

## Working Document

### Work Package 1

# Stakeholder Mapping of Burkina Faso Agroecological Living Landscape

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The CGIAR Initiative Transformational Agroecology across Food, Land, and Water Systems develops and scales agroecological innovations with small-scale farmers and other food system actors in seven low- and middle-income countries. It is one of 32 initiatives of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future, dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

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## 1 Context

Degradation of natural resources, including water, farmland and vegetation, is a common problem in most sub-Saharan African countries, including Burkina Faso. Population growth and increasing cattle numbers are putting pressure on arable land, particularly in the northern region. Non-environmentally-friendly farming practices, as well as climatic conditions such as high winds and heavy rainfall, also contribute to the deterioration of natural resources. Conventional farming techniques have also had negative effects, such as environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, soil acidification and water contamination. Agroecology is presented as an effective alternative for reconciling the imperatives of food security and sustainable agriculture that respects the environment and human health. Although agroecological techniques exist among producers, they are little known and have not been sufficiently integrated into the development of agri-food value chains. Finally, the history of agroecology in Burkina Faso dates back to the early 1980s, when Pierre Rabhi set up an agroecological center in Gorom-Gorom to train thousands of farmers and technicians. However, despite initial support from the Burkinabe authorities, agroecology failed to become the spearhead of a new agricultural policy.

Mapping the actors involved in agroecology enables them to be identified and categorized in order to analyze the synergies and complementarities between them, with the aim of forming alliances and establishing a network of user-centered multi-actor environments (living laboratories). This multi-actor space enables the inclusive co-development of agro-ecological innovations specific to the local context (technologies, institutional arrangements, policies, services).

## 2 Context of the Hauts-Bassins region

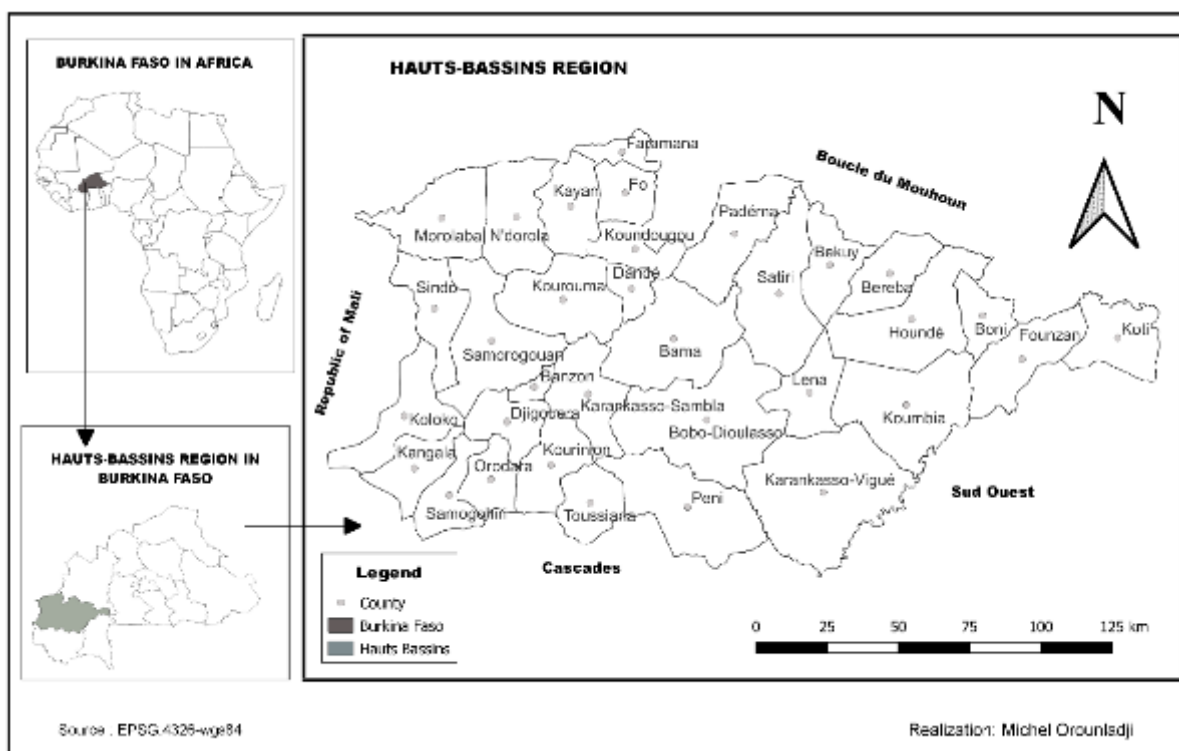
### 2.1 Geographical location and administrative context

The Hauts-Bassins region in western Burkina Faso comprises three administrative provinces: Houet, Kénédougou and Tuy, with a total of 33 communes. Three of these, Bobo-Dioulasso, Orodara and Houndé, are urban communes and the capital of their respective provinces. The total surface area of the zone is 25,479 km<sup>2</sup>, representing around 9.4% of the national territory.

The Hauts-Bassins region is bordered to the north by the Boucle du Mouhoun region, to the south by the Cascades region, to the east by the South-West region and to the west by the Republic of Mali. It is considered an important geographical crossroads for national and international transport, particularly for goods and people. It also makes a significant contribution to national GDP, with a share of 12.7%.

The Hauts-Bassins region lies on several international routes linking Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Ghana, with railroads linking Ouaga-Bobo-Abidjan, Ouaga-Bobo-Sikasso-Bamako, Ouaga-Bobo-Ségou-Bamako, Bobo-San-Mopti and Bobo-Diéébougou-Léo-Wa Tamalé. It is also crossed by several national highways, such as Bobo-Dédougou, Bobo-Ouaga, Bobo-Banfara and Bobo-Gaoua, which serve this region of western Burkina Faso and West Africa.

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**Figure 1. Administrative map of the Hauts-Bassins region**

## 2.2 Environmental context

### 2.2.1 Climate

In the Hauts-Bassins, the climate is South Sudanian. Rainfall is the determining factor in the division of the year into different climatic periods. The dry season, which lasts around 8 months in the Hauts-Bassins region, is characterized by virtually no rainfall and is dominated by the hot, dry Harmattan wind. The shorter rainy season runs from June to September, with maximum rainfall in August, and is characterized by the monsoon wind blowing from southwest to northeast. Average annual rainfall does not exceed 1,200 mm. Average daily temperatures also vary according to the season, with low temperatures during the rainy season (26°C) and high temperatures during the dry season (32-33°C). In addition, the effects of climate change have led to a decrease in rainfall, an increase in average temperatures and a reduction in the number of rainy days, all of which have a negative impact on pastoral livestock activity due to the decline in water resources and spontaneous vegetation.

### 1.1.1 Vegetation, fauna and flora

The area is very rich in plant resources. There are sixteen (16) classified forests in the provinces of Houet (09) and Tuy (07), offering opportunities for timber and service wood harvesting. There are also communal and village forests, as well as school groves. The Hauts-Bassins region boasts a large fauna comprising three major animal classes: mammals, birds and reptiles. This wildlife potential was the basis for the development of hunting and vision tourism, which was booming in the region before the security situation deteriorated. Fishing resources are not negligible, but fishing is artisanal. Fishing is highly developed in the departments of Banzon, Samorogouan and Sindo. However, this environment

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is undergoing radical change. The main causes of this change include demographic pressure, inappropriate farming practices and bush fires (INSD, 2022).

### 2.2.2 Soils

Several types of soil are found here, but the most important are sesquioxide soils and organic matter, which are rich in iron oxide or manganese and derive from the decomposition of poorly leached or leached tropical ferruginous soils, and hydromorphic soils. In Kéné Dougou, soils are mostly deep (over 100 cm) with average drainage capacity. They are rich in minerals and poor in organic matter. They are suitable for cash crops such as sesame, cotton and peanuts. In Tuy province, a large part of the 20% territory is occupied by ferruginous cuirasses, rock outcrops. These areas are unsuitable for agriculture. However, arable land accounts for 50% of the provincial surface area. In the Houet region, on the other hand, the soils are mostly hydromorphic on old cuirasses, making them suitable for agriculture (INSD, 2022).

### 2.2.3 Hydrography

The Hauts-Bassins region is one of the most heavily drained in Burkina Faso, with its hydrographic network comprising the Mouhoun and its tributaries, the main ones being the Dienkoa, Guenako, Kou and Plandi rivers. Its unique topography and climate make it a veritable water tower. Many of the country's major rivers have their source here. In particular, the Mouhoun, Bafing, Tuy (Grand Balé), Comoé and Léraba rivers have their sources in the region. Groundwater is relatively abundant and can provide boreholes with significant flow rates of between 10 and 100 m<sup>3</sup> /hour, with peaks of up to 800 m<sup>3</sup> /hour recorded by ONEA (INSD, 2022).

## 2.3 Economic context

The primary sector is dominated by the production and marketing of cotton, the main driving force and generator of most of the region's added value. Cotton is purchased in the villages, with knock-on effects on other aspects of the economy (transport, local trade, etc.). Société Burkinabè de Fibres et Textiles (SOFITEX) has several ginning units and produces cottonseed oil and cotton cake. The cotton sector supports a whole ecosystem of businesses linked to this activity (transport, supply of inputs, services, etc.).

The tertiary sector is economically important in the composition of regional GDP. The informal sector is dominated by trade, processing and crafts. Handicrafts include a variety of products, the main ones being basketry, carpentry, sculpture, pottery, construction, weaving and dyeing.

The agri-food industry is a key sector, given the region's agricultural potential (olive growing, fruit, livestock, meat, milk, etc.). It is growing, given the region's agricultural potential and the availability of manpower. Processing units based in Bobo-Dioulasso or often close to production zones, with the availability of manpower, encourage the creation of added value. The development of semi-modern processing micro-businesses (production of pasteurized milk, yoghurt; fruit drying, fruit juice production, etc.) is underway. The Hauts-Bassins region is home to several production units for goods and services: SOFITEX, BRAKINA, CITEC and others. These units contribute to the absorption of young people and the creation of added value.

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Catering operators (mobile and public) promote local dishes. Mobile caterers offer employees in secondary and tertiary sectors a local dish on the daily menu. As for school canteens, they favor meals based on local rice and cowpea. The multiplication of seeds by seed farmers and the processing of agricultural and non-timber forest products (soubala, monkey bread, wild grapes, jujube, Detarium) are initiatives that help maintain food heritages.

A significant proportion of the Hauts-Bassins' agricultural production is exported. Among agricultural products, cotton is the leading export. This product is aimed exclusively at the international market. In 2021, cotton production reached 472,000 tons, below forecasts due to climatic contingencies. Export earnings in 2022 are forecast at 235 billion CFA francs. Burkina Faso is the world's third-largest cotton exporter. Other cash crops such as sesame, rice and cashew nuts are also exported. For the past five years, cashew nuts have been Burkina Faso's 3rd largest agricultural export after cotton and sesame. In 2018, cashew exports totaled more than 199.9 billion CFA francs, for an estimated production of 127,000 tons of raw nuts. Sesame is mainly exported to Europe and Asia. Local consumption remains low. Fruit and vegetable producers generally export to neighboring countries and the local market. Livestock exports are on the increase, accounting for around 9.6% of export income in the Hauts-Bassins area. Cattle in the Hauts-Bassins, which account for 16.6% of the national herd, are exported to Côte d'Ivoire. In recent years, mango exports have been shipped to Niger, Ghana, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Japan, England and the United States. The fruit is exported to neighboring countries, while sales in Europe and America mainly involve dried mango.

The city of Bobo-Dioulasso represents a market of around 16,500 tons of milk equivalent (ME) per year. Milk powder and condensed milk make up 64% of this market, processed mainly by artisanal brewing units; curdled milk and *dèguè* account for 28%, and local pasteurized milk for 8%. Imported and local butters, creams and cheeses account for a very small share of the city's supply. This market is growing, particularly for powdered milk, pasteurized milk, sweetened yoghurt and *dèguè*. The local milk supply can be divided into 2 categories: on the one hand, direct and market sales of fresh milk and traditional products such as curdled milk and cow's oil; on the other, milk collected by artisanal processing units. Of a total of 30 artisanal milk processing units installed in Bobo-Dioulasso, 14 mini-dairies collected milk in 2017, for an estimated total of 375 tons of milk per year (Duteurtre and Vidal, 2018). Today in 2023 there are 20 milk processing units (UTL) engaged in the collection and processing of local milk. 40% of this milk came from agro-pastoralists living within a 60 km radius of the town. The remainder (60%) was produced by some fifteen commercial dairy farms located in the city or very close to it. This local milk is mainly processed into pasteurized milk. These products are sold in heat-sealed bags, jars or plastic bottles (*cans*). In addition to pasteurized milk, the manufacture of quality yoghurt, cream, cow's oil (clarified butter) and cheese are market segments likely to offer opportunities for local milk. To support the sustainable development of this value chain, a number of sustainable partnership initiatives involving POs are envisaged. The local milk value chain in the Hauts-Bassins is gaining in visibility with the creation in 2020 of the multi-actor milk platform (PIL Bobo). This platform brings together direct and indirect actors to boost the local milk value chain (see part 4).

## 2.4 Social context

The population of the Hauts-Bassins region is young. According to the INSD (2022), the 5 to 14 age group accounts for 27% and the 15 to 64 age group for 55% of the total estimated population of 2,239,840 (of which 1,094,100 or 49% are men and 1,145,740 or 51% are women). The Hauts-Bassins region, with 10.9% of Burkina Faso's total population, remains one of the most densely populated



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regions. Over the period 2006-2019, the Hauts-Bassins region recorded an intercensal population growth rate of 3.29%. The working-age population is 54.7%. This represents an economic and social challenge for local authorities in terms of health, schooling and employment.

The main languages spoken are Dioula (or Bambara), Sénoufo, Mooré, Bobo, Fulfuldé (or Peulh), Bwamu (or Bwamou) and Toussian.

The area has welcomed a large number of migrants from other parts of the country, notably from the central plateau, the north and the central west, following periods of severe drought (1974 and 1984). Foreign populations from neighboring countries such as Mali have also settled in the region since the days of AOF (Afrique Occidentale Française). Since 2022, there has been strong internal migration to urban centers as a result of terrorist threats.

The education sector is well meshed with public and private establishments providing maximum service in terms of pre-school and school education. The Nazi Boni public university and a number of higher education and vocational training schools offer guidance to young students. The State coordinates education policy through the Ministry of National Education and Literacy. The level of school enrolment is rising, but remains very low in rural areas (Table 1).

**Table 1. Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over as a % of the age group population: primary school level**

Place of residence	Hauts-Bassins zone	
	Men	Women
Urban	60.1	45.8
Rural	25	14.6

Source: INSD, 2022

In terms of health, the various sectors of the cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso are equipped with primary health centers. Hospitals, which are in short supply, are supported by medical centers with surgical facilities. Numerous private clinics support the State with health care services for the middle classes. In rural areas, the State's policy is to cover a 15 km radius with each health center, so as to reach the entire population.

The region is home to a number of important events that give young people the opportunity to share their knowledge. These include the SNC (*Semaine Nationale de la Culture*), the Bobo International Fair (FIBO) and the Regional Youth Conferences (Regional Youth Conferences) held regularly in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso.

### 3 Actors of agroecology in the area

An exhaustive census of all agroecology actors in Burkina Faso, especially in a difficult and changing security context, seems a difficult exercise. To identify as many actors as possible, the PIVA study adopted a snowball approach, involving all the actors listed at national, regional and provincial level. The study showed that the majority of actors (46%) were active in just one region, 12% in at least two regions and 5% covering all 13 administrative and territorial regions with their activities.

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The summary below was written by Dedieu (2023) and is based on various reports which nevertheless enable us to identify the main actors (appendix 3).

The reports propose different ways of categorizing these actors. The PIVA report lists 325 actors promoting agroecology in Burkina Faso. It distinguishes between individual and collective actors, those belonging to the public sector and those belonging to the private sector (associations and NGOs, companies, cooperatives). The Biovision report, which lists 227 agro-ecology actors, lists the following categories of actor: cross-sectoral service and support providers (manufacturers of organic inputs, actors in agricultural consultancy, certification, research, promotion and marketing), producers (individuals and producer groups), actors from civil society and international NGOs (involved in advocacy, for example), funders (who encourage the maintenance of project-based public action) and political, administrative, national and local public authorities. The FAIR-TAFS report takes a more detailed look at the dynamics of the actors involved in agroecology, proposing a diachronic and synchronic analysis of their relationship to agroecology.

Among the public actors involved in policies to support agroecology, for example, the Direction Générale des Productions Végétales (DGPV) of the *Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques* (MARAH) occupies an important place, having steered the development of the *Stratégie Nationale pour l'Agroécologie* (SNAE). Two positions have been created to reinforce the SNAE's support by government departments: that of the ECOWAS National Agroecology Correspondent created in 2017 to manage and implement the *Programme d'Appui à la Transition Agroécologique* (PATAE) - this position is endorsed by the Director of the *Département du Développement des productions agricoles* (DDPA) - and that of "Focal Point 'Agroecology and Organic Agriculture'" created in January 2018 following a plea from CNABio to facilitate communication with agroecology actors by offering them an entry point to the ministry - this position is endorsed by the director of the market gardening service at DDPA now director of the Department of Agricultural Production Development. Other public administrations play an important role in promoting agroecology. Agents from MARAH's *Direction de la Transformation, de l'Alimentation, de la Promotion des normes et de la qualité nutritionnelle des produits agricoles* (DTAN) and agents from the Ministry in charge of the Environment train producers to reduce the use of synthetic pesticides and raise awareness of their danger to soils. The DTAN also provides training in nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and encourages crop diversification and crop-livestock associations. Other structures, such as the *Secrétariat-Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable* (SP-CNDD), which reports to the Ministry in charge of the Environment, subsidize the purchase of equipment to support the development of agroecological practices.

Whether public or private, the actors involved in promoting agroecology belong to different types of stakeholder networks. Networking of these actors is achieved, for example, through umbrella organizations. At national level, agroecology stakeholders are grouped around organizations such as the Conseil National de l'Agriculture Biologique (CNABio), the Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF), the *Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Écologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés* (SCO/DIBEMAA), the *Fédération Nationale des Organisations Paysannes* (FENOP), the *Collectif Citoyen pour l'Agro-écologie* (CCAÉ), the *Conseil Burkinabè des Organisations de Développement Communautaire* (BURCASO), the *Réseau des Organisations de la Société Civile Burkinabè pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle Durable au Burkina Faso* (ROSSAND), and the *Collectif des Organisations et Associations pour les Semences Paysannes* (COASP-Burkina). Internationally, agroecology actors can be found in networks such as the Réseau Burkinabè des Initiatives Agroécologiques



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(RBIA), the Alliance pour l'Agroécologie en Afrique de l'Ouest (3AO), the Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA), the West African Organic Network (WAfrONet), or the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM).

Agroecology actors are also networked through research and/or development projects bringing together different partners. Increasingly, development programs and research projects aim to network different actors to encourage the sharing of experience and the dissemination of agroecological "best practices". Such is the case of the PRIVA/BF project launched in February 2022, which aims to bring together different agricultural actors to disseminate agroecological practices used and tested effectively by small-scale farmers at municipal, regional and national levels. Prior to this, the "Programme d'Appui aux Initiatives Économiques" (PAIES), the "Transition vers une agroécologie paysanne au service de la souveraineté alimentaire" (TAPSA Sahel), and the "Projet d'Appui à la Diffusion Innovante des Techniques Agroécologiques" (PADITA) had also set themselves the goal of networking.

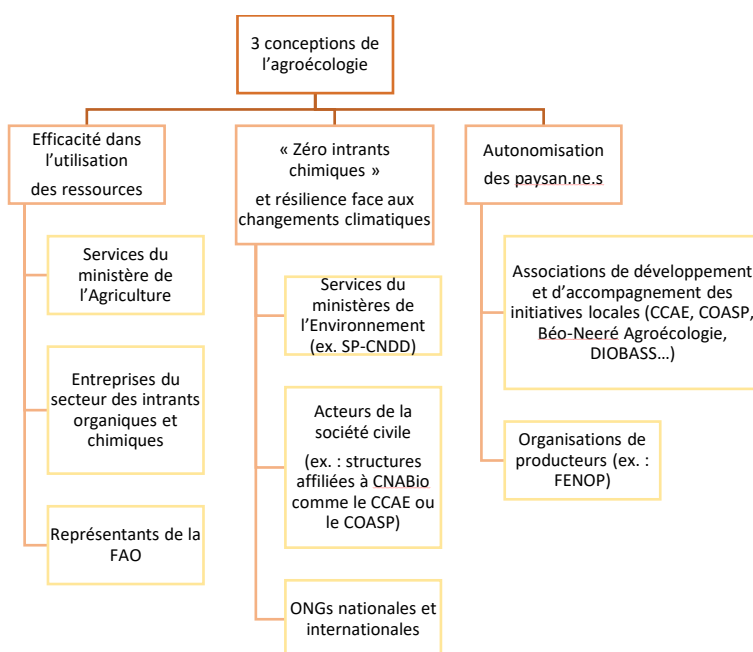
This plurality of actors is matched by a plurality of conceptions of agroecology. According to the FAIR & TAFS report, there are three main conceptions of agroecology, which are unevenly defended.

**Agroecology as a means of improving resource use efficiency:** agroecology is seen above all as a means of improving resource use efficiency, with the aim of sustainably intensifying agricultural production to combat poverty and consolidate or even increase producers' incomes. Policies in support of agroecology focus on the rational use of chemical inputs and their complementarity with organic inputs. This approach is supported in particular by public authorities in the agricultural sector, organic and chemical input companies and FAO representatives.

**Agroecology as a vector of resilience to climate shocks:** the potential contribution of agroecology to climate change adaptation and mitigation, notably through the recovery and preservation of degraded land, is emphasized without strictly proscribing the use of mineral inputs. This approach is supported by the Ministry of the Environment, certain civil society organizations and NGOs.

**Agroecology as a means of empowering farmers:** agroecology should enable farmers and the country to become more independent of chemical inputs, improved seeds and imported agricultural products. Some associations for the development and support of local initiatives and farmers' organizations wish to rehabilitate local seeds and varieties that are better adapted to Burkina Faso's climate, promote a cultural identity and a local diet, enhance farmers' knowledge and know-how, and demonstrate by example and by peers, to public authorities and producers alike, the advantages of agroecology, with particular emphasis on involving young people and women in its development.

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**Figure 2 Three conceptions of agroecology according to the actors involved**

These three concepts of agroecology sometimes overlap. Relocalizing the agricultural system would make it possible to meet economic, environmental and food and nutritional security challenges. There is also a consensus on the benefits of agroecology in terms of protecting the health of consumers and, to a lesser extent, producers, by reducing the risk of consuming products contaminated by pesticides, and the risk of contaminating groundwater and therefore water used for household consumption or agriculture.

At the political level in Burkina Faso, an agroecology charter has been drawn up by CNABio, Autre Terre and the Ministry of Agriculture's agroecology focal point. This charter is intended to serve as an advocacy tool (3 AO *Rapport de suivi du plan d'action*, 2020). The advocacy actions carried out in the sub-region through the "We are the solution" awareness campaign, which aims to promote food sovereignty in West African countries and of which CNABio and FENOP are part, have enabled agroecology to be included in the PNSR2 and the Agricultural Orientation Law in Burkina Faso. CNABio, in collaboration with its partners and the Ministry of Agriculture, undertook to draw up a strategic plan for the agro-ecological sector and organic farming. This strategic plan has made a major contribution to the development and writing of the national strategy for agroecology, defined in an inclusive way, with the stakeholders. FENOP also lobbied for women's access to secure land in the Samandeni hydro-agricultural schemes in the Haut-Bassins region, and in the rain-fed lands of the village of Yaïka in the commune of Boudry in the central plateau. In the case of the Samandeni hydroagricultural scheme, this advocacy involved taking gender into account in the allocation of plots. This activity enabled 81 women producers in the Boudry commune to benefit from an exemption on the fees for drawing up rural land ownership certificates.

In the Hauts-Bassins region, agro-ecology actors have very different profiles in training and advisory support, in participatory design/research, and in production and marketing (Appendix 2).

**Training and consulting** structures are involved in natural resource management, animal husbandry and health, value chains and market access, organizational support and project management. These

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include the *Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Conseil en Agroécologie* (BEACA), the *Ferme Agro-écologique Guiriko*, which provides vocational training for young agricultural contractors in organic production, phytosanitary and parasitic treatments, and the production and use of natural biofertilizers; and the *Centre Agroécologique et d'Innovation du Houet* (CAEI), a training center for integrated agricultural production.

There are also companies such as AGRIGROWTH Management Consulting (AGM), which specializes in providing development services for agricultural and rural initiatives, and AGRODEV, which works to build producer capacity and support organizations and businesses. There are also professional organizations such as the *Fédération Nationale des Organisations Paysannes* (FENOP) and the *Plate-forme d'Actions pour la Sécurisation des Ménages Pastoraux* (PASMEP), which support small producers. A number of groups are involved in promoting organic production (Union des Producteurs de Mangues Biologiques dans les Hauts-Bassins (UPROMABIO HBS), Conseil National de l'Agriculture Biologique (CNABio), Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Ecologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés (SCO / DIBEMAA)). Some actors, such as the *Secrétariat Permanent des ONG* (SPONG), set up consultation frameworks for NGOs and associations in Burkina Faso, and conduct advocacy actions at national and international level.

**In terms of research and extension**, we come across national and international public institutions such as the Institut de l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole (INERA), the Université Nazi Boni through the Institut de Développement Rural (IDR), the Institut de Recherches en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies (IRSAT), the Centre International de Recherche-Développement sur l'Elevage en Zones Subhumides (CIRDES) and the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD). But there are also NGOs and associations involved in the popularization of agro-ecological practices, such as the *Association pour la Recherche et la Formation en Agroécologie* (ARFA), which is developing a program to provide access to water and training to improve agricultural yields using agro-ecological techniques (erosion control, composting, agroforestry, crop rotation, mulching, etc.), the Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina Faso), the *Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique* (GRET).

**Production, processing and marketing are handled by** the *Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina* (UNPCB), through a program to promote organic cotton initiated in partnership with Helvetas Burkina Faso in 2004, with technical support from ICCO and financial backing from DDC/Helvetas. For the sale of certified organic cotton, Helvetas has signed an agreement with the company "Hess-Nature" as the program's commercial partner, but lint marketing operations take place via the company Paul Reinhart SA, broker and majority shareholder of Faso Coton SA. The multi-actor milk innovation platform (PIL Bobo) organizes producers, collectors and processors around the local milk value chain to ensure a supply of local milk in quantity and quality for consumers in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso. The platform's operations involve a wide range of actors, from direct actors (producers, collectors, processors, resellers/distributors) to indirect actors such as input suppliers, research institutions (INERA, CIRDES, IRSAT, UNB), public technical services (*Direction régionale de l'agriculture, des ressources animales et Halieutiques, Direction des services d'hygiène*), financing institutions (*Caisse populaire de Bobo-Dioulasso, Express Bank, Microfinance Plus*) and decentralized political bodies such as the Bobo-Dioulasso Town Hall and Regional Delegation.

## 4 Focus on the actors of the Bobo-Dioulasso Dairy Innovation Platform

### 4.1 Presentation of the Bobo-Dioulasso Dairy Innovation Platform

Since 2020, actors in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy sector have set up a multi-stakeholder Local dairy Innovation Platform, bringing together all the actors in the various links described above.

### 4.2 Composition of the Bobo-Dioulasso Dairy Innovation Platform

The Bobo-Dioulasso multi-stakeholder dairy innovation platform (DIP) comprises dairy farmers, collectors affiliated to milk collection centers, private collectors, dairy processing units, public (decentralized services of the ministry in charge of livestock, agricultural research, technological research) and private (livestock feed suppliers, artificial insemination service providers, microfinance institutions) support/accompaniment services. The platform can forge partnerships with any other structure willing to support it in achieving its objectives.

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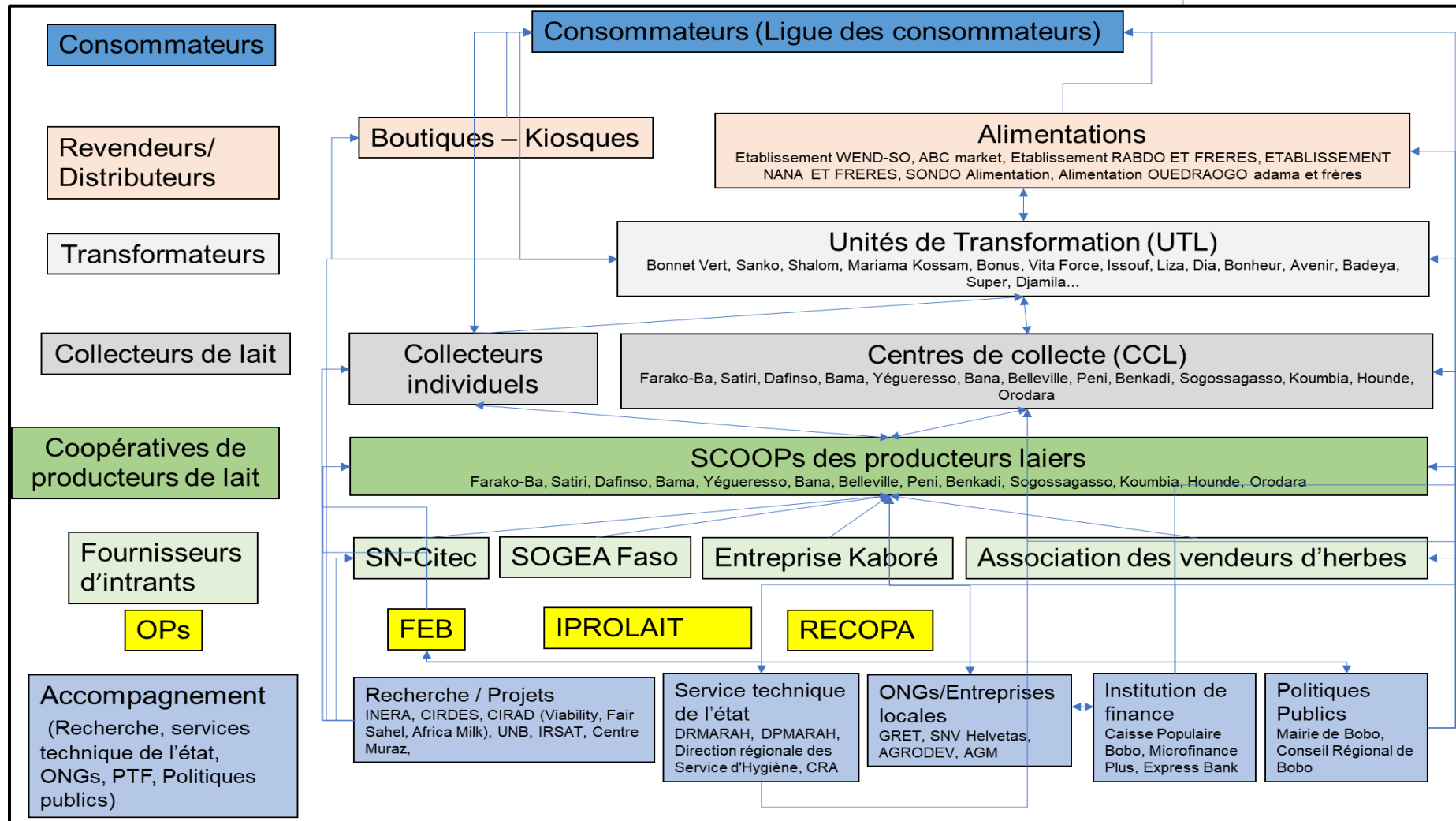


Figure 3 Cartography of actors in the Bobo-Dioulasso milk value chain

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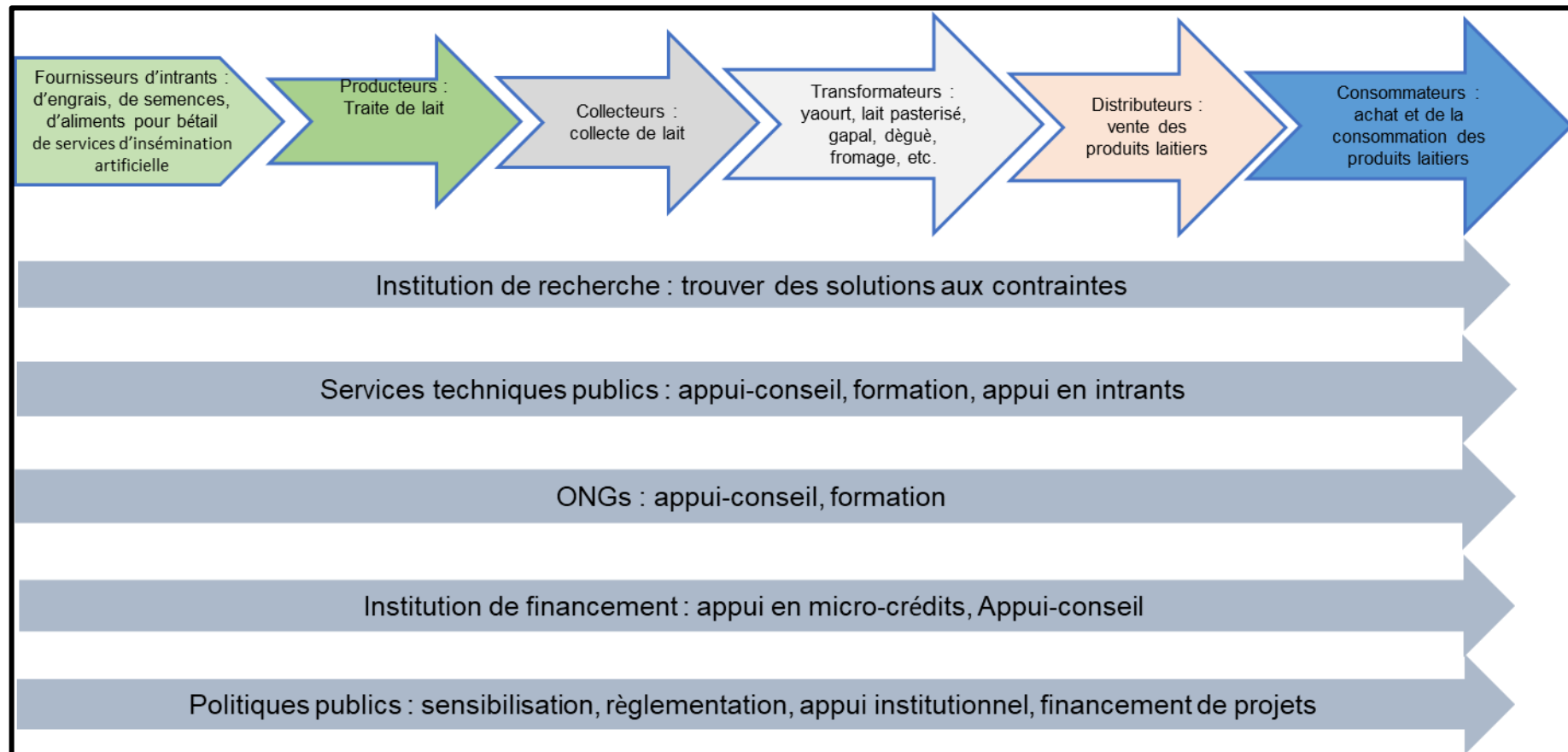


Figure 4 : Roles and responsibilities of actors in the Bobo-Dioulasso milk value chain



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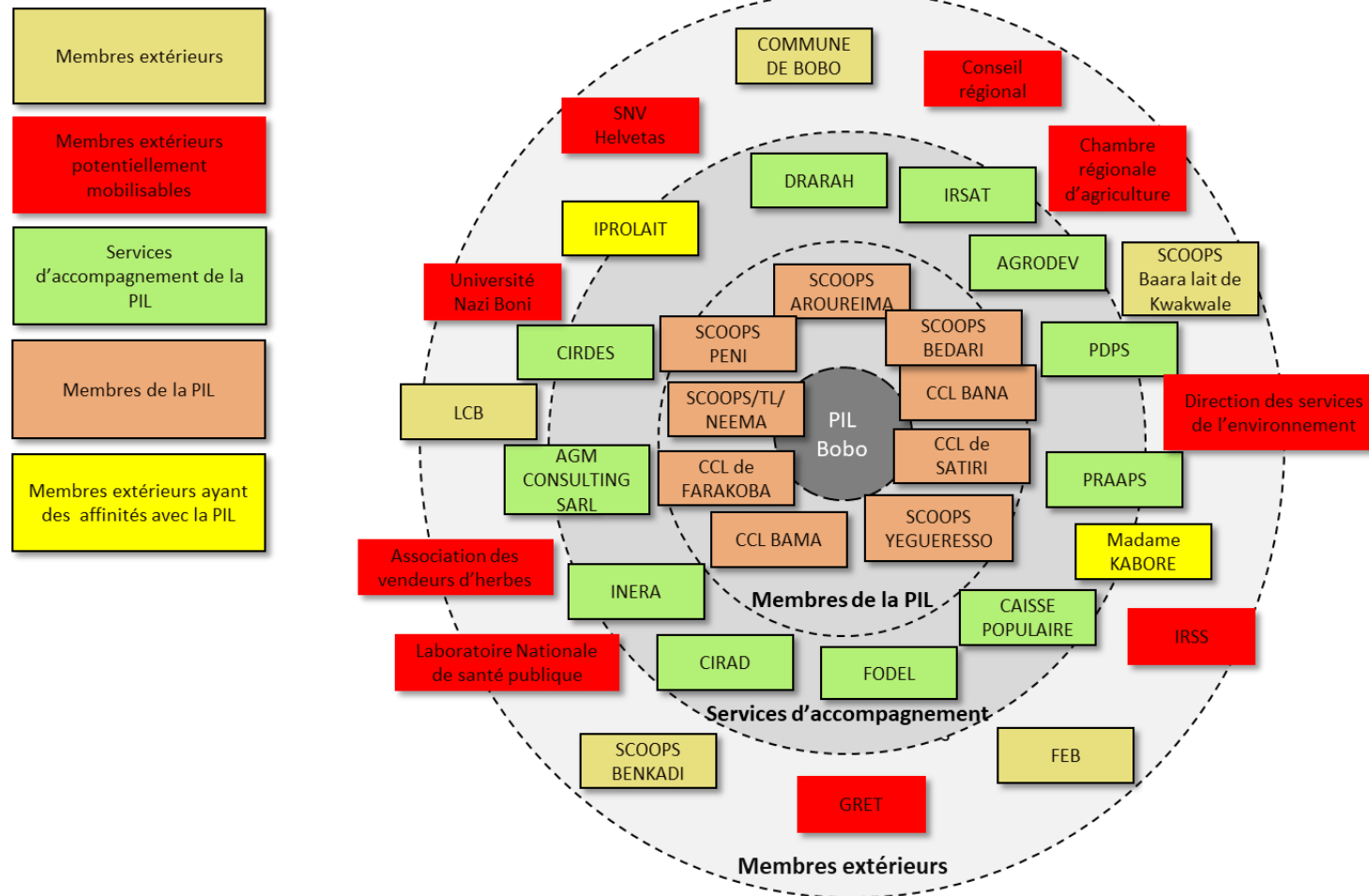


Figure 5 Positioning of agroecology actors in the Bobo-Dioulasso Dairy Innovation Platform

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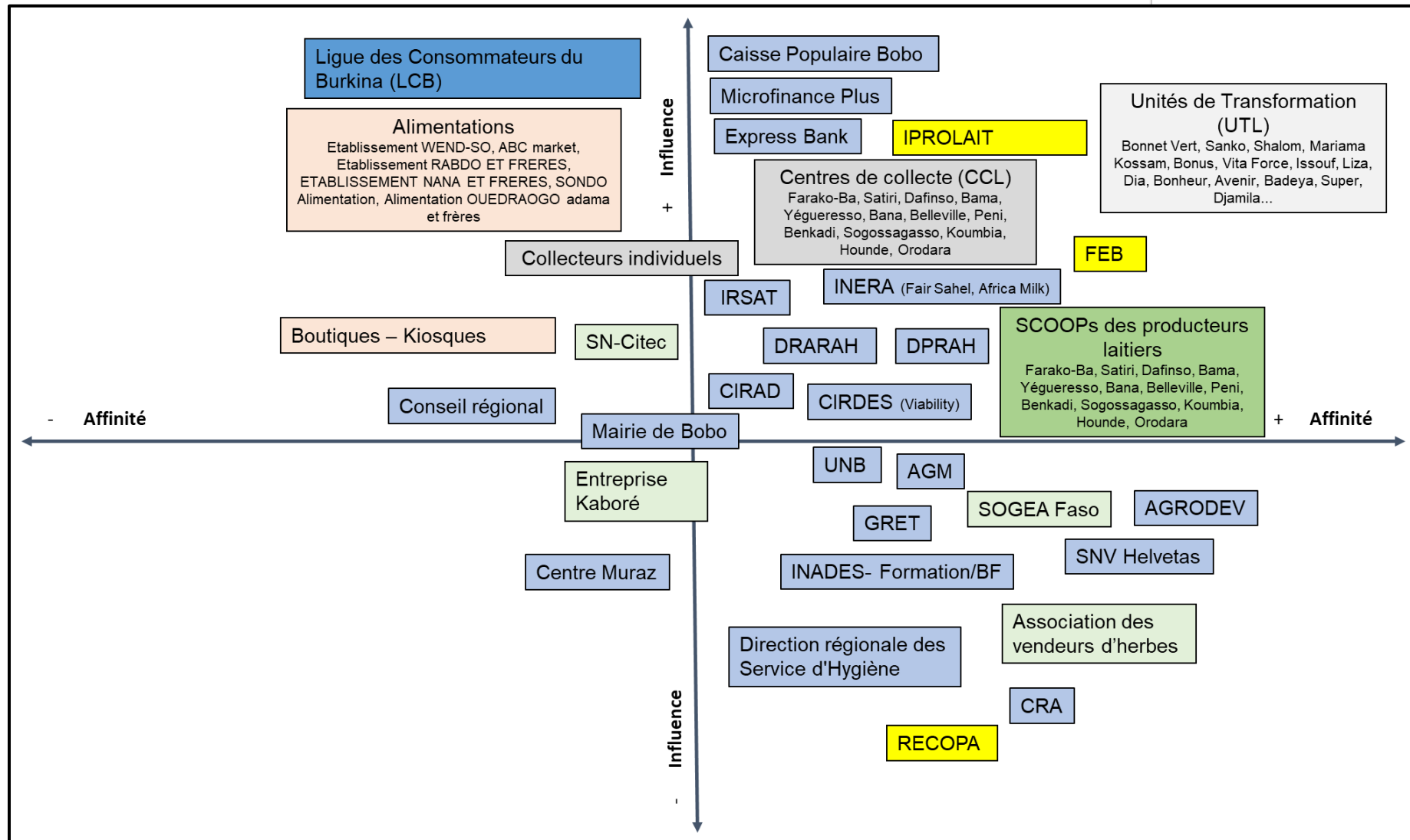


Figure 6 Graph showing the affinities and influences of agroecology actors in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy value chain

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### 4.2.1 Vision of PIL

The Bobo-Dioulasso dairy multi-actor platform has formulated its vision as follows: "**By 2024, the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin will be producing, collecting and processing 18,000 liters of local milk a day**".

### 4.2.2 PIL objectives

The overall objective of the IP is to increase the daily production, collection, processing and marketing of local milk in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin to 18,000 liters.

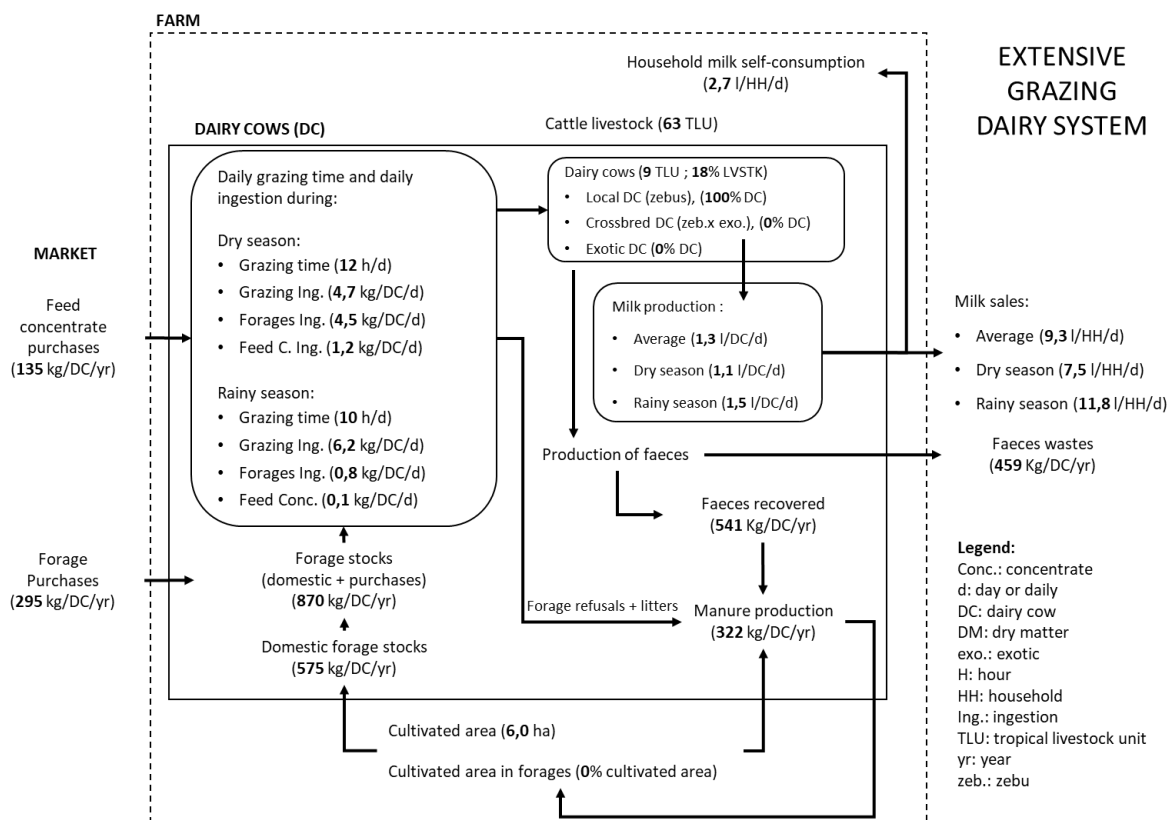
Specifically, this will involve :

- Increase milk production on the farm and make it more regular through better feed and health care for dairy cows;
- Strengthen the intellectual and technical capacities of breeders;
- Ensure proper measurement of milk quality and quantity at collection using appropriate tools;
- To achieve a harmonized milk price for collectors;
- Improve the milk collection, storage and distribution system;
- To market a wide range of dairy products produced by processing quality milk using appropriate equipment and techniques.

## 4.3 The actors in the dairy farming production system

In the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin, livestock farming is mostly traditional, with some modernization. The farming system is predominantly pastoral and agropastoral, with local breeds such as the Sudanese zebu peul, the Goudali, the local bull called Méré and the cross between the Sudanese zebu peul and the local bull called Méré-wolosso. In this system, animals are fed on pasture and crop residues. Health monitoring is poor. In this basin, according to Sib *et al.* (2017), livestock farming is characterized by a more extensive system, with local breeds fed on pasture and streams whose presence and abundance depend on rainfall. They are also characterized by low levels of feed and health supplements. Milk production on these farms is low and unstable to supply the city of Bobo-Dioulasso (Bazimo, 2016). The average characteristics of traditional milk production units on farms in this region are shown in Figure 7 :

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**Figure 7 Average characteristics of milk production units in western Burkina Faso (source: Africa-Milk)**

Today, however, the genetic improvement of cows has led to an intensification of breeding and an improvement in milk production. This has led to the development of semi-intensified agropastoral systems (

Figure 8) and dairy farms. These farms use mixed breeds resulting from artificial insemination or the introduction of breeding males. Forage cultivation and conservation are developed in these systems. Animals are fed on crop residues, cattle feed and forages, with limited access to natural pasture.

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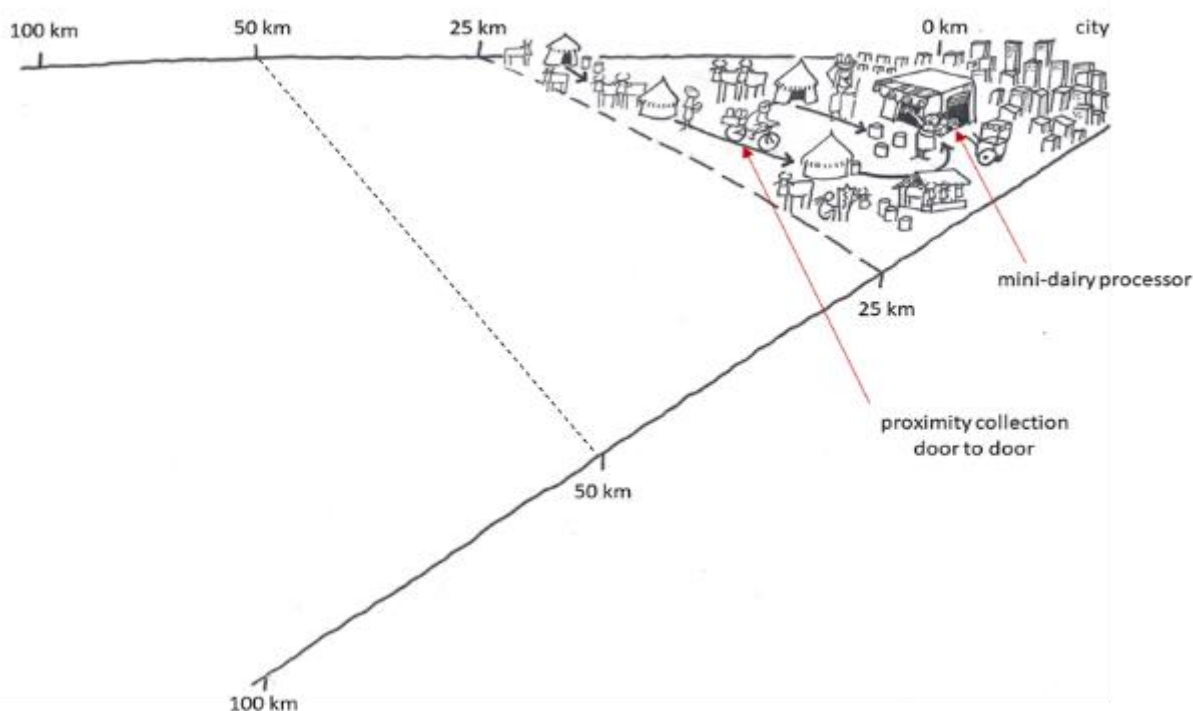
**Figure 8: Diagram of emerging semi-intensive dairy farms in the Bobo-Dioulasso area (source: Africa-Milk)**

### 4.4 Collection system actors

Two collection systems evolve in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin: 1) Door-to-door collection or individual/private collectors with direct delivery to the dairy or for direct sale on the market and to individuals; 2) Collection via collection centers (Duteurtre and Vidal, 2018).

In the first system, the local milk circuit is handled by individual collectors. Individual collectors are independent and use plastic cans whose primary use was to contain fat. They are not equipped with milk quality control equipment, and collection is carried out by motorcycle or bicycle. The milk collected undergoes no control or processing, and most of it is sold directly to consumers. These sales begin on the road after collection, door-to-door, at the market. But some deliver to dairy processing units (DPU) or to resellers. According to Duteurtre and Vidal (2018), collection is carried out more by individual collectors due to the lack of collection contracts in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin, leading to the dysfunction of milk collection centers (MCCs). But today, with the reorganization of collection centers driven by PIL Bobo, this trend has changed, to the detriment of individual collectors, who are turning more towards the MCCs, thereby increasing their milk collection capacity. Bobo's milk collection area is expanding all the time, with new collection centers being set up within a 50 km radius of Bobo.

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**Figure 9 : Diagram of a door-to-door milk collection system without a collection center (source: Africa-Milk)**

In the second collection system, incorporating collection centers built by PAPSA (7 MCCs on the outskirts of Bobo Dioulasso: Dafinso, Yegueresso, Bama, Farako-Ba, Bana, Satiri, Sogossagasso), the collectors linked to the MCCs collect an average of 10 liters of milk per farm from producers in the rainy season, and 2 liters per farm in the dry season, by motorcycle or bicycle. The price of milk to producers is 250 FCFA between May and October and 300 FCFA between November and April. These collectors do not have control equipment, so they use traditional control mechanisms. This milk is sent to the MCCs, which in turn supply the DPUs. These MCCs are equipped with PAPSA cans with a maximum capacity of 40 liters and 20-liter plastic cans. According to the results of the GRET study (2019), these MCCs collect between 60 and 190 liters per day in the rainy season, and 60 to 100 liters in the dry season. Milk is also transported by tricycles or motorcycles from the MCCs to the DPUs.

### 4.5 Actors in the processing system

The city of Bobo-Dioulasso boasts some thirty Milk Processing Units (DPUs). These are mainly family-run mini-dairies, processing between 200 and 500 liters of milk a day. The majority of DPUs in the Bobo-Dioulasso dairy basin operate on a more artisanal basis, with unsophisticated technical facilities. Most of the equipment consists of hermetically sealed basins, buckets, saucepans, mixers, pasteurizers, filling machines, welding machines, bag welders, tables, chairs and gas cylinders. It should be noted that these DPUs are involved in mixed processing, i.e. processing both imported milk powder and fresh milk collected



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from farms. Around 72% of these DPUs use milk powder exclusively, compared with 28%. DPUs use powdered milk in response to the seasonality and quality of local milk, on the one hand, and for its ease of processing and profitability, on the other. Thus, during periods of high milk production (rainy season), DPUs use only local milk for their processing needs, while during periods of low production, dairies compensate the deficit with powdered milk. Dairy products derived from local milk processing are mainly pasteurized milk, yoghurt, butter, curdled milk and gapal, etc. Local milk is more commonly processed into milk powder. Local milk is processed more into pasteurized milk in the Bobo dairy basin. Yogurt is most often produced by processing imported milk powder, or by combining the two. Other processed milk products include "gapal", "dèguè", fermented milk, cheese, crème fraîche, buttermilk and so on. DPUs encounter difficulties in the process of preserving milk and its derivatives, due to the instability of the energy source. Indeed, most of these DPUs use National Electricity Company as their main source of energy. All DPUs are characterized by low processing capacity.

### 4.6 Actors in the marketing/distribution system

Milk and its by-products are marketed through a local and regional distribution network. The distribution network for dairy products from our processing plants is made up of some fifty resellers/distributors. These products can be found in grocery stores and other sales outlets (stores and kiosks) in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso and surrounding regions such as the Cascades and the Mouhoun loop.

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# 6 Appendix

### Appendix 1 Bobo-Dioulasso LIP stakeholders

Sectors	Actors
Members	Producers (9 dairy cooperatives)
	Transformers (20 DPU's)
	Collection center (10 MCCs)
	Resellers/Distributors (57)
	Consumers
Partners	
Public sector (supporting partner)	Regional Department of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (DRARAH)
	Provincial Department of Animal and Fisheries Resources (DPRAH)
	Regional Hygiene Department
	Regional Chamber of Agriculture (CRA)
PTF	Caisse Populaire Bobo-Dioulasso
	Express Bank
	Microfinance more
Local businesses	AGRODEV Services
	AgriGrowth Management
NGO	SNV Helvetas
	GRET
OPs	Burkina Federation of Breeders (FEB)
	RECOPA
	Milk trade association
Search	UNB
	INERA
	Muraz Center
	CIRDES
	CIRAD
Input suppliers	SOGEA Faso
	SN-CITEC
	Kaboré Company
Policy	Bobo Town Hall
	Regional Council
Association	Association of fresh grass sellers (AVHF)

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### Appendix 2 List of agroecology organizations in the Upper Basins/ Contacts and links.

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CCAIE (Collectif Citoyen pour l'AgroEcologie)

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COASP-Burkina (West African Farmers' Seed Committee)

CULTIVONS Burkina "Let's grow" a campaign run by OXFAM Belgium and its partners for a better food  
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Droit Libre TV; 100% Human Rights WEB TV. See it all, hear it all, say it all, without fear! Tel: (+226) 25 40  
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Source: <http://www.burkinadoc.milecole.org>

### Appendix 3 Agroecological actors by region of intervention in Burkina Faso (source: PIVA/BF Report, 2022)

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N°	Region of intervention	Agroecological actors
1	Central Plateau	Action for the Promotion of Local Initiatives
2		Association Interzones pour le Développement en Milieu Rural (AIDMR)
3		Manegdbzanga Association
4		Tind Yalgre Association (ATY)
5		Other Land
6		Association Zoramb Naagtaaba/Ferme Pilote de Guiè (AZN)
7		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
8		National Federation of Farmers' Organizations (FENOP)
9		Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)
10		Union communale Nankoglebzanga des sociétés coopératives des producteurs d'oignons de Loumbila
11		Kiswend Sida
12		Tiis la vim de Boalin
13		Wend-Panga Andém
14		Cooperative Namangb Zanga de tiliziogo
15		Relwende / de Tankounga
16		Wend-madeda
17		Tiss la Vim
18		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
19		Napam Beogo Association - Napam Bio Sarl (Ouaga)
20		Tiss la Viim
21		Relwende De Touanda
22		Cooperative Communale des Eleveurs Naisseurs Wendwaogo de Zitenga
23		Wendbenedo Cooperative for Onion Production, Marketing and Preservation
24		Sougr Noma Cooperative
25		Beonere Cooperative (COBEO)



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26		Napoko Farm
27		Ouédraogo Zoéniandé
28		Soldiers, Firefighters, Friends of Nature and the Environment (SPANNE)
29		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
30		Sougr Noma Cooperative,
31		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes "Nedlabaoogo" au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
32		Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Ecologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés (SCO / DIBEMAA)
33	Center	Association Songui Manégré / Aide au Développement Endogène (ASMADE)
34		Other Land
35		Baobab
36		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
37		Faso Alternative
38		Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)
39		Association la Saisonnière
40		Société de Gestion et de Production Agronomiques SARL (SOGEPRA SARL)
41		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
42		Napam Beogo Association - Napam Bio Sarl (Ouaga)
43		Association Sougr Noma des Femme de Kagtoudin (ASFK)
44		Cooperative Communale des Eleveurs Naisseurs Wendwaogo de Zitenga
45		Napoko Farm
46		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
47		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
48		Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Ecologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés (SCO / DIBEMAA)
49	North	Association Interzones Pour le Développement en Milieu Rural (AIDMR)

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50		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
51		WEMANEGRE Association
52		Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)
53		Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)
54		NGO Burkina Vert
55		African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES)
56		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
57		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
58		Barga (Weofinti)
59		Cooperative Communale des Eleveurs Naisseurs Wendwaogo de Zitenga
60		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
61		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
62		Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Ecologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés (SCO / DIBEMAA)
63	Upper Basins	<b>Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Conseil en Agroécologie (BEACA) (Agroecology study and support consultancy)</b>
64		<b>National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)</b>
65		<b>National Federation of Farmers' Organizations (FENOP)</b>
66		<b>Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)</b>
67		<b>Guiriko Agro Ecological Farm</b>
68		<b>Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)</b>
69		<b>Plate-forme d'Actions pour la Sécurisation des Ménages Pastoraux (PASMEP) (Pastoral Household Security Action Platform)</b>
70		<b>Union of Organic Mango Producers in the Hauts Bassins (UPROMABIO HBS)</b>
71		<b>Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)</b>
72		<b>Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)</b>
73		<b>Center Agro Ecologique et d'Innovation du Houet (CAEI)</b>

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74		<b>Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)</b>
75		<b>Société Coopérative des Distributeurs d'Intrants Biologiques, Ecologiques et de Matériels Agricoles Adaptés (SCO / DIBEMAA)</b>
76	Central West	Association Interzones pour le Développement en Milieu Rural (AIDMR)
77		Association Songui Manégré / Aide au Développement Endogène (ASMADE)
78		Tind Yalgre Association (ATY)
79		Other Land
80		Baobab
81		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
82		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
83		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
84		Association for Environmental Management and Development
85		Vala Songo Federation of Sissili
86		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
87		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
88		Université Nazi Boni/Sustain Sahel (UNB/SS),
89	Boucle Du Mouhoun	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
90		National Federation of Farmers' Organizations (FENOP)
91		Gaia Bio Solidaire
92		Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)
93		Plate-forme d'Actions pour la Sécurisation des Ménages Pastoraux (PASMEP) (Pastoral Household Security Action Platform)
94		Société de Gestion et de Production Agronomiques SARL (SOGEPRA SARL)
95		African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES)
96		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
97		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)

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98		Association Pour La Gestion De L'environnement et Le Développement (AGED)
99		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
100		Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization (ECHO)
101		Union des Groupements pour la Commercialisation de
102		Agricultural Products (UGCPA)
103	Center North	Association Interzones pour le Développement en Milieu Rural (AIDMR)
104		Other Land
105		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
106		Société de Gestion et de Production Agronomiques SARL (SOGEPRA SARL)
107		African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES)
108		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
109		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
110		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
111		Université Nazi Boni/Sustain Sahel (UNB/SS)
112		Institut de l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole (INERA)/FAIR-Sahel
113	Cascades	Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Conseil en Agroécologie (BEACA) (Agroecology study and support consultancy)
114		National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
115		National Federation of Farmers' Organizations (FENOP)
116		Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)
117		Société de Gestion et de Production Agronomiques SARL (SOGEPRA SARL)
118		African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES)
119		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
120		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
121		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
122		Rural Development Institute (IDR)

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123		Diarabakoko agroecological farm
124	East	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
125		Research and Technological Exchange Group v
126		Iles de Paix - Burkina Faso
127		Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)
128		Moroccan Association for Digital Education Empowerment (MADEE)
129		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
130		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG),
131		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
132	Center South	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
133		Plate-forme d'Actions pour la Sécurisation des Ménages Pastoraux (PASMEP) (Pastoral Household Security Action Platform)
134		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
135		Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer du Burkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
136		Cooperative Communale des Eleveurs Naisseurs Wendwaogo de Zitenga
137		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
138		Association pour la Vulgarisation et l'Appui aux Agroécologistes " Nedlabaoogo " au Sahel (AVAPAS) (Association for the Extension and Support of Agroecologists "Nedlabaoogo" in the Sahel)
139	Sahel	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
140		Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET)
141		Institute for the Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)
142		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
143		Association for Environmental Management and Development (AGED)
144		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
145	Southwest	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
146		Société de Gestion et de Production Agronomiques SARL (SOGEPRA SARL)

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147		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
148		Napoko Farm
149		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)
150		Rural Development Institute (IDR)
151	Center East	National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio)
152		Iles de Paix - Burkina Faso
153		Association for Research and Training in Agroecology (ARFA)
154		Cooperative Communale des Eleveurs Naisseurs Wendwaogo de Zitenga
155		Permanent Secretariat for NGOs (SPONG)