

Ouagadougou's Ceinture Verte — Four Decades On, a Cautionary Tale in Sustaining an Urban Green Belt

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Burkina Faso

Quality score: 20/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Ouagadougou's 1976 green belt reforested only about half its 2,100ha target before German funding ended in 1990, and half the surviving area has since been lost to informal settlement -- a EUR332k, 2021-2023 AIMF-backed rehabilitation of 12ha shows what re-investment can recover.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	1/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-11

[City of Ouagadougou; Association Internationale des Maires Francophones \(AIMF\); federation of vegetable growers and nursery operators](#) — accessed 2026-09-11

[AIMF — Ouagadougou : Appui a la revalorisation de la ceinture verte](#) — accessed 2026-09-11

[City Farmer News — Burkina Faso: the green belt of vegetable plots cooling a city](#) — accessed 2026-09-11

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