

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Promotion Jatropha Curcas**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4227 |
| GEF ID | 4073 |
| Title | Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a Resource of Bioenergy in Burkina Faso |
| Country(ies) | Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project aims to validate the potential of Greenhouse Gas reduction through the promotion of Jatropha Curcas oil as a substitute to Diesel in Burkina-Faso. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Lela Fikrou (lela.fikrou@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Jean de Dieu Yameogo (yamjdieu@gmail.com) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Hama Traore (hama.traore@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Pamoussa Ouedraogo (ouedpams@yahoo.fr) |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

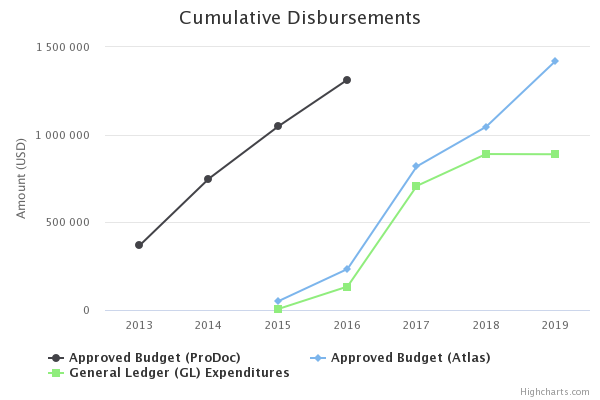
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Develop the potential of Greenhouse Gas reduction through the promotion of Jatropha oil as a substitute to Diesel in Burkina-Faso.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of mills operated by rural artisans or farmers' organizations by EOP | 30 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 300 | The tests using Jatropha oil use testing on multifunctional platforms (mills) and in the domain of rural electrification are being prepared with the national structures in charge of these issues. | There have been no initiatives promoting the use of oil at the mills since the project began. However, initiatives to promote domestic use for cooking have been underway since 2018. |
| Cumulative power generation using Jatropha oil as fuel y by EOP, MWh | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3515 | Since the tests have not started yet, this indicator cannot be filled. | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Hectares of Jatropha plantations realized by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 130000 | The jatropha plantation operation launched in 2017 with ta private operator resulted in the planting of 625 hectares. This operation was a success and we are now planning to plant of 5000 hectares for the 2018 campain. | The project’s cumulative planting operations in 2017 (627 ha) and 2018 (5,000 ha) totalled 5,625 ha of new Jatropha plantations. Awareness-raising activities created an interest in Jatropha, particularly given its agronomic advantages. This led many producers to grow it on their own initiative. No estimates are currently available regarding the land area involved in these local initiatives. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Establishment of a strategy and framework for the development of Jatropha oil as a sustainable agrofuel** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. of Jatropha oil fired transport vehicles by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 500 | This indicator has been abandonned following the rewritting of the project document | This indicator was dropped after the ProDoc was reviewed. |
| Cumulative power generation from Jatropha oil-fired power generation units by EOP, MWh | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3515 | Non applicable due to fact it is straitly related to the previous indicator | This indicator was dropped after the ProDoc was reviewed. |
| No. of installed and operational Jatropha oil production units by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 | The only one existing is still running due to the partnership with the EOP | The Taiwanese cooperation agency initially equipped three operators to produce biodiesel from Jatropha oil. |
| Annual production of Jatropha oil starting Year 4, liters | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 183285 | The current level of the projet does not meet fulfiling of this indicator | In 2018, BELWET produced 39,000 litres, compared to 24,000 in 2017. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Increased private investments on agrofuel production and applications** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Volume of private investment in production and processing of Jatropha by Year 4, US$ million | less than 1M | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5M | The current level of the projet does not meet fulfiling of this indicator | When the project changed its focus to a short, local supply chain (local production and processing of Jatropha seeds) because of the decline in the price per barrel, private investors lost interest in the industry. |
| Volume of investments in the production and processing of Jatropha realized through partnerships with rural producers by Year 4 | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2M | The current level of the projet does not meet fulfiling of this indicator | Cumulative investments in Jatropha production and processing since 2017 total FCFA 290,695,900 ($505,806) |
| Volume of social investments realized by private promoters in the industry by Year 4, US$ million | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1M | The current level of the projet does not meet fulfiling of this indicator | Unlike the 2010s, private investors are no longer interested in the Jatropha industry, given the current price of oil per barrel. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Increased plantations of jatropha and installations of jatropha oil production units.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No .of technical problems that were resolved annually from results of enhanced R&D work on Jatropha oil production starting Year 3 | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 | The current level of the projet does not permit enlighting this indicator | Eight research topics were pursued in partnership with INERA. The preliminary results were presented to the joint UNDP/Jatropha/Ministry of Energy team. The final report is not yet available. The research results will be published in scientific journals. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Increased number of rural organizations-owned Jatropha Oil production facilities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. of village-owned Jatropha plantations by EOP | 20 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1000 | Almost 86 villages own jatropha plantations settled with the support of EOP | A total of 86 villages own Jatropha plantations (2017 and 2018), thanks to the project’s support.    However, communication and awareness-raising activities via community radio have led many other villages to become involved in growing Jatropha. |
| Volume of financing mobilized from micro-finance institutions for Jatropha oil production units by EOP, US$ million | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.5 | The project is not yet as mature as to achieve this target | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| No. of Jatropha sector stakeholders developing and/or managing Jatropha oil production units by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 300 | None | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Jatropha oil is regarded by the public as a high-quality national energy resource and a feasible and affordable alternative to diesel or petrol products** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Volume of Jatropha oil in the agrofuel market by EOP, liters | less than 1,000 | *(not set or not applicable)* | greater than 200,000 | None. The jatropha plantations realised with the EOP's contribution have not yet come into production. | The Jatropha plantations created are not yet producing. The first plants planted in 2017 will start producing in 2020. |
| % increase of agrofuels in the national RE consumption by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50 | Non applicable | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 67.62% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 67.62% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 888,335 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 50,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,313,636 |
| Co-financing | 15,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jan 20, 2010 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 22, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Sep 22, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jun 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Aug 31, 2017 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Conservation measures taken by UNDP for not taken into account its advice in the award of certain contracts |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| not applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The process of preparing and validating the 2019 AWP was delayed significantly (including internal quality control/setting up the ASL), which meant that Jatropha planting could not begin in 2019. As a result of this delay, funds allocated for that purpose were redirected to purchase equipment to process Jatropha seeds and to use the oil to produce soap locally. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| not applicable |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Until 2018, the Jatropha project emphasized capacity-building activities for local actors on producing and transplanting plants and intercropping Jatropha with cereal crops. However, as of January 2019, the project has focused both on equipping local actors to build their capacities in processing seeds into oil and on the local use of Jatropha oil.    This has involved:    - Providing 2,000,000 plants produced by local nurseries to promote the development of local skills in creating a plant nursery;  - Capacity-building on best agricultural practices in combination with Jatropha cultivation;  - Training and equipping women’s groups in the artisanal production of soap from Jatropha oil;  - Producing and distributing illustrated manuals in local languages on the Jatropha industry;  - Supporting the multifunctional platforms by providing 25 dehulling machines and 15 hydraulic presses to increase oil production; and,  - Promoting stoves that use Jatropha oil as fuel.  - Etc.    A joint UNDP/Ministry of Energy/Ministry of Agriculture mission visited the Jatropha plantations that the project established in 2017 and 2018. The report of the mission, which was conducted in June 2019, is available on Atlas. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Implementation of project activities was very limited in 2018. UNDP was not involved in contracting with the service providers, which led to bottlenecks in UNDP’s the disbursement of resources in 2018. Project delivery for that year was below 40%.  However, starting in 2019, a new communication process was initiated between the UNDP programme officer and the project’s coordination unit.  This year, emphasis has been placed on building the capacity of local actors to produce and consume Jatropha oil locally.  The project will close in December 2019, but local initiatives around plant production and Jatropha planting in rural areas suggest that local actors have taken ownership of Jatropha. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Unsatisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The “Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a Resource of Bioenergy in Burkina Faso” project in Burkina Faso is very problematic. As already highlighted in the previous PIRs, there is a significant period between the project concept and its real implementation on the ground. The ProDoc was approved in 2012, 7 years from now.    The project is in its 5th year of implementation, since its inception in 2015. However, very little has been achieved on the ground. In term of achievement, compared to the Project Document (ProDoc) log frame, the project is clearly off track, with End of project (EoP) targets impossible to be achieved in the current situation. Only 625 hectares only have been planted up to date, compared to the EoP targets 130,000 hectares. Although following a RTA mission, it was acknowledged that the 130,000 hectares in the ProDoc seems rather over ambitious. It is advised to stick with the target of a similar project in Mali where the EoP target was 20,000 hectares. Unfortunately, the project did not undertake a MTR, which could have provided clear recommendation of the revisions of certain targets. A Mid-term review was recommended by the RTA during last year PIR. This was not followed by the CO. Although this project is a MSP and MTR it is not mandatory, the RTA had recommended it given the very low delivery at that time.  For this review period, almost no activity was conducted on the ground, following a non-compliance of UNDP procedures by the Project Team. The project team went ahead in contracting one service provider without proper procurement/tender and without informing the CO. Therefore, the CO stopped cash advances and the project did not succeed to have any budget to implement its activities.    This has impacted furthermore the low delivery of the project, with the cumulative delivery against total approved amount moving from 54% (USD 720,861) in 2018 (Year 4) to 67% (USD 888,335) in 2019 (Year 5). This is very low after 5 years of project implementation and taking into account that the project will be closed by December 2019, without any possibility of extension. The project has initiated the process for the Terminal Evaluation.    The project has some critical risks, thoroughly discussed during the previous PIRs. There is the political instability of the country, the project staff that had dual responsibilities (working 50% for the project and 50% for the Ministry of Energy) and the outdated context of the project of which the PIF was developed in 2010. The political situation of the country is getting better and after the RTA mission, the project staff is now fully dedicated to the project, backed by an official letter from the Minister.    In term of partnership, the project is collaborating with the NGO Belwet and the NGO activities are accounted as co-financing.    Although the CO and the Project team provided a Moderately Satisfactory rating for the Development Objective progress, the RTA things that the project has not reach that level due to very few activities achieved. Given the very low progress made to date by the project, a Unsatisfactory rating is warranted for both the DO and IP progress. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| NA |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| In 2018, in some areas of the country, women – not just men - participated in Jatropha plant production under the plant production contract.  Women also benefited from the Jatropha plants, using them as a living hedge to delimit their fields. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Support to substitute Jatropha oil for diesel to operate the multifunctional platforms used by women’s groups makes it possible to replace an imported fossil fuel with a renewable, locally-produced product. Similarly, promoting the use of cooking stoves that use Jatropha oil, rather than wood, as fuel will help to preserve forests by reducing cutting for firewood.    Diesel, which is a fossil fuel, and wood, which is a non-renewable biomass, release greenhouse gases that are harmful to the environment.    In 2017, the Jatropha project carried out a specific activity for women in rural areas.    Forty women received support for the artisanal production of soap from Jatropha oil.    This support involved technical training in the use of Jatropha oil in accordance with environmental standards and providing equipment.    In 2018-2019, 37 rural women’s groups received support in the following areas:    - Jatropha seed hulling machines to reduce the burden of manual hulling, an activity performed primarily by women. This helps to increase the rate of seeds harvested;  - Hydraulic presses to press and immediately use the oil, which contributes to reducing the purchase of fossil fuel (diesel);  - Training to use the soap production equipment provided by the project. This produces income for the women, improving their living standard.    In addition, through a request for proposals, the project sponsored the design of a cooking stove that uses Jatropha oil. This will help reduce the hazards associated with smoke from fuelwood used for cooking. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| This security risk slows the project’s activities in its locations. Activities are either cancelled or reduced to an absolute minimum. In response, the project brings the actors together in safer areas for training and awareness-raising. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| After several years of operation, the Jatropha project can now point to significant achievements. Launching the project revived an abandoned industry. Jatropha’s multiple advantages have convinced producers to resume production. This plant offers significant potential in both agronomic and energy terms. Thus, using an innovative communications approach, the project remobilized producers in eight regions, who have sown more than 5,000 ha of Jatropha. Although the first plantations established with project support will not produce until 2020, Jatropha-related activities are resuming, specifically the harvesting of seeds, which women use for the artisanal production of soap. This provides them considerable income. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Article: Joint planting mission:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/340309013306543    Article: Testing Jatropha seed cake on market gardening and food staple crops:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/311081496229295    Article: Visiting the multifunctional platforms:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/308729576464487    Article: Jatropha project participates in energy and renewable energy week  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/301634050507373    Article: Jatropha awareness-raising broadcasts  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/233306897340089    Article: Training for the actors on best agricultural practices and Jatropha:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/233038337366945    Article: the advantages of Jatropha Curcas:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/227502557920523    Article: 2018 planting – transplanting:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/217421118928667    Article: the Jatropha oil standard in Burkina Faso:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/208396443164468    Video: A producer talks about Jatropha farming:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/videos/202819300388849/?t=0    Article: Visiting Jatropha nurseries:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/posts/197164864287626    TV broadcast: “Plein Champ sur le Jatropha Curcas”  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMnQo095ow8    Facebook address:  https://www.facebook.com/jatropha.curcasburkinafaso.7  Official page:  https://www.facebook.com/projetjatrophacurcasburkinafaso/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4227 Burkina Faso Jatropha - CEO Endorsement Request 4th Sub 301012.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4227/213173/1653756/1654060/PIMS%204227%20Burkina%20Faso%20Jatropha%20-%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%204th%20Sub%20301012.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The association, Belem Wend Tiga (BELWET), is one of the main operational partners recommended for project implementation under the Jatropha industry rural development strategy. It contributes to the following activities in the field:  - Seed production;  - Planting;  - Producing Jatropha oil;  - Using seed cake as an agricultural fertilizer;  - Training producers in planting, seed collection and other techniques; and,  - Training women to produce Jatropha oil-base soap.    In addition to the producers in 86 villages in Burkina Faso who work with the project to plant Jatropha, the project also works with 37 women’s groups to produce soap based on Jatropha oil and with 15 other women’s groups from multifunctional platforms on using the oil in mills.    The project has also relied on private service providers to: train women in soap production; design the Jatropha hulling machines and seed presses; design stoves that using Jatropha oil as fuel; and prepare illustrated materials on Jatropha appropriate for use in a rural setting. They include DIM Consulting, Institut Develp, Memia, and others. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.