

Presentation of the project

From November 2015 to Avril 2018

Burkina Faso

North Region

19 Communes

54 MSMEs on composting

31 MSMEs on waste recycling

90 jobs created

3600 tons of waste managed

600 tons of compost produced



PROJET



Transformation des Déchets Ménagers en Fertilisant Agricole au Nord du Burkina Faso (P/TRADEMFA)

PARTENAIRES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERS



04 BP 8730 Ouaga 04, Ouahigouya Secteur N°04 Rue : 4.19-Porte 574-Tél: 24 55 37 88 - Email: ajsdv.bf@gmail.com

Results achieved by the project



N°	Indicator	Target value	Level of achievement	Rate of achievement (%)
1	Direct sensitization of households to integrated waste management	1 680	1980	100
2	Number of people sensitized on the recovery of household waste	150 000	150 000	100
3	Number of producers using regularly compost	300	367	100
4	Number of MSMEs representatives in Green Entrepreneurship, Fundraising and Marketing	100	85	85
5	Number of exporters and waste processors networked	30	29	97
6	Number of green jobs created	90	90	100
7	Representatives of MSMEs, local authorities and elected officials trained in waste recovery	100	87	87
8	Number of green entrepreneurs put in network	38	45	100

Integrated Waste Management

- Integrated Waste Management
 - Biodegradable waste to compost
- Non Biodegradable waste
 - brooms from plastic cans,
 - fruit and vegetable bags from plastic bags by picking
 - glass powder for the coating of buildings
 - fabrics for bags and held from plastic bags by weaving
 - fire briquettes from paper waste by press

SCP Adopted

2/3

- Waste to Business by Recycling

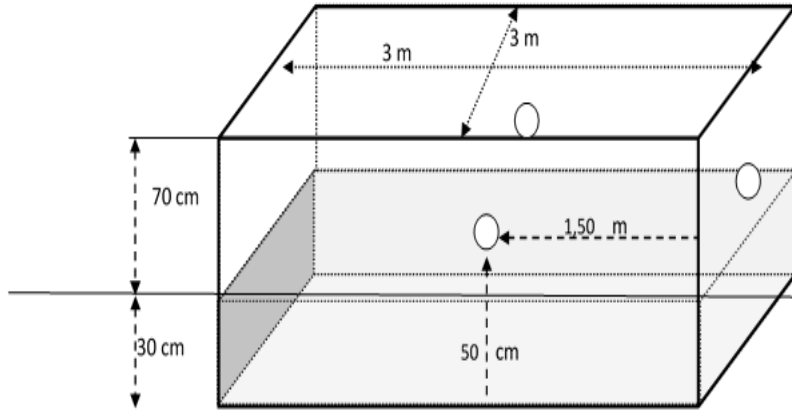
Plastic waste causes degradation of land and



SCP Adopted

3/3

- Sustainable Agriculture



Challenges faced by MSMEs in Sustainable agriculture

Most the MSMEs on composting are vegetable producers and are facing same challenges.

- Storage,
- Energy for pumping
- no difference in price between chemicals and compost products

Which one do I use

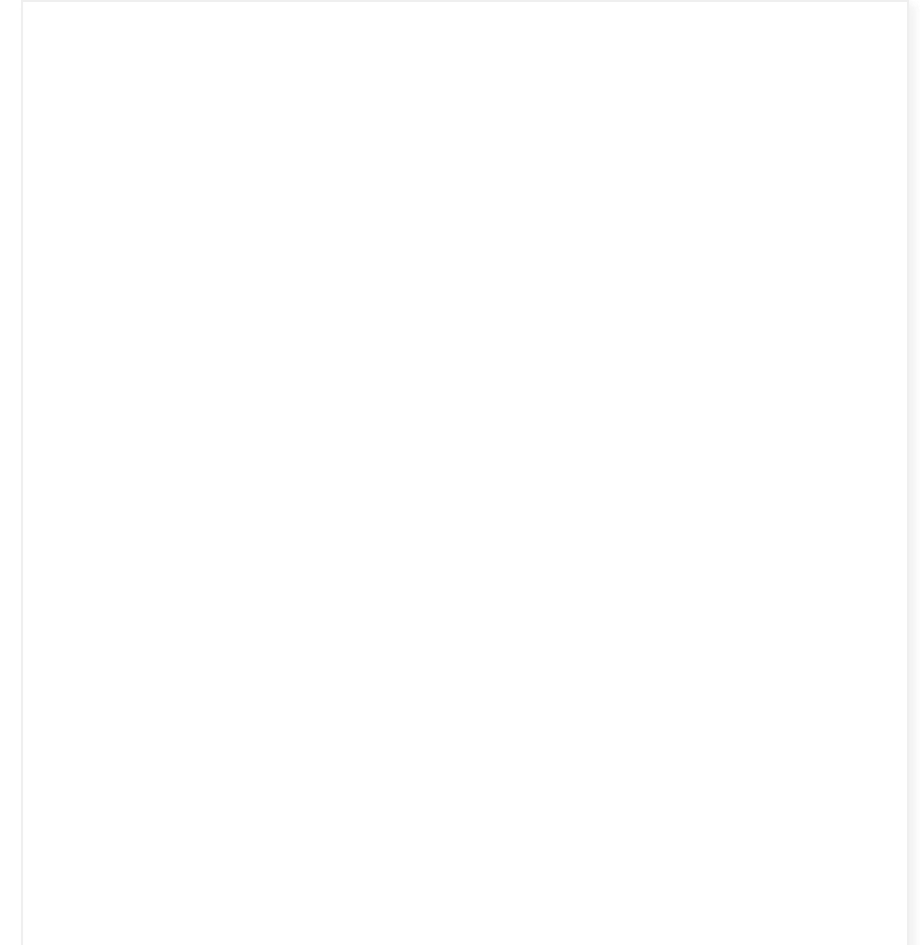
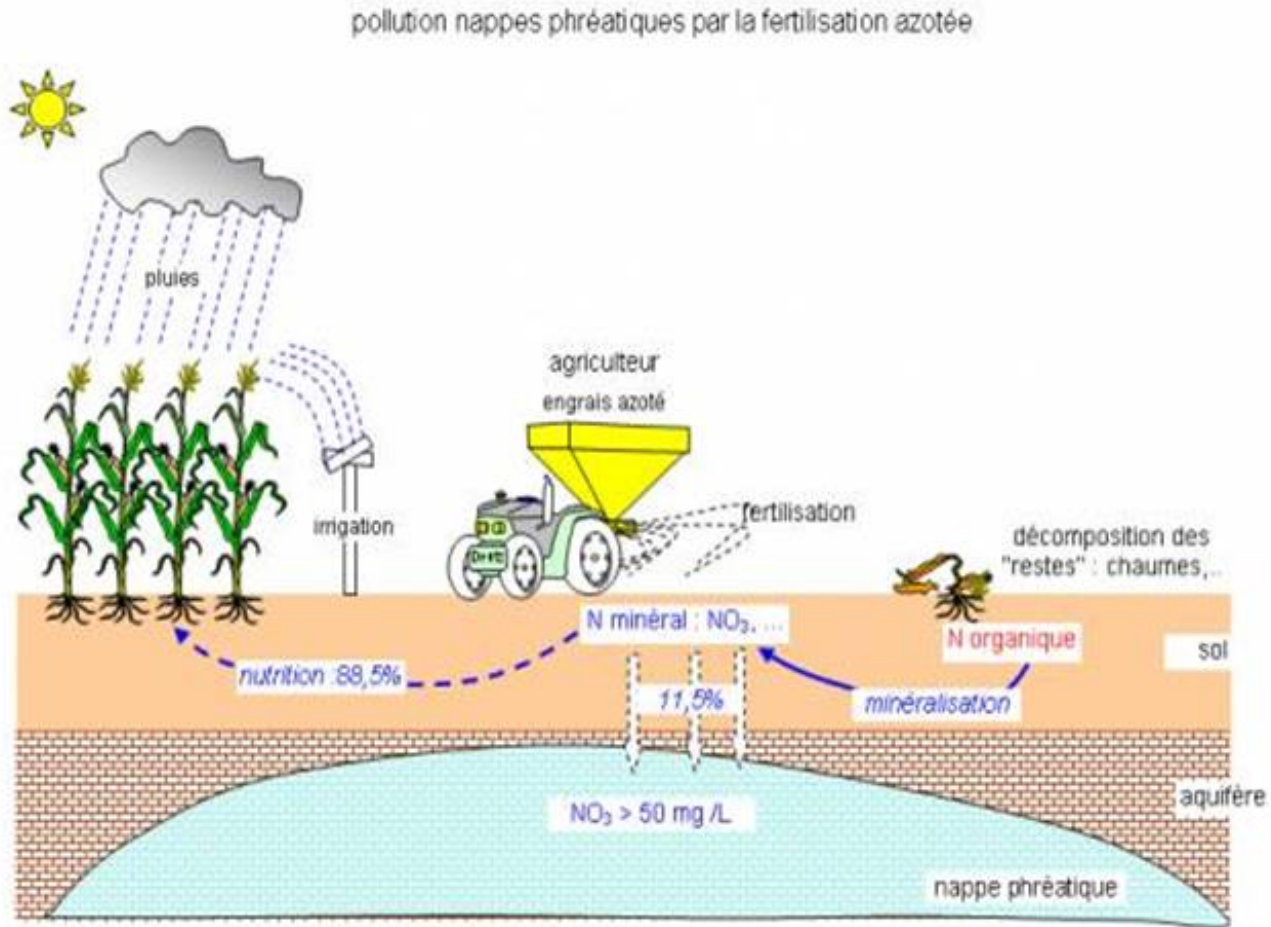




Which one do I use

- Compost for sustainable ?
- Chemical for short term results?

Chemical affect water Surface water and ground water



Brief overview of the impact of chemical fertilizers on the environment and our health.

- First of all, man can suffer from fertilizers either directly or indirectly. The most affected by the direct damage are obviously the farmers.
- Chemical substances used in agriculture still have uncertain effects: they could be the cause of many diseases and dangers(poison, cancer, leukemia, etc ...)

On the other hand, indirect damage concerns all of us.

Indeed, during the infiltration of soils, nitrates (in particular) make groundwater unfit for consumption.

The danger here is intoxication by consumption and by accumulation of dangerous elements for humans (nitrates, etc.).

What about compost

Compost is produced from waste. Most of us know that waste is a challenge for countries. To resolve this by transforming it to an opportunity for sustainable agriculture is the best way to achieve our SDGs.



Ground experience Results from Ouedraogo Albert & Brothers

Onion	Area of the crop (m ²)	production (Kg)	productivity (kg/m ²)	Revenue when immediately sold	weigh after 4 months of storage	Revenue when sold 4 months later
PT1: Mature Compost only	150	400	2.66	80,000	340	170,000
PT2: Non-composted manure	150	140	0.93	28,000	105	52,500
PT3: NPK (reduction of 75% of the usual amounts of the promoter) + Compost wall	150	504	3.36	108,000	336	168000

- This experience highlighted the role that compost can play in the promotion and practice of sustainable agriculture
- Organic fertilizers have the ability to sustain agricultural land.
- It also appears that mineral fertilizers are effective only if the plot is previously amended with compost which gives the soil the ability to retain the mineral elements to return them to crops.
- It remains, therefore, that the fruits of this experience are put into practice at the level of all promoters and that market opportunities for organic products are open

Recommendations

Chemicals



Energy



Resource efficiency



More fund
scaling up SAG pilot projects
Strict control of chemicals
Promotion of Resource efficiency



DEVELOPEMENT BY YOUTH

AJSDV