

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



BURKINA FASO

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

AHAI DEPARTMENT

February 2017

Translated Document

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Currency Equivalents

(October 2016)

UA 1 = USD 1.39581 = CFAF 820.35294 = EUR 1.25062

USD 1 = CFAF 587.72537

EUR 1 = CFAF 655.957

Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.20 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Fund
AGSDS	Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DGEF	General Directorate of Forestry
DSRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EIF	Environment Intervention Fund
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAPA	Fund for African Private Sector Assistance
GHG	Green House Gas
IP	Investment Plan
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Facilities
MEEVCC	Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MNV	Measurement, Notification and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
OHADA	Organization for Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
PASF	Forestry Sector Support Programme
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PFNL	Non-Timber Forest Product
PGFC/REDD+	REDD+ Classified Forests Participatory Management Project
PIF	Forestry Investment Programme
PNSR	National Rural Sector Programme
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCPB	Réseau des caisses populaires du Burkina Faso
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, as well as conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
UA	Unit of Account
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Project Information Sheet

Client Information Sheet

DONEE: Burkina Faso

EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (USD Million)	Instrument
PIF	4.000	Loan
ADF	1.392	Grant
	(UA 1 million)	
FAPA	0.419	Grant
Contribution by Private Operators	1.721	
Government	0.539	
Beneficiaries	2.896	
TOTAL COST	10.968	

Key Financial Information

Grant Currency	United States Dollars (USD)
NPV	CFAF 28.63 billion
ERR	23.03%

Timeframe – Key Milestones (Expected)

Concept Note Approval	17 May 2016
Project Approval	December 2016
Signature	February 2017
Effectiveness	February 2017
Physical Completion	December 2021
Last Disbursement	December 2021
Closing Date	December 2022

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Project Overview

The Forest Investment Program (PIF) is one of three programmes of the Strategic Climate Fund which seeks to facilitate the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, and thereby help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, maintain the forest carbon stock and reduce poverty (REDD+). In 2010, Burkina Faso was one of the eight (8) pilot beneficiaries of the PIF programme. Following a request for proposals made by the PIF in August 2013, Burkina Faso, through the Wouol Farmers' Association, submitted the proposal for the Cashew Development Support Project in Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA/REDD+), which was accepted for funding by the PIF Sub-Committee. The sector goal of PADA/REDD+ is to contribute to reducing rural poverty and increasing carbon sequestration capacity. The main expected results are: (i) the planting of 25 000 ha of cashew in agroforestry, (ii) the upgrading and construction of 10 processing units for cashew nuts and mangoes, (iii) the development of 10 cooking and shelling centres for women, and (iv) the supervision of 540 producers and 540 women processors for good production and processing practices, as well as 60 cooperatives and EIGs for the management of farms and processing units. The project cost is estimated at USD 10.968 million. The project will be implemented over a five-year period (2017-2021) by a Project Coordination Unit to be located within the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). PADA will directly benefit 10,000 producers and processors who are members of the Wouol Association, ANATRANS and SOTRIAB supply networks, and small women processors' associations.

2. Needs Assessment

Burkina Faso's cashew nut production is estimated at about 100,000 tonnes per year, produced on 65,800 ha of land by 45,000 producers. The main development constraints on the cashew nut sector are the low yield of plantations (300 kg/ha against 900 kg/ha), the low capacity of existing processing units (about 10% of production), limited access to credit, and poor organization of the stakeholders. PADA / REDD + will therefore, in efforts to fight against climate change, offer the opportunity to achieve three (3) objectives (mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction). The project was initiated by Wouol groups following the request for proposals from the PIF.

3. Bank's Added Value

This operation is in line with and consolidates the achievements of the Bank's operations in the forest sector in Burkina Faso, namely: (i) the Forest Resources Sustainable Management Project in the South-West, Central-East and East Regions (PROGEREF), and (ii) the Silting Control Programme for the Niger Basin (PLCE/BN), completed in 2010, as well as the ongoing Classified Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+). These operations have helped to develop a confirmed forest resources participatory management approach to the satisfaction of the local population.

4. Knowledge Management

PADA/REDD+ will test a sustainable management model for tree plantations under REDD+, based not only on the capacity of cashew plantations to store carbon, but also on their capacity to diversify the livelihoods of the local population with the context of adaptation to climate change.

RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Project Goal: Help to increase carbon sequestration capacity and reduce poverty in rural areas

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including ISCs)	Baseline Situation	Target (2021)		
IMPACT	Poverty in the project area is reduced	Poverty index in rural areas	47.5%	45.6%	INSD survey Project monitoring-evaluation system	
	Carbon sequestration by cashew plantations is increased	Additional tonnes of CO ₂ sequestered in the project area	-	3.6 Mt CO ₂	Project MNV	
OUTPUTS	Cashew productivity is improved in a sustainable manner	Yield of cashew nuts (kg/ha) Additional production of cashew nuts (gross tonnes/year)	400 kg/ha -	600 kg/ha 5000	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the sub-sectors	Risk: - Lack of ownership of improved techniques by producers and women processors Mitigation measure: -Establishment of a permanent quality control system for cashew nuts - Capacity building for producers and women processors
	The cashew value chain is developed in a sustainable manner	Increase in the quantity of processed and certified cashew nuts (gross tonnes/year) Additional mango production processed and certified ((gross tonnes/year)	1250 -	6050 1500	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the sub-sectors	
	Green jobs are created for women and youths	Number of additional green jobs created (% for women)	-	3200 (80%)	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture	
OUTCOMES	Support for cashew nut production and carbon sequestration					Risks : - Procurement of ill-adapted equipment - Reluctance of producers and cooperatives to borrow - Non-solvency of producers - Land disputes Mitigation: -Technical assistance to Wouol and other stakeholders for feasibility and unit management studies. - Assistance in obtaining exploitation licences and preparing loan application files - Loans will be granted to producers on the basis of framework contracts for the sale of products signed with Wouol or any other association. Any new plantation will require a Rural Land Certificate (APFR) or a Provisional Land Transfer Title in other cases.
	Reinforcement/development of plantations	Number of nurseries rehabilitated and equipped Number of improved plants produced New plantation area (% for women) Area of plantations maintained Number of operational service units Shells composting unit	- - - - - -	4 2 500000 25000 (33%) 100000 10 1	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
	Improvement of production techniques	Number of producers trained in good organic practices (% women) Number of cooperative producer groups and cooperatives assisted in the grafting of cashew trees (% of women's groups) Number of producers sensitized on land and forest resource management Number of cooperatives supported in farm management	- - -	540 (33%) 300 (33%) 1500 (50%) 60	Monitoring and evaluation reports	

	Development of cashew and mango chains					Monitoring and evaluation reports
	Modernization of processing and marketing facilities	Number of processing units upgraded	-	7		
		Number of new units installed (% women)	-	3 (33%)		
		Number of stores built (% women)	-	10 (33%)		
		Number of packaging centres developed	-	1		
		Number of trucks for transporting nuts procured (% women)	-	8 (25%)		
		Number of cooking and shelling centres for women	-	10		
		Number of control laboratories developed	-	1		
	Stakeholder capacity building	Number of women processors trained in good practices	-	540		
		Number of cooperatives and EIGs in compliance with OHADA (% women)	-	30 (33%)		
Number of EIGs supervised in management and maintenance of processing units		-	30			
Number of supply networks organized and contracted		-	3			
Number of stakeholders trained in environmental management		-	150			
Studies conducted on the cashew sector		-	2			
Project Coordination and Management						
Coordination of activities	Number of annual work plans	0	5	Monitoring and evaluation reports		
	Number of Quarterly Activity Reports	0	20			
	Number of annual audit reports accepted	0	5			
	Number of steering committee meetings organized	0	10			
ACTIVITIES	COMPONENTS				RESOURCES (‘USD million)	
	<u>Component 1: Support for cashew nut production and carbon sequestration:</u> - (i) Reinforcement/development of plantations, and (ii) Improvement of production techniques.				ADF	
	<u>Component 2: Development of cashew value chain:</u> (i) Modernization of processing and marketing facilities, and (ii) Stakeholder capacity building.				PIF Loan	
	<u>Component 3 : Project Management and Coordination</u>				FAPA	
					Contribution by the private sector	
					Government counterpart contribution	
					Beneficiaries	
					Total Project Cost	
					Component 1	
					Component 2	
				Component 3		
				UA 1 million		
				USD 4.000 million		
				USD 0.419 million		
				USD 1.721 million		
				USD 0.539 million		
				USD 2.896 million		
				USD 10.968 million		
				USD 3.948 million		
				USD 6.227 million		
				USD 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 PIF SC																										
2	Board approval																										
3	Signing of the agreements																										
4	Effectiveness of the PIF Loan																										
5	Authorization 1st disbursement																										
6	Launching of the project																										
7	Signing of the agreements																										
8	Signing of the contracts																										
9	Review and approval of sub-projects																										
10	Implementation of sub-projects																										
11	Implementation capacity building activities																										
12	Mid-term evaluation																										
13	Auditing																										
14	Government Completion Report																										
15	Completion of activities																										
16	Closing																										

BURKINA FASO

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

Management submits this report and recommendations concerning the proposal of USD 4.000 million loan from the Forest Investment Programme (PIF), an ADF grant of UA 1 million, and a FAPA grant of USD 0.419 million to Burkina Faso to finance the Cashew Development Support Project in Comoé Basin for REDD+ for the development of the cashew value chain.

I. STRATEGIC ORIENTATION AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 The PIF objective is to contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation in order to enhance their carbon sequestration capacity through better governance, environmentally sound local socio-economic development, and sustainable management of forest resources and woodlands. PADA/REDD+ is consistent with the objectives of PIF Burkina Faso, and its activities fall within the third strategic pillar of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020), which seeks to boost growth-oriented sectors so as to ensure growth and employment, particularly its objectives of: (i) developing a more market-oriented, productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral sector, (ii) developing a competitive industrial and handicraft sector with high added value and creating decent jobs, and (iii) reversing the environmental degradation trend and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources. PADA/REDD+ activities are also in line with the agricultural sector development strategy, which defines the strategic guidelines for PNDES operationalization.

1.1.2 PADA/REDD+ is in line with three of the Bank's five priorities (High-5), namely: (i) Feed Africa, through increased cashew nut production and development of the value chain, (ii) Industrialize Africa, through modernization and construction of processing units, and (iii) improve the living conditions of the people of Africa, by increasing incomes through the development of the value chain and creation of jobs for women and young people. It is also consistent with the Agricultural Transformation Strategy for Africa: Feeding Africa (2016-2025) focusing on the development of the agricultural value chain, and is also in line with the two pillars of the 2012-2016 CSP for Burkina Faso. Lastly, it is in keeping with the Bank's 2014-2018 Gender Strategy, in particular Pillar 2 thereof, namely women's economic empowerment of women, and with the Bank's climate change adaptation and risk management strategy.

1.2 Rationale for Bank Intervention

1.2.1 The Government of Burkina Faso has adopted sector strategies for the environment, forests, adaptation and mitigation, along with a 10-year Comprehensive Investment Plan (2008-2018). This context offers the project an opportunity to initiate a real transformation of forest management so as to satisfy the needs of the local population and generate incomes through payments for environmental services, particular carbon sequestration. These achievements have made Burkina Faso one of the eight (8) pilot beneficiary countries of the Forest Investment Programme (PIF). The objective of the PIF is to adopt policies and measures, as well as mobilize substantially increasing funding to facilitate reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase forest carbon stocks, and reduce poverty (REDD +).

1.2.2 Recently completed operations include: (i) the Sustainable Forest Resources Management Project in the Centre-East, East and South-West regions, completed in December 2010; (ii) the Niger River Basin Silting Control Programme, completed in December 2010; and

(iii) the Investment Fertility Community Agricultural Project, co-financed with IFAD and BOAD, completed in June 2012. These interventions have helped to develop solid expertise in sustainable forest management and raised the expectations of the populations for this development approach. This explains why the Bank has been selected by the Government of Burkina Faso as the supervisory entity of the PIF. In addition, in 2013, the Bank, through a request for proposals for projects launched by the PIF, assisted Burkina Faso and the Wouol Association in preparing and submitting the proposal for the Cashew Development Support Project in the Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA/REDD+) which was selected by the PIF Sub-Committee. Given that 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 and make them available to small producers in the form of loans at preferential rates.

1.3 Donor Coordination

The Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) receives support from several multilateral and bilateral technical and financial partners (TFPs). A total of 29 projects are ongoing in the following sub-sectors: environment, forestry and sector development. Most of them concern natural resource management, environmental management and adaptation to climate change. The TFPs are members of the environment sector consultation group, led by the UNDP. They also participate in the rural development consultation group, currently led by the German Cooperation Agency. The Bank participates in all the sector consultation groups in the country, namely the budget support partners' group, the rural development consultation group, as well as the infrastructure, education, water and sanitation consultation group. Information on the forestry sector is summarized in the table below.

SECTOR OR SUB-SECTOR		GDP in 2015	Exports in 2015	Labour
Forest Sector		6.58%*	682 048 Tonnes	4 000 decent green jobs (M/F)
Stakeholders: Government – Donors (APD) in CFAF million				
Government: Annual public expenditure (2014-2015 average)	Donors**: APD disbursements for 2014-2015 37 039			
16 309	Budgeted Aid (CFAF million)			
	Multilateral : 22 618		Bilateral: 14 421	
	World Bank	: 8 704	Austria	1 997
	GEF	: 8709	Luxemburg	10 230
	MM-UNCCD	: 30	Sweden	3 194
	UNDP	: 4 275		
	UNEP	: 900		
Level of aid coordination				
Existence of GTT thematic working groups	Yes			
Existence of a comprehensive sector programme	No			
AfDB role in aid coordination	GTT Member			

*= Source: MEEVCC, Poverty and Environment Initiative, 2010

** = The interventions of each donor are detailed Annex A

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Components

Table II-1: Project Components

	Name of the Component	Total Cost Estimate (USD million)	Description of the Components
1	Support for carbon production and sequestration	3.948 (36%)	<p><u>Development of plantations:</u> (i) Support for the establishment of 25 000 ha of new agroforestry plantations, (ii) Support for productive investments, with a line of credit for the rehabilitation of five nurseries, equipment for 10 service groups with 10 lots of plantation maintenance equipment, rolling stock, equipment of the composting unit of the Wouol Network, and (iii) Provision of revolving credit to support the maintenance of nearly 20,000 ha of existing plantations and the production of 2,500,000 improved seedlings in nurseries.</p> <p><u>Improvement of yields and production techniques:</u> (i) Support for agronomic research on technical processes for the cultivation of cashew nuts, (ii) Advice to apex organizations and producers in technical, economic and organizational domains, (iii) Rehabilitation of Wouol Office, (iv) Strengthening of Wouol's quality and marketing management system, (v) Support for obtaining land certificates, and (vi) Support to the FIE for the evaluation and monitoring of plantation sub-projects.</p>
2	Development of cashew value chain	6.227 (57%)	<p><u>Modernization of processing and marketing facilities:</u> Establishment of a line of credit for upgrading Wouol's 5 cashew processing units and 3 mango processing units, constructing a cashew processing unit, a cashew juice processing unit, and a biogas unit in support of private operators, equipping the Wouol composting unit, developing 10 cooking centres and 5 shelling centres for women processors, procuring 8 trucks and 35 tricycles, developing the Wouol control centre and laboratory, and establishing a revolving fund for the purchase of products and inputs.</p> <p>Stakeholder capacity building: Technical studies and works control of the processing units, technical assistance in management of processing units, diagnostic studies on interprofession and sustainable financing of the cashew sector, interprofessional equipment support, contractualization of supply networks of Wouol units, ANATRANS and SOTRIAB, procurement of a vehicle for monitoring activities for DGPER and implementation of the ESMP.</p>
3	Project coordination and management	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 ▪ Project monitoring-evaluation ▪ Annual audits and final evaluation of the project.

2.2 Technical Solutions and Alternatives Explored

2.2.1 Cashew nuts are currently the third agricultural export product of Burkina Faso, after cotton and sesame (DGPER, 2015). In addition to producing nuts, the cashew tree is a rustic tree with many uses: fight against soil erosion, serve as a protection hedge, demarcate plots or serve as fire breaks, and provide wood. The cashew tree has the double advantage of creating income in rural areas and sequestering carbon in areas where land is increasingly degraded. The potential of the cashew sector include the large carbon sequestration capacity of the planted area of 65 800 ha, the current nut production capacity of 100 000 tonnes per year, the existence of an unexplored local and sub-regional market for the sale of white and roasted almonds, the potential of the expanding bio-equitable market in Europe, and the job creating opportunities for young people and women. The major constraints on sustainable development of the cashew sector include the lack of coherent specific policies and actions for promoting the sector, the low quality of the main end products,

such as cashew nuts and almonds, low productivity of varieties used, poor post-harvest processing of nuts by producers and wholesalers, no mastery of production techniques by the processors, difficulties in accessing bank financing, difficulties in access to proper inputs and equipment, the low level of stakeholder organization, and the weak management capacity of stakeholders.

2.2.2 PADA-REDD+ will support the entire cashew industry. It will also help improve the quality of processing of nuts into almonds, as well as the quantity of the nuts produced; these are the two main ways of enhancing the competitiveness of the cashew nut sector in Burkina Faso, which faces competition from its Ivorian, Ghanaian and Togolese neighbors. The choice has been made to support the sector broadly, at the thematic level (Component 1 is intended to support the sector upstream, and Component 2 downstream) as well as at the geographical level (support for the three main production regions, which have 97% of the producers according to RGA, 2006). Furthermore, PADA-REDD+ will contribute to improving the quality and quantity of cashew nuts and the almonds produced, increasing employment and income in rural areas (for producers, daily-paid workers employed by the producers, or female workers employed in the processing units), increasing the quantities of carbon stored in agroforestry plantations, while helping to secure rural land rights (through support for obtaining land certificates for the new plantations promoted) and enhance food security (through the promotion of agroforestry systems, where the density of cashew plantation lower than in a normal plantation allows for association with other crops). Under the PIF, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions permitted by the project could, where appropriate, be remunerated through a performance-based payment mechanism.

2.2.3 The project's investments will be implemented through the Environmental Intervention Fund (EIF). It is a State Fund established by Law No. 006-2013 /AN of 2 April 2013 instituting the Environment Code, and enjoys a legal status and management autonomy. Its missions are to:

(i) mobilize national and international financing for the environment in Burkina Faso, (ii) allocate financing (subsidies) or facilitate financial incentives (interest rate subsidies, loan guarantees) for the various national stakeholders in line with their skills in environmental management and protection, (iii) monitor and report on the use of funds received and allocated. The financing mechanism selected for PADA/REDD+ resources will be based on three instruments. The Grant Support in the form of subsidies will be used to assist producers in new agroforestry cashew plantations. The planting density will be 57 plants/ha (25 m between planting lines and 7 m between plants in one line), allowing the producers to plant other crops (ginger, hibiscus, sesame, peas, groundnuts) and not to create additional land pressure. As regards planting, the plants will be supplied to the planting sites. A line of credit will be created to finance, through loans, investments and revolving capital of cashew nut producers, processors and traders in the project area covering Cascades, Hauts Bassins and Sud-Ouest regions.

Table II-2: Alternative Solutions Explored and Reasons for Rejection

Alternative		Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
Build only the project with Wouol Association		Support for only member groups of Wouol Association	The impact of the project will be limited because of the multitude of stakeholders in the sector and can be a source of frustration.
Finance activities in the form of subsidies		The project finances the various stakeholders in the form of subsidies	Financing of processing and marketing activities will create disparities on the local market and penalize non-beneficiary private operators. Only plantations and capacity building are subsidized.
Create new monoculture plantations		The new plantations subsidized by the project are created with spacing that does not allow for other crops.	Monoculture plantations will create competition with food crops in the project area.

2.3 Project Type

PADA/REDD+ is an investment project financed in the form of a Loan/Grant by the Trust Fund of the Strategic Climate Fund (FSC) under the Forest Investment Programme (PIF), ADF and FAPA. It seeks to mitigate climate change by reducing deforestation and degradation of cashew plantations and developing the value chain to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase forest carbon stock, and reduce poverty (REDD +).

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total project cost (including contingencies and exclusive of taxes and duties) is estimated at USD 10.968 million, or about CFAF 6.446 billion. The summary cost estimate of the project, by component and expenditure category, is presented in Tables II-3, II-4 and II-5 below.

Table II.3: Project Cost Estimate by Component

Components	CFAF Million			(USD 000)			% Foreign Exchange	% BASE COST
	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange	Total	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange	Total		
Support for carbon production and sequestration	1,010.51	1,118.43	2,128.94	1,719.35	1,902.98	3,622.34	53	36
Development of 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 Base Cost	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
Price Escalation	121.28	90.26	211.54	206.35	153.58	359.93	43	4
Total Project Cost	2,880.06	3,566.11	6,446.17	4,900.34	6,067.65	10,968.00	55	109

Table II.4: Project Cost by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Category	CFAF 000			(USD 000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Base C.
	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange	Total	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange ;	Total		
Works	635.00	952.50	1,587.50	1,080.44	1,620.65	2,701.09	60	27
Goods	27.15	73.35	100.50	46.20	124.80	171.00	73	2
Services	534.63	459.31	993.94	909.66	781.50	1,691.17	46	17
Miscellaneous	1,208.30	1,753.41	2,961.71	2,055.90	2,983.38	5,039.28	59	50
Operating Costs	220.96	56.76	277.73	375.96	96.58	472.54	20	5
Total Base Cost	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
Price Escalation	121.28	90.26	211.54	206.35	153.58	359.93	43	4
Total Project Cost	2,880.06	3,566.11	6,446.17	4,900.34	6,067.65	10,967.99	55	109

Table II.5: Expenditure Schedule by Component (in USD Thousand)

COMPONENTS	PROJECT YEARS					Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
A. SUPPORT FOR CARBON PRODUCTION AND 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 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
Stakeholder capacity building	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 PROJECT COST	6,133.62	1,932.48	1,157.60	943.82	800.48	10,967.99

2.4.2 The project will be jointly financed by the PIF, ADF, FAPA, the private sector, the Government and beneficiaries. The PIF loan stands at USD 4.000 million, accounting for 36.6% of the total project cost net of taxes. The ADF and FAPA grants are UA 1 million (USD 1.392 million), or 12.7% and USD 0.419 million or 3.8% respectively. Private operators in the sector

will finance investments up to USD 1.721 million, or 15.7%. The Government will contribute an amount of CFAF 316,740,000, equivalent to approximately USD 0.539 million, or 4.8%. The beneficiaries (Association Members and others) will contribute USD 2.896 million, or 26.4%.

Table II.6: Sources of Financing

Sources	CFAF 000'000			(USD 000)			%
	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange	Total	Loc. Curr.	Foreign Exchange	Total	
ADF	333.11	485.28	818.39	566.78	825.69	1,392.48	12.7
PIF	1,453.11	897.79	2,350.90	2,472.43	1,527.57	4,000.00	36.5
FAPA	137.86	108.39	246.26	234.57	184.43	419.00	3.8
Contribution by private operators	601.03	410.57	1,011.61	1,022.64	698.58	1,721.22	15.70
Beneficiaries	1,010.06	692.20	1,702.27	1,718.60	1,177.77	2,896.36	26.4
Government of Burkina Faso	30.93	285.81	316.74	52.63	486.31	538.93	4.9
Total Project Cost	3,566.11	2,880.06	6,446.17	6,067.65	4,900.34	10,967.99	100.0

2.5 Project Area and Beneficiaries

The project will be implemented in Wouol NGO intervention area in Comoé Basin, which covers Cascades, Hauts Bassins and Sud-Ouest regions. It will affect eight (8) provinces of the 3 regions with a total population estimated at 3,168,101 inhabitants. The cashew plantations of the zone cover a surface area estimated at 65,800 ha, of which 1,950 ha are supervised by Wouol NGO. Production was estimated at approximately 35,000 tonnes in 2013. The direct beneficiaries are members of groups and five processing units of Wouol Association, comprising 2,500 members, with 1,300 women, members of ANATRANS and SOTRIAB groups with 4,000 and 3,000 farmers respectively of which 40% are women, and DIERI women processors' associations, particularly members of Balamaya Kadi Union comprising 300 women and three private developers will benefit from project support to establish their processing units. Lastly, the project will support the Interprofessional Association by providing equipment. Semi-industrial and small-scale units currently generate 2,500 jobs (90% for women) which could be multiplied by 1.5 as a result of an increase in the production capacity of units that will be upgraded.

2.6 Participatory Process for Project Identification, Design and Implementation

The project was initiated in 2013 by members of Wouol Association. The main expectations and concerns expressed by the farmers throughout the consultations conducted during the project preparation mission relate to their needs, namely: (1) capacity building in good agricultural practices in organic farming, compliance with standards, securing production through the protection of plantations, and produce storage and handling; and (2) a revolving capital for financing seasonal inputs. Consultations continued during the appraisal mission on the main challenges that the farmers will face, namely: (i) capacity to repay the loans that will be granted for implementation of the sub-projects; and (ii) possession of legal documents to give them access to credit; these are, in particular, discussion reports and especially operating licenses with a legal value. The participatory approach will continue during project implementation, particularly through the network of 15 advisors to be put in place by the project for social intermediation and initiation of demand of sub-projects. Beneficiaries' concerns gathered by these advisors will be periodically analyzed and adjustments made, where necessary.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.7.1 The Bank's active portfolio as at 12 October 2016 comprises eighteen (18) projects financed by the Bank, representing a total commitment of UA 368.7 million. Recently

completed operations in the rural development sector include: (i) the Project for Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in the Centre-East and South-West regions, completed in December 2010; (ii) the Small Dams Development and Sustainable Management Programme, completed on 30 June 2012; (iv) the Agricultural Fertility Community Investment Project co-financed with IFAD and BOAD, completed in June 2012; and (v) the Cotton-Textile Sub-sector Support Project (PAFICOT) completed in March 2015. The completion reports of all these projects have been approved and their implementation deemed satisfactory overall.

2.7.2 The main lessons learned from the implementation of these projects are: (i) the efficient implementation of a forest management plan and the self-sustenance of project structures sought ultimately must necessarily be long term (15 years and above); (ii) the involvement of decentralized services in project implementation through the participatory approach is an important pillar for sustainability of actions; and (iii) the adoption of transparent principles through the management tools of economic interest groups has fostered good governance in natural resource management structures. PADA/REDD+ seeks to consolidate the achievements of previous projects by: (i) preparing a financing manual for transparency of funding, and (ii) incorporating an important component of technical and organizational capacity building for groups and cooperatives. It will leverage management tools developed by the Classified Forests Participatory Management Project (PGFC/REDD+), the first PIF-financed project being implemented under the Bank's supervision.

2.8 Key Performance Indicators

The internal monitoring and evaluation of project activities and indicators defined in the logical framework will be conducted by the monitoring and evaluation expert of the PCU, in close collaboration with all partners and associated structures, including DGEF, DGPER, FIE, DREEVCC and the PIF focal point. Special emphasis will be laid on targeting the most relevant parameters that can be monitored and collected internally, and on the definition of those relating specifically to women. From the baseline situation, monitoring will mainly cover: (i) the rural poverty index in the area; (ii) additional CO₂ sequestration; (iii) cashew productivity; (iv) average cashew production; (v) the amount of cashew nuts processed and certified; (vi) the amount of mangoes processed and certified; (vii) the number of jobs created in the cashew sub-sector; (viii) the surface area of the new agroforestry plantations; (ix) the number of improved plants produced; (x) the number of services groups operationalized (including women's groups); (xi) the number of farmers trained in good organic farming practices (% of women); (xii) the number of cooperatives supported in farm management (including women); (xiii) the number of processing units upgraded or constructed; (xiv) the number of packaging centres and warehouses constructed; (xv) the number of cooking and shelling centres built for women; (xvi) the number of female processors trained in good practices; (xvii) the number of co-operatives and EIGs brought in line with OHADA (including women); (xviii) the number of EIGs trained in the management and maintenance of units; (xix) number of supply networks organized and contracted; and (xx) the number of actors trained in environmental management.

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Financial and Economic Performance

3.1.1 The project is designed to generate at least the following ten (10) types of outcomes: (i) sustainable improvement of the cashew (value chain) sub-sector, by improving productivity from 30 kg/tree to 60 kg/tree, or a yield improvement from 300 kg/ha to 600 kg/ha, and an acreage increase from 1,798 ha (plantation of 1972) to 5,470 ha, for a production rising from 200 t/year to at least 1,000 t/year (up to 3,280 t/year); (ii) processing of cashew nuts into higher value added products such as cashew nuts, cashew nut juice, and biogas; (iii) additional farm produce, such as dried mango, dried ginger, bissap calyces, and peanut seeds; (iv) improvement in most of the yields

of the project area benefiting from the climate regulation functions produced by the forest cover created by cashew plantations, and concerning products such as millet, sorghum, maize, wheat/barley, fonio, cowpea, rice, onion, tomato, etc.; (v) carbon sequestration, through the reduction of greenhouse gases; (ii) sustainable improvement of the production and collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPS) such as shea kernels, honey, nere pods, zaban, baobab fruits, Detarium fruits, Acacia pods, the leaves and barks used in traditional pharmacopoeia; (vi) improvement of the ecological balance and maintenance of a habitat conducive to the development of wildlife that also offers environmental opportunities; (vii) improvement of the population's well-being by preventing drought and famine, improving food security, reducing medical expenses due to regulation of climatic conditions, reducing the drudgery of family chores and, in particular, those of women and vulnerable groups, improving the population's life expectancy, better income allowing access to healthcare and education, etc., (viii) improvement of animal production and rearing owing to the quality and abundance of pasture and water; (ix) carbon sequestration benefits (carbon credit); and (x) creation of temporary and permanent jobs, stemming from the project's achievements.

3.1.2 Financial Analysis: A significant part of the abovementioned outcomes are not subject to commercial transactions, or are not even tangible and, therefore, do not lend themselves to financial performance analysis, based on existing markets. Under these conditions, it was not considered relevant to conduct a financial analysis, particularly on the basis of a production models or lucrative activities approach. However, it was possible to carry out a Farmod analysis based on the following five (5) models: (i) cashew production; (ii) other agricultural production accruing from climate regime regulation by the forest cover; (iii) production and collection of non-wood forest products; (iv) production of wood forest products derived from sustainable management of natural resources; (v) carbon sequestration; and (vi) jobs generated by the project.

3.1.3 The financial analysis of the impact on agricultural production was conducted on the basis of cashew production and processing models, as well as the abovementioned dryland crops and legumes. Jobs were taken into account for the entire project after determining the models and typology of farms, all medium-sized, not exceeding 1.8 ha for families of five (5) members, throughout the 25 years of the operation (or operation cycle).

3.1.4 Based on the above models and assumptions, the financial analysis produced: (i) a financial impact of approximately CFAF 1.74 billion per year from the 8th year of operation planned over 25 years, similar to operations of the same nature, depending on the lifetime of the investments. This implies that the project's financial impact over the operation period exceeds the investment cost needed for its financing; (ii) a cost/benefit ratio of 2.14, or the fact that the benefits more than double the investment cost; (iii) an internal rate of return of 23.41%, which is higher than the opportunity cost of the capital (cost of immobilization of financial resources for investment under the project) is estimated at 12%. Based on these results, it could be concluded that Burkina Faso's PADA/REDD+ has a good return profile that financially justifies the project's investment cost.

3.1.5 Economic Analysis: The economic analysis was conducted using the reference price method, namely prices under economic efficiency conditions, following the "Pareto" criterion. It was also conducted based on a comparison between the "without project" and "with project" situations of the production models discussed under the financial analysis. In this model, cashew nut was considered as a tradable commodity, that is, capable of being transacted commercially outside the country (FOB delivery at Bobo-Dioulasso dry port and CIF delivery at Hamburg Port). Under these conditions, the reference price of cashew kernel (economic price) is evaluated on the basis of the ex-ante balance of this crop to obtain the export-parity price at Farmgate. Labour was estimated at 65% of its financial value of CFAF 1,000/day,

considering the inelastic demand for labour in the country in general, and in the project area, in particular.

3.1.6 Based on realistically defined assumptions, the project's economic rate of return (ERR) is estimated at 24.03%, with a C/B ratio of 2.23. Accordingly, in light of these results, the project's overall cost-effectiveness could be considered satisfactory. The sensitivity tests conducted on the basis of reduced production prices helped to assess the stability of financial and economic performance indicators. Thus, the tests show that prices need to be brought down to 65.80% and 63.00% (profitability threshold) to offset the additional benefits generated at the financial and economic levels respectively, with the IRR and ERR equivalent to the opportunity cost of capital, or 12%. This test shows that the project's return profile is robust, although it was not performed on all the endogenous values of the model. However, the price variable is the most important; it is the only variable beyond the scope of project management, and, therefore, of operation. A scenario analysis was also performed on the variation of production yields. This analysis leads to the same conclusion as under the price variation case.

3.1.7 *Carbon Sequestration:* The reduction of CO₂ emissions generated by the project over 25 years is estimated at 3.8 million tonnes. This carbon could be sold when Burkina Faso's national approach to REDD+ will be operational. Indeed, the country is engaged in a PIF-supported REDD+ preparation process (R-PP) which, by project completion, should lead to the sale of forest carbon under REDD+. This will be possible particularly through the establishment of a baseline scenario and an MRV system in accordance with international standards, which will be developed by the PGFC/REDD+ project. In addition to the increase in forest carbon stocks and their value to the international community, the economic analysis did not take into account the several forest-related environmental services that the project will strengthen. This concerns, in particular, soil conservation and erosion prevention, the conservation of watersheds, the pollination of crops, the conservation of local crops, etc. Although difficult to quantify in Burkina Faso given the current level of knowledge, the value of these services is probably significant, thereby reflecting the multifunctional nature of tree plantations at the economic, social, environmental and cultural levels, as well as their key role in adaptation to climate change and poverty reduction.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 Environment: PADA/REDD+ is classified under Environmental category 2 according to the Bank's environmental procedures (ESAP, 2001). In accordance with the Bank's guidelines and policies and Burkina Faso's regulatory, legal and institutional framework, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed during project preparation. It was approved by ORQR.3 and published on the Bank's website. PADA/REDD+ will have significant positive impacts on the environment, in particular: (i) improvement of the vegetation cover and land quality (25000 ha); (ii) improvement of the quality of wildlife habitat; (iii) improvement of the quality of varieties (more productive and more resistant to disease and the effects of climate change); and (iv) improvement of farmland fertility.

3.2.2 The potential negative impacts of PADA/REDD+ activities on the environment include: (i) landscape alteration during the opening of quarries and borrow sites for the building of processing units; (ii) generation of solid and liquid waste (water and soil pollution); (iii) deterioration of air quality due to gas emissions from processing units; (iv) increase in noise pollution; and (vi) disruption of wildlife habitat. The ESMF defined various measures per sub-project category to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts. A procedure for selecting sub-projects has been proposed to adapt each sub-project to Burkina Faso's regulations and the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). The project's environmental monitoring will be conducted by the National Environmental Assessment Authority (BUNEE)

and the Regional Directorates of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (DREEVCC).

3.2.3 Climate Change: PADA/REDD+ will significantly help to improve sustainable management of cashew plantations, which will contribute to greater air and soil carbon sequestration and, therefore, to the mitigation of global warming. The project will also help to improve the population's resilience by diversifying and increasing incomes. The plantations' resilience will also be strengthened by the adoption of resilient varieties and improved maintenance techniques. PADA/REDD+ will therefore ensure a triple gain in terms of mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction.

3.2.4 Gender: In the production chain, women are mostly engaged in the collection of nuts. Small-scale processing is dominated by women and accounts approximately for 5% of the national cashew nut production. They process the raw nuts into grilled salted or sweet kernels intended for the local market. Medium-scale and semi-industrial production of white kernels is intended exclusively for the international market. Women occupy an important position in this process also because they constitute more than 90% of the workforce. The project will play a strategic role in developing inclusive economic growth and improving women's status in the region covered by the project. The project will subsidize 100 women's groups so as to strengthen their cashew tree plantation and support them to obtain land titles. PADA/REDD+ will support 300 small-scale processing women to modernize and develop their activities. The modernization of medium-scale processing units will help to alleviate the working conditions of women and secure their jobs by improving the economic viability of these units. The project will support a female economic operator for the construction of a new cashew processing unit that will employ more than 250 women. The project will create or secure approximately 3,200 jobs, of which 80% for women. Compliance with OHADA by EIGs operating the 5 Wouol processing units will allow women to become shareholders in these units. PADA/REDD+, through its expected outcomes, will thus help to empower more than 3,000 women in the project area and improve their working conditions in the processing units. The budget allocated for gender activities is USD 1.2 million as a grant and USD 1.6 million as a loan, or approximately 30% of the total budget amount.

3.2.5 Social Impact: The project will have a major positive social impact on young people and women, as well as improve the incomes of farmers and processing workers. Other positive impacts include: (i) securing and diversification of agricultural produce (cashew, mangoes, etc.); (ii) strengthening of food security; (iii) facilitation of transportation of agricultural products; (iv) improvement of availability of production, processing and storage infrastructure and equipment; (v) opportunity for the development of small trade; (vi) increase in the purchasing power of beneficiaries; and (viii) reduction of rural exodus. However, the project could be a source of some negative impacts, especially during the works phase, in particular: (i) risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS owing to the presence of the Contractor's employees on the site; (ii) risk of traffic and occupational accidents, particularly during manoeuvres of construction equipment; (iii) disputes between non-resident workers and indigenes and/or man/wild animals conflicts; and (iv) risk of over-indebtedness or bankruptcy of farmers and processing workers. The project will ensure stakeholder capacity building in the environmental management of their activities, sensitization on the risk of diseases, and support for compiling loan applications and managing farms and processing units. The project is being implemented on agricultural land with secure land tenure and, therefore, will not involve any population displacement.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 PADA REDD+ will be under the supervisory authority of the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). The PIF Steering Committee, expanded to include representatives of Cascades and Hauts Bassins regions, the Environment Intervention Fund, DGPER and RCPB as observers, will provide direction for the project and approve the project's budgets and accounts. The PADA/REDD+ coordination structure will be located at the General Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment, and will include a team of six senior staff dedicated to the project: a Coordinator, a Financial and Accounting Management Expert, a Procurement Expert, a Cashew Sub-sector Specialist, a Social Development and Gender expert, and a Focal Point charged with monitoring and evaluation, who will liaise with the central level and PIF Programme. The project's coordination will be headquartered in Bobo-Dioulasso, but the Focal Point will also have an office in the PIF Coordination Unit in Ouagadougou. The Coordinator, the Focal Point and the Procurement Expert will be appointed by the MEEVCC, while the Cashew Sub-sector Expert and the Social Development and Gender Expert will be appointed by the MAAH. The Financial and Accounting Management Expert will be recruited through competition. His/her profile will be defined by the Ministry of the Environment and approved by the Bank prior to recruitment.

4.1.2 The project will be implemented through various contracted technical structures under agreements: the Environment Intervention Fund (FIE) for subsidies and credits to farmers in partnership with the "Réseau des Caisses Populaires du Burkina Faso" (RCPB), the General Directorate for Promotion of Rural Economy (DGPER) of the Ministry of Agriculture for all agricultural components, the General Directorate of Water and Forestry (DGEF) and the Regional Directorates in charge of the Environment for the nurseries, the National Forest Seeds Centre (CNSF) and the Environment and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) for research and development of cashew seeds. All these are State structures and are each, in its own sphere, solely mandated to implement the types of activities assigned, with the exception of the RCPB, a community-based micro-finance institution, whose choice is justified by reasons of corporate advantage (see details in Annex C3) such as its geographical coverage (RCPB is the only institution present in all the municipalities of the project area), its several decades-long experience in rural financing (the 1st Credit Union dates back to 1972), its specialization in the provision of local services in Burkina Faso, and its flexibility to meet the financing criteria required to achieve PADA/REDD+ objectives.

4.1.3 **Financing Mechanism:** It will be based on three instruments. **The Support Fund in the form of subsidies** which will be used to assist farmers and cooperatives for new plantations. The subsidies fund for plantations is USD 645,000 co-financed by PIF (60%) and the Government (40%). The management of this fund will be entrusted to FIE, which will be responsible for examining all request files for support. The bodies put in place within FIE will be responsible for the receipt, analysis and approval of requests submitted to the project. A regional sub-projects approval committee and regional sub-projects evaluation committee will be established, and will be responsible for approval or rejection of the files submitted. The regional MEEVCC and MAAH officials will, in their respective areas of competence, be responsible for project monitoring in collaboration with FIE. It should be specified that the role of FIE will be strictly technical, and the management of the Support Fund will remain under the supervision of the PADA/REDD+ Coordination Unit.

4.1.4 **A line of credit will be established to finance, through loans, investment and revolving capital for cashew producers, processing workers, and traders in the PADA/REDD+ intervention area.** The line of credit amounts to USD 3.6 million financed by

the PIF. The line of credit mechanism will involve a technical evaluation structure in FIE, and an evaluation of financial and credit services, the latter being the “Réseau des Caisses Populaires du Burkina Faso” (RCPB). The line of credit mechanism consists in FIE hosting the credit funds, and signing an agreement for the distribution of loans to farmers with RCPB. The line of credit arrangements will be determined in a financing manual to be prepared by a consultant recruited on a competitive basis, with the participation of the Project Coordination, FIE, RCPB and WOUOL Association. The credit fund will be placed at a zero per cent (0%) interest rate with the RCPB, which undertakes to finance the farmers at the constant maximum rate of 7%. A 10-25% contribution is required for investment credit, except for women processors who will mobilize a minimum of 5%. The revolving capital is covered 100%.

4.1.5 Procurement Arrangements: The procurement of goods (including services other than consultancy), works and the procurement of consultancy services, financed by the Bank under the project, will be conducted in accordance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-funded Operations, October 2015 Edition. More specifically, procurements will be made in accordance with: **(i) Burkina Faso’s Procurement System (SPM):** Procurement methods and procedures (MPA) under Burkina Faso’s procurement system, including its implementing laws and decrees [Decree No. 2008-173/PRES/PM/MEF of 16 April 2008 relating to the General Regulations for Public Procurement and Public Service Delegations, as amended by Decrees No. 2012-123/PRES/PM/MEF of 2 March 2012 and No. 2013-1148/PRES/PM/MEF of 12 December 2013, as well as other instruments (Orders and Circulars) for its implementation], using the national standard bidding documents (NSBD) or other bidding documents as approved during the project negotiations for various types of activities under the project; and **(ii) the Bank’s Procurement Methods and Procedures (BPM): The Bank’s standard PMP, based on the relevant standard bidding documents (SBD) for certain goods contracts and consultancy contracts considered as the most suitable.**

4.1.6 The line of credit, granted as a loan, will finance potential project beneficiaries, including Wouol Association and other private business persons in the cashew sector. Wouol Association, which brings together the main cooperatives in the sector, will be in charge of procurement in accordance with commercial practices that are currently specified in the administrative and financial procedures manual which has been in force since 2008. The procedures manual of Wouol Association will be improved to ensure that procurement financed by the line of credit is in line with the Bank’s acceptable commercial practices. The revision will adopt standard bidding documents for goods and works, referring to those of the Bank and Burkina Faso that will be used for competitive bidding (national or international) for the procurement of equipment for processing units. The project implementation unit’s Procurement Specialist will assist Wouol Association’s procurement committee during the procurement process.

4.1.7 DGPER will be responsible for building the capacity of producers and processors in good plantation management and processing, as well as in the relevant regulatory framework, and will sign an agreement with MEEVCC. The project coordination unit will be responsible for project procurements, except those that will be the responsibility of the project sub-contractors. The unit team will include a Procurement Specialist, whose Curriculum Vitae will be submitted to the Bank for no objection. It will ensure implementation of procurement activities under the project in collaboration with the structures in charge of MEEVCC’s public procurement, and will assist Wouol Association in the procurement process financed by the line of credit. It will be subject to a performance contract, whose indicators will be approved in advance by the Bank.

4.1.8 Risk and Procurement Capacity Assessment (RPCA): Risk assessment at country, sector and project levels, as well as with procurement capacity of the executing agency was

conducted for the project, and the results were used to inform the choice of the procurement system (Borrower, Bank or Third Party) used for specific project activities or all similar activities. Appropriate risk mitigation measures were included in the RPCA Plan of Action indicated in Para. B.8.9. Annex B8.

4.1.9 Financial Management: It will be based on the principles and rules of the OHADA accounting system, and will operate on a financial and accounting management software comprising at least the budgetary, analytical and general accounting modules. The project's internal control, which ensures transparent, traceable and adequate implementation of activities, will be based on the project's evaluation agreements and documents, as well as on the administrative and financial procedures manual to be prepared before project implementation. The project budget will be submitted to the Steering Committee for approval and the Bank's no-objection. A financing manual will also be prepared, defining the roles of all partners involved in this project component and credit activities: the Environmental Response Fund, RCPB, DGPER, MEEVCC Regional Directorates and the Ministry of Agriculture and producers within the scope of the Project. This document must be validated by all the partners involved, before project start-up. Each year, the financial statements, including the balance sheet, input-output table, reconciliation statements of bank accounts, and inventory of equipment acquired for the project will be produced and submitted for review by an independent auditor that will be recruited.

4.1.10 Disbursement Arrangements: Disbursement of resources will be through three methods: reimbursement, direct payment and revolving capital. As regards the revolving capital, the borrower must first open two bank accounts (PIF, ADF) in a bank acceptable to the Bank. The counterpart funds will be disbursed into an account open in the Public Treasury in accordance with the mobilization schedule included in the project. The PCU will produce quarterly financial monitoring and quarterly progress reports to be submitted to the Bank, as well as annual financial statements of the project for financial and accounting audit. The annual financial statements consist of a balance sheet, a statement of employment and resources showing annual and cumulative data, notes to financial statements, physical inventory of acquired assets, and reconciliation of the Bank's disbursements with the amounts received under the Project, and the reconciliation statement as well as reconciliation statements of the special account.

4.1.11 In addition, credit financing resources will be made available to producers through accredited structures on the basis of half-yearly activity forecasts. To this end, the RCPB will submit a request for funds to the Project whose format will be defined in the procedures manual, and the amount will not exceed the credit forecast for the first six months of the project. RCPB's justification for the use of resources will be made during the request for renewal through the appropriations statement (amounts granted and amounts reimbursed). The format of the justification of the cash advances will be defined in the procedures manual. The system will thus use the revolving capital method, based on semi-annual forecasts of loans to producers. The borrower will, at project start-up, open a bank account to receive loan repayments by beneficiaries throughout the project.

4.1.12 A financial and accounting audit will be conducted at the close of each fiscal year by an independent auditor selected by competition. The audit terms of reference will be adapted to the Bank's model and approved in advance by the Bank. The audit reports to be produced by the auditor are the opinion on the fiscal statements, including the certified expenditure statements, special account and counterpart account. They must reach the Bank no later than six months after the close of the fiscal year concerned. The audit contract will not exceed three

fiscal years, and the Bank's approval of the reports of the first audit will condition continuation of the auditor's services.

4.2. Monitoring

4.2.1 The project's monitoring and evaluation system will be in line with the project's organization chart and integrated into the overall PIF monitoring-evaluation system. It will comprise the PIF Steering Committee, 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 project monitoring and evaluation will be provided to the PADA/REDD+ Coordination Unit, and will be hosted in the PIF Coordination Unit at national level. The Government and the Bank will ensure close monitoring and mid-term reviews during project implementation. The Bank will conduct supervision, monitoring and mid-term review missions during project implementation. An M & E manual will be prepared at project start-up; it will identify relevant indicators and follow-up procedures to be implemented in line with the PIF monitoring and evaluation system. The project will develop two types of monitoring: internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted through project coordination, based on balanced score cards designed for that purpose. Quarterly and annual activity reports will also be produced.

4.2.2 External monitoring will focus on project impacts, effects and outputs so as to achieve PIF Burkina Faso objectives. It will operate in close collaboration with the PIF Programme Coordinator. Information gathered through the M&E will help in knowledge management activities, identifying and sharing best practices, identifying problems and constraints, as well as fostering continuous improvement under the PIF programme, and more broadly at national level. The project will produce periodic M&E reports to be reviewed by the PIF Coordination Unit

4.2.3 **Synergy among PIF projects:** Achievement of the objectives of PIF Burkina Faso requires synergy among all PIF projects. The points of synergy between the project and other ongoing PIF projects are: (i) designation of a PADA/REDD+ Focal Point to be hosted within the PIF Coordination Unit and will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with the PIF Coordination Unit; (ii) organization of periodic experience-sharing meetings; (iii) assistance of PIF Unit experts to the PADA/REDD+ Coordination on fiduciary aspects, local development, REDD+ and environmental and social safeguards; and (iv) contribution to PIF monitoring and evaluation, as well as participation in annual planning meetings of PIF Burkina Faso projects.

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

Table IV-1: Implementation and Supervision Schedule

Activities	Structures responsible	Deadlines
Approval by PIF sub-committee	PIF / AfDB	November 2016
Negotiations	Government / AfDB	November 2016
Grant and loan approvals	AfDB	December 2016
Authorization of first disbursement	AfDB	March 2017
Project launch	Executing Agency/ AfDB	April 2017
Agreements with technical services	Executing Agency/ Gt	June 2017
Service delivery	Executing Agency/ Gt	September 2017
Mid-term review	Government / AfDB	June 2019
Activity completion	Government / AfDB	December 2021
Borrower's completion report	Government	September 2021
Completion Report	AfDB	December 2021
Audits	Executing Agency	Annually

4.3. Governance

The MAAH is finalizing an Agricultural Sector Development Strategy in Burkina Faso. The overall objective of the strategy is to develop agricultural sectors so as to improve their sustainable contribution to food security, poverty reduction and accelerated growth of the national economy. It was agreed with MAAH that this strategy, which will formalize the PADA/REDD+ strategic intervention framework, would be adopted by 31 December 2017. The financial management of credit line resources will be carried out by the FIE, which has delegated it to RCPB that has more experience in providing financial services to producers. To ensure sustainability of PADA/REDD+ achievements, the FIE will be transformed by the MEEVCC into a National Investment Fund, and this will enable it to operationalize a private sector window and grant loans. Thus, the FIE will manage the funds and continue investing. Lastly, the project will also conduct a study on a sustainable funding mechanism for the cashew sector to ensure sustainability of post-project activities.

4.4. Sustainability

4.4.1 The project was initiated by Wouol Association to reinforce an existing funding scheme for developing the activities of its members. Indeed, Wouol has, for five years, signed a framework agreement for the supply of agri-food products (white almonds and mangoes) to the German company, Biovisio, which specializes in the distribution of organic products in Europe. The contract's implementation plan is that each year Biovisio will place an order of a given quantity of agro-food products with Wouol. On the basis of this order, the Dutch bank, Triodos Bank, will grant a rural credit to Wouol for the purchase of products from the cooperatives. Wouol will process the products it delivers to Biovisio, which makes payment through Triodos Bank. The latter repays the seasonal loan, and pays the rest to Wouol. However, Wouol is unable to satisfy Biovisio's demands, which is why it has set up PADA/REDD+ to have a loan that will enable it to modernize its processing units and thus increase production. The framework agreement with Biovisio has been in existence for 5 years, and was recently renewed until 2025. PADA/REDD+ will consolidate and extend the agri-food products marketing scheme in the project area by strengthening the technical and managerial capacity of Wouol and its members.

4.4.2 The MEEVCC wants to make the FIE a national instrument for mobilizing innovative resources, including climate funds to finance environmental actions in Burkina Faso, particularly the development of tree plantations. The PADA/REDD+ will support FIE's operationalization, especially its private sector window. The FIE's operational capacity will be strengthened, and support will be provided to MEEVCC for FIE accreditation as the executing agency of GCF before project completion. Thus, the FIE will set up and maintain a fund for the development of tree planting sectors through loan repayments and mobilization of other resources to consolidate achievements and expand operations.

4.5. Risk Management

The achievement of the expected project outcomes could be jeopardized by the potential risks listed below. However, the proposed mitigation measures will address these risks so as to successfully implement the project. The table below summarizes the risks, their levels and mitigation measures.

Table IV 2: Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

N°	Potential Risks	Level	Mitigation Measures
1	Land disputes	High	The co-existence of "modern" and traditional land regulations could create misunderstanding over land use rights and/or land ownership, 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 Instrument in other cases.
2	Low repayment rates of 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	Procurement of unsuitable or unsustainable equipment	Low	The project will provide technical assistance to Wouol Network and other processors regarding feasibility studies, equipment selection, procurement and equipment maintenance.

4.6. *Knowledge Building and Sharing*

The PADA/REDD+ will test a financing mechanism for producers and SMEs for development of the agricultural value chain through a national investment fund. It will also collect information on the sustainable management approach of tree plantations based 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 the local population's livelihoods within the context of climate change adaptation. It will also generate knowledge on implementation of the technical, legal and institutional tools specific to REDD+ at national and local levels in Burkina Faso. The lessons learned will be disseminated at national and international levels through regular meetings of the PIF pilot countries, and will be developed for replication of the PADA/REDD+ intervention strategy at national level, in the sub-region, and in other countries with tree plantations likely to be incorporated into REDD+. Knowledge management will generally be part of PIF Burkina Faso.

V. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. *Legal Instrument*

The legal instruments will be: (i) a loan agreement on FSC PIF 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 will include loan and grant terms and conditions.

5.2. *Conditions for Bank Intervention*

5.2.1 Conditions precedent to effectiveness of the grants and loan: Effectiveness of the Grant Agreement shall be subject to its signature by the Bank and Burkina Faso, while effectiveness of the Loan Agreement shall be subject to Burkina Faso's satisfaction with the conditions set forth in Section 12.01 of the General Conditions applicable to Bank Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements.

5.2.2 Conditions precedent to the first disbursement: In addition to effectiveness of the grants and loan, the first disbursement shall be subject to the fulfilment by Burkina Faso, and the Bank's satisfaction, of the following conditions:

- (i) Provide the Bank with evidence of the appointment of the PADA/REDD+ Project Coordinator and recruitment of a Financial and Accounting Management Expert.
- (ii) Provide the Bank with evidence of opening a special account in the name of the project in a bank acceptable to the Bank to receive the revolving funds from ADF loan resources.
- (iii) Provide the Bank with evidence of opening a special account in the name of the project in a bank acceptable to the Bank to receive the PIF loan resources.

5.2.3 Other Conditions: Burkina Faso shall 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 agricultural sector development strategy for Burkina Faso.
- (ii) Submit to the Bank, no later than twelve (12) months after the first disbursement of loan resources, evidence of FIE transformation into a national financing fund.

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

5.3. *Compliance with Bank Policies and PIF Criteria*

The project complies with all applicable Bank policies, particularly those relating to the High 5s: 1 (Feed Africa), 3 (Industrialize Africa) and 5 (Improve the living conditions of the people of Africa), the Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa 2016-2025, and PIF eligibility criteria which seek to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing forest carbon stocks, and reducing poverty (REDD+).

VI. RECOMMENDATION

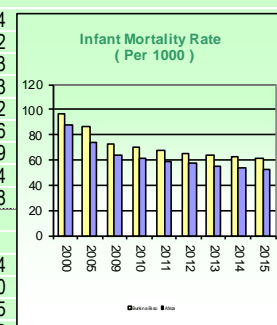
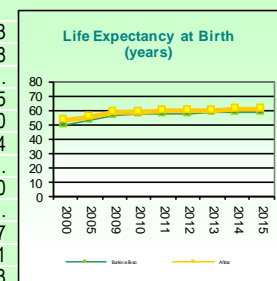
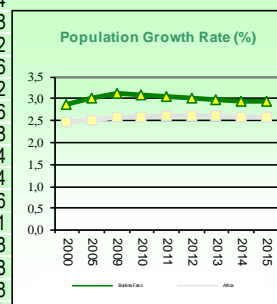
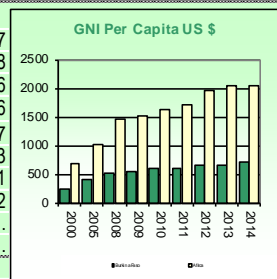
Management recommends that the Boards of Directors approve the proposal to grant an AfDB loan of USD 4 million from PIF resources and an ADF grant of UA 1 million to finance the Cashew Development Support Project in Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA/REDD +), in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph 5.2 of this report.

Appendix I

Burkina Faso

COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Burkina Faso	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2016	274	30 067	94 638	36 907
Total Population (millions)	2016	18,6	1 214,4	3 010,9	1 407,8
Urban Population (% of Total)	2016	30,3	40,1	41,6	80,6
Population Density (per Km²)	2016	68,1	41,3	67,7	25,6
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2014	710	2 045	4 226	38 317
Labor Force Participation * - Total (%)	2016	83,4	65,6	63,9	60,3
Labor Force Participation ** - Female (%)	2016	76,6	55,6	49,9	52,1
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007-2013	0,924	0,801	0,506	0,792
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 187 countries)	2014	183
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2008-2013	55,3	42,7	14,9	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2016	2,9	2,5	1,9	0,4
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2016	5,7	3,6	2,9	0,8
Population < 15 years (%)	2016	45,4	40,9	28,0	17,2
Population >= 65 years (%)	2016	2,4	3,5	6,6	16,6
Dependency Ratio (%)	2016	91,4	79,9	52,9	51,2
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2016	98,6	100,2	103,0	97,6
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2016	23,1	24,0	25,7	22,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2016	59,3	61,5	66,2	79,4
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2016	60,6	63,0	68,0	82,4
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2016	39,1	34,4	27,0	11,6
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2016	9,1	9,1	7,9	9,1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2015	60,9	52,2	35,2	5,8
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2015	88,6	75,5	47,3	6,8
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2016	5,4	4,5	3,5	1,8
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2015	371,0	495,0	238,0	10,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2016	19,4	31,0
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2013	4,7	47,9	123,8	292,3
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2004-2013	56,5	135,4	220,0	859,8
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-2015	23,0	53,2	68,5	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2015	82,3	71,6	89,3	99,5
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	2013	52,6	54,0	57	68,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2015	19,7	39,4	61,2	99,4
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2014	0,9	3,8
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2014	54,0	245,9	160,0	21,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2014	98,0	84,1	90,0	...
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2014	88,0	76,0	83,5	93,7
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-2014	26,2	18,1	16,2	1,1
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2011	2 720	2 621	2 335	3 503
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2013	2,6	2,6	3,0	7,7
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-2015	86,9	100,5	104,7	102,4
Primary School - Female	2010-2015	85,1	97,1	102,9	102,2
Secondary School - Total	2010-2015	30,3	50,9	57,8	105,3
Secondary School - Female	2010-2015	28,2	48,5	55,7	105,3
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-2015	41,7	47,6	50,6	82,2
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-2015	37,7	66,8	70,5	98,6
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-2015	47,6	74,3	77,3	98,9
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-2015	28,3	59,4	64,0	98,4
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2010-2014	4,5	5,0	4,2	4,8
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2013	22,7	8,6	11,9	9,4
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2013	45,0	43,2	43,4	30,0
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2013	20,0	23,3	28,0	34,5
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2012	0,1	1,1	3,0	11,6



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update :

August 2016

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO; UNICEF, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available. * Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)

** Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Appendix II

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

Electrical Infrastructure Reinforcement	ONGO	2010-07-07	2016-06-30	6.30	25.15	24.52	97.5%
Energy Sector Budget Support Programme	ONGO	2015-07-10	2016-12-31	1.28	20.00	20.00	100.0%
Project to electrify peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso	APVD	2016-09-21	2021-12-31	0.08	27.23	N/A	
Internal Access Road Project	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%
Bagré Growth Pole Support Project	ONGO	2015-04-29	2021-04-30	1.48	21.00	2.96	14.1%
Participatory Forest Management Project	ONGO	2013-11-28	2018-06-30	2.90	7.67	1.17	15.3%
PPG PGFC/REDD++ FIP Preparation	ONGO	2013-03-22	2017-06-30	3.59	0.36	0.06	15.8%
Resilience Building Programme- P2RS	ONGO	2014-10-15	2019-12-31	2.02	25.45	0.64	2.5%
Resilience Building Programme -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		
WAEMU – Higher Education Support Programme	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%
Ouaga Peripheral Neighborhood Sanitation Project	ONGO	2013-10-09	2018-06-30	3.04	33.02	7.95	24.1%
NARE Underground Dam Rehabilitation Study	ONGO	2016-04-11	2018-12-31	0.53	0.67		
Economic Transformation Support Project (PATECE)	ONGO	2014-09-17	2018-09-30	2.10	10.00	0.56	5.6%
Private sector - Africa SME Programme - 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	

Appendix III

Map of the Project area



Appendix IV
Major projects financed by the country's development partners

N°	Project Title	Overall Budget in FCFA	Donor contributions	National counterpart 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	Build the capacity of the 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	Deux Balé National Park Rehabilitation Project	1,187,800,000	Japan: 1,187,800,000	0	2012-2016	Rehabilitate Deux Balé National Park and provide basic infrastructure for its ecological and socio-economic development.
3	Support Project for Sustainable Development of Shea Value Chain/Component Improvement in the use of NTFPs from Shea (PADEFKA).	3,282,600,000	-	3,282,600,000	2014-2018	Promote sustainable management of the shea tree and products to contribute to the implementation of the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy.
4	Project for Improvement of the Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Non Timber Forest Products (PAGED/ NTFP).	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000	2014-2018	Improve the management and sustainable use of NTFPs so as to contribute to food security, nutrition and household income growth while preserving biodiversity.
5	National Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (CPP) National Coordination Sub-programme (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 Mouhoun loop to contribute to the fight against land degradation and poverty in Burkina Faso

7	Sub-programme of the Central West Region of the National Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (CPP-CO).	1,480,244,000	UNDP: 224,800,000 GEF: 1,109,797,000	145,647,000	2013-2018	Establish a coordinated, decentralized system of sustainable management of agro-forestry-pastoral lands in Central West Region"
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 the 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	
10	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	
11	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).
12	Support programme for the "Parc de l'Entente (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 more effective and sustainable management in national institutions of protected areas of the WAP complex and animal and plant resources
13	Forestry Sector Support Programme (PASF)	11,130,000,000 14,400,000,000	Luxembourg Development 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

14	Initiative-Poverty-Environment Project 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 for operationalization of policies, plans and programmes that integrate the objectives of poverty reduction 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 the Southwest
15	Silt control of the Niger River Basin Project (PLCE / BN)		687,717,000	WAEMU: 441, 802,000 WFP: 46,111,000	199,804,000	2013-2016	Fight against erosion and silting by consolidating the achievements of the first phase of PLCE / BN;
16	Forest Investment Programme (PIF) 15746471000	Decentralized Forest Management and Woodland Project (PGD FEB)	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 rural poverty.
		Participatory management of classified forests Project for REDD + +	6,916,471,000	African Development Bank: 6,336,525,000	579,946,000		
17	"Reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods: the Mouhoun forest corridor (BdM) and wetlands in Oursi Pond Basin ((MdO)" (EBA-GEF)		3,962,500, 000	UNDP: 77 500,000 GEF: 3,500,000	385,000,000	2015-2019	
18	Barefoot College Regional Training Centre Project in Burkina Faso (PCRFB)		2,018,118,000	0	2,018,118,000	2015-2020	
19	Project to Mitigate 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 enhance wildlife resources while ensuring satisfaction of the water needs of animal populations.

20	Sustainable Development Support Project 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	<i>Project for Restoration of Classified Forests of Wayen and Bissiga in Central Plateau Region (PRBW</i>	<i>1,817,200,000</i>	0	1,817,200,000	2015-2019	<i>Contribute to sustainable reduction of degradation of Wayen Bissiga classified forests by the end of 2017.</i>
22	<i>Project to support the development of Oleo-protein value chains</i>	<i>3,291,400,000</i>	0	3,291,400,000	2016-2019	<i>Contribute to the development of promising oilseed sectors.</i>
23	<i>Support Project for the Development of Tuber Roots Value Chain</i>	<i>2,509,000,000</i>	0	2,509,000,000	2016-2019	<i>Contribute to the development of tuber roots value chains</i>
24	<i>Sesame production Strengthening Project</i>	<i>1,204,890,000</i>	<i>JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) 1,106,190,000</i>	98,700,000	2014-2019	<i>Help to increase Burkina Faso's sesame exports</i>
25	<i>Rice Sector Structuring Support Project</i>	<i>225,000,000</i>	WAEMU 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	<i>Maize Sector Structuring Support Project</i>	<i>300,000,000</i>	WAEMU 300,000,000	0	2015-2017	Improve the competitiveness of the maize sector by strengthening governance and structuring of the actors.
27	<i>Capacity building and experience-sharing project for sustainable development of the rice value chain through South-South cooperation</i>	<i>300,000,000</i>	300,000,000	0	2015-2018	Establish a modern and profitable agricultural sector through the design and implementation of policies and rice programmes based on concrete data, in the participating countries.
28	<i>Nut Shelling Project for 2 countries, Benin and Burkina Faso</i>	2,875,000,000	NA	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	NA	600,000,000	2016-2018	