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Q1 Respondent

BURKINA
FASO

Q2 About you

Name

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Position

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Page 7 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities)

Yes

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	1
Export diversification	5
Industrialization	3
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	2
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	National Plan for Economic and Social Development

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

No

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Le participant a ignoré la question

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured). :

PNDES - National Export Strategy - DTIS - National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR2) - Sectoral Policy Industrial and Artisanal Transformation (PS- TIA)

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,

High trade costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited customs and other border agency capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature

,

Limited services capacity,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Poor international competitiveness,

Small domestic market ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy. :

Diagnostic study on trade integration

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

No,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies). :
 - - limited aid - - aid not geared to the country's priorities - - difficulties in disbursement procedures - lack of donor coordination

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes

Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Export diversification**
- Structural transformation,**
- Industrialization, including manufacturing value added**

Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006. :

The progress made through the EIF intervention relates the expansion of the sesame, fresh and dried mango, cashew nuts and shea butter export product base. Export revenues from these products have increased and actors have experienced an improvement in their income level. Example of effects recorded included: For cashew nuts include: - over CFAF 6 billion (USD 12 million) turnover between 2014 and 2016 - substantial income increase for more than 10,000 people, 90% of whom are women in processing - over 200 new jobs created between 2015 and 2016 For mango: - more than CFAF 10 billion (USD 20 million) in turnover of dried mango exported in 2015 and 2016 - substantial increase in income of more than 6679 employees in mango processing units, 80% of them women - 2796 new jobs created between 2015 and 2016

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Agriculture,**
- Industry,**
- Services,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry**

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)**
- Trade policy and administrative management**
- Trade facilitation,**
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)**
- Multilateral trade negotiations**

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Capacity to draft funding applications ,

Coordination among donors ,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,

Inadequate infrastructure,

Lack of country ownership ,

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification. :

EIF implementation has made it possible to mobilize resources (in addition to those of the Trust Fund (SAF)) from the African Development Bank (ADB) and Luxembourg Cooperation funds to the level of approximately USD 2.5 million to implement two projects to support the shea sector. The projects aim, inter alia, to support women's economic empowerment.

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Austria,
Canada,
Denmark,
European Union,
France,
Germany,
Japan,
The Netherlands,
Netherlands
Sweden,
Switzerland,
United States,
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
International Monetary Fund (IMF),
International Trade Centre (ITC),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
World Bank,
World Trade Organization (WTO),

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification. :

West African Development Bank

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

South Korea*,
Turkey,
Brazil,
India

Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Agriculture,**
- Industry,**
- Services,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry**

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)**
- Trade policy and administrative management**
- Trade facilitation,**
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)**
- Multilateral trade negotiations**
- Trade education/training,**
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**
- Transport and storage infrastructure**
- Communications infrastructure,**
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure**
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)**
- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services**
- Building productive capacity**
- Agriculture,**
- Forestry,**
- Fishing,**
- Industry,**

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Project to support the marketing of dried mango and processed cashew nuts.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to increasing export earnings of dried mango and processed cashew nuts and to improve stakeholders income.

The project to strengthen the trade capacity of dried mango and processed cashew nuts is in line with the Government of Burkina Faso's ambition to diversify its economy and take advantage of the opportunities offered in the international market.

The project focused particularly on the processing and marketing links. Indeed, the processing of the two products provides nearly six thousand (6,000) permanent and seasonal jobs. By intervening on these two links, the project targets niche markets through an increase in export quantities and an improvement in product quality. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to increasing export earnings of dried mango and processed cashew nuts and to improving the income of the stakeholders.

It has four components as described below:

Component 1: Strengthening the organizational and technical capacities of stakeholders

Component 2: Improving the technical and technological capacities of processing units

Component 3: Increase in export volumes of dried mango and processed cashew nuts

Component 4: Improved access to financial services for stakeholders

With an overall cost of USD 3.5 million, it was implemented from 2014 to 2018 and its impacts on exports and poverty reduction were cited as an example in question 13.

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy. :

-PNDES; Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (PIAF); - National Strategy for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship (SNPEF); - National Gender Policy (PNG) and its Operational Action Plan (PAO). - Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Promotion of Gender (SP/CONAP Gender); - The Support Project for the Integrated Development of the Shea Sector for the Economic Empowerment of Women (PADIFK) has the overall objective of strengthening the capacities of the umbrella organization of the shea sector in Burkina Faso and supporting the development of 100 most functional organizations. Specifically, the project aims to (i) strengthen the skills and better organisation of value chain actors and their networking; (ii) improving actors' access to credit for the collection and processing of shea kernels; and (iii) improving product quality and market access. It is financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) through the Private Sector Support Fund (PSF) in its role as facilitator of EIF donors. The PADIFK is part of the implementation of the sustainable development strategy for the shea sector (2015-2019) developed with the support of ITC. Existence of four funds and two programmes for youth empowerment: - Employment Promotion Support Fund (EPF) - Youth Initiatives Support Fund (YISF) - Informal Sector Support Fund (ISSF) - Vocational Training Support Fund and (VETF) - Entrepreneurship Training Programme (ETP)

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Women's economic empowerment**
- Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises**
- Youth economic empowerment**
- Other (please specify)**

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment. :

People with disabilities.

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :

- Number of young people with access to funding - Number of young graduates trained in job search techniques. - Number of jobs created for young people in promising and innovative sectors - Rate of access of young people to vocational training and skills development - Number of young people who have created their microenterprises through entrepreneurship - Number of young people whose entrepreneurial culture has been developed - Number of young people trained in entrepreneurship whose employability has been strengthened - Rate of young people trained who have obtained employment - Level of improvement of the system and financing mechanisms - Number of young graduates who have benefited from vocational training courses. – Evolution of the index of women's participation in paid employment. - Evolution of the number of technical and vocational education institutions. - Number of jobs created - Number of young rural women who have created their activities thanks to the project to strengthen their skills - Number of rural young people trained in entrepreneurship and trades - Number of training grants awarded to rural young people. - Number of employment opportunities for socio-economic integration and empowerment of young people created

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :

- Chamber of Commerce and Industry-Burkina Faso (CCI-BF); - - Maison de l'entreprise du Burkina ; - Export Promotion Agency (APEX); - Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).

Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies). :

- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF); Women's Income Generating Activities Support Fund (FAARF);
- Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividends in the Sahel Project (SWEDD) or Women's Enterprise Project.
- The Project to Support the Integrated Development of the Shea Sector for the Economic Empowerment of Women (PADIFK) is part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Shea Sector (2015-2019) developed with the support of ITC.

Q31 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving access to information ,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade ,

Upgrading business skills,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment :

- Social nets project (burkid naog saya); - PATECE - SWEDD project; - - Special Programme for the Creation of Employment for Young People and Women (PRCE) in its component 4.

Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Building productive capacity ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment. :

Gender mainstreaming project in private sector development in Burkina Faso financed by the gender common fund - Project amount: CFAF 237,011,060 - Project duration: 1 January to 31 January 2018 - Number of women beneficiaries: 1,614 women

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading the energy infrastructure ,

Improving access to global value chains

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Building productive capacity**
- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).**
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)**
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)**

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Capacity to draft funding applications**
- Country ownership,**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,
 Supporting the growth and economic development of women ,
 Supporting rural trade ,
 Upgrading business skills,
 Improving access to global value chains

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,
 Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards). ,
 Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure) ,
 Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.) ,
 Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Capacity to draft funding applications ,
 Country ownership,
 Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
 Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
 Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to. :
PNDES

Q41 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.(You may tick more than 1 box)Sustainable Development Goals:

- 4. Quality education,** ,
- 6. Clean water and sanitation** ,
- 7. Affordable and clean energy** ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth** ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure** ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities** ,
- 11. Sustainable cities and communities** ,
- 12. Responsible consumption and production** ,
- 13. Climate action** ,
- 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions** ,
- 17. Partnership for the goals**

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Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Denmark,**
- European Union,**
- France,**
- Japan,**
- Sweden,**
- Switzerland,**
- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),**
- International Trade Centre (ITC)** ,
- World Bank** ,
- World Trade Organization (WTO)**

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
Turkey

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

1) Project to strengthen the productive and commercial capacities of the sesame sector in Burkina Faso with the overall objective of contributing to the increase in sesame export revenues and the improvement of the income of the stakeholders. It was implemented from 2013 to 2017. The final evaluation of the project was carried out in 2017 – The Final evaluation report was issued in December 2017

2) Project to Support the Marketing of Dried Mango and Processed Cashew Nuts, which has the overall objective of contributing to increasing export revenues for dried mango and processed cashew nuts and improving the incomes of stakeholders. It was implemented from 2014 to 2018. The final evaluation of the project was carried out in 2018 - Final evaluation report issued in December 2018

N.B. Various ministries were consulted in the elaboration of this questionnaire, i.e.:

- Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development
- Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility and Road Safety
- Ministry of Health - Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Animal and Water Resources
- Ministry of Youth, Training and Employment
- Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family
- Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice? (Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

The overall objective of the Project to Support the Integrated Development of the Shea Sector for the Economic Empowerment of Women (PADIFK) is to strengthen the capacities of the umbrella organization of the shea sector in Burkina Faso and to support the development of 100 of the most functional organizations. Specifically, the project aims (i) to strengthen the skills and better organise and network value chain actors; (ii) to improve actors' access to credit for the collection and processing of shea kernels; and (iii) to improve product quality and market access. With a total cost of USD 1.7 million, the project was launched in September 2016 and will end in June 2019.

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Various as listed in question 43.
