Nuru Burkina Faso
2025 Impact Analysis

Introduction

Nuru Burkina Faso is a locally led organization working to build resilience among smallholder farmer households across Burkina Faso as part of the broader Nuru Collective. Through cooperative-led agriculture, the organization supports farmers to increase productivity, strengthen incomes, and build long-term sustainability within their communities.

To track progress toward these outcomes, Nuru Burkina Faso measures a standardized set of core indicators each year. One of the most critical monitoring periods occurs at the end of the agricultural season, when a post-harvest yield and income survey is conducted. During the season, farmers receive support through input packages distributed on a quarter- and half-hectare basis, alongside training and cooperative services. Income is modeled as average revenue and net income earned per hectare, allowing for consistent comparison of progress over time regardless of farm size.

In addition to farm-level productivity and income outcomes, Nuru Burkina Faso tracks cooperative-level performance. Tools such as SCOPEinsight assess cooperative professionalism, while profitability assessments measure net financial performance over time. In 2025, supported cooperatives recorded an average SCOPEinsight score of 2.7 out of 5.0, establishing a benchmark for continued institutional strengthening.

Yield Survey Methodology

Following the 2025 agricultural season, Nuru Burkina Faso conducted a post-harvest yield and income survey across their three communes of operation. A total sample of 306 farmers were surveyed, with final analysis focused on 246 groundnut producers and 59 soybean producers who actively cultivated during the season. This internally verified brief reports against Nuru's core indicators of yield increase over baseline, income increase over baseline, and adoption of improved agricultural practices.

Unlike previous evaluations that focused primarily on the groundnut value chain, the 2025 analysis applies a crop equivalent yield methodology. This approach aggregates both groundnuts and soybeans into a single weighted productivity measure, using the survey population to weight total yields against one another and ensure comparability to the 2022 baseline while reflecting the diversification of farmer production over time.

Yields

Average yields in 2025 reached 688 kilograms per hectare for groundnuts and 506 kilograms per hectare for soybeans. When aggregated through the crop equivalent yield methodology, the average crop equivalent yield rose from 351 kilograms per hectare at baseline in 2022 to 653 kilograms per hectare in 2025. This represents an **86% increase in yield over baseline** levels and demonstrates sustained productivity growth across value chains.

Incomes

Income growth has been equally significant. In 2022, average revenue per hectare was approximately 183 USD, with input costs of 36 USD, resulting in a net income of 147 USD per hectare. In 2025, farmers invested substantially more in inputs, with average costs rising to 154 USD per hectare. However, this higher investment translated into significantly greater production and cooperative sales, generating average revenue of 502 USD per hectare and net income of 349 USD per hectare. This represents a **138% increase in net income over baseline**, or an increase of more than 200 USD per hectare. All figures reflect exchange-rate adjusted conversions from CFA, shifting from approximately 600 CFA/USD at baseline to roughly 560 CFA/USD in 2025.

Importantly, income gains are net of costs. Farmers are not simply spending more, but realizing substantially higher returns on investment. The cooperative model is functioning not only to increase productivity, but to convert that productivity into meaningful financial gain.

Key Drivers of Performance Gains

The 2025 agricultural season demonstrates substantial progress in both productivity and income growth across supported agribusiness cooperatives. Productivity gains were driven primarily by favorable rainfall distribution, improved seed quality, and strengthened technical application among farmers, which together supported stronger legume establishment and higher overall productivity.

Farmers demonstrated more consistent application of climate-smart agricultural practices for soybean and groundnut, including proper spacing, timely planting aligned with rainfall, and routine weeding. Nuru Burkina Faso refined its training model to reduce training fatigue and prioritize practical sessions, helping sustain farmers' motivation and adoption. Repeated training and field coaching have translated into greater precision, confidence, and discipline in applying technical recommendations.

In the upcoming 2026 season, the rising cost of improved groundnut seeds will require close monitoring to ensure input packages continue to generate positive net returns for farmers. To mitigate this risk, Nuru Burkina Faso plans to continue to diversify their recommended improved groundnut varieties with similar agronomic characteristics. This approach is intended to expand farmer options, improve farmers' ability to respond to input price fluctuations, and help preserve income margins while maintaining productivity gains.

Practice Adoption

Adoption of improved climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices remains high and consistent. In 2025, **92 percent of farmers applied the majority of promoted practices**, including soil fertility management, crop rotation, improved storage, and weather-informed decision making. Adoption rates have been retained from prior seasons, indicating that improved techniques are becoming institutionalized rather than temporary.

The 2025 season confirms that the Nuru Burkina Faso model is strengthening both farm-level productivity and household-level income resilience. By measuring results through a crop equivalent framework rather than a single crop lens, this year's analysis captures the full economic impact of diversified production across cooperatives.

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Note: *This brief was created with evaluative support from the Nuru Burkina Faso and Nuru U.S. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) teams. More information on processes or outcomes can be obtained by contacting them directly. This brief follows similar methodology to tested and proven methods used for agricultural intervention analysis across the Nuru Collective, and developed in partnership with the Ray Marshall Center at the University of Texas Austin (RMC), following the Nuru Burkina Faso 2023 Impact Report and 2024 Impact Brief commission by Nuru.*

Figure 1 - Core Indicators

2025 Core Indicators - Nuru Burkina Faso		
Indicator	**Achievement**	**Target**
Number of Registered Households (2025)	2,052	3,000
Percent Increase in Yield over Baseline	86%	32%
Percent Increase in Income over Baseline	138%	30%
Agribusinesses Supported	20	20
Average SCOPEinsight Score	2.7 out of 5.0	
Percent Women Impacted	78%	70%
Percent Youth Impacted	14%	10%
Percent CSA Adoption	92%	70%

Figure 2 - Income Per Hectare

