

Final Project Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	François Wenemi Kagambega
Project Title	Rebuilding resilience in the “Zippelés” landscapes in northern Burkina Faso for biodiversity conservation and rural development
Application ID	23666-2
Grant Amount	£4,998
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Date of this Report	January 9 th , 2019

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Characterisation of farmers' views on land degradation and identification of areas subject to land degradation.				Completely conducted as planned.
Building of a knowledge-based system to support local initiative in ecological restoration by using knowledge acquisition tools and educative materials				The well-established Agro-ecological Knowledge Toolkit (AKT -available at http://akt.bangor.ac.uk/) was used with a support of ICRAF researcher.
Implementation of new low-budget management/restoration actions on "zippelés" landscapes in order to restore vegetation and related ecosystem services				The restoration actions were completely conducted as planned but the monitoring and the data collection continues.
Education campaign for knowledge transfer through workshops				Completely conducted as planned.
Assessment of the farmer's adoption behaviour of soil and water conservation knowledge and identification of the factors that can motivate these various adoptions				As planned, this last activity will be carry out at the 4th trimester of 2019.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

With the experience gathered during the first phase, we efficiently got round some minor technical and communication problems that arose in the implementation of the project.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). Education is the most important outcome of the project. This allows understanding the importance of the work and knowing what they can do to

become a part of the positive change. Land owners, teachers, scholars, community leaders and members, are all key targets for the education aspect of the project.

b). Integration of local people with the traditional ecological knowledge into the project is another paramount outcome of the project. By encouraging participation of local people in the various stages of revegetation (such as greenhouse work, workshops, planting, and maintenance), the model that the project presents is sustained by local interest and can be readily expanded and replicated as that interest grows.

c). The main expected output from this project is the restoration of close-to-natural vegetation of the “zippelés” landscapes. Native plant revegetation included four most used and more or less endangered plants species in Burkina Faso (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*, *Azelia africana*, *Pterocarpus lucens* and *Boswellia dalzielii*). Revegetation with native plants creates natural habitat that enables flora and fauna to survive and thrive, and it also serves as erosion control.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

As during the first phase, local populations have been involved in data collection. To achieve this result, we had discussions with community leaders in order to explain the objective of our work and its importance for local communities and resource conservation. The local communities were involved in the following ways.

i) The awareness campaign on seedling production in nursery and plantation was done with the representative persons of each site and local stakeholders. During the plantation the previously trained persons were used as technicians in order to make in practice what they learnt during the awareness campaign. The representative persons of each site really understand the goal of the project and really contributed to its achievement. The representative persons of each village acquired knowledge on trees planted and the expected benefits of degraded land restoration.

ii) Tree planting involved the local communities, who acquired knowledge and skills on tree planting, and the expected benefits of reforestation and afforestation.

iii) Maintenance of the planted trees, including watering/irrigation, slashing, and creating fire hazards for protection, was the role of local communities. This was to ensure ownership of the project among the communities and encourage active participation of the communities.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

We are planning to apply for a third phase that will focus on interviews of local people in the restoration areas to obtain information on restoration success factors, impact on human livelihoods and ecosystems/conservation aspects. We are also planning to continue this work focused on the use of a participatory mapping

approach to assess the vegetation dynamics and the driving factors where satellite images show an increasing biomass production.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We are planning two publications with the results of this study in local and international journals in order to make the results available to the scientific community as well as to decisions makers and land-users.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

With the experience of the first grant, we try to expand the grant within the most important phase of the project. Most of the grant was used from January to December 2018.

8. Budget: Provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount £	Actual Amount £	Difference £	Comments
Allocations for local team /Accommodation				
Project setup at the selected sites	84	84		
Assessment of the farmer's adoption behaviour	211	211		
Interviews with farmers and Building of knowledge-based system	421	400	21	
Education campaign and workshop	632	632		
Site monitoring, analyses and interviews with local people	421	311	110	Most of the activities were completely conducted as planned. However field work activities, e.g. field maintenance, site monitoring, are still ongoing. Furthermore the final interviews with local people will be done later.
Subtotal	1769	1638	131	

Transport and Fuel				
Fuel and motor oil	491	560	-69	More fuel were needed than expected
Repair charges for car	140	125	15	
Subtotal	631	685	-54	
Restoration works (incl. Transport, material)				
Charges for manual workers (digging holes, half-moons, etc.)	632	700	-68	More manual workers were needed than expected in order to plant trees
Seedlings production and plantation works	1053	1050	3	
Subtotal	1684	1750	-65	
Material for educational activities and workshops				
Catering and renting chair for workshops	534	452	82	
Radio transmissions for educational activities	168	168		
Flyers, posters, Movies for educational activities	211	211		Renting of projection material and chairs were less expensive than we planned.
Subtotal	914	831	82	
TOTAL	4998	4904	94	This positive balance is proposed for on-going site monitoring and the last activity

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

As earlier mentioned, the next steps will include the dissemination of the knowledge gained from this study such as policy brief for local government agencies and the production of scientific publications for national and international journals.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes we used the RF logo on posters and for Power Point presentations.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Dr. Francois Wenemi Kagambega: Main applicant and coordinator of the project which provide some expertise on land restoration during the project

Prof. Adjima Thiombiano (University of Ouagadougou), **Prof. Louis Sawadogo** (INERA) and **Dr. Marco Schmidt** (Senckenberg Research Institute Frankfurt) were the mentors of project which provide support on plant ecology, forest management and silviculture

Mr Yacouba Sawadogo: Farmer from Ouahigouya, well-known for his efforts to stop degradation/desertification and restore both agricultural lands and indigenous savanna, experience of >40 years. [https:// www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSTV-KcAd_0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSTV-KcAd_0). He was involved during the education campaign to share his experience

Mr. Emile Gandema: Journalist/communication specialist in Burkina Faso, supports the project in communication during the education campaign

Mr. Issa Pakodé: Forester and former Regional Director of the Ministry of Environment, help to involve appropriate local government agencies

12. Any other comments?

We thanks the RF for this second grant that has allow us to collect large quantity of data for biodiversity conservation and rural development across the sub-Saharan area of Burkina Faso.



Half-moons holes implemented on April 2018 at Toucou (Ouahigouya) into a “zippelé” landscape.



Seedling of *Parkia biglobosa* well established after planting on a "zippele" landscape located at Gourga, Ouahigouya.



Seedlings of *Afzelia Africana* standing in a nursery before their plantation for the revegetation of "zippele" landscape.