

TENKEEGA Association

Goèma Pilot Farm (FPG)

Water, Earth, Greenery.

Activity report 2024 of the Goèma pilot farm



March 2024

TENKEEGA Association

(Goèma, Toèghin, Kamsé, Lèbda, Kossoghin)

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Summary:

Rainfall in 2024 was slightly up on 2023. A pocket of severe drought lasting 20 days occurred at the start of the rainy season (*June*), but regular rainfall in July and August enabled the rainy season to be saved and agricultural yields to be slightly up on 2023. Development work on the Nabdogo perimeter was one of CAF's main activities this year. The HIMO (*Haute Intensité de la Main d'œuvre*) project to develop the Nabdogo bocage perimeter saw the construction of 186 earthen bunds with a cumulative length of over 30 kilometers. More than 90 infiltration ponds with a cumulative volume of 3,706 cubic meters were also dug. In all, more than 90 hectares were developed in the Nabdogo perimeter this year by 277 contract teams (*1,385 people*). The development of a wooded track between the village of Lèbda and Goèma occupied part of CAF's time, with over 5 kilometers of track surveyed and marked out. This track will link the villages of Goèma and Lèbda, which are difficult to access in the rainy season. The Goèma pilot farm provided technical support to the Tougo pilot farm for the study and surveying of their very first bocage perimeter. In the agricultural equipment section, the passage of the tractor and the heavy cultivator through the fields considerably helped the farmers by preparing the fields for cultivation. In the animation department, farmers were supervised through a variety of activities, including meetings, surveys, excellence bonuses in bocage perimeters, and so on. Animation sessions were held in Koutoumtenga as part of the village's perimeter forest project.

Summary :

Rainfall in 2024 is slightly higher than 2023. A severe drought of 20 days occurred at the beginning of the rainy season (June), but regular rains in July and August saved the rainy season and led to slightly higher crop yields than in 2023. Nabdogo development work was one of CAF's main activities this year. The HIMO (High Intensity of Labor) project for the development of the bocage area of Nabdogo, made it possible to make 186 earthen dikes with a cumulative length of more than 30 kilometers. More than 90 infiltration ponds with a cumulative volume of 3,706 cubic meters were also dug. In total, more than 90 hectares of land have been developed this year by 277 contractual teams (1,385 people) within the Nabdogo area. The development of a wooded trail between the village of Lèbda and Goèma occupied part of the CAF, for this purpose more than 5 kilometers of track were surveyed and delimited. This track will serve to connect the village of Goèma and Lèbda which are difficult to reach in rainy season. The Goèma pilot farm has technically supported the Tougo pilot farm for the study and survey of their very first bocage perimeter. In the Agricultural Equipment section, the tractor and heavy cultivator move through the fields has greatly helped farmers by preparing the fields for crops. In the animation, the supervision of farmers was effective through various activities including meetings, surveys, premiums for excellence in the countryside, etc. Animation sessions were held in Koutoumtenga as part of the project for the bocage perimeter of this village.

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INTRODUCTION

The year 2024 was marked by a strong resilience of the Goèma Pilot Farm in the various activities carried out. The leitmotiv was "Working with resilience while achieving good results for the benefit of bocage farmers and breeders". This has enabled us to introduce a number of innovations, notably fish farming and a bocage perimeter project outside the Goèma Pilot Farm's usual area of action. In addition to these innovations, we also carried out our usual activities to promote the existing bocage perimeters. The continued development of the Nabdogo bocage perimeter and the creation of a woodland trail were also at the heart of our activities in 2024. This annual report covers all the farm's activities from January ¹to December 31, 2024. The financial and material balance sheets for the same period are also detailed in this report.

PRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS

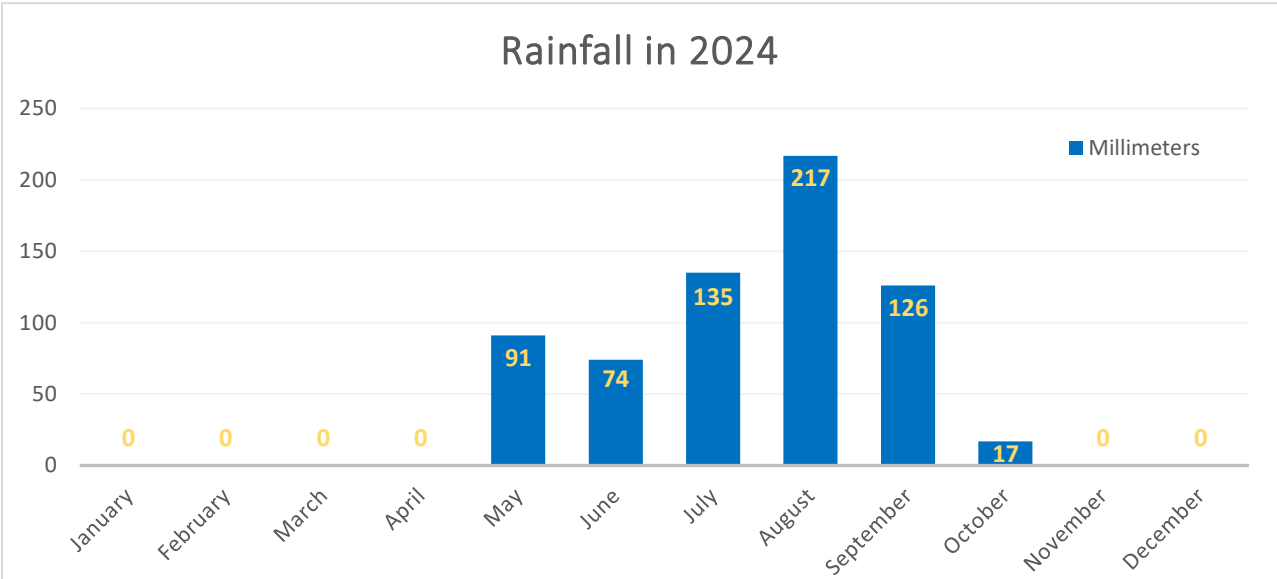
The various activities of the Ferme Pilote de Goèma (**FP-Goèma**) are carried out by some twenty volunteers divided into the following sections:

- **The CAF** (*Cellule des Aménagements Fonciers - Land Development Unit*) is responsible for carrying out the various developments (*woodland perimeters, wooded rural tracks, bullis, rain gardens, etc.*).
- The **masonry department** specializes in improved "banco" construction, and is responsible for building and maintaining the farm's infrastructure.
- **The nursery** produces the plants needed for the farm's landscaping, and experiments with new plants and horticultural techniques. The nursery contributes to the preservation of species that have become rare. Within the nursery is a rain garden that develops an agroecological production of rain-fed market gardening and arboriculture.
- **The bocage maintenance** team is responsible for maintaining the hedges, planted trees and so on.
- **Technical support (Animation)**: provides technical support and advice to farmers to help them adopt bocage farming practices. This section is also in charge of experimental fields, which enable new agroecological techniques to be tested and disseminated in the farm's intervention zone.
- **The livestock section** is in charge of implementing and monitoring rational grazing in the bocage perimeters and on the farm. This helps to promote a model of livestock farming that is compatible with sustainable agriculture, while strengthening social cohesion between farmers and livestock breeders.
- **The agricultural equipment section** is responsible for developing agricultural mechanization adapted and accessible to Sahelian rain-fed agriculture, while developing local skills in agricultural machinery maintenance.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GOEMA PILOT FARM

I) Agro-rainfall balance

a) Rainfall balance



First mm)



The distribution of daily rainfall at the Goèma Pilot Farm is shown in the table below:

MONTHS	MONTHLY RAIN DISTRIBUTION 2024 (rain by date, with total at end of month) (mm = millimetres)																															TOTALS
dates	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	mm/month
January																																
February																																
March																																
April																																
May			7									47									37										91	
June			16																					38					20		74	
July			45												6	12	14			25	3						30				135	
August				8		20	25								16			30	7			22								89	217	
September				18	20		8				24		7					25	11		13										126	
October																							17								17	
November																																
December																																
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR																								660								

Caption:

sustainable drought pocket

Dangerous pocket of drought

STATION : Goèma Pilot Farm

Rainfall in 2024: 660 millimetres in 29 rains

The first rain of 2024 fell on May 3 (7 *millimetres*), but it was the rain of May 13 (47 *millimetres*) that effectively kicked off the rainy season. The first sorghum sowings began after the rain of May 22 (37 *millimeters*). After this, there was no more rain in May. This did not facilitate good seedling emergence. For this first month of the rainy season (*May*), the total rainfall was 91 millimeters in 3 rains.

The month of June promises to be more difficult than May, with a 20-day dry spell at the start of the month between June 3 and June 24. This long dry spell had a negative impact on crops. The rains returned on June 24 with 38 millimetres, then on June 30 (20 *millimetres*). This gave us hope for the rest of the rainy season. June's rainfall totaled 74 millimeters in 3 rains.

July got off to a good start with 45 millimetres of rain on July 3. This hopeful outlook was slowed by an 11-day dry spell between July 3 and July 15. The rains resumed on July 15 with 6 millimeters of water, followed by a succession of 6 showers between July 15 and 28. The July rainfall record of 7 rains in 135 millimeters is very satisfactory.

August was a better month than July, with 8 rainfalls throughout the month, including a heavy 89-millimeter downpour on August 31 in just a few hours. This rain caused no major damage. August was the wettest month of the year, with a cumulative rainfall of 217 millimetres in 8 rains. The rainfall on August 31 (89 *millimeters*) accounted for 41% of August's total rainfall, so August ended on a high note.

Rainfall continued to be regular in September, with 8 showers falling between September 4 and 21, for a total monthly rainfall of 126 millimeters. The last rainfall in September occurred on September 21 (13 *millimetres*). This slowdown in rainfall certainly heralds the end of the rainy season. We'll have to wait until October 24 for the one and only rainfall in October to signal the end of the 2024 rainy season.

For the year 2024, a total annual rainfall of 660 millimeters in 29 rains was recorded. This represents a slight increase of 15 millimeters compared with 2023, when 645 millimeters were recorded in 36 rains. August was the wettest month, accounting for 33% of annual rainfall, followed by July (20%), September (19%) and May (13%). June and October were the least rainy months, with 11% and 3% of total rainfall respectively. In conclusion, we can say that the 2024 rainy season was more or less satisfactory, with a slightly difficult start in May and June. The rains of July and August compensated for the difficult start to the rainy season and saved the season.

b) Agronomic balance

Summary table of local white sorghum yields

Field yields under traditional cultivation (kg/hectare)	Yield of farmers' zai fields (kg/hectare)	Yields from Pilot Farm trial fields (kg/hectare)
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727

1 870

1 905

• Traditional village fields :

Traditional village fields are fields where no agricultural techniques recommended by the extension workers have been applied. In these fields, farmers have not added any value to the degraded soil. This results in low yields at harvest time. This year's sorghum yield was **727 kilograms per hectare**.



• Village fields in zaï :

Zaï is an agricultural technique that not only helps restore degraded land, but also contributes to food self-sufficiency. This year, yields are very satisfactory thanks to the zaï technique. Sorghum yields have reached **1,870 kilograms per hectare**. The yield from zaï fields is more than double that of traditional village fields.



• Experimental fields :

In the trial fields, zaï digging began at the end of April after the non-stop passage of the heavy cultivator. Rainfall on June 3 enabled sorghum to be sown. Legumes were sown in early July. A few weeks after sowing, the supervisors carried out localized and total weeding. They also took advantage of the month of August to do the weeding and transplanting. This year's sorghum yield in the trial fields is **1,905 kilograms per hectare**.





Table of crop rotations in the 4 trial fields

N-1 (2023)	Main crop : Fallow land	N-1 (2023)	Main crop: Sorghum (local sorghum and pelgo)
2024	Main crop: Sorghum (<i>local sorghum</i>)	2024	Pulses (<i>peanuts, sesame, bissap and cowpea</i>)
Cultivation techniques used for sorghum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging of zaï holes in April following non-stop cultivation. • Compost storage and collection from May 06 to 10 • Sowing on June 3 and replanting on June 24 • Spot weeding from July 15 to 17 • Transplanting and removal on August 7 • Second weeding over the entire surface from August 27 to 29 • Harvest date: October 23-25 		Cultivation techniques used for legumes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cleaning the field ➤ Sowing from 03 to 06 July following non-stop cultivation ➤ First weeding from July 28 to 31 ➤ Second weeding from August 23 to 25 Harvest date: September 16 to October 30 	
N-1 (2023)	Main crop : Millet (local millet and a variety of millet from Niger)	N-1 (2023)	Pulses (peanuts, mung bean, sesame, fonio, bissap and cowpea)
2024	Main crop : Fallow land	2024	Main crop: Millet (<i>long-ear millet variety from Niger</i>)
cultivation techniques used for fallow land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let nature express itself through spontaneous grassing Rational grazing with several passes of cattle belonging to Peuhl and Mossi herders		Cultivation techniques used for millet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field preparation • Millet sowing on June 24 • Spot weeding from July 11 to 12 • Transplanting on August 08 • Second weeding in late August Harvest date: October 24-25 	

II) Technical support for farmers (animation)

a) Current animation

➤ **Meetings with bocage farmers**



Monthly and quarterly meetings were held in the 5 bocage perimeters (*Goèma, Toèghin, Kamsé, Toèghin and Nabdogo*). During these meetings, farmers discussed the organization of common work and the establishment of common fields in the different bocage perimeters. In all, around twenty meetings were organized throughout the year with the support of the animators.

➤ **Joint work in bocage areas**

Maintenance work on the common areas (*cleaning the internal paths and firewall; weeding the mixed hedges*) was carried out throughout the year. In addition to these activities, the farmers initiated the establishment of common fields in the various bocage perimeters. To do this, farmers from each bocage perimeter choose a field from the common



plots to farm. Each land group receives support from the farm in the form of compost made from chicken droppings (40 bags of 50 kg each). Cowpea



and sorghum are the main crops grown on these fields. The aim is to resell the harvests from these fields to replenish the coffers of the various groups and strengthen the social ties between farmers in each bocage perimeter.

b) Surveys and excellence awards

➤ **Surveys**

As usual, during the rainy season in August, the organizers carried out surveys in the bocage perimeters on the basis of recommended agricultural techniques. During these surveys, the organizers took the opportunity to give advice and discuss with farmers the difficulties they were encountering in the field, in order to propose solutions. In the Lèbda bocage perimeter, 73 farming families were surveyed in 122 fields. These families obtained 8,132 points, which will be exchanged next year for materials and compost



➤ **Excellence awards**

Farm families surveyed during the previous rainy season (2023) were awarded prizes at the start of the 2024 crop year. Farmers received bonuses based on points obtained in past surveys. These premiums consisted solely of compost made from chicken droppings. This has helped to increase crop yields. In Lèbda, 631 bags of compost were distributed to 73 farming families.



c) Support for pilot farmers



The Lèbda pilot farmer has received over 200 seedlings from the Goèma pilot farm. These plants are made up of various rare species adapted to the locality. They have been planted in trenches and field axes. The pilot farmer is responsible for the upkeep of these plants.



d) Re-vegetation of the zips

As part of the drive to revegetate degraded land commonly known as zipellé, farmers and animators carried out censuses in the 5 bocage perimeters to identify fields in a very advanced state of degradation. Following the census, 100 fields were unanimously selected by the census team for the revegetation project. Each farmer contributes not only by paying the cost of the tractor (*heavy cultivator*), but also by planting axis trees and internal hedges. In addition to the fields in the bocage perimeters, the zipellé revegetation



operation included 10 hectares of fields outside the perimeter. Farmers received support from the farm, with 40 bags of compost per field. The animators also provided support and advice throughout the farming season. The agricultural yield of sorghum in the revegetated fields is **2,500 kilograms per hectare**. This is a very satisfactory yield given that nothing grew in these fields in the first place.



List of beneficiaries of the zip-line revegetation experiment

Perimeter	Number of beneficiary families	Area in hectares
NERWAYA by Goèma	18	18
Toéghin's Managzanga	13	8
Banguin goudin de Kamsé	11	7
Targouda of Lèbda	13	8
Katre tanga by Nabdogo	45	29
Out of scope	10	10
Total	110	80

III) THE FARM EQUIPMENT SECTION

The non-stop heavy cultivator began working in the fields at the end of February 2024, with a view to preparing the fields. The non-stop heavy cultivator opens furrows to facilitate zai digging and rainwater infiltration.

Given the high demand from farmers and the pressure on the tractor, some breakdowns occurred. As a solution, the three tractor operators received training in car mechanics to reinforce their skills in dealing with certain technical breakdowns.

After a successful first year in 2023 experimenting with the manufacture and use of local non-stop cultivator tines, the tractor operators continued the experiment this year too, and it was another success. It has inspired other pilot farms in the TERRE VERTE network. In all, 114 farming families benefited from the non-stop cultivator in 81 fields within the bocage perimeter and 33 fields outside the perimeter, covering a total area of 91 hectares. In addition to these activities, the tractor pulled the water tank to draw water from time to time to water the seedlings in the nursery.



Summary table of the non-stop passage of the heavy cultivator in the fields

Villages	Goèma	Toèghin	Kamsé	Lèbda	TOTAL
<i>Number of fields</i>	18	40	7	49	114 fields
<i>Area in hectares</i>	18	31	4	38	91 hectares

IV) The Land Development Unit (C.A.F.)

a) Development of the Nabdogo/Lourin bocage perimeter

Despite the difficulties encountered, the development of the Nabdogo perimeter, which began in 2022, has made significant progress. Over 90 hectares of the perimeter's surface have been developed this year. Technicians surveyed and laid out the perimeter's trenches and infiltration pools. This year, 277 contract teams were mobilized for the High-Intensity Labor (HIMO) work. A total of 186 earth bunds with a cumulative length of 30,493 meters were built, and 91 infiltration ponds with a cumulative volume of 3,706 cubic meters were dug. The 277 contract teams (1,385 people) were paid a total of 11,318,050 FCFA. This sum, injected into the villages, is helping to develop the local economy.



Assessment of Nabdogo perimeter development in 2024

Type of layout	Quantities	Number of teams Contractual	Amount distributed to labour-based site contractors (in CFA francs)
Construction of 186 earth bunds	30,493 meters	186	4 884 450
91 infiltration ponds dug	3 706 cubic meters	91	6 433 600
TOTAL		277 teams	11 318 050

b) Koutoumtenga woodland perimeter project

The population of the village of Koutoumtenga, in the neighboring commune of Boussouma, has contacted the Goèma pilot farm with a view to creating a future bocage perimeter in their locality. The village of Koutoumtenga had heard about the bocage through the media and certain Goèma residents. They were informed of the many benefits of bocage, including the restoration of degraded land, improved agricultural yields, and the reduction of conflicts between herders and farmers. Farmers in Koutoumtenga expressed a strong interest in bocage. Meetings were organized with the Koutoumtenga population to discuss the subject. This was followed by a visit to the Guiè Pilot Farm, where farmers had the opportunity to discover the historic bocage perimeter of Tankouri. Following this visit, the farmers of Koutoumtenga officially requested the creation of a bocage perimeter in their village.



c) Support for the development of a bocage perimeter in Tougo

As part of the development of the Tougo Pilot Farm's very first bocage perimeter, located in the village of Rasko, the Goèma Pilot Farm provided technical support. Thanks to its experience in bocage development, Tougo Pilot Farm technicians benefited from top-quality supervision in terms of studies and surveying.



d) Development of a wooded track linking Goèma to Lèbda

Work on the Goèma-Lèbda track has begun after several meetings and feasibility studies with village authorities. Technicians have surveyed and demarcated the 5-kilometer section. This track will link the villages of Goèma and Lèbda, which are difficult to access in the rainy season. Eventually, the track will be extended to include the village of Dahisma on the N15 Boulsa road, providing rapid access to the town of Kaya. Recycled plastic posts, which are very robust and environmentally friendly, will be used on this track, replacing the wooden posts usually used to support the tree surrounds.

e) Development of the internal wooded track at the CSPS in Goèma



An internal track has been laid within the Centre de Santé et de Promotion Sociale (CSPS) de Goèma to facilitate mobility within the facility. Technicians first carried out feasibility studies before starting the surveying and demarcation work. Contract crews were then mobilized to dig the root pits and plant the trees along the roadside. In all, some sixty root pits were dug.



f) Bocage maintenance

The wooded rural roads linking the farm to the villages of Goèma, Toèghin, Komsilga and Konéan are frequently maintained by the bocage maintenance team. Dead trees are replaced, half-moons are made and the damaged wood used to support the tree surrounds is also replaced. New equipment (two chainsaws, spare parts, files, hard hats, etc.) has been purchased to reinforce the operational capabilities of the bocage maintenance section in the field.



The bocage maintenance section has put its skills to work for TENKEEGA member villages, pruning trees that provide too much shade in certain fields outside the bocage perimeter.



Acacia coleï trees were pruned in the Lèbda bocage perimeter. Some of the cut wood was used to support road tree surrounds, as it is quite strong and highly resistant to termite attack.

V) The nursery

Every year, the Goèma Pilot Farm produces seedlings of various species for reforestation of hedges, excellence awards and field axes. This year, *Piliostigma reticulatum*, commonly known as bangn'dé, was the species most produced by nurserymen. In addition, *Leucena*, a plant produced for the first time at the farm, will be used to green the zipellé. A total of 1,005 *Leucena* plants have been produced. Over the course of 2024, the nurserymen produced more than 13,000 plants despite watering difficulties, demonstrating their commitment to reforestation and sustainable development.



➤ Production of rare and endangered plants

In Burkina Faso, forest resources are being degraded by a combination of human activity and drought. As a result, rare species, especially medicinal ones, are being destructively exploited. To combat this deforestation effectively, the Goèma Pilot Farm has initiated the production of certain rare plant species. Plants of *piliostigma thoningii*, *prosopis africana* and *securidaca longepedunculata* etc. have been produced in our nursery. This year, over 500 rare (endangered) plants were produced and planted in the perimeters of the bocage.



Bocage areas are ideal for the protection and development of these rare species.

Summary table of Nursery Production in 2024

Scientific name	Current name (mooré and/or french)	Plants Products	Use
Piliostigma reticulatum	Bangn'dé	3 507	Mixed hedges
Combretum micrantum	Râdega	2 304	
Diospyros mespiliformis	Ganka	258	
Acacia Coleï		2 456	
Senna sieberiana	Kombrissaka	2 509	
Adansonia digitata	Baobab / Toèga	1 000	Road and axis of fields
Leucenna		1 005	
Endangered plants			
Piliostigma thonningii	Bangn'dé rouge	245	Live hedges and sales
Prosopis africana	Rogo n'tallé	234	
Securidaca Longepedunculata	pèlga	110	
TOTAL PLANTS PRODUCED		13 628	

A look back at successful reforestation projects

A few years ago, we introduced cashew and acacia coleï trees to the Lèbda and Kamsé bocage areas. An evaluation was carried out this year, and we found that these newly introduced trees have grown very well, and some have even started to produce fruit. This is helping to reinforce biodiversity, while at the same time providing an additional source of income for bocage farmers through the sale of cashew fruit and the exploitation of acacia coleï timber.



VI) BOCAGE FARMING

➤ **Successful fish farming experiment in a pond in the Lèbda area**

A fish farming experiment has been launched in the Lèbda woodland area. A hundred catfish fry, purchased from a fish farm near Ouagadougou, were introduced into a pond in the perimeter. This pond has the particularity of retaining rainwater for several months, with a low infiltration rate. The water in the pond is naturally replenished by rainwater. The pond was stocked on July 24, 2024 with 100 fry weighing less than 10 grams each. The fry were regularly fed with commercial



fish feed until November 9, 2024, when they were caught with a total weight of 47 kilograms. This first experiment in bocage fish farming was a success. A number of farmers are already looking to scale it up in the Sahelian bocage. To go further,



the fry would have to be produced locally.

➤ **Rational grazing**

Rational grazing was carried out in all bocage perimeters during the rainy and dry seasons. Rational grazing in the dry season was mainly carried out in fields



being revegetated, given the abundance of sorghum stalk residues available in these fields. In



the rainy season, rational grazing was continued in fallow and common fields due to the abundance of grass. More than fifty cattle took advantage of each passage. In all, 133 passes were made with around ten

farmers. A radio program on rational grazing was produced by the YAFA studio to highlight the social cohesion between farmers and breeders induced by the practice of rational grazing. For more information, click on the link below to listen to the radio program:

https://eauterreverdure.org/download/Conciliation_agropastorale_Sanmatenga_Studio_YAFA_2024.mp3

Summary table of livestock passage through the fields

Locations	Batch number	Number of passages
<i>Nabdogo perimeter</i>	Batch 19	2
	Batch 31	3
	Batch 28	3
	Batch 49	3
	Batch 50	5
	Batch 48	5
	Batch 34	3
	Batch 24	1
	Batch 35	4
	Batch 55	3
<i>Goèma perimeter</i>	Batch 16	2
	Batch 29	2
	Batch 7	2
	Batch 13	2
	Batch 10	2
	Batch 9	2
<i>Kamsé perimeter</i>	Batch 27	3
	Batch 20	4
	Batch 29	2
	Batch 10	3
	Batch 12	3
<i>Lèbda perimeter</i>	Batch 18	3
	Batch 25	3
	Batch 26	3
	Batch 27	2
	Batch 32	2
	Batch 17	2
	Batch 8	2
	Batch 21	1
	Common Batch 3	28
	Batch 9	3
	Batch 11	2
	Batch 15	2
<i>Toèghin perimeter</i>	Batch 20	1
	Batch 21	2
	Batch 06	2
	Batch 7 and Batch 8	3 passes for each batch
	Batch 9 and Batch 23	3 passes for each batch
<i>Test fields</i>	Batch 1	4
Total	41 lots	133 passages

VII) HARDWARE

a) Building on the farm

The administrative building at the Goèma pilot farm was finally handed over, one year after construction work was completed. We also finalized the construction of the farm's canteen with the installation of the zip line. As a reminder, work on the canteen began in 2023.



b) CSPS of Goèma

The final handover of housing at the CSPS in Goèma has taken place. All the planned housing units have been built. As a reminder, each unit comprises a 4-room room, a kitchen and latrines.

In addition, kits containing pharmaceutical products were handed over to the CSPSs of Goèma and Lèbda to provide free care for vulnerable patients.



VIII) Miscellaneous

- ✓ During 2024, the TENKEEGA association lost a member of its board of directors. Gédéon KOROGO was Secretary General of the TENKEEGA Executive Board. May he rest in peace! His good deeds will remain forever engraved in our memories!



- ✓ An assistant from the Goèma Pilot Farm supervised the end-of-training assessment of the Guiè CFAR apprentices from November 3 to 15, 2024. This evaluation marked the end of two years of theoretical training at the École du bocage and 9 months of practical training on the pilot farms of the TERRE VERTE network and its partners.



- ✓ From December 19 to 21, 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture organized the first edition of the Journées Nationales de l'Agroécologie. The event brought together numerous Agroecology players from different regions of Burkina Faso. The program included panels, debates and presentations, as well as exhibitions of agroecological products. The Goèma pilot farm took part in the event.



- ✓ The Goèma pilot farm took part in the 13th ordinary annual general meeting of the CNABio (Conseil National de l'Agriculture Biologique) held on July 2, 2024 in Ouagadougou. This annual meeting brought together all members from the different regions of Burkina Faso, key players in the promotion of sustainable agriculture. The director of the Goèma pilot farm, Mahamadi SORGHO, was honored by CNABIO with a certificate of recognition for his decade-long commitment to the organization.



IX) BALANCE SHEET (IN FCFA)

BALANCE OF ACCOUNTS/FISCAL 2024

(JANUARY TO DECEMBER)

CURRENCY = Franc CFA (Communauté Financière d'Afrique) 1 € =655,957 F CFA

	Inputs	Departures	Balance
Revenue	109 607 273		109 607 273
Balance brought forward from previous year	20 949 573		20 949 573
Financing from legal entities	74 400 193		74 400 193
Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation	57 396 160		57 396 160
SOS Children	6 612 583		6 612 583
MIL' ECOLE	10 391 450		10 391 450
Self-financing	797 000		797 000
Services provided	635 000		635 000
Sales and sales margins	162 000		162 000
Valuation of donations received in kind	13 460 507		13 460 507
Expenses		86 469 075	-86 469 075
TRANSVERSAL COSTS		38 240 619	-38 240 619
Consumption of donations in kind		13 460 507	-13 460 507
INVESTMENTS IN ATG HEADQUARTERS		2 630 856	-2 630 856
Buildings & building materials		988 500	-988 500
Farm equipment		112 500	-112 500
Tools		1 479 856	-1 479 856
Reforestation		50 000	-50 000
LAND DEVELOPMENT UNITS		11 318 050	-11 318 050
Nabdogo woodland perimeter		11 318 050	-11 318 050
PEPINIERE		241 850	-241 850
CSPS of Goèma		1 698 193	-1 698 193
Construction of dispensary, MEG depot and latrines		263 000	-263 000
Construction of maternity ward, latrines, weighing area, 1 dwelling with kitchen		1 435 193	-1 435 193
SPECIFIC BUSINESS EXPENSES		18 879 000	-18 879 000
Prime d'excellences dans les périmètres bocagers		7 500 000	-7 500 000
Annual subscription to CNABIO		75 000	-75 000
Zipper planting project		11 304 000	-11 304 000
Grand total	109 607 273	86 469 075	23 138 198

DETAIL OF DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND IN 2024*(JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2024)*

CURRENCY = Franc CFA (Communauté Financière d'Afrique) 1 € =655,957 F CFA

VALUATION OF DONATIONS RECEIVED IN-KIND	13 460 507
TERRE VERTE	9 783 599
Burkinabe government (exemption from the Ministry of Economy and Finance)	1 982 272
CHILDHOOD MISSION	1 417 971
ASDI/SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	276 665
CONSUMPTION OF DONATIONS IN KIND 13,460,507	
Distributions to volunteers	2 017 542
External technical support	7 000 000
Tools	4 031 618
Breeding	411 347

CONCLUSION

The year 2024 was rich in activities despite challenges beyond our control in our area of action. We are very grateful to everyone for helping us to continue working despite these challenges. Innovative activities were carried out to reinforce the usual activities, to the great delight of the beneficiary populations. This year saw the start of a new collaboration with Coopération Luxembourgeoise (LuxDev), who supported us in certain activities, in addition to the invaluable help of our traditional partners.

We would therefore like to thank all our partners, in particular TERRE VERTE, Mil'Ecole, Mission Enfance, the Swedish Embassy in Burkina Faso (ASDI), the Rotary Club, SOS Enfants, ACCIR (Association Champenoise de Coopération inter Régionale), the Luxembourg Cooperation in Burkina (LuxDev), the administrative and customary authorities, etc. for their multi-faceted support (financial, technical, etc.) for the Goèma Pilot Farm.

