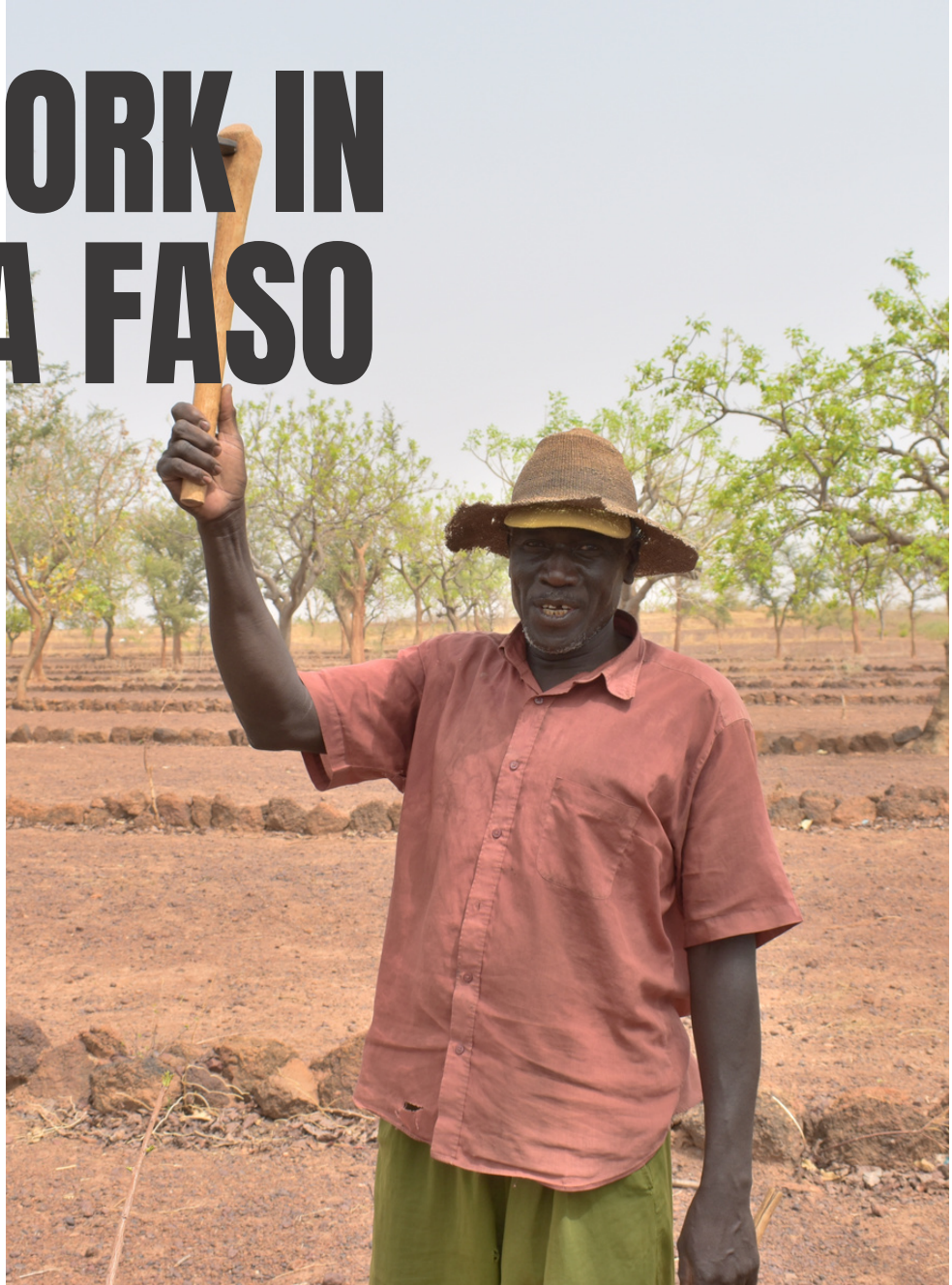


AACJ WORK IN BURKINA FASO

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Burkina Faso, a country with a predominantly agricultural population, is grappling with the adverse effects of climate change. With a growing population

and increasingly scarce rainfall, the agricultural sector's productivity is at risk, leaving vulnerable communities, including women, young people, and people living with disabilities, in a precarious situation. However, through the implementation of the AACJ program, Burkina Faso is taking decisive steps towards adaptation and resilience-building.



LOCALLY LED ACTIONS

Local action initiatives, led by organizations such as the "Association pour l'Education et l'Environnement (A-2E)," are playing a pivotal role in scaling up proven adaptation techniques and technologies.

Addressing Climate Vulnerabilities:

The agroecological farming practices implemented by the local action initiatives target specific vulnerabilities faced by communities in Burkina Faso. Wind and water erosion, water scarcity, soil degradation, deforestation, and loss of ecosystems are among the challenges being tackled.

These initiatives aim to restore arable soils, improve vegetation cover, enhance carbon sequestration, implement sustainable water management, increase crop yields, and ultimately improve the well-being and livelihoods of beneficiary households.

The LLA Intervention: The selection of intervention sites and beneficiaries is based on well-defined criteria, including vulnerability, gender considerations, and the impact of climate change on their land, families, or communities.

LOCALLY LED ACTIONS

The interventions encompass a comprehensive approach that includes theoretical training, study trips to successful sites, hands-on field practices, production activities, and continuous monitoring and follow-up support. By providing knowledge, resources, and guidance, the initiatives empower communities to take charge of their own resilience-building efforts.



Promising Outcomes: The positive outcomes of these initiatives have been remarkable. Beneficiary households have witnessed the rejuvenation of arable soils, improved vegetation cover, and the sequestration of carbon in their fields. Sustainable water management practices have been adopted, resulting in increased water availability even in times of scarcity. This has led to improved crop yields, enhanced incomes, and enhanced food and nutritional security. Additionally, improved health and better school performance among households have been observed, while animal production has thrived through the preservation of hay.

Ensuring Sustainability and Scalability:

The long-term sustainability and scalability of these initiatives are vital. To achieve this, continuous training, support, and advice are provided to the participating communities. The renewal of agroecological techniques such as "Zai" before each season and the application of compost on the fields ensure optimal results. Crop rotation and the practice of assisted natural regeneration (RNA) further contribute to the resilience of agricultural systems. These initiatives serve as models that can be replicated and expanded, creating a ripple effect that extends the benefits of agroecological farming across Burkina Faso.

Building a Brighter Future: The strides made in agroecological farming in Burkina Faso hold tremendous promise for the future. By adopting climate-resilient practices, communities are not only mitigating the effects of climate change but also transforming their livelihoods. With improved incomes, enhanced food security, and a healthier environment, Burkina Faso is on the path towards sustainable development. The efforts being undertaken by organizations like PACJA and A-2E demonstrate the power of collective action and highlight the immense potential for climate justice in West Africa.