

RESULTS SUMMARY

Improving young women’s livelihoods and social cohesion in areas hosting internally displaced people in Burkina Faso

Author: Insert organisation (Year)

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PROJECT	Title:	Soilless cultivation, a technique for resilience and social cohesion
	Partner:	Association Promo Monde Rural - APMR
	Country:	Burkina Faso
	Period:	2023

CHANGE	Soilless cultivation has significantly enhanced the livelihoods, skills, and economic opportunities of young women among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and in host communities. By producing vegetables at home, they are safe from the dangers of going to the bush and gain food security despite limited land. Moreover, some get an income opportunity by selling the surplus. The activity has empowered women to take on stronger decision-making roles within families, promote social cohesion, and contribute to a more stable, resilient community environment.
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CONTEXT	Burkina Faso faces a security crisis, with over 2 million IDPs and 6.3 million people in need for humanitarian aid. The affected populations experience an unprecedented food crisis due to poor access to arable land, IDPs are particularly impacted, having lost their production area, harvests, and income sources. The dependency on land heightens tensions between host communities and IDPs. Women, who are primarily responsible for feeding their families, are the first to be affected by this crisis.
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CONTRIBUTION	Since 2022, Plan International Burkina Faso has been supporting APMR's work through the Strategic Partnership with the Danish MFA to help the most vulnerable young people from host communities and IDPs to become economically self-sufficient and improve security, social cohesion, and community resilience.
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IMAGES	 Plan Burkina Faso	 Plan Burkina Faso
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The partner APMR has introduced soilless cultivation in four communes in the Ziro province. The aim is to improve the resilience of the target communities, by 1) training young beneficiaries in soilless cultivation techniques without chemicals; 2) providing young beneficiaries with simple and often reused equipment (used tyres, dishes, bags etc.), compost and seeds; and 3) providing support for the production process by facilitators and technical agricultural agents.

LESSONS

The soilless cultivation as a new cultivation technology has resulted in gains throughout the year, increased vegetable autonomy in relation to rainfall, and improved resilience, empowerment and security for vulnerable populations. It also significantly reduces the social tensions caused by the precariousness of life in the areas hosting internally displaced people.

EVIDENCE

56 young women and 46 young men, including 80 IDPs and 22 hosts, were trained by the partner APMR in soilless cultivation techniques during 2023, and all of them put the knowledge they had acquired into practice. In fact, 6 women and 1 man had a profit of 514,200 CFA (DKK 5.800) from selling the vegetables they produced using this soilless cultivation technique.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

Yes

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

No

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

No

Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

No

Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

Yes

GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

Page 1: Results summary

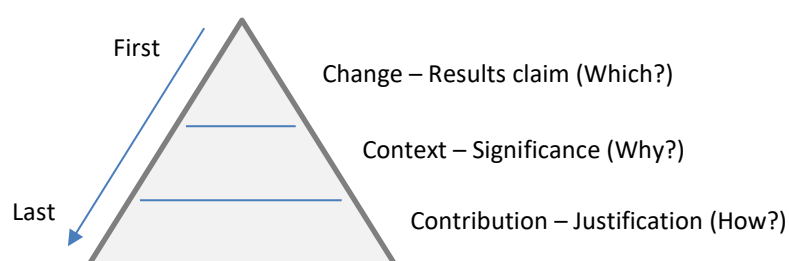
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:
Reverse funnel for communication



Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- **Activities:** Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- **Lessons:** Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- **Evidence:** A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- **Domains and development strategy:** Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.

