



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

BURKINA FASO

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Burkina Faso signed the CAADP Compact on 22 July 2010.

National Agriculture Investment Plan: Technical experts were deployed to Burkina Faso from 11 - 17 January 2012 to undertake independent technical reviews of its National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP). Burkina Faso also received support on undertaking an agriculture public expenditure study.

Capacity building: Demand-driven, modular, short-term pilot measures for agricultural training (along selected value chains) were offered by public and private agricultural training institutions for 400 young 'agripreneurs' of which 120 were women. Capacities were also enhanced in agricultural skills and entrepreneurial and commercial knowledge for trainers, youth and women in selected agricultural training centres in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo (over 3 000, with women constituting about 30 per cent).

Business: An Internal Technical Review (January 2012) and Business Meeting (March 2012) were conducted.

Funding: Burkina Faso received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), to a tune of USD 37.1 million – planned for increasing agricultural production and food security in cereal, horticulture, livestock and fish value chains in three food deficit areas (Centre-East, Centre-South and Sahel).

Results:

- Burkina Faso's National Programme for the Rural Sector (PNSR), known as the NAIP in other countries, has been in operation since 2010 and is the framework for the planning of all programmes in the rural sector. From 2011 to 2015, the main projects to receive funding were water control, subsidies to farmers for inputs and equipment, the promotion of non-timber forest products, making better use of agricultural research, promoting food security, and support for access to markets.
- There was growth in the production of cereals and cash crops between 2002 and 2013.
- Farmers have been helped to get seeds and fertilizer, as well as to increase mechanisation.
- Burkina Faso has also seen improvements in the sustainable development of agricultural water, including the development of nearly 25,000 ha of lowland, irrigation projects and grassroots training on irrigation techniques.

NEPAD INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS

- There has also been improved productivity, competitiveness and animal vaccinations in the livestock sector. One major step was the building of a factory that can produce 100,000 tonnes of cattle feed per year.
- In the North Central region, farmers have adopted the zai technique. In this farming technique, pits are dug in the soil to retain water and collect compost, which will consequently restore degraded drylands and increase soil fertility. Compost or fertilizer is placed in the pits before planting.
- Access to drinkable water in rural areas has also increased from 63 per cent in 2012 to 63,5 per cent in 2013, although there remains a gap within urban areas, where access to drinking water is 86,2 per cent.
- Land security has also improved through the national policy on land tenure in rural areas that was adopted 2007.
- Field schools in the country also help farmers with production problems, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and create opportunities within the agricultural sector.

Climate Change Fund

Six national ABS frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Process were developed in Burkina Faso, drawing on experiences from six neighbouring countries. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted on 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan. The Nagoya Protocol aims to set an international, legally binding framework to promote a transparent and effective implementation of the ABS concept. It is a vital feature towards creating a global framework for sustainable development at regional, national and local levels.

Twenty members of the country's technical monitoring group of the Nagoya Protocol were capacitated to conduct future training for other stakeholders in Burkina Faso. In addition, five hundred stakeholders including government officials, were sensitised.

An information and advocacy campaign was launched, reaching out to five TV stations, 30 radio programmes and 15 newspapers.

NEPAD Agency undertook a study on best practices for the most appropriate agricultural "best practices" towards adaptation to climate change in the six countries of **Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Zambia and South Africa**. The study also identified the most promising and widely practiced methods, in collaboration with key stakeholders.

Food and Nutrition Security

Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa: The overarching objective of the multi-country study led

by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, was to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child undernutrition on the continent. The first phase of this study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda) and the second phase was implemented in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda

10 Key findings from “Measuring the Cost of hunger” study in the first and second phase countries:

1. Africa's share in the world's undernourished population has increased from 18 to 28 percent.
2. Only one in five children suffering from undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
3. Most health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of one year.
4. Between 7 to 18 percent of repetitions in schools are associated with stunting.
5. Stunted children achieve 0.2 to 1.5 years less in school eradication.
6. Eight to 33 percent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7. Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by 1 to 13.7 percent.
8. 40 to 67 percent of current working-age population suffered from stunting as children.
9. The annual costs associated with child undernutrition are estimated at 1.9 to 16.5 percent of the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
10. Improving the nutritional status of children is a priority that needs urgent policy attention to accelerate socio-economic progress and development in Africa.

TerrAfrica

- Technical support was provided to Burkina Faso to conduct cost-benefit analyses as well as coordination of the formulation and implementation of the Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF) on SLWM. The CSIF ensures that SLWM practices are integrated into national and environmental agriculture frameworks.
- As a result of the development of a CSIF, countries are able to align stakeholders and resources towards the implementation of investments projects, such as the Third Community-Based Rural Development Project in Burkina Faso. The Project aims to enhance the capacity of rural communities and decentralized institutions for the implementation of local development plans that promote sustainable land and natural resources management and productive investments at commune level. The Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP), whose aim is to address land degradation and desertification, boost food security and support communities to adapt to climate change, also provided support to The Third

Community-Based Rural Development to the tune of \$ 93.41M.

- Communicators from Burkina Faso were among 16 communicators from the TerrAfrica member countries who were trained on to communicate Sustainable Land Water Management issues and facilitate information flow between TerrAfrica Secretariat, Member States and RECs.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail Project: The project will deliver an 8 715 km road/rail project which entails combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

Dakar-Niamey Multimodal Corridor: This project is designed to modernise the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, One Stop Border Post, capacity enhancement and implementation of PPP).

Abidjan-Ouagadougou/Bamako (DFS): This programme was designed to modernise and rehabilitate the multimodal corridor that suffered during civil war in Côte d'Ivoire

Noumbiel: This is a multipurpose dam with hydropower generation (for Burkina Faso and Ghana) component.

Lullemeden Aquifer System: Prefeasibility studies for improved use of the aquifer system

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme seeks to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure.

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components namely: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure the access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries.

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in Burkina Faso:

The Burkina Faso AA is in advanced stages and IP is under development. Burkina Faso, alongside The Gambia and Sierra Leone are seeking technical validation of their Action Agendas, while the remaining West African countries are actively developing their Action Agendas, the majority of which are expected to be finalised.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Members of Parliament from Burkina Faso received guidance on formulating and implementing laws that stimulate technology innovation and adoption.

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the

safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

In 2016, The African Biosafety Network of Expertise continued to build functional biosafety systems in the AU Member States in order to provide opportunity for the countries to benefit from application of agricultural biotechnology without compromising on human and environmental safety. Regulators from Kenya, Mali and Burkina Faso were trained in Assessing Risks associated with Emerging Technologies (e.g. Gene Drive and Gene Editing).

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Burkina Faso.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Burkina Faso participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

Burkina Faso has a designated RCORE specializing in clinical trials oversight at the University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso – Direction General de la Pharmacie du Medicament et des Laboratoires. RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

In order to boost implementation of the industrialization agenda of the continent, the NEPAD Agency is exploring various technologies that would be beneficial to the AU Member states. The NEPAD Agency has held consultations with experts to develop a problem formulation framework that would guide regulation technologies that would control vectors that transmit infectious disease including malaria, Zika virus disease and chikungunya. The guide will be piloted in Burkina Faso, Mali and Uganda.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET)

- Since its inception in 2014, ATVET has provided support to leading structures such as Direction Générale du Foncier, de la Formation et de l'Organisation du Monde Rural (DGFOMR). Agricultural training centres were also supported in establishing a database. To facilitate the integration of ATVET into national strategies, a paper advocating for the mainstreaming of agricultural vocational training in the Programme National du Secteur Rural (PSNR), Burkina Faso's NAIP, has been prepared.
- ATVET aims to promote knowledge sharing through knowledge management of best practices using the NEPAD knowledge management portal. Curricula, monitoring manuals, and organisation materials were developed for three occupations of rice value chains, three occupations of sesame value chains and five occupations of cashew value chains.
- Fourteen trainers and training centre managers were trained on the competence-based approach. The entrepreneurship training module on compiling a business plan was completed. Twenty-four trainers from training centres were coached on the theoretical aspects of entrepreneurship training based on the Bauern-Unternehmerschulung (BUS) approach. Over 200 youth, including 80 females, were trained on entrepreneurship, and the development of a business plan using the BUS approach.
- During 2016, the ATVET project facilitated the empowerment of three (3) Agriculture Training Centers in Burkina Faso with capacity building on modern curriculum development and Competent based approach (CBT) for delivering training. 159 youth were trained on new approaches along various value chains.

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Rural Futures

Skills Audit - Resulting from the Inaugural Africa Rural Development Forum held in May, 2013 in Cotonou, Burkina Faso was among ten countries where a skills audit and youth employment creation were conducted. This exercise addressed the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and employment challenges.

Gender

Burkina Faso benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Furthermore, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

The NEPAD Spanish Fund has also earmarked two million Euros to COMESA (Kenya, Burundi, Sudan and Swaziland) and ECOWAS (Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso) for the implementation of business incubation centres.

ASMADE supported the Association of women in informal catering services to create 45 micro-enterprises that are officially registered.