation au (%)					
Primaire - Total	2010-2015	86,9	100,5	104,7	102,4
Primaire - Filles	2010-2015	85,1	97,1	102,9	102,2
Secondaire - Total	2010-2015	30,3	50,9	57,8	105,3
Secondaire - Filles	2010-2015	28,2	48,5	55,7	105,3
Personnel enseignant féminin au primaire (% du total)	2010-2015	41,7	47,6	50,6	82,2
Alphabétisme des adultes - Total (%)	2010-2015	37,7	66,8	70,5	98,6
Alphabétisme des adultes - Hommes (%)	2010-2015	47,6	74,3	77,3	98,9
Alphabétisme des adultes - Femmes (%)	2010-2015	28,3	59,4	64,0	98,4
Dépenses d'éducation en % du PIB	2010-2014	4,5	5,0	4,2	4,8
Indicateurs d'Environnement					
Terres arables (en % de la superficie totale)	2013	22,7	8,6	11,9	9,4
Terres agricoles (% superficie des terres)	2013	45,0	43,2	43,4	30,0
Forêts (en % pourcentage de la superficie totale)	2013	20,0	23,3	28,0	34,5
Emissions du CO2 par habitant (tonnes métriques)	2012	0,1	1,1	3,0	11,6

Source : Base des données du Département des Statistiques de la BAD;

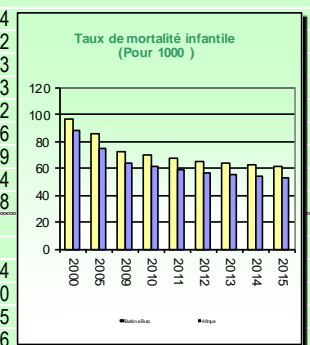
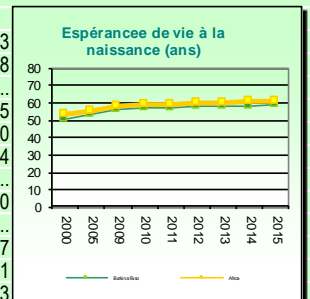
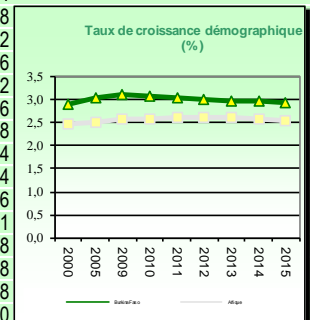
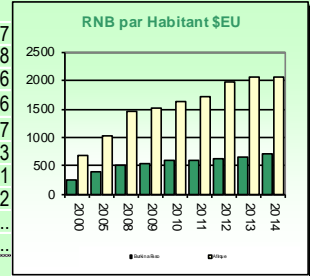
dernière mise à jour:

Aout 2016

Banque Mondiale WDI; ONUSIDA; UNSD; OMS, UNICEF, PNUD, Rapports nationaux.

Notes: n.a. Non Applicable; ... : Données non disponibles. * Participation à la population active, total (% de la population totale âgée de 15+)

** Participation à la population active, femmes (% de la population féminine âgée de 15+)



Appendix II. Ongoing Operations of the Bank Group in Burkina Faso at 12 October 2016

Titre du Projet	Statut	Date d'approbation	Date d'achèvement	Age (en années)	Montant approuvé	Montant décaissé	Taux de décaissement
Renforcement Infrastructures Electriques	ONGO	2010-07-07	2016-06-30	6,30	25,15	24,52	97,5%
Programme d'appui budgétaire au sec teur de l'Energie	ONGO	2015-07-10	2016-12-31	1,28	20,00	20,00	100,0%
Projet d'électrification des zones péri- urbaines de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso	APVD	2016-09-21	2021-12-31	0,08	27,23	N/A	
Projet de Routes de désenclavement interne	ONGO	2013-11-13	2019-12-31	2,94	46,44	4,01	8,6%
Burkina-Faso Facilitation Corridor	ONGO	2012-06-27	2017-12-31	4,32	106,34	41,71	39,2%
Projet d'appui au Pole de croissance de Bagré	ONGO	2015-04-29	2021-04-30	1,48	21,00	2,96	14,1%
Projet de gestion participative des forets	ONGO	2013-11-28	2018-06-30	2,90	7,67	1,17	15,3%
Préparation PPG PGFC/REDD++ FIP	ONGO	2013-03-22	2017-06-30	3,59	0,36	0,06	15,8%
Programme de renforcement de la resilience- P2RS	ONGO	2014-10-15	2019-12-31	2,02	25,45	0,64	2,5%
Programme de renforcement de la resilience- P2RS	ONGO	2014-10-15	2019-12-31	2,02	10,00	1,25	12,5%
PPF_Insertion Jeunes et Femmes Secteurs Agro-Sylvo-Past	ONGO	2016-05-25	2017-08-31	0,41	0,60		
UEMOA - Appui à L'Enseignement Supérieur	ONGO	2006-07-24	2016-09-15		20,00	17,46	87,3%
Support to AUST & 2IE Project	ONGO	2009-03-18	2016-06-30		12,00	11,50	95,8%
Projet d'Assainissement des Quartiers périphériques de Ouaga	ONGO	2013-10-09	2018-06-30	3,04	33,02	7,95	24,1%
Etude de Réhabilitation du Barrage Souterrain de NARE	ONGO	2016-04-11	2018-12-31	0,53	0,67		
Projet d'appui à la transformation de l'économie (PATECE)	ONGO	2014-09-17	2018-09-30	2,10	10,00	0,56	5,6%
secteur Privé - Africa SME Program - Fidelis	ONGO	2014-06-19	2017-07-30	2,34	2,00	2,00	100,0%
Support to the Shea Butter Value Chain	APVD	2016-07-12	2018-06-30	0,28	0,72	N/A	
Total Portefeuille actif				2,2	368,7	135,8	40%

Appendix III. Map of the Project area



Appendix IV. Major projects financed by the development partners of the country

N ^o	Title of the Project	Overall Budget In FCFA	Contribution of the donors	National matching fund in FCFA	Implementation period	Objectives
1	Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Africa for the development of resilience and adaptation to climate change in BF (SAP-IC)	1 820 262 500	GEF/UNDP: 1 800 000 000	20 262 500	2014-2018	Strengthen capacity of meteorological, climate and water monitoring, early warning and information systems available to meet the extreme weather conditions and adaptation to climate change planning in Burkina Faso.
2	Rehabilitation Project the National Park Deux Balé	1 187 800 000	Japan : 1 187 800 000	0	2012-2016	Rehabilitating National Park Deux Balé and provide the basic infrastructure for its ecological and socio-economic development.
3	Project for the Sustainable Development of the Shea Value Chain / Component Improvement of NTFPs from the Shea (PADEFKA)	3 282 600 000	-	3 282 600 000	2014-2018	Promoting sustainable management of the shea tree and products to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy of Accelerated Growth for Sustainable Development (
4	Project for the Improvement of the Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (PAGED / NTFP)	1 200 000 000	-	1 200 000 000	2014-2018	"Improving the management and sustainable use of NTFPs to contribute to food security, nutrition and household income growth while preserving biodiversity."
5	National Program of Partnership for Sustainable Land Management (CPP) National Coordination Sub-program (CPP-CN)	1 280 585 150	UNDP : 250 000 000 GEF : 500 000 000 MM-UNCCD : 30 585 150	500 000 000	2011-2016	Sustainably improve the productivity of rural resources by adopting an integrated and holistic approach to achieve its millennium development goals aimed at reversing current trends in loss of environmental resources
6	Sub-program in the Mouhoun Loop region (CPP-BMH)	1 629 272 208	UNDP : 224 800 000 GEF : 224 800 000	153 247 208	2013-2017	Establish systems (coordinated and decentralized) for sustainable management of agro-forestry-pastoral land in the area of the Mouhoun loop to contribute to the fight against land degradation and poverty in Burkina Faso
7	Sub-program of the Central West Region of the National Partnership Program for	1 480 244 000	UNDP : 224 800 000	145 647 000	2013-2018	"Establish a coordinated, decentralized system of sustainable management of agro-forestry-pastoral lands in the Central West Region"

N°	Title of the Project	Overall Budget In FCFA	Contribution of the donors	National matching fund in FCFA	Implementi on period	Objectives
	Sustainable Land Management (CPP-CO)		GEF : 1 109 797 000			
8	Conservation of five agroforestry species in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa, Burkina Faso	250 000 000	-	250 000 000	2014-2018	Develop innovative silvicultural methods exploiting opportunities for natural spread of <i>Bombax costatum</i> , <i>Detarium microcarpum</i> , desert date, <i>Lannea microcarpa</i> and <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>
9	Project to preserve and improve the productivity of shea fruit (PPAK)	2 620 800 000	-	2 620 800 000	2014-2018	
11	Management of buffer zones of protected areas in Burkina Faso	539 111 000	GEF : 430 000 000 TRAC/UNDP : 35 000 000	74 111 000	2014-2017	
12	Consolidation of Local Environmental Governance (COGEL)	4 367 000 000	UNDP : 2 000 000 000 Austrian Cooperation : 1 997 500 000	369 500 000	2012-2016	Contribute to sustainable and pro-poor economic growth and (UNDAF outcome
13	Support to program for the Entente Parks (PAPE) / Component 2: Interventions in protected areas (IPO / UNDP)	2 266 312 000	UNDP: 90 722 000 FED: 1 939 474 000	236 116 000	2015-2016	Ensure a more effective and sustainable management in national institutions of protected areas of the WAP complex and animal and plant resources
14	Support Programme for the Forestry Sector (PASF)	11 130 000 000 14 400 000 000	Luxembourg Cooperation: 7 200 000 000 7 215 000 000 Swedish Cooperation: 7 200 000 000 3 914 000 000	0	2013-2017	Sustainably develop forest resources and contribute to strengthening the foundations for sustainable rural development generator of strong and sustained growth of the rural sector in the fight against poverty and food insecurity

N°	Title of the Project	Overall Budget In FCFA	Contribution of the donors	National matching fund in FCFA	Implementi on period	Objectives
15	Project Initiative-Poverty-Environment in Burkina Faso (IPE) Phase II	1 221 000 000	IPE-UNDP-UNEP : 900 000 000 UNDP : 200 000 000	121 000 000	2014-2017	Support to the operationalization of policies, plans and programs that integrate both the objectives of poverty and environment, gender and climate change in order to improve the level of incomes and living conditions of the poor populations of agricultural poles of Bagre, Samandeni and mining areas of Essakane, Bisa Gold and of the Southwest
16	Program of Fight against silting in the Niger River Basin (PLCE / BN)	687 717 000	UEMOA: 441 802 000 PAM : 46 111 000	199 804 000	2013-2016	Fight against erosion and silting through consolidating the achievements of the first phase of PLCE / BN ;
17	Forest Investment Program (FIP) 1574647100 0	8 250 000 000	World Bank : 8 250 000 000	0	2014-2018	Contribute to increasing the carbon sequestration capacity of classified forests and reduction of poverty in rural area
	"Project of Decentralized Management of Forest and Woodland Areas (PGD FEB) "		6 916 471 000	African Development Bank : 6 336 525 000		579 946 000
18	"Reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods: the forest corridor of the Mouhoun (BdM) and wetlands in the basin of Oursi Pond ((MdO)" (EBA-GEF)	3 962 500 000		UNDP : 77 500 000 GEF : 3 500 000	385 000 000	2015-2019
19	Project Barefoot College Regional Training Centre in Burkina Faso (PCRFBB)	2 018 118 000	0	2 018 118 000	2015-2020	

N°	Title of the Project	Overall Budget In FCFA	Contribution of the donors	National matching fund in FCFA	Implementi on period	Objectives
20	Project " Mitigation Water Stress Effects on the Great Wildlife in Burkina Faso" (PASHF) " »	3 962 000 500	0	3 962 000 500	2015-2019	Contribute to sustainable development and enhancement of wildlife resources while ensuring the satisfaction of the water needs of animal populations.
24	Project of Support Sustainable Development Phase II (PADD II)	656 000 000	656 000 000	0		Contribute to sustainable development through increased agricultural, forestry and pastoral productivity and improvement of the living environment..
21	« Project for the Restoration of Classified Forests of Wayen et of Bissiga in the Région of Central Plateau (PRBW	1 817 200 000	0	1 817 200 000	2015-2019	Contribute to a durable reduction of the trend of degradation of the classified forests of Wayen Bissiga by the end of 2017
22	Project to support the development of Oleo-protein value chains	3 291 400 000	0	3 291 400 000	2016-2019	Contribute to the development of promising oilseed sectors
23	Project to support the development of tuber roots value chains	2 509 000 000	0	2 509 000 000	2016-2019	Contribute to the development of tuber roots value chains
24	Project for the Strengthening of Sesame production	1 204 890 000	JICA (Japan Agency of International Cooperation) 1 106 190 000	98 700 000	2014-2019	Contributing to the increase in exports of sesame of Burkina Faso
25	Project for the structuring of the rice sector	225 000 000	UEMOA 225 000 000	0	2015-2017	Contribute to the development of the rice sector in order to sustainably improve its contribution to food security and poverty reduction.
26	Project to support the structuring of the maize sector	300 000 000	UEMOA 300 000 000	0	2015-2017	Improve the competitiveness of the maize sector by strengthening governance and structuring of the actors
27	Project for capacity building and experience sharing for sustainable development of the rice value chain through South-South cooperation	300 000 000	300 000 000	0	2015-2018	Establish a modern and profitable agricultural sector through the design and implementation of policies and rice programs based on concrete data, in the participating countries

N °	Title of the Project	Overall Budget In FCFA	Contribution of the donors	National matching fund in FCFA	Implementi on period	Objectives
28	<i>Project cracking the nut for 2 countries Benin and Burkina Faso</i>	2 875 000 000	ND	65 600 000	2016-2021	Make of Cashew in Benin and BF, an inclusive and competitive sector in which producers (especially small farmers), processors and service providers are required to increase productivity and efficiency of their business in a collaborative way;
29	<i>ComCashew project for 5 countries namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mozambique</i>	6 000 000 000	ND	600 000 000	2016-2018	