SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BURKINA FASO

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Burkina Faso**		
Year Started	1994		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	287	10	**297**
Grant amount committed	9,883,325	290,196	**10,173,521**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,009,915	30,866	**2,040,781**
Project level co-financing in kind	3,980,455	54,233	**4,034,688**
Total co-financing *			**6,365,665**

Source: SGP database as of 2023
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	**5**	**4**	**1**	**15**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**34**
Climate Change	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**14**
Land Degradation	**5**	**7**	**-**	**2**	**17**	**1**	**-**	**32**
Sustainable Forest Management	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**8**
Capacity Development	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Chemicals and Waste	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**6**
Total Projects Completed	**16**	**15**	**1**	**18**	**38**	**10**	**2**	**100**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	5	4	1	15	6	2	1	34
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	3	-	6	1	-	-	11
Hectares of PAs	1,300	24,403	-	5,471	5,259	-	-	36,433
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	-	160	26	1	1	9	197
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	3,680	25,000	5,200	82	7,052	41,014
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	3	9	9	9	8	7	9	54
Number of significant species conserved	10	30	11	-	13	15	59	138
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	5	3	2	4	4	4	22
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	301	395	2,350	5,510	47,834	71,108	127,498
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	5	-	-	-	7	1	1	14
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	25,060	-	-	9,630	-	-	34,690

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	7
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	550	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,550
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	11
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	5	7	-	2	17	1	-	32
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	585	263	-	850	30	2,261	-	3,989
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	585	263	-	150	2,400	6,000	-	9,398
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	795	657	-	305	1,745	277	-	3,779
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	160	263	-	80	240	51	-	794
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	5	12	-	12	17	6	-	52
Sustainable Forest Management								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	8
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	1,300	24,403	-	-	12,460	-	-	38,163

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Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Number of mercury management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	11,000
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Mercury avoided, reduced or sustainably managed (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	6
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	25	2	3	-	3	-	-	33
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	25	28	1	20	30	-	-	104

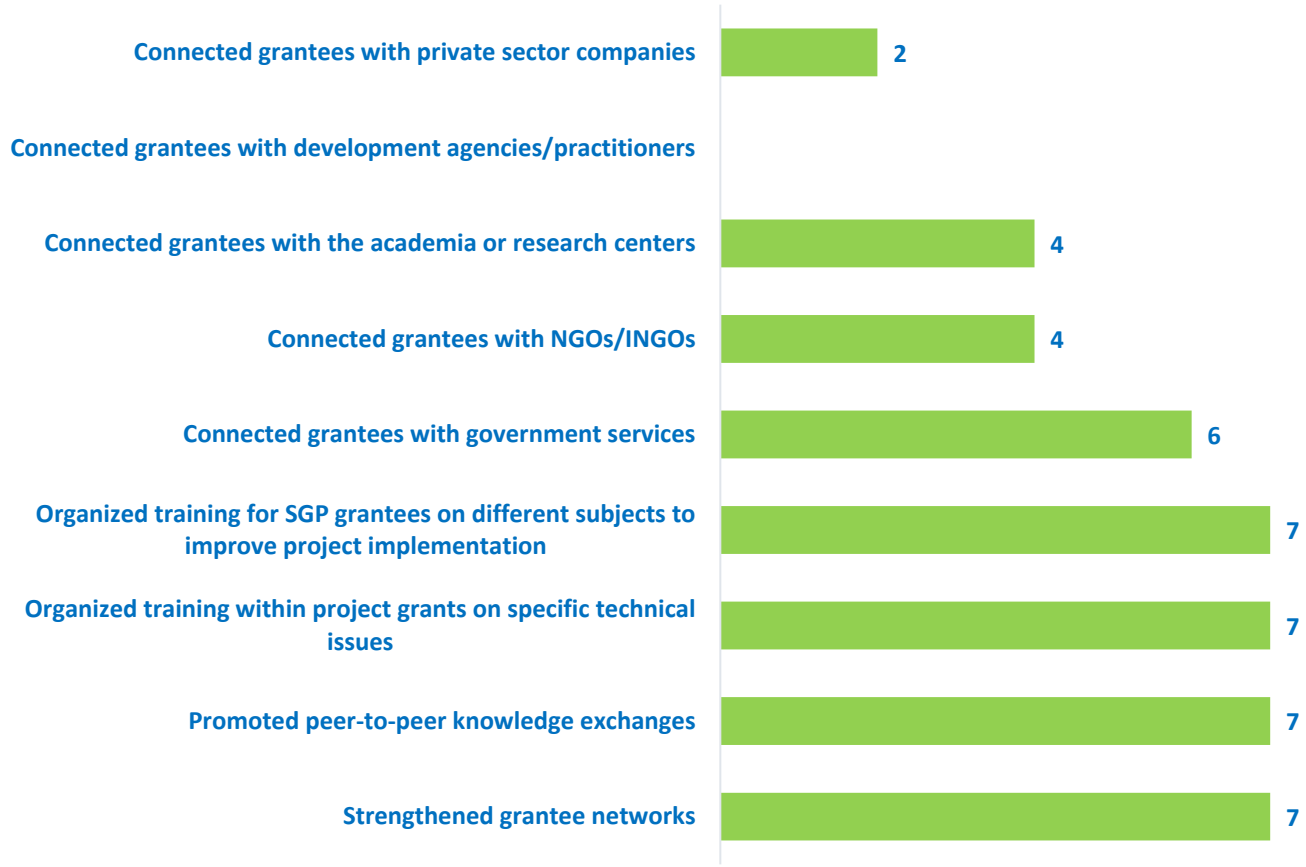
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	50	170	120	210	-	-	-	550
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	3	-	2	3	1	33	42
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	23	-	19	30	30	70	172
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	9
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	16	15	1	18	34	10	-	94
Number of completed projects led by women	6	4	-	5	16	3	-	34
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	13	-	16	13	10	-	52
Number of youth organizations	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	7
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	47	12	-	16	33	10	2	120
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	10	4	4	8	3	9	1	39
Community-level trainings conducted	33	4	3	3	62	2	3	110
Number of projects monitored through field visits	20	25	12	14	22	21	11	125
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	3	5	4	4	3	2	25
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	6	6	8	7	8	8	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

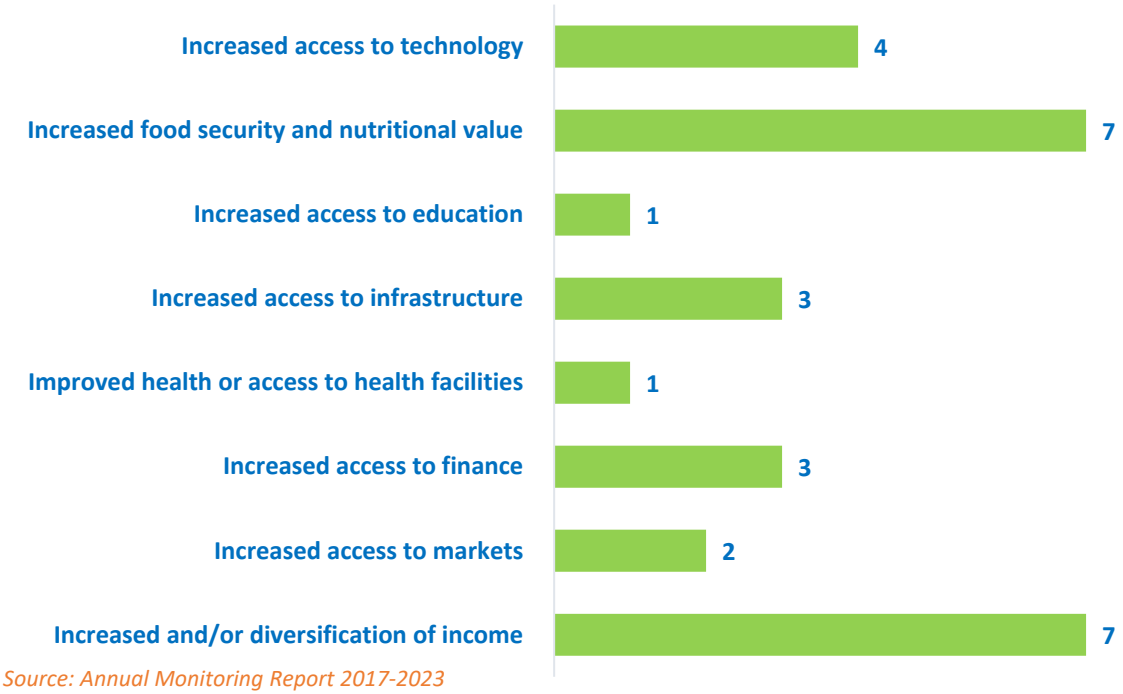


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

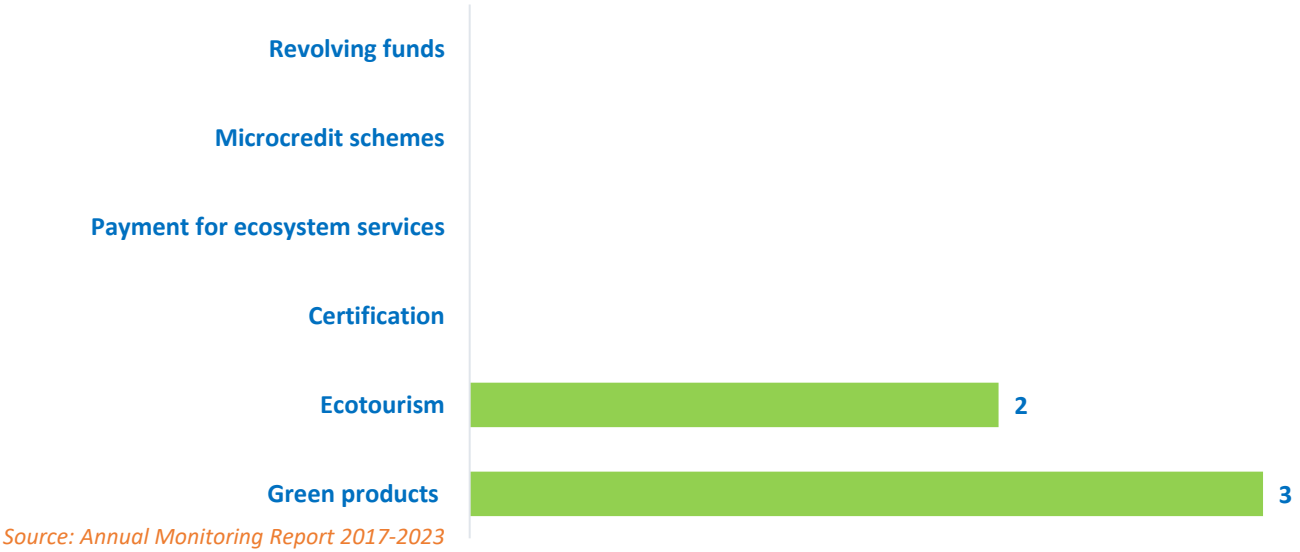
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



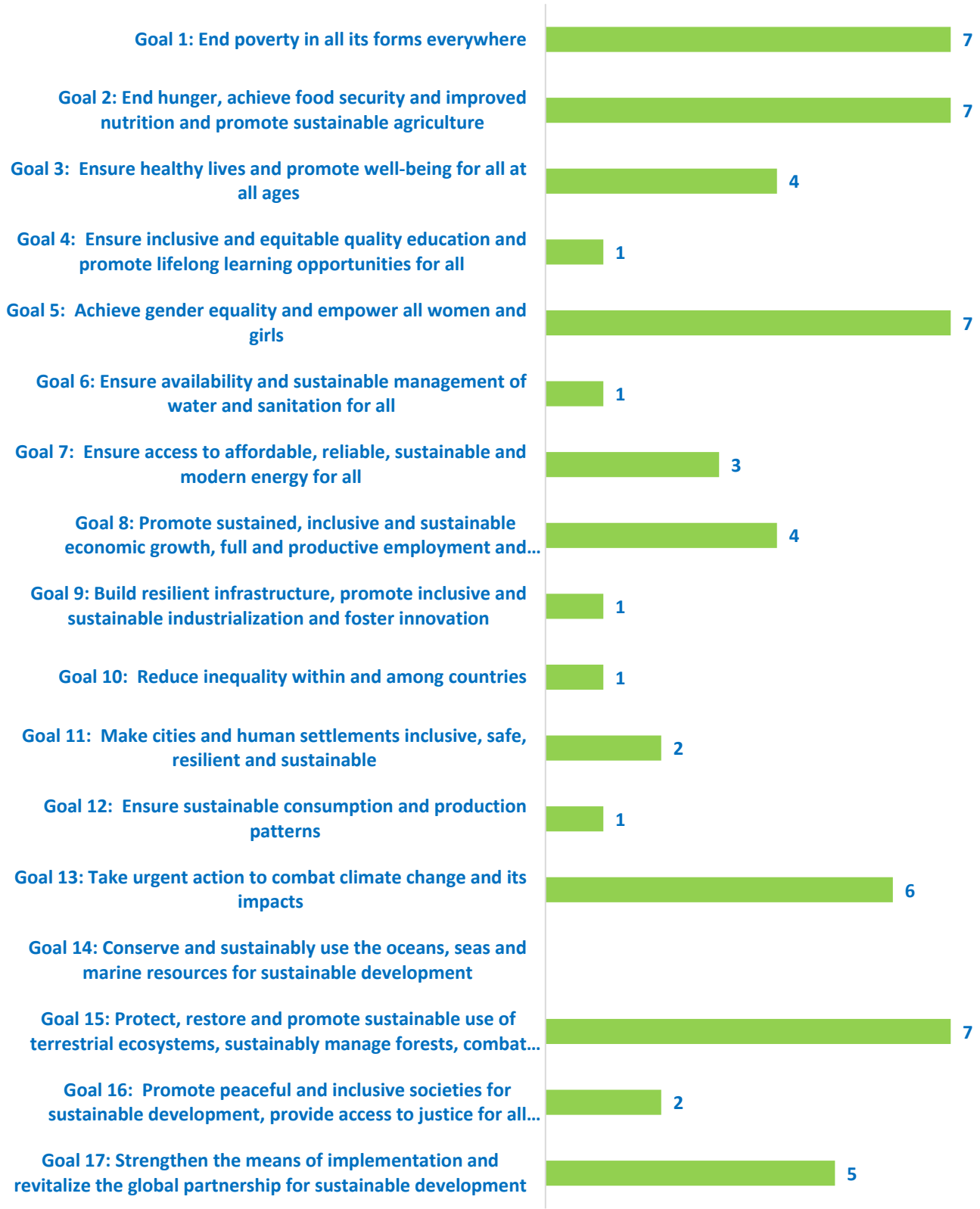
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Burkina Faso**, *Association Bangr Nooma* addressed the issue of excessive charcoal consumption by artisan blacksmiths and women producing millet beer in the municipality of *Boala* by strengthening the vegetation cover and promoting energy-saving technologies. The association implemented several strategies, including the creation of a 10-hectare blacksmiths' grove and the training and sensitization of over 90 blacksmiths and 50 women on the use of improved bellows and hearths. They planted 1000 trees and built 10 high-energy efficiency fireplaces and 05 solar bellows for blacksmiths. 15 blacksmiths were equipped with solar bellows, leading to a significant reduction in charcoal consumption.

As a consequence of the project, wood consumption by blacksmiths was reduced by more than 60%, which equates to an annual reduction of 96 tons of wood per year, or the equivalent of 103 hectares of forest. For the producers of millet beer, the project achieved a reduction of firewood consumption by over 50%, equivalent to 61 tons. These energy-efficient technologies not only helped protect the environment and combat desertification but also improved the health and well-being of the community members, reducing eye disease and cardiovascular risks. Other results include the production of 4 tons of green charcoal, the training of 10 women in the production of green charcoal, and the training of 4 blacksmiths in the manufacture of solar bellows. It resulted in a 60% increase in profits for both blacksmiths and millet beer producers, created permanent jobs for 15 women and 15 men, and allowed more than 30 boys to attend school instead of working at the forge. Additionally, the creation of the 10-hectare blacksmith's grove with giant trees contributed to carbon sequestration, further contributing to climate change mitigation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)***

Sustainable Land Management

In **Burkina Faso**, SGP supported grantee, Association de Lompar de Gorongo, to promote non-timber forest products and improve soil fertility, in Boèga and Saregou villages of the commune of Garango, in the Center East region. The objectives of the project were to - create potential for valuing non-wood forest products by planting appropriate species; increase the productivity of agricultural land; and strengthen the resilience of populations to the effects of climate change. The project recovered 125 hectares of land degraded by stone cord techniques, planted 2,500 local trees, produced 5,000 tons of organic manure and improved soil with organic manure. It built the capacities of 400 producers in techniques of land recovery and development of non-wood forest products. The practice of the stone cords reduced the runoff of rainwater by 75% and the loss of land by 70%, and increased soil moisture. The arrangement of the stone cords and the use of organic manure resulted in an additional harvest gain of around 70% for each family and a monetary gain of approximately USD 53,400. According to the beneficiaries, the project also contributed in reducing child malnutrition and infant mortality, improving the health of farmers and children's academic performance. The lean period has been reduced by over 30 days. Through the exploitation of non-timber forest products women can have about 950 per year. The project directly benefitted 700 people (300 women and 400 men) and indirectly benefitted 2,000 people (800 women and 1,200 men). ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

Capacity Development

To support grantmaking focus at landscape/ seascape levels, and in line with evidence-based approach, twelve capacity development grants were used by SGP country programmes**, Burkina Faso,** Burundi, Georgia, Grenada, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Paraguay, Senegal, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, and Haiti, to develop their respective OP6 Country Programme Strategies (CPS). The development of the CPS has been a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that provides the framework for the grantmaking at the country level, by establishing priorities and focus during the Operational Phase. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

South-South Exchange

In **Burkina Faso**, SGP supported the project '*Valorization and sharing of innovative experiences in agroecology and green energy in Africa'* which is implemented by a collaboration between the association NATUDEV and SOS Energy Burkina and Climate Initiatives. This initiative aimed to contribute to the fight against deforestation and climate change in Africa through South-South experience sharing. To this end, the project focused on the creation of a virtual platform for sharing experiences while also strengthening the capacities and networking of civil society actors in French-speaking Africa through educational activities. The associations also organized a training session on ANR which is the practice of identifying, materializing and protecting a number of seedlings, stumps, or stump sprouts to regenerate vegetation in crop fields. This activity is extremely important to increase field fertility, fight desertification and produce fodder and energy wood. Six climate Initiative country correspondents from different nations participated in the sessions that took place from the 8th to the 11th of June in Burkina Faso. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

From January 2021 to April 2022, a project of evaluation and sharing of innovative experiences was implemented in agroecology and green energies in 10 countries, eight of which were SGP countries including **Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, and Togo**. The objective of the project was to address deforestation and climate change by consolidating and scaling up good practices in the context of exchanges of South-South experiences. At the end of the project, several animations were created. One was about an African cluster on green coal, another introduced a virtual initiative sharing platform including 31 climate initiatives. The modernization of a production unit was supported in Cameroon, and an association was formed in Guinea. Training on the production of Biochar was held in Cote d'Ivoire in July 2021, with the participation of 25 people from 10 countries. An award ceremony was organized for winners from 14 countries. In October 2021, an animation of an African cluster on agroecology was created through the dissemination of the good practices of "peasant seeds for better resilience to climate change". In addition, experiments on traditional improved granaries (GTA) were continued. Bi-fertilizers and bio-protective recipes were developed. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The various conventions, protocols and other texts signed and ratified by Burkina Faso as well as the main strategies and national policies on which planning is based environmental interventions are shown in the table below.

Conventions + cadres de planification nationaux	Date de ratification / d'achèvement
Dialogues nationaux GEF-7	En cours
Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)	Loi N°17/93/ADP du 24-05-1993.Prom. déc.N°93-194 du 16-06-1993. Déc. N° 93-292 du 20-09-1993
Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité de la CDB (SPANB)	1991 révisé en 2015
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA)	Décret N°2013-1000/PRS/PM/MAECR/MEF/MEDD du 30 Octobre 2013
Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC)	Loi N°22/93/ADP du 24-05-1993. Prom. Déc.N°93-194 du 16-06-1993. Déc. N°93-287 du 20-09-1993
Communications nationales à la CCNUCC (1ère, 2ème, 3ème)	
Mesures d'atténuation appropriées au niveau national (NAMA) de la CCNUCC	Mai 2016
Plans d'action nationaux d'adaptation (PANA) de la CCNUCC	PNA(PANA): adopté en septembre 2015
Contributions déterminées au niveau national (CDN) pour l'Accord de Paris	Validé en atelier national en août 2015 Adopté en Conseil des Ministres en septembre 2015 Soumis au Secrétariat du CCNUCC le 23 octobre 2015
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification (CNULD)	Loi N°33/95 du29-12-1995 ; Prom. Déc N° 95-500 du 1-12-1995. Décret. N° 95-569 du 29-12-1995
Programmes d'action nationaux au titre de la CCNUCC (PAN)	
Convention de Stockholm (CS) sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP)	Décret n°2004-300/PRES/PM/MAECR/MFB/MECV/MS du 20 juillet 2004
Plan national de mise en œuvre (PNMO) de la CS	Validé en septembre 2018
Convention de Minamata (CM) sur le mercure	Ratifiée le 10 avril 2017
Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) - Agenda 2030 de l'ONU	
Examens nationaux volontaires (VNR) pour les ODD des Nations Unies	
Programmes d'action stratégique (PAS) pour les masses d'eau internationales partagées (IW)[3]	

Autres	
Convention Africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles (Convention de Maputo)	
Convention relative aux zones humides d'importance internationale particulièrement comme habitat des oiseaux d'eau.	Zatu AN VII 2 du 23-08-1989 Kiti AN VII 3 bis du 23-08-1989
Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel.	02-07-1987 déc. N°85-297 du 03-061985
Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faunes et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction	11-01-1990 Zatu AN VII 2 du 23-08-1989. Kiti 85-185 du 30-12-1985
Amendement à la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faunes et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction Art(XXI)	Déc. N°91-399 du 10-10 1991
Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage.	01-10-1990 (Art.XXI) Zatu AN VII 2 du 23-08-1989 Kiti AN VII bis du 23-09-1989
Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel	01-10-1990 Zatu AN VII 2 du 23-08-1989 Kiti AN VII 3 bis du 23-09-1989.
Convention pour la protection de la couche d'ozone	28-06-1988;Zatu 86-16 du 05-03-1986 Kiti 86-70 du 05-03-1986
Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone	18-10-1989 Zatu ANVI 21 du 13-01-1989 Kiti AN VI 164 du 20-01-1989
Amendement au Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone.	Loi N°11/95/ADP du 27-04-1995. Déc.N°95-380 du 27-09-1995
Convention sur l'interdiction d'importer en Afrique des déchets dangereux et sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières.	Loi N°19/93/ADP du 24-05-1993. Prom. déc. N°93-191 du 16-06-1993. Déc.N°93-284 du 20-09-1993.
Convention internationale sur la lutte contre la désertification dans les pays gravement touchés par la sécheresse et/ou la désertification	Loi N°33/95 du 29-12-1995. Prom. déc.N°95-500 du 01-12-1995. Déc. 95-569 du 29-12-1995
Convention internationale pour la protection des végétaux.	Loi N°61/94ADP/ du 22-12-1994. Prom. déc. N°95-16 du 18-01-1995. Déc. 95-93 du 07 mars 1995.

Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et de leur élimination.	Décret n° 98-424/ PRES/PM/MAET/MEE du 5 Octobre 1998 portant ratification de la Convention de Bâle.
Protocole de Kyoto	30 Mars 2005
Le protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques	31 mars 2005
Protocole de Nagoya sur l'Accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage jute et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation	Décret n°2013 1000/PRES/PM/MAECR/MEF/MEDD du 30 Octobre 2013, portant ratification du Protocole de Nagoya sur l'APA
Plateforme Intergouvernemental Scientifique et Politique sur la biodiversité et les Services Eco systémiques (IPBES)	Ratifiée par correspondance du MEDD en 2012

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

    - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

    - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.