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Enabling poor rural people  
to overcome poverty

## **President's Report**

### **Proposed grant to the Republic of Burundi for the**

### **Agricultural Intensification and Value- enhancing Support Project**

Executive Board — Ninety-sixth Session  
Rome, 29-30 April 2009

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For: **Approval**

## **Note to Executive Board Directors**

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

Directors are invited to contact the following focal point with any technical questions about this document:

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## **Abbreviations and acronyms**

CDC	community development centre
CSLP	Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction
CTB	Belgian Technical Cooperation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
PRDMR	Rural Recovery and Development Programme
SAN	National Agriculture Strategy
SRI	system of rice intensification
WFP	World Food Programme

## **Recommendation for approval**

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for a proposed grant to the Republic of Burundi for the Agricultural Intensification and Value-enhancing Support Project, as contained in paragraph 36.

## Map of the project area

### Burundi

Projet d'appui à l'intensification et à la valorisation agricoles - (PAIVA - B)



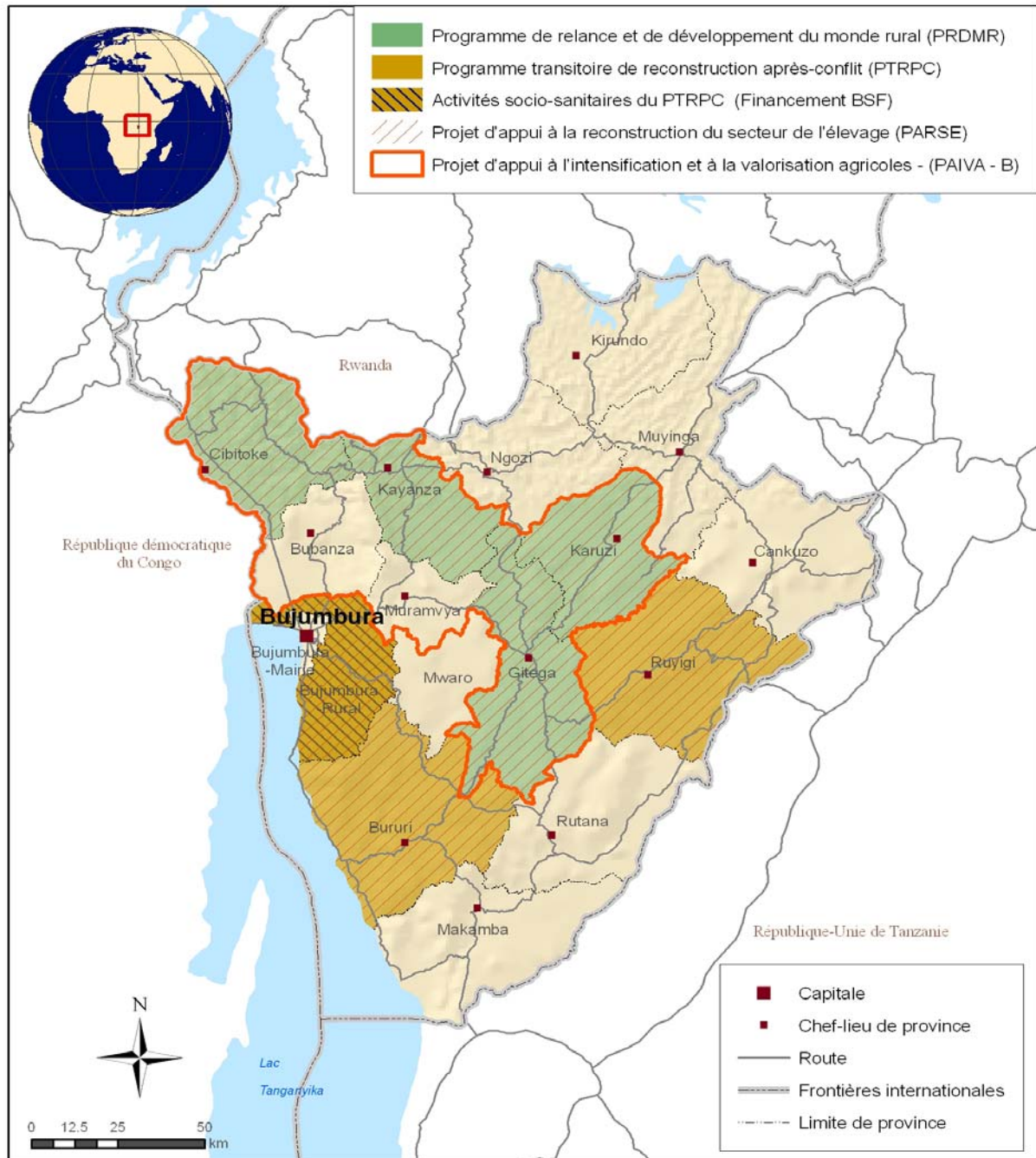
Les appellations figurant sur cette carte et sa représentation graphique ne constituent en aucun cas une prise de position du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites, ou aux autorités de tutelle des territoires considérés.

Carte compilée par le FIDA - octobre 2008

# Map of the country programme area

## Burundi

Zone de couverture des activités du FIDA



Les appellations figurant sur cette carte et sa représentation graphique ne constituent en aucun cas une prise de position du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites, ou aux autorités de tutelle des territoires considérés.

Carte compilée par le FIDA - octobre 2008

## Republic of Burundi

# Agricultural Intensification and Value-enhancing Support Project

## Grant summary

<b>Initiating institution:</b>	IFAD
<b>Recipient:</b>	Republic of Burundi
<b>Executing agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>Total project cost:</b>	US\$31.61 million
<b>Amount of IFAD grant:</b>	SDR 9.3 million (equivalent to about US\$13.57 million)
<b>Cofinanciers:</b>	World Food Programme (WFP) European Union (EU)
<b>Amount of cofinancing:</b>	WFP: US\$4.65 million EU: US\$6 million Potential cofinancier: <sup>1</sup> US\$2.50 million
<b>Contribution of recipient:</b>	US\$3.45 million
<b>Contribution of beneficiaries:</b>	US\$1.40 million
<b>Appraising institution:</b>	IFAD
<b>Cooperating institution:</b>	Directly supervised by IFAD

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<sup>1</sup> Under negotiation with, among others, Switzerland at the time this report was written.



# Proposed grant to the Republic of Burundi for the Agricultural Intensification and Value-enhancing Support Project

## I. The project

### A. Main development opportunity addressed by the project

1. In Burundi, population growth and the return of refugees have exerted heavy pressure on the land. Current population density in some provinces exceeds 500/people per km<sup>2</sup>, average farm size is shrinking, the soil is rapidly becoming degraded and virtually all public land has been distributed or occupied. Food insecurity and malnutrition are becoming chronic for a large percentage of households. The proposed project will contribute to the fight against poverty. It has been designed in a post-crisis context.

### B. Proposed financing

#### Terms and conditions

2. It is proposed that IFAD provide a grant to the Republic of Burundi in the amount of SDR 9.3 million (equivalent to approximately US\$13.57 million) under the Debt Sustainability Framework, to help finance the Agricultural Intensification and Value-enhancing Support Project.

#### Relationship to the IFAD performance-based allocation system (PBAS)

3. The allocation defined for Burundi under the PBAS is US\$24.5 million over the three-year PBAS cycle (2007-2009). The amount of US\$13.9 million has been used to finance the Livestock Sector Rehabilitation Support Project, leaving US\$10.6 million. US\$2.9 million has been added to that balance from the post-conflict allocation, which can be up to 100 per cent of the allocations defined under the PBAS. The new amount to finance the project is US\$13.5 million.

#### Relationship to national sector-wide approaches or other joint funding instruments

4. The project activities have been taken into account in the financing plan for the National Agricultural Strategy (SAN).

#### Country debt burden and absorptive capacity of the State

5. In January 2009, Burundi reached the completion point in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and will benefit from a large reduction in its debt with the World Bank (US\$425 million) and the International Monetary Fund (US\$28 million). In 2006, IFAD granted Burundi a reduction in its debt under the HIPC Initiative of SDR 11.7 million in net present value. The project is financed in the form of a grant and will therefore have no impact on the country's debt. The country's absorptive capacity is adequate and present disbursements of projects under way, which range from 89 per cent to 99 per cent, are acceptable. To date, IFAD has extended six loans and two grants totalling about US\$87.7 million whose disbursement rate is acceptable, particularly in recent years.

#### Flow of funds

6. During execution, the grant will be deposited in a special account in the Central Bank. Funds will be disbursed from that account and transferred into the project account in a commercial bank in Bujumbura in Burundi francs and will be disbursed in accordance with the annual work plans and budgets. The funds will be used to finance that part of eligible project expenditures for which IFAD is responsible.

#### Supervision arrangements

7. IFAD will supervise the technical and fiduciary aspects of the project. Supervision will be carried out by the Eastern and Southern Africa Division based in Rome, with the

support of the IFAD Country Office and the IFAD project support unit recently established by IFAD and the Burundi Government.

### **Exceptions to IFAD's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing and operational policies**

8. None.

#### **Governance**

9. The following measures have been planned: (i) procurements of goods and services will be based on competitive bidding and will conform to the applicable IFAD guidelines; (ii) project auditing will be performed by independent auditors; (iii) project personnel and the partners in implementation will be hired under performance-based contracts and evaluated each year using precise performance indicators; (iv) IFAD's policy on fraud and corruption will be strictly applied and observed; (v) annual supervision missions will be organized with the stakeholders to examine project performance; and (vi) periodic reviews of procurements and the use of project funds will be conducted with the involvement of the beneficiaries, apart from the annual audits.

### **C. Target group and participation**

#### **Target group**

10. In accordance with IFAD's targeting policy, the project will directly reach 30,000 family farms and indirectly 60,000 farming families, for a total of 90,000 households in the targeted provinces. Under local private-sector partnerships, 15 service suppliers and 60 merchants will also benefit from the project. The primary target group is hillside farmers with less than 1 hectare (ha) of land, or about 90 per cent of direct beneficiaries. Inside this group, the project will target farmers with from 0.5 to 1 ha for cattle repopulation, or 22 per cent of beneficiaries. The second target group is farmers in marshlands to be rehabilitated or developed, many of whom are part of the first group.

#### **Targeting approach**

11. Geographic targeting, particularly the selection of intervention areas, has been based on criteria relating to poverty, food insecurity, natural resource degradation and the land tenure situation. In the communes included in the project, a participative vulnerability analysis following the methodology applied by the Rural Recovery and Development Programme (PRDMR) and other IFAD projects will be conducted at the start of the project, with support from the World Food Programme (WFP). The analysis will be gender specific and will make it possible to identify the most vulnerable groups, their problems, their aspirations and potential responses.

#### **Participation**

12. The project will only act in the selected hill areas when requested by community structures and contingent on a firm commitment to mobilize by the population concerned. The decision-making process must be completely internalized and integrated into existing decision-making structures (community development centres [CDCs], marshland users' association, cooperatives, etc.). The gender dimension will be taken into consideration in all project activities. To ensure the sustainability of community investments, the CDCs will be the contractors of the works while implementation will be the responsibility of farmers' structures and beneficiary associations. All interventions will be contractually based, including programme personnel, whose salaries will depend on results.

### **D. Development objectives**

#### **Key project objectives**

13. The general objective of the project is to develop organized and sustainable family farming to allow small-scale rural producers in the provinces concerned to increase their incomes. The specific objectives are to: (i) support public and private

institutions, civil society and organizations of the rural poor, making them stakeholders in quality partnerships to further the agricultural development process in pilot areas in ways that can be replicated at national level; (ii) build the human, physical and technical capacity of poor small farmers to protect their productive assets, increase their productivity, improve their nutritional status and raise their incomes in a sustainable manner; and (iii) permit producers' organizations to make the most of value added to their produce through better market access.

#### **Policy and institutional objectives**

14. This project is consistent with the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CSLP). It takes account of the objectives and priorities of the SAN which stresses increased food production and security and the professionalization and organization of producers.

#### **IFAD policy and strategy alignment**

15. The project is fully consistent with the three strategic objectives of the country programme: (i) increase food security and income of the rural poor to facilitate their access to new economic opportunities; (ii) strengthen poor people's organizations to enable them to access services and resources and participate in rural development policies; and (iii) facilitate participation by women and vulnerable groups in the economic initiatives supported by the programme.

### **E. Harmonization and alignment**

#### **Alignment with national priorities**

16. The project is fully aligned with the CSLP and will help to attain the first of the three objectives for the agricultural sector, which is to develop and improve crop and animal production. It is also consistent with the SAN and will contribute to almost all of its objectives. The project will strengthen the actions and programmes of the national decentralization policy and those of the national gender strategy. It will also be consistent with the environment policy and the Land Code that is nearing completion.

#### **Harmonization with development partners**

17. The project has been designed in consultation and close coordination with the development partners. Synergies and partnerships will be established, particularly with the seed-production projects of Belgian Technical Cooperation (CTB) and Gutwera Neza, financed by the European Union, which takes over the support previously provided by the PRDMR for the CDCs. The project will maintain close contact with the marshlands development projects, particularly those financed by the World Bank and the United Nations system and will work to link them to the initiative for dissemination of the system of rice intensification (SRI). The WFP will participate in identifying the beneficiaries and in the infrastructure projects. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will support the establishment of teaching farms for crop cultivation.

### **F. Components and expenditure categories**

#### **Main components**

18. The project has three components: (i) reinforcement and protection of productive capital; (ii) support for enhancement of the value of agricultural production and the development of infrastructure; and (iii) facilitation of project implementation and coordination.

#### **Expenditure categories**

19. There are nine expenditure categories: (i) civil and rural works; (ii) materials, equipment and livestock; (iii) vehicles; (iv) technical assistance and studies; (v) training and information; (vi) support fund; (vii) replication fund; (viii) provision of services; and (ix) operation and maintenance.

## **G. Management, implementation responsibilities and partnerships**

### **Key implementing partners**

20. The WFP, FAO, CTB, and to some extent, the World Bank, will be the main partners in implementing the project. The WFP, as cofinancier, will be responsible for selecting the beneficiaries; FAO will implement the activities at the training farms; CTB will be responsible for activities related to seed production. Other stakeholders, such as committees, associations, economic groups and borrowers, will be mobilized by the World Bank in implementing project activities.

### **Implementation responsibilities**

21. The main project agent will be the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRIE) which will appoint one of its central directorates to assure effective supervision. Initially, the implementation responsibilities will be entrusted to a project facilitation and coordination unit with the direct involvement of the provincial agricultural and livestock directorates in implementation. The midterm evaluation will examine MINAGRIE's project management capacity and the possibility of direct implementation by the ministry's technical services and integration of the unit into the ministry's organization chart.

### **Role of technical assistance**

22. Technical assistance will play an important role in implementing project activities through private sector contracts and support in the fields of: (i) rural organization; (ii) agricultural policy; and (iii) enhancement of agricultural value. Priority will be given to mobilizing local technical-assistance capacity and international technical assistance will only be used for specific actions, such as support for producers' organizations and development and organization of product chains.

### **Status of key implementation agreements**

23. Agreements that have been discussed with the different partners and stakeholders will be signed at the start of the project. The provisions relating to cooperation with services providers will be taken into account in the annual work plans and project budgets.

### **Key financing partners and amounts committed**

24. The project will cost a total of US\$31.61 million over eight years. The sources of financing are an IFAD grant (42.9 per cent), the WFP (14.7 per cent), other financiers (27 per cent), the Government (10.9 per cent) and the beneficiaries (4.4 per cent). The other cofinancier is the European Union, with which IFAD is negotiating cofinancing of US\$6 million (19 per cent). IFAD and the Government are seeking a partner to provide cofinancing of about US\$2.5 million (9.9 per cent).

## **H. Benefits and economic and financial justification**

### **Main categories of benefits generated**

25. The project will have the following results: (i) development of 1,620 ha of new marshlands, rehabilitation of 1,652 ha of existing marshland and the protection of 30,000 ha of watersheds (actions to combat erosion and to integrate crop and livestock farming, use of fertilizer, agricultural intensification); (ii) increased productivity and yield of rice and other food crops and higher incomes for targeted farmers; (iii) sustainable access to quality inputs and seeds; (iv) increased value of farm production to the benefit of small producers and a reduction in transaction costs and losses thanks to the improvement of infrastructure, packaging, etc.; and (v) greater participation by vulnerable groups in project management.

### **Economic and financial viability**

26. The economic analysis is based on very conservative hypotheses and calculates that the actions to manage the marshlands and the watersheds and to intensify production will increase yield by 30 per cent. The internal rate of economic return of the project will be 14 per cent over 20 years. However, the rate could rise to 18 per

cent given that activities in the livestock solidarity chain and rice farming will contribute significantly to agricultural income formation among the target groups.

## **I. Knowledge management, innovation and scaling up**

### **Knowledge management arrangements**

27. A knowledge management network will be established in all projects financed by IFAD. Harmonization of the project M&E system will provide consistent data for input into the government's databases. Communication on experiences and success stories will be strengthened through information, education and communications activities and the facilitation of Internet access. New technologies will be disseminated through actions that link targeted training, demonstrations and exchange visits.

### **Development innovations that the project will promote**

28. The following aspects are viewed as generators of innovation in Burundi: (i) the professionalization and specialization of players; (ii) the application of performing technologies, particularly the introduction of SRI and living hedges, based on successful IFAD projects in the subregion; (iii) implementation of responses to real market opportunities and development of economic activities based on demand and not on supply; (iv) management of funds to develop the capacity of the CDCs and groups; and (v) the introduction of a monitoring and evaluation approach based on learning and interaction among players.

### **Scaling-up approach**

29. A fund is planned to replicate successful experiences in other communes and potential sites for intervention. This will also involve methodological and technical aspects relating to the SRI and living hedges.

## **J. Main risks**

### **Main risks and mitigation measures**

30. The risks are: (i) the country's political situation and lack of security; (ii) resistance to change involving the transfer of administrative responsibilities to the CDCs and the private sector, which could be attenuated through well-designed supports; (iii) land tenure problems (the project will start in the two provinces with the fewest problems and conflicts over land); (iv) development of market-oriented farming (food product chains) is a novelty in Burundi.

### **Environmental classification**

31. Pursuant to IFAD's environmental assessment procedures, the project has been classified as a Category B operation, in that it contributes to environmental protection and rehabilitation and is not likely to have any significant negative environmental impact.

## **K. Sustainability**

32. The project exit and sustainability strategy is based on: (i) step-by-step interventions taking account of the lessons learned; (ii) the direct and continuous involvement of the provincial agricultural directorates, the CDCs and producers' organizations in promoting ownership of the process, which will be supported by training, counselling and other means and by implementation of a monitoring and participative learning system; (iii) the beneficiaries' obligation to contribute to project activities and to take charge of the operation and maintenance of the works and facilities created; and (iv) the objective of professionalizing farmers through consistent support for farmers' organizations is in itself a source of sustainability.

## **II. Legal instruments and authority**

33. A project grant agreement between the Republic of Burundi and IFAD will constitute the legal instrument for extending the proposed grant to the recipient. Important assurances included in the negotiated grant agreement are attached as an annex.
34. The Republic of Burundi is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
35. I am satisfied that the proposed grant will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD.

## **III. Recommendation**

36. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grant in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall make a grant to the Republic of Burundi under the Debt Sustainability Framework, in various currencies, in an amount equivalent to nine million three hundred thousand special drawing rights (SDR 9,300,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Kanayo F. Nwanze  
President

## Important assurances included in the negotiated project grant agreement

(Negotiations concluded on 17 March 2009)

### **Pest management practices**

1. The Government of the Republic of Burundi (the Government) will comply with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and ensure that pesticides procured under the project do not include any pesticides classified as extremely hazardous or highly hazardous by the World Health Organization.

### **Results-based monitoring and evaluation**

2. Monitoring and evaluation will be performed in the same integrated fashion as in the other IFAD projects and the programme approach adopted in Burundi. It involves a standard format based on the Results and Impact Management System, with its set of indicators on three levels, completed by other specific indicators. The system will also include performance of regular, standardized impact studies.

To permit close involvement by the communal development committees, a participatory planning, management, evaluation and learning tool (PPMEL) will be tested and will cover the participative identification of problems, solutions, threats and opportunities, for all the development actions and the evaluation of impacts and changes in a relationship context.

The project will compile separate data by gender and, to the extent possible, data on nutrition, in cooperation with the specialist in institution building and the family development centres in the project area. These data will allow for a thorough and precise evaluation of changes in the well-being of the target communities.

### **Implementation manual**

3. The Government undertakes to submit the implementation manual to IFAD for approval three months before the grant agreement becomes effective.

### **Insurance of project personnel**

4. The Government will insure project personnel against health and accident risks to the extent consistent with its customary practice in the country.

### **Use of project vehicles and other equipment**

5. The Government will ensure that:
  - (a) All vehicles and other equipment transferred or procured under the project are used exclusively for the project and its implementation.
  - (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment transferred or procured under the project are appropriate to the needs of the project.

### **Recruitment**

6. Project staff will be recruited through a national competition published in the national press, by a specialized human resources office recruited through national competitive bidding supervised by the technical committee. Staff will be recruited within 90 days after the agreement becomes effective, avoiding discrimination of any kind, on the basis of renewable one-year contracts which may not under any circumstances exceed the duration of the project. Decisions on recruitment of the key project officers, i.e. the coordinator, the administrative and financial officer, the monitoring and evaluation officer, and any decision to terminate a contract will be made in agreement with IFAD. Project staff will be subject to performance evaluations to be defined in the implementation manual. Their contracts may be terminated pursuant to the results of such evaluations. The management of personnel will be conducted in accordance with current government procedures. The Government will encourage women to apply for technical positions in connection

with the project and will favour their recruitment, other things being equal, for positions of responsibility. Recruitment will also take account of social cohesion.

#### **Fraud and corruption**

7. The Government will promptly bring to the attention of IFAD any allegations or concerns of fraud and/or corruption in relation to the implementation of the project of which it has knowledge.

#### **Suspension on the initiative of IFAD**

8. IFAD may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Government to request withdrawals from the grant account upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
  - (a) The grant agreement has not become effective by the stipulated date or such other date as may be set for such purpose.
  - (b) The counterpart funds are not available in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement.
  - (c) The implementation manual, or any provision thereof, or the annual work plans and budgets or the respective procurement plan has been suspended, rescinded in whole or in part, waived or otherwise modified without the prior consent of IFAD, and IFAD has determined that such event has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the project.
  - (d) IFAD has given notice to the Government that credible allegations of corrupt or fraudulent practices in connection with the project have come to the attention of IFAD, and the Government has failed to take timely and appropriate action to address the matters to the satisfaction of IFAD.
  - (e) Procurement has not been or is not being carried out in accordance with the grant agreement.
  - (f) Recommendations made by the auditors in their reports or by the annual supervision missions are not acted upon.

#### **Suspension in the event of non-compliance of audit requirement by the Government**

9. IFAD will suspend the right of the Government to request withdrawals from the grant account if it has not received the audit reports within the six months following the six-month period established in the grant agreement.

#### **Conditions precedent to effectiveness**

10. The grant agreement will become effective upon fulfillment of the following conditions precedent:
  - (a) The grant agreement has been signed by a duly authorized representative of each of the parties.
  - (b) The Government has delivered to IFAD a favourable legal opinion, acceptable in form and substance, issued by the authority having competence within the territory of the Government.
  - (c) The facilitation and coordination unit has been established by ministerial order.



## Key reference documents

### Country reference documents

Gouvernement du Burundi. Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la Pauvreté (2006)  
Stratégie Agricole Nationale (mai 2008)  
Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (2009)

Economist Intelligence Unit. Burundi, Country Profile 2008,

Banque mondiale «Projet de réhabilitation et d'appui au secteur agricole du Burundi», (2005)

Organisation des Nations Unie pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture «Programme spécial de sécurité alimentaire» (1998)

FMI « Lettre d'intention, Mémoire de politique et Protocole d'accord technique» (janvier 2009)

### IFAD reference documents

FIDA 2009 - Document de conception finale du Projet d'appui à l'intensification et à la valorisation agricoles (rapport principal et documents de travail) et dossiers clés, FIDA, Rome

FIDA (2008)- Programme d'options stratégiques pour le pays (COSOP). Division Afrique II

FIDA (2006) – Politique du FIDA sur la prévention et redressement des crises. Fonds International de développement agricole.

FIDA– Cadre Stratégique (2007-2010)

FIDA (2005). Learning notes:

- (i) Gender, IFAD, Rome
- (ii) Community Development Fund, IFAD, Rome
- (iii) Project Targeting, IFAD, Rome
- (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation, IFAD, Rome

FIDA (2007) Programme d'Appui à la Reconstitution du Secteur de l'Elevage (PARSE)

FIDA (2005) Programme de relance et de développement du monde rural (PRDMR) (Revue à mi-parcours)

FIDA (2004) Programme Transitoire de Reconstruction Post-Conflict (PTRPC)

FIDA (2002) Stratégie régionale pour la réduction de la pauvreté rurale

FIDA (1999) Programme de relance et de développement du monde rural (PRDMR)

# Cadre logique

Hiérarchie des objectifs	Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables	Moyens de vérification	Hypothèses
<b>Objectifs de développement</b>			
<b>Réduction de la pauvreté et amélioration des revenus dans les 6 provinces retenues pour 90 000 ménages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ +30 % des ménages cibles bénéficiant d'une sécurité alimentaire</li> <li>▪ Réduction de 10 % de la prévalence de la malnutrition infantile (garçons/filles)</li> <li>▪ +20% de ménages dont l'indice d'accumulation des biens a augmenté</li> <li>▪ 60 000 ménages touchés</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enquêtes socio économiques (de base, à mi-parcours et finales)</li> <li>▪ Etudes d'impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stabilité politique et économique</li> <li>▪ Décentralisation effective</li> <li>▪ Désengagement du gouvernement des activités de production</li> </ul>
<b>Objectifs spécifiques</b>			
<b>Accroître la productivité agricole et les revenus des petits agriculteurs, améliorer l'accès aux marchés Renforcer les capacités des CDC et des OP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 30% d'accroissement des revenus par tête dans les ménages touchés</li> <li>▪ 30000 hectares de collines traités (LAE), protégés et gérés d'une manière durable,</li> <li>▪ 3200 hectares de marais sont réhabilités et aménagés</li> <li>▪ La valeur ajoutée des principaux produits agricoles est augmentée de 20%</li> <li>▪ 1 M de J/T créés dans les chantiers d'aménagement</li> <li>▪ Nombre de textes législatifs sur la sécurisation foncière et les coopératives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rapports du MINAGRIE et des provinces</li> <li>▪ Evaluations participatives des CDC</li> <li>▪ Rapports activités</li> <li>▪ Rapports de supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rôle accru du secteur privé</li> <li>▪ Décentralisation effective et rôle accru des OP</li> <li>▪ Adoption d'une législation favorable à la sécurisation foncière et au développement des coopératives</li> </ul>
<b>Résultats par composante</b>			
<b>Composante I: «Renforcement du capital productif» Des CDC et des AUM capables de planifier et gérer durablement les ressources Le capital productif des collines et des marais est accru La sécurisation foncière est assurée pour les groupes cibles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nombre de CDC assurant la maîtrise d'ouvrage des projets d'infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Nombre d'AUM, d'associations d'éleveurs et de coopératives opérationnelles</li> <li>▪ 30000 hectares de BV traités contre l'érosion</li> <li>▪ Nbre de paysans formés (par genre) par les 160 FFS prévus</li> <li>▪ Quantités de lait additionnelles par province et commercialisées</li> <li>▪ 3 270 hectares de marais exploités produisant 10 000 T de riz supplémentaires</li> <li>▪ 15 000 exploitants munis de titres de propriété foncière</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rapports activités du projet</li> <li>▪ Rapports de supervision</li> <li>▪ Etudes d'impact</li> <li>▪ Rapports activités</li> <li>▪ Rapports de supervision</li> <li>▪ Etudes d'impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination effective avec les projets</li> <li>▪ Mobilisation des ressources et des populations</li> <li>▪ Transfert des responsabilités de la maîtrise d'ouvrage aux CDC et aux OP</li> <li>▪ Implication de la société civile</li> </ul>
<b>Composante II: «Valorisation agricole et accès aux marchés» Les filières agricoles et les services financiers sont analysés Améliorer la qualité des produits agricoles et l'accès aux marchés Les activités de valorisation sont financées Les capacités pour valoriser la production agricole sont renforcées</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nombre de plateformes de filières et de contrats de commercialisation signés et honorés</li> <li>▪ % de valeur ajoutée capturée localement</li> <li>▪ Nombre d'infrastructures mises en place</li> <li>▪ Nombre de projets viables au moins pendant 3 ans pour les groupes vulnérables</li> <li>▪ Volume de financement mobilisé</li> <li>▪ Nombre de personnes formées par genre</li> <li>▪ Nombre de groupements et d'entreprises économiques fonctionnels (par genre)</li> <li>▪ 120 groupes de femmes participant à la valorisation des produits agricoles</li> <li>▪ 60 coopératives agricoles fonctionnelles opérant avec profit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Études de marché (demande)</li> <li>▪ Statistiques et rapports des provinces</li> <li>▪ Rapports de supervision</li> <li>▪ Etudes d'impact</li> <li>▪ Rapports du projet (annuels, MTR et finaux)</li> <li>▪ Rapports des IMF partenaires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence d'une stratégie nationale d'offres de services et d'intrants</li> <li>▪ Identification préalable des marchés pour les produits prioritaires</li> <li>▪ Communes et provinces disposent de budgets d'entretien des pistes refaites</li> <li>▪ Compétence des IMF partenaires</li> <li>▪ Gestion du fonds de roulement</li> </ul>
<b>Composante III: « Unité de facilitation et de coordination» Des institutions nationales capables de réaliser les objectifs du projet et les groupes vulnérables sont inclus des actions de développement Gestion et coordination des ressources du projet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 30 CDC capables de produire et de gérer des programmes de développement rural</li> <li>▪ % de femmes dans les organes de direction des associations et coopératives</li> <li>▪ Nombre de réunions du CP et du CT et de PTBA approuvés</li> <li>▪ Production des rapports d'avancement à temps</li> <li>▪ Au moins 90% de décaissements</li> <li>▪ Système de SE mis en place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rapports d'avancement et de supervision</li> <li>▪ Rapports d'audit</li> <li>▪ Rapports d'impact</li> <li>▪ RMP</li> <li>▪ Rapports d'évaluation participative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clarification du rôle des CDC et transfert des responsabilités et des moyens aux CDC et aux OP</li> <li>▪ Prestataires de services compétents</li> <li>▪ Capacité de l'équipe du projet</li> <li>▪ Autonomie de l'UCP</li> </ul>

