



*Inter-villages Association ZORAMB NAAGTAABA*

**PILOT FARM of GUIE (FPG)**

*Water, Earth, Greenery.*

## 2025 Activity Report of the Pilot Farm of Guiè



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# AZN

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For an "aerial visit" on [Google Earth](https://www.google.com/earth/), enter [Guiè Pilot Farm \(AZN\)](https://www.google.com/earth/) in the search bar.

## Summary

The various teams of the pilot farm successfully implemented their programs during the year 2025.

The facilitators conducted their support activities for farmers through meetings with land associations to ensure effective management of bocage perimeters, monitoring farmers through individual consultations, distributing excellence bonuses to households that hosted surveyors in their fields in 2024, and completing the excellence surveys. The third edition of the support activity aimed at strengthening the resilience of internally displaced farming families was conducted in two villages, namely Guiè and Lindi. The 24th edition of the Ruralies was held at the festival square of the new Guiè market, during which the winners of the various contests received their awards.

At the Land Management Unit (CAF), the team completed the development of the bocage perimeters of Guiè/Tounda and Lindi/Nayir-kaongo.

At the nursery, more than 18,000 trees and shrubs of 56 different species were produced. Sales were lower compared to the previous year.

The bocage maintenance team continued its work pruning live hedgerows, planting, and maintaining roadside trees, introducing a new type of tree surround support stakes that are more cost-effective and durable.

Within the Agricultural Equipment section, support for farmers' field preparation through soil decompaction was conducted, albeit with a reduction in the total area, alongside various supportive tasks for other sections.

At the Park, training activities for farmers on rotational grazing and herd management were continued.

Finally, the Lindi farm advanced its operations by introducing new production activities.

We extend our gratitude to all partners for their support, which enabled the successful implementation of these activities throughout the year.

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## Introduction

The following paragraphs outline the evolution of activities on the pilot farm throughout 2025, during which we were able to complete nearly all of our planned activities. The agricultural season experienced rainfall higher than in 2024, which contributed to satisfactory harvests for most farmers.

All the seven departments of the pilot farm were generally able to successfully carry out their activities. Thus, among other achievements, we were able to complete:

- the finalization of the development of the bocage perimeter at Guiè/Tounda;
- also the completion of the development of the bocage perimeter in the village of Lindi, Siguinvoussé district;
- support to farmers for the preparation of their fields through soil decompaction;
- maintenance of live hedgerows through pruning;
- production of trees and shrubs at the nursery;
- the continuation of the operation of revegetalization degraded lands, mainly with internally displaced families;
- the distribution of excellence bonuses to the farmers of the bocage perimeters;
- conducting excellence surveys during the rainy season;
- organization of the 24<sup>th</sup> edition of the Ruralies;
- continuation of activities at the Lindi production farm.

This annual report will review in detail the activities that each section was able to carry out over the year.



*Given the involvement of multiple partners across all our activities, we cannot specify the precise role of each in carrying them out. We will therefore limit ourselves to listing partner names only in the financial and material reports (valuation of in-kind donations).*

# Technical guidance for farmers and livestock farmers

## 1. Support for farmers

The main support tasks for farmers are as follows:

- Raising awareness about environmental preservation (*combating bushfires, composting, mulching, Zaï technique, etc.*).
- Assisting beneficiaries in organizing collective work within the perimeters.
- Testing new agricultural techniques.
- Maintenance of common areas (*firebreaks, paths within the perimeters, fences, gates*).
- Efforts to combat controlled burning, prohibition of deliberate fires in plots, and raising awareness about soil degradation caused by this practice.
- Plotting of field axes in already developed bocage perimeters.
- Adult training (*whether or not from villages belonging to the AZN*).
- Training of apprentices from the bocage school in the experimental fields.
- Training and management of animals grazing with electric fences within the bocage perimeters.

### a- Support for organizing common work:

This activity generally takes place from January through March. It is an opportunity for members of the land grouping to meet, exchange on the management of their bocage perimeters, and carry out maintenance of the firebreak and internal paths.

This is an important step in preparing agricultural work within the bocage perimeters, as it enables:

- tractor access to the fields for soil decompaction;
- the prevention of bushfires from entering the bocage perimeter;
- the Land grouping to ensure proper management of the structure over time.



This year, the work involved a total of 153 people across all bocage perimeters, including 43 women and 110 men.

As a reminder, a flat fee of 25,000 Fcfa has been established by the pilot farm for each repair of bocage perimeter fencing, with the aim of encouraging Land groupings to strengthen their surveillance.

### b- Individual meetings with farmers



This activity typically begins during the field preparation period and continues throughout the rainy season. Facilitators use this opportunity to engage with farmers and raise awareness about proper field preparation and effective crop care. We were able to meet with 387 people, including 197 women and 190 men.

c- Distribution of excellence bonuses

Following the excellence surveys conducted during the 2024 rainy season, the bonuses were distributed to farmers within the bocage perimeters in April. At the farmers' request, we focused this year on chicken manure, which has delivered very promising results in improving crop yields. These premiums benefited 308 households this year.



The following table presents the details of the premium distribution:

Inputs	Quantity	Male household representatives	Female household representatives
Chicken droppings (bag)	593	176	132
Shovel	90		
Pickaxe	92		
File	72		
Machete	2		
Trees	689		
<b>Total</b>		<b>308</b>	



## 2. Project for revegetating degraded lands

Initiated in 2023 with two main objectives:

- the rapid recovery of degraded lands through the Zaï technique;
- and the provision to internally displaced farming households (*those who had to flee their original villages and take refuge in others*) of means of production to meet a substantial part of their food needs and thereby strengthen their resilience.

We pursued this project once again, this time with 250 households (*each household having on average 5 to 6 members*) distributed across two villages: Lindi (234 households) and Guiè (16 households).

They were thus able to benefit from this project, which was implemented around the following points:

- distribution of agricultural inputs: this activity was conducted in two stages:
  - distribution of 1,000 agricultural tools (2 hoes and 2 shovels per household) for digging Zai;
  - followed later by the distribution of 5,000 bags of 50 kg compost based on poultry droppings to the households who dug Zai (at a rate of 20 bags per household, i.e. 1 ton). This compost was provided following confirmation by the facilitator that the Zai pits had indeed been dug.



As in the first two phases, the selection of these families was made with the involvement of the Village Development Councillors from both villages, who supplied us with the lists of the beneficiaries. The primary selection criterion was that these families be among those facing the greatest hardship as internally displaced persons. On this basis, we were able to

reach new individuals, beyond those involved in the previous two years.

Once again, our aim was to give these families a helping hand to strengthen their resilience and enable them to work more peacefully on the land allocated to them by their host villages, which was mostly infertile and small in size (approximately one hectare per household).



After distributing the tools, training on the Zai technique was provided to the beneficiaries. To facilitate learning and interaction with the trainers, several groups of about 10 to 15 people were formed.

Following the Zai training, the facilitators continued by monitoring the digging of Zai holes during the dry season, then distributing compost (at a rate of 20 bags per household), and maintaining the crops throughout the rainy season until harvest, where the average yield was 1,144 kg/ha for sorghum.



### 3. Field preparation and cultivation

As a reminder, field preparation activities include cleaning (*clearing and stone removal*), soil decompaction, digging Zai holes, and applying compost. This work should ideally be completed before the rains to avoid missing the first sowings. For a field ready in the first half of May, sowing can be performed if a good rain (*minimum of 20 mm*) falls after May 15. Although drought following sowing can hinder crop development, it does not destroy all plants, especially since there is a strategy of sowing several seeds in the same planting spot, which facilitates thinning and transplanting of plants that survive the drought.



In our test fields, the soil decompaction was achieved in March and Zai pit digging was carried out during the same month. Compost was applied between May 21 and 23, and the first dry sowings of sorghum were performed on June 4. It is a technique that allows you to benefit from all the rain when it follows sowing after a few days. The drawback is that birds such as partridges can find the seeds and eat them before the rain. But once a good rain falls, this danger is avoided.



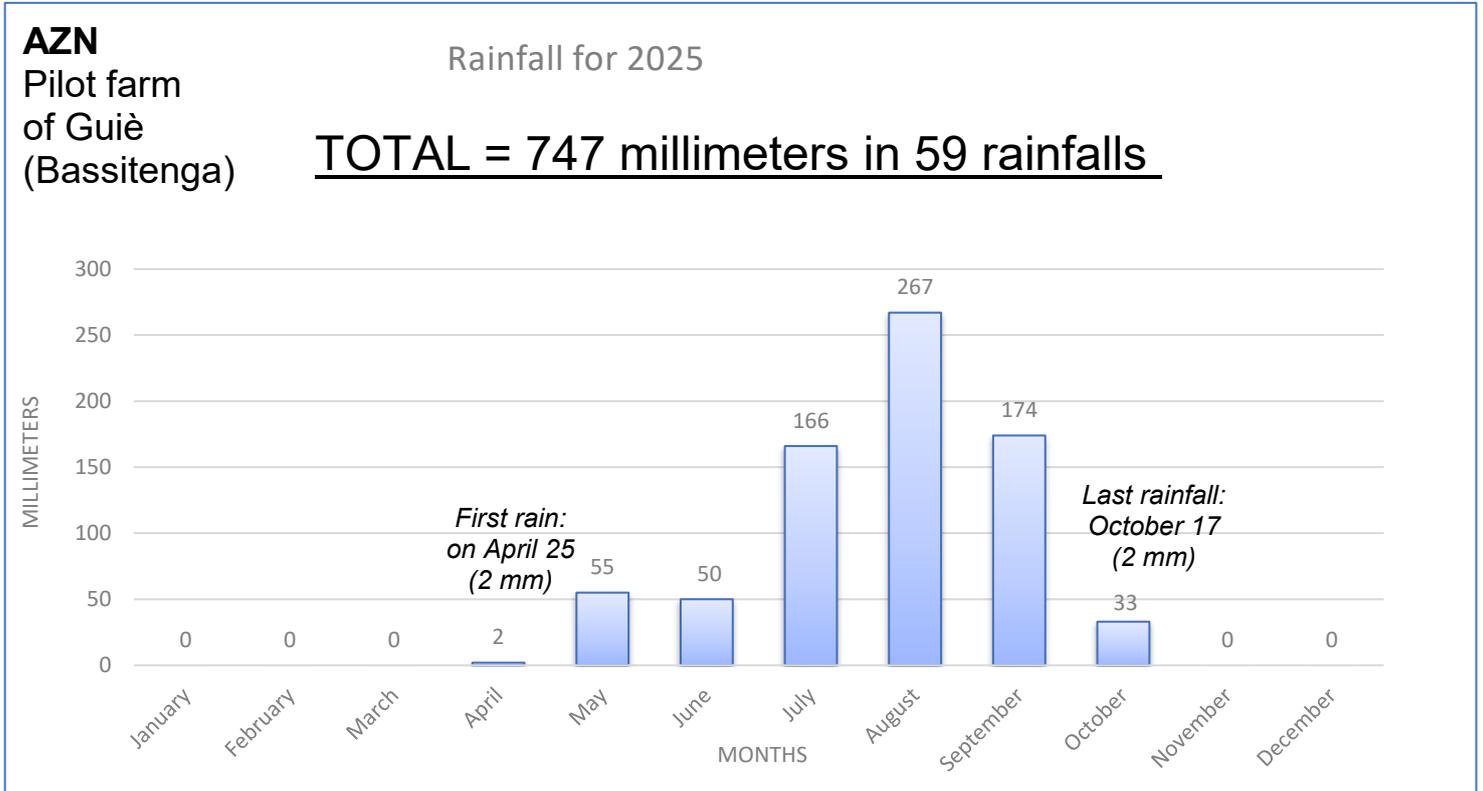
The Pfumvudza (*feeding one's family*) experience with corn was repeated again this year on the same plot as in 2024. The Zai was made, then covered with a thick mulching of dry grass. The results are recorded in the next section in the season's report.



#### 4. Agro-rainfall assessment of the season

The rainy season was practically normal this year, although a drought pocket in September had a significant effect on yields.

Below is the summary and rainfall distribution for the 2025 season:

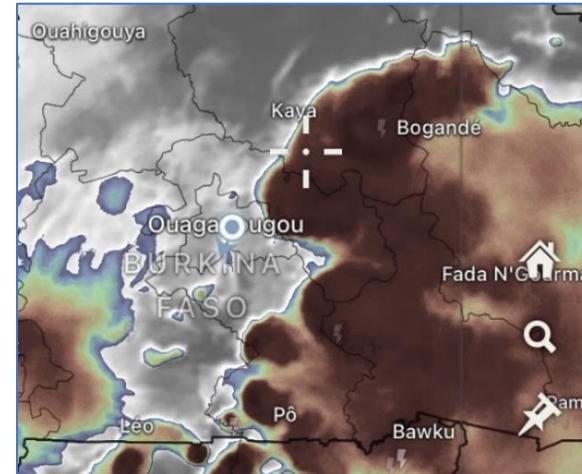


Pilot farm of Guiè

MONTH	2025 MONTHLY RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION (mm = millimeters)																															TOTAL
Date	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																																0
February																																0
March																																0
April																									2							2
May	7		6															15	15								4				55	
June						16	1			8	4								7								14				50	
July		19				13			8			44	11		1			9		4		18			7	1				31	166	
August	21			34			17	47		5		12			10				4		12	2		10	54	32	1			6	267	
September	1	62	9	8	27	6			18			10	1		2					1			7		2		18	2			174	
October				6	19									6			2														33	
November																															0	
December																															0	
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b>																															<b>747</b>	

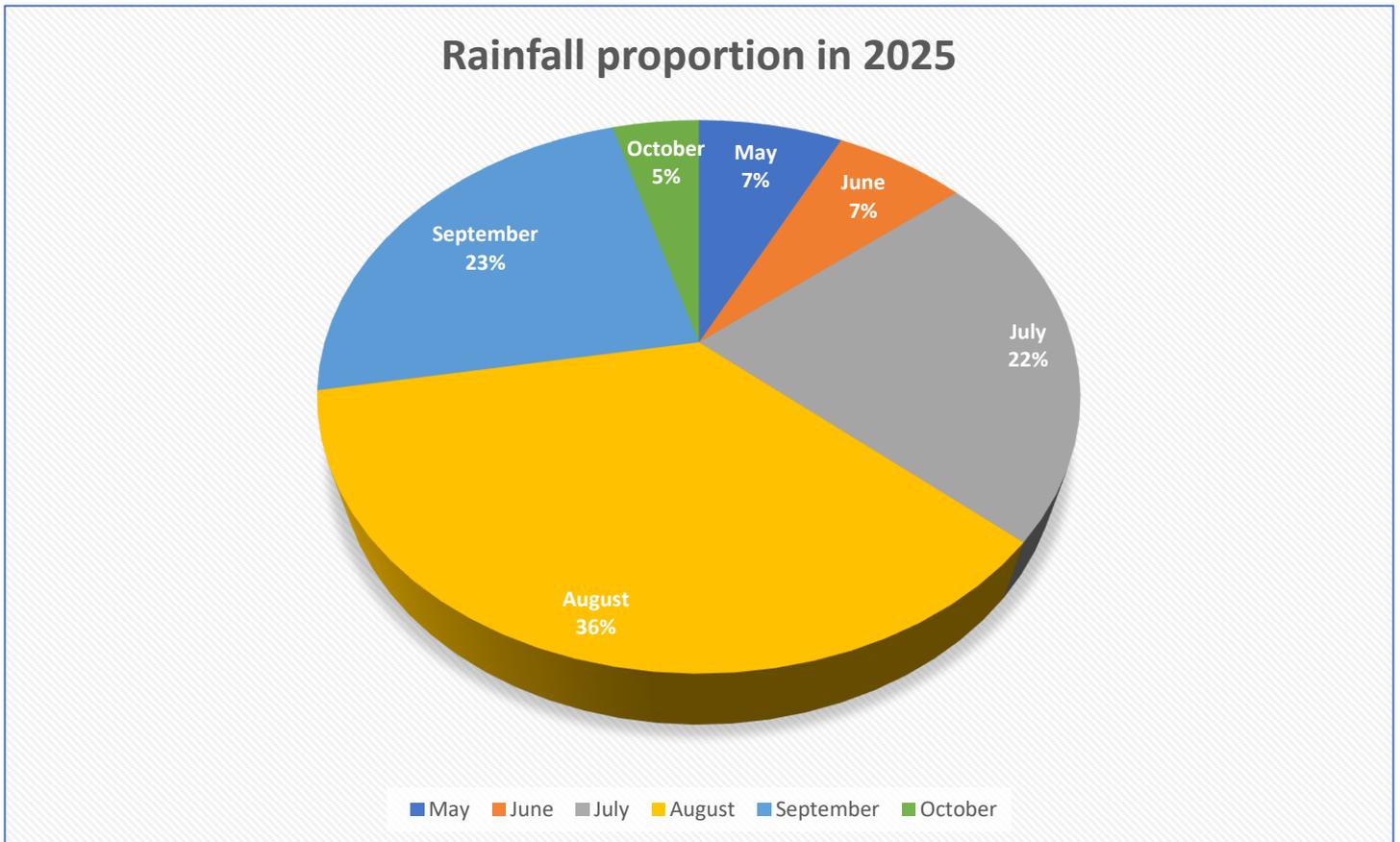
- Legend:
- Bearable drought pocket
  - Dangerous drought pocket
  - Sowing date of sorghum
  - Start of sorghum harvest
  - Start date of the agricultural season

STATION : GUIE



Satellite image of the rain cumulus from September 27, 2025

**Rainfall analysis:**



The first rain of the year fell on April 25, measuring 2 millimeters of water.

- After waiting several days starting May 15, we decided to proceed with dry sowing of sorghum on June 4. Fortunately, the rain on the 6th allowed the operation to succeed. The drought pocket that followed had no significant effects on the seedlings, as they were at a stage where the moist Zai compost allowed them to survive;
- We recorded two drought pockets: a bearable one in June (*between the 17th and the 26th*) and a dangerous one in September (*from the 14th to the 26th*).
- The first drought pocket occurred between June 7th and 27th, lasting twenty days. Here, Zai enables the crops to withstand the conditions while waiting for the next good rainfall.
- The second drought pocket lasted nearly 14 days, from September 13th to 26th. The lack of water here makes both flowering and fruiting difficult.
- The first 12 days of September accounted for just over 80% of the month's rainfall.
- The rain on October 5th made harvesting peanuts by uprooting much easier.



- August was the wettest month, accounting for 36% of the total rainfall with 15 days of rain.
- The heaviest rainfall occurred on September 2, with 62 millimeters, representing about 36% of the month's total rainfall.
- Together, July, August, and September recorded 607 millimeters of rainfall, just over 80% of the annual total.
- Of the 44 rainfall events recorded, about 85% were less than 20 millimeters.
- The agricultural rainy season ended on October 17, with the last rain of the year measuring 2 millimeters. It lasted 153 days (*June to October*).

## 5. Experimental plots of the farm

**Reminder:** The facilitators, to match words with actions, cultivate fields themselves within the bocage perimeter of Tankouri (*developed between 1998 and 2000*). This plot was lent to us by a farmer who does not live in the village of Guiè. We strive to develop expertise in bioecological intensification of agriculture, capable of providing solutions adapted to the challenges and characteristics of Sahelian agriculture. The objectives pursued in these fields are:



- To test in situ the techniques we propose to farmers (*mechanized Zai, localized weeding, FACA roller, crop rotation, managed pasture with electric fence, live hedgerows, high-jet trees aligned along the fields, Early grazing of millet*).
- Try out new approaches/methods and refine older ones.
- Train the apprentices of the bocage training centre.
- Allow visitors to discover the results of our work.

For this purpose, we use four half-fields of 3,200 m<sup>2</sup> each (*dark blue framed in the photo above, and plots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 below*), enabling us to practice a 4-year rotation. The apprentices, meanwhile, have three half-fields to practice the 3-year rotation (*yellow framed plots in the photo above, and plots No. 1, 2, 3 below*).



The following table shows the 2025 rotation/crop system (*arrows*) and the technical itinerary for each crop in its plot:

Year: <b>2025</b>	Main crop: <i>Sorghum</i>	Year: <b>2025</b>	Main crop: <i>Millet</i>
<b>2024</b>	<i>Secondary crops (peanut, sesame, hibiscus)</i>	<b>2024</b>	<i>Sorghum</i>
Crops interspersed in rows		Possible companion crop: cowpea Crops interspersed in strips	
Farming method used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsoiler pass on February 26</li> <li>• Zai construction in February–March</li> <li>• Application and covering of compost in May</li> <li>• Sowing on June 4</li> <li>• Localized weeding on July 28</li> <li>• Second weeding on the plot without FACA roller test on August 30</li> <li>• Start of harvest on November 27</li> </ul>		Farming method used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse of old Zai holes</li> <li>• Sowing on June 28</li> <li>• 1st hoeing on August 7</li> <li>• Harvest on October 29</li> </ul>	
Year: <b>2025</b>	Main crop: <i>Secondary crops (peanut, sesame, hibiscus)</i>	Year: <b>2025</b>	Main crop: <i>Fallow (temporary pasture)</i>
<b>2024</b>	<i>Fallow (temporary pasture)</i>	<b>2024</b>	<i>Millet</i>
		No associated crop	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing from July 15 to 16</li> <li>• Hoeing of sesame, peanut, and bissap on July 24</li> <li>• Peanut harvest on October 23</li> <li>• Sesame harvest on October 18</li> </ul>		Associated crop: green manure seeds can be broadcast sown. Farming method used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let nature express itself through spontaneous ground cover</li> <li>• However, some interesting seeds can be added (<i>legumes</i> ...)</li> <li>• Regular grazing (<i>every 15 days approx.</i>) at the Electric fence throughout the season</li> </ul>	

We tested cotton production in one of the plots managed by the apprentices of the Bocage training center (*sowing performed on July 11*). The goal was to evaluate the yield as part of the 3-year rotation, especially after using the subsoiler in the Zai.

At the end of the harvest, we obtained a yield of 587 kg/ha, which is below the national average that



generally ranges between 650 and 900 kg/ha. It should be noted that no inputs (*neither chemical fertilizers nor pesticides*) were used to achieve this result.

As a reminder, the last year of cotton production in our experimental plots was 2009.

Plot maintenance continued with the reinforcement of live hedgerows through the planting of additional shrubs, details of which are provided in the table below:

Species	Mooré/French Name	Number of plants
<i>Bauhinia rufescens</i>	Tipoèga	90
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i>	Siiga/ African Birch	90
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>



The planted trees are maintained throughout the season through cleaning around them and mulching.

## 6. Cereal yields 2025

The good rainfall recorded this year allowed for generally satisfactory yields.

The different yields are recorded in the tables below:

Cereal yields 2025 in kg/ha of FPG plots:

Production	Yields 2025	Yields 2024	Yields 2023	Yields 2022
Local sorghum (standard system)	<b>2,096</b>	2,063	1,988	3,564
Local sorghum (FACA roller)	<b>1,527</b>	/	3,184	2,618
Local sorghum (Pfumvudza)	/	/	1,785	2,900
Pfumvudza maize (improved seed)	<b>2,601</b>	5,834	1,888	3,186

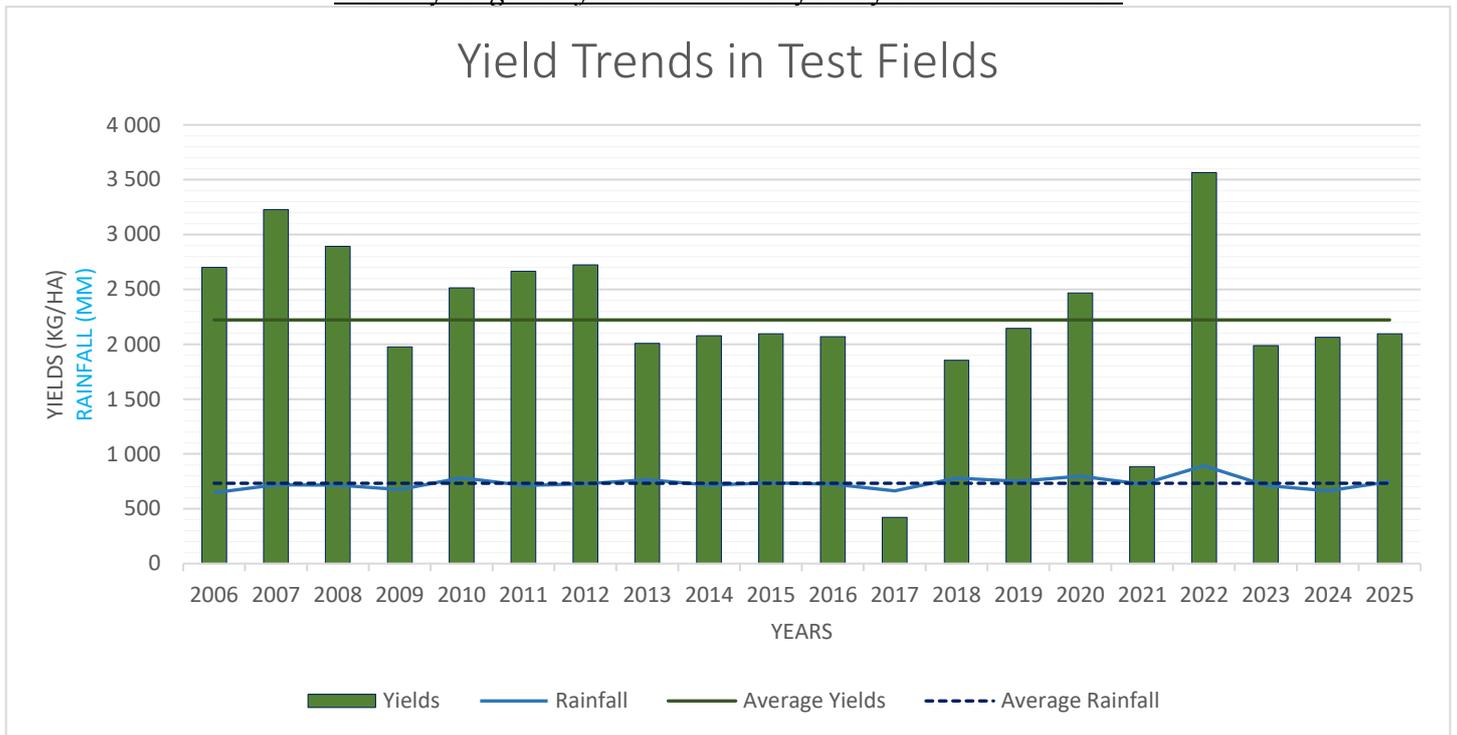


We recorded a slight increase once again in the yield of sorghum cultivated using the standard system (*Zai and weeding maintenance*) this year, with **2,096 kg/ha** representing the average yield of red and white sorghum, which are respectively 2,381 kg/ha and 1,812 kg/ha. We nonetheless remain within the average production of 2 tons per hectare.

On the other hand, the yield of the area where we used the FACA roller decreased, compared to 2024, with 1,527 kg/ha, Which is slightly more than half.

The Pfumvudza results have significantly decreased this year, with a yield of **2,601 kg/ha**. Termite attacks intensified in September, during the drought pocket. That said, one of the best solutions against termites is maintaining soil moisture. Indeed, well-watered soil prevents termites from reaching the crop roots.

Trend of sorghum yields in our test fields from 2006 to 2025:



In 2025, we reach 20 years of yield records from our experimental fields concerning sorghum production, which is the main cereal crop grown by farmers in the region. Over this period, yields average **2,222 kg/ha** (dark green line). The average rainfall is 733 mm over the same period (dark blue line).

These results continue to confirm the effectiveness of the techniques we promote to farmers.

That is why we believe the most important thing is that it benefits them, as they are the ultimate recipients of our work.

Average yields in kg/ha of sorghum (local variety) among farmers in the area:

Production Methods	Yields 2025	Yields 2024	Yields 2023	Yields 2022
Zaï	1,205	1,148	1,025	1,238
Traditional	1,013	799	778	993



There is a general increase in harvests compared to 2024 with +57 kg/ha for Zaï (about 5% more) and +214 kg/ha (about 27% more) for the traditional technique. The yield of Zaï exceeds that of the traditional technique by approximately 19%. Regarding production extremes, for the Zaï technique, the highest yield is 2,600 kg/ha and the lowest 520 kg/ha, while for practitioners of the traditional system, the highest yield is 2,700 kg/ha and the lowest 400 kg/ha.

These results once again highlight the need for the farm's facilitators department to continue training

farming families on Zaï and sustainable agricultural techniques.

However, we have noticed a gradual change in farmers' behavior over the past three years regarding the crops produced—namely maize cultivation in bush fields, particularly within bocage perimeters. Thanks to the Zaï technique, farmers are slowly shifting toward this crop, which is usually grown in house fields, close to the homesteads.



The comparison of yields inside and outside bocage perimeters yields the following results:

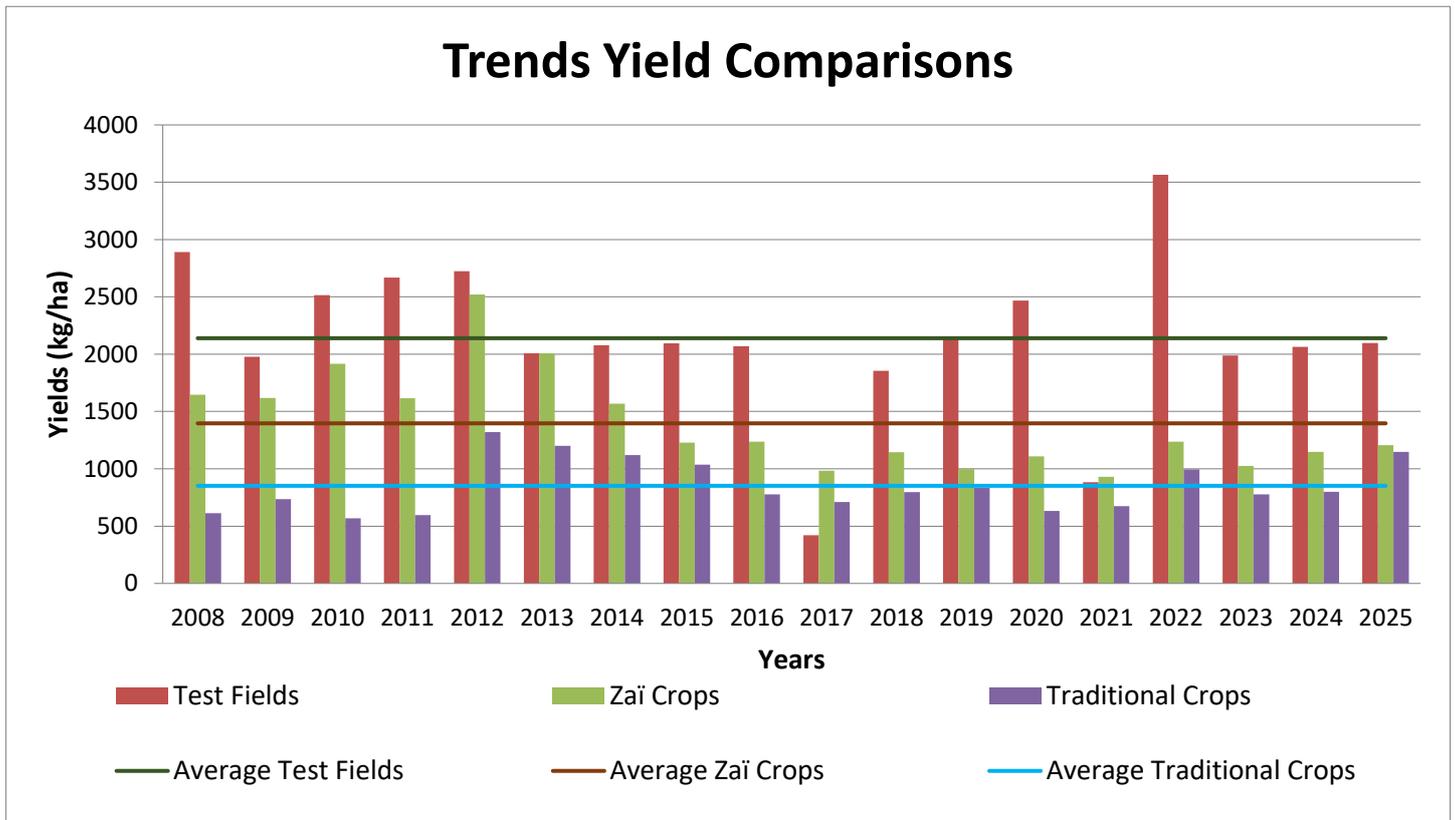
Production technique	Site	Yields (Kg/ha) 2025	Yields (Kg/ha) 2024
Zaï	Bocage perimeter	1,034	1,125
	Outside bocage perimeter	1,356	1,183
Traditional	Bocage perimeter	848	657
	Outside bocage perimeter	1,046	872

It is noted that this year, the yields of techniques applied outside the bocage perimeters are higher than those within them.

As a reminder, the bocage perimeter certainly provides a framework for sustainably productive agriculture, but it cannot guarantee good harvests initially without preparatory work from the farmer. Since the soils are generally poor, it is essential to apply good agricultural techniques to initiate the soil enrichment process, which requires significant time and effort. However, over time, the vegetation that reappears contributes to soil fertility, which will significantly improve yields.

The graph below illustrates the yield trends of the different techniques applied from 2008 to 2025:

Comparison of yield trends:



Except for the years 2017 and 2021, the test fields consistently show the highest yields over the 20-year period. The Zaï technique has remained the most productive compared to traditional practice throughout the entire timeframe, as shown by the average curves.

It is important to emphasize that restoring degraded lands is a long-term process, with the soil remaining the cornerstone of all rainfed agriculture. Its central role demands sustained attention, combining a sustainable nutritional supply with active preservation through durable measures, including the bocage perimeter that enables 'zero runoff'.

This is the key message we share with farmers: awareness of the soil's primacy is essential. This awareness is expressed through the adoption of beneficial practices – such as the Zaï technique, systematic compost application, the integration of trees in fields, and crop rotation including managed pasture – that together gradually transform the land into a regenerated and sustainably productive heritage.



In essence, it is less about merely exploiting the soil and more about honoring it as a living ecosystem, whose preservation underpins the very sustainability of our agriculture and, by extension, our rural communities.

## 7. Excellence surveys of farmers in the bocage perimeters



Excellence bonuses were introduced to foster friendly competition among farmers to enhance the management of their fields within the bocage perimeters. We thus hope that they will gradually integrate all best field management practices within the bocage (*crop rotation, rational grazing, planting and maintenance of hedgerows and field axis trees, Zaï, etc.*) through incentive bonuses such as compost, rock phosphate, farming tools, and trees. This is an opportunity for the surveyors and facilitators to directly engage with farmers on ways to improve the use of their fields.

The scoring criteria include, among others, the condition of the small dikes; stump removal and stone clearing from the field; the presence of live hedgerows; the absence of controlled burning (*agricultural practice involving the removal of herbs and shrubs covering the land, burning them, and spreading the ashes*); planting of field boundary trees and along the edge of the banka (*excess water infiltration pond*); use of the subsoiler to facilitate digging of the Zaï and to enhance water infiltration; application of the Zaï technique; crop rotation; condition of the fallow land; absence of chemical inputs. A comprehensive score is given to all farmers, considering management of the commons within the bocage perimeter (*fencing, internal paths, firebreaks, dynamism of the land grouping committee*).

As usual, a briefing meeting was held before the surveyors departed for the bocage perimeters. It allows harmonizing the understanding of the different scoring criteria by each investigator.



This year, the surveys covered 274 households, distributed as shown in the table below:

Perimeter	Number of members of the land grouping	Number of farmers surveyed
Konkoos-raogo	56	124
Pasgo	22	40
Boangb-wéogo	48	60
Tankouri	23	40
Zemstaaba	4	6
Kankamsin	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>274</b>

The table shows that the number of farmers surveyed is higher than the landowners (*members of the land grouping*). This is because these owners lend plots to other people to cultivate. Surveys were conducted on a total of 354 fields.

## 8. Ruralies Organization

The 24<sup>th</sup> edition of the Ruralies took place on November 22 at the festival square of the new Guiè market. As a reminder, the main goal of this event is to promote rural life, which accounts for at least 75% of the Burkinabè population.



To this end, particular focus is placed on promoting culture through performances by traditional singing and dancing groups, exhibitions of agricultural products from the fields, and the processing of these products. The theme chosen this year was: «**Let's better organize our households to succeed in our agricultural activities**».

This theme stems from the observation that while applying good production techniques is necessary to succeed in the farming season, it is not sufficient on its own. In addition, a well-organized household is essential to ensure that each member's roles are clearly defined and complementary. Indeed, many households today struggle to effectively carry out fieldwork from one season to the next. Most often, the main issue is a lack of cohesion in how members organize themselves, which hinders the smooth progress of activities throughout the season.

This year's theme is quite complex because each household faces its own unique realities. There is no one-size-fits-all solution, but one thing is certain: the principle of good household organization applies to all.

The theatrical performance performed by the apprentices of the Bocage training centre provided an overview of some points of this theme, which will be further developed in 2026 as part of the facilitators department activities.

Regarding the Zaï contest, we again had four candidates this year. As a reminder, these candidates are preselected by the villages through neighborhood chiefs and the CVD (*Village Development Committee*), who submit their identities to the pilot farm. The jury, which is generally made up of people external to the pilot farm, evaluates the different fields by assigning scores based on predefined criteria. Three people from the departmental State services make up this jury (2 from the agriculture service and 1 from the environment). It should be noted that the winner of the Zaï contest can only participate again after five years.

The following table shows the ranking of the contest candidates:

Rank	Candidat	Gender	Village	Prize awarded
1st	Harouna SORE	M	Guiè	A heifer ( <i>from the pilot farm's herd</i> )
2nd	Idrissa KIEMTORE	M	Kouila	Farm tools ( <i>1 wheelbarrow, 2 shovels, 2 picks</i> )
3rd	Rimassom OUEDRAOGO	M	Souka	Farm tools ( <i>1 wheelbarrow, 2 shovels, 2 picks</i> )
4th	Lallé Pierre OUEDRAOGO	M	Douré	Farm tools ( <i>1 wheelbarrow, 2 shovels, 2 picks</i> )



As shown in the table above, the winner of the contest is from the village of Guiè, Mr. Harouna SORE (*photo beside*). He went home with a heifer from the farm's herd.

The award for the best family of farmers in the bocage perimeters was given to that of Mr. Jean-Pierre OUEDRAOGO from the bocage perimeter of Tankouri in the village of Guiè. On behalf of his family, he received a heifer also taken from the pilot farm's herd.



The best bocage perimeter was Tankouri (*developed in 1998*). It earned the highest score following the Excellence surveys conducted in August.

All farmers will benefit in 2026 from a fixed-price use of the subsoiler at 5,000 Fcfa in one of their fields between January and April, provided it is well cleaned (*especially stump removal*) and accessible by tractor (*internal paths cleared*).

The summary of activities for the year is provided in the following table:

Activities	Period	Location and quantity	Observations
Meetings for farmer exchanges and mobilization to ensure proper management of the bocage perimeters	All year round	Guiè/Tankouri, Guiè/Kankamsin, Douré/Boangb-wéogo, Guiè/Konkoos-raogo, Bendogo/Pasgo, Cissé-yargo/Taangbanka	Effective participation of 153 farmers, including 110 men and 43 women.
Clearing internal paths and firebreaks of bocage perimeters	January to May	Guiè/Tankouri, Guiè/Kankamsin, Douré/Boangb-wéogo, Guiè/Konkoos-raogo, Bendogo/Pasgo, Cissé-yargo/Taangbanka	<u>Firebreak</u> : Unsatisfactory participation <u>Internal paths</u> : Some fields remain inaccessible to the tractor because this activity is not always consistently followed up.
Fence repairs	All year round	Doanghin, Tankouri, old parcel of the Farm, Lindi farm, AZN headquarters	We continue to raise awareness among the users of bocage perimeters about proper fence upkeep, which is their primary means of protecting plant and animal resources.
Project for revegetating degraded lands	March to November	Villages of Guiè and Lindi	To rapidly recover degraded land and strengthen the resilience of 250 farming families, most of whom are internally displaced. 500 hoes, 500 shovels, and 5,000 sacks of chicken manure have been distributed.

Apprentice training	All year round	Guiè farm	This concerns the 2024 and 2025 cohorts. For more information, read the 2025 annual report of the Bocage school.
Preparation of experimental fields	March-May	Experimental fields of the farm	See results above.
Individual meetings with farmers inside and outside bocage perimeters	January to August	The 11 villages of the AZN	387 people (197 women and 190 men): these individuals can serve as points of contact for other farmers in applying agricultural techniques.
Meetings with gardeners benefiting from rainwater gardens		Exchange and sharing of experiences regarding the work	17 participants including 14 men and 3 women
Maintenance of internal hedges and mainline trees	July to October	Experimental fields	This involves weeding and Mulching at the base of the shrubs.
Exchange visit among the different beneficiaries of the established gardens	June to July	In all established rain gardens	Two experience-sharing meetings were organized among the gardeners, involving 19 people: 18 men and 1 woman. We observe an improvement in production across all the gardens.
Distribution of excellence bonuses to the farmers	June	Four bocage perimeters: - 308 beneficiaries - 256 agricultural tools distributed - 689 plants distributed - 593 bags of chicken manure	Increasingly strong interest from farmers in chicken manure as the results are conclusive.
Excellence surveys	August	6 bocage perimeters	The surveys covered 274 households across 354 fields
Harvesting yield squares, weighing, and yield calculation	October to November	Samples collected from 88 fields in 11 villages	See results above.
Organization of the Ruralies	November 22	New Guiè market	Theme: « <b>Let's better organize our households to succeed in our agricultural activities</b> ».
Welcoming visitors	All year round	109 people	Visitors from diverse backgrounds.

## Development of rural areas (CAF section: Land Management Unit)

Our team started the year with the main goal of completing the development of the bocage perimeters in Guiè/Tounda and Lindi/Nayir-kaongo. We also established a medicinal plant grove in a village outside our intervention area – a first for the section.

### 1. Bocage perimeters

#### a. Management of the Guiè/Tounda bocage perimeter:

We have completed the development work of this bocage perimeter (132 hectares with 46 beneficiaries), with the completion of section 3. All trenches and ponds have been dug, and for the field boundary trees, only a few holes remain to be dug.



The table below provides details of the work completed:

Tasks	Quantity completed in 2025	Total quantity
Digging of internal trenches	13,336 m	29,816 m
Digging of ponds	2,538 m <sup>3</sup>	3,536 m <sup>3</sup>
Digging of holes for field boundary trees	893 holes	907 holes



Recent Google Earth images show the developed perimeter as seen from satellites. This will allow us to monitor the evolution of this perimeter over the years through new images that will be taken.

A summary of the information about this bocage perimeter is provided in the following table:

Categories	Quantity
Total area (ha)	132
Number of cultivable plots	46
Number of reserved plots	5
Number of beneficiaries	46
Length of fence (m)	4 632
Length of internal trenches (m)	About 30,000
Number of people who participated in the development work	More than 1,000
Approximate project cost (in Fcfa)	55,000,000, approximately 420,000/ha
Google Maps link	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/oprGnEVbbCHwbQK86">https://maps.app.goo.gl/oprGnEVbbCHwbQK86</a>



*b. Bocage perimeter of Lindi/Nayir Kaongo:*

We have also completed the development of this bocage perimeter, which details are summarized in the following table:

Categories	Quantity	Observations
Total area	38	
Number of cultivable plots	13	There is a lot made up of a single plot which, together with another lot of 3 plots, belongs to one beneficiary.
Number of reserved plots	4	
Number of beneficiaries	12	
Fence length	2 400	
Length of internal trenches (m)	11 120	
Volume of the protective bund (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 100	Constructed upstream of the perimeter to stop water coming from about 200 meters away
Length of the protective dike (m)	242	
Number of people who participated in the development work	More than 900	
Approximate project cost (in Fcfa)	29,000,000, or about 770,000/ha	
Google Maps link	<a href="https://maps.app.goo.gl/pdidBtE67XST5yHV6?g_st=iw">https://maps.app.goo.gl/pdidBtE67XST5yHV6?g_st=iw</a>	

The Lindi perimeter was particularly developed on a very lateritic terrain, as shown in the images below. Nonetheless, most of it is cultivable land.



The water collected in the protective bulli of this bocage perimeter mainly serves as a watering place for the animals of the local residents.

## 2. Development of a medicinal plant grove

This project was carried out as part of the services provided by our section. The work took place in the district of Nagréongo, Bassitenga province.



Our task was to develop a grove within just over a month, with its characteristics detailed in the table below:

Categories	Quantity
Area (ha)	10
Length of fence (m)	1 300
Number of stakes used	433
Number of plants planted	500

It should be noted that all materials used for the fence installation were sourced locally.



Finally, a 5,000-litre water tower was installed on site to supply water for irrigation and potentially for establishing a vegetable garden. A solar-powered borehole was installed for water extraction.

### 3. Reforestation



The reforestation campaign began on June 25 with the replacement of trees in the mixed hedge of the bocage perimeter of Guiè/Tounda, part of which had been burned by a bushfire. As a reminder, it is very important to start planting early to allow the shrubs to benefit fully from the rains. This enables them to develop their root systems to survive the long dry season, usually between November and May. We almost never water the trees planted during this time.

The details of the campaign are recorded in the table below:

Planting location	Mooré/French Name	Quantity planted
Tounda perimeter	Randga/Kinkéliba	2 838
	Koumbrissaka	1 230
Lindi perimeter	Koumbrissaka	508
	Randga/Kinkéliba	879
	Toèga/Baobab	43
	Pousga/Tamarind tree	147
	Roàga/Néré	50
	Siiga/African birch	434
Bendogo perimeter	Voaka/Red-flowered kapok tree	12
	Koumbrissaka	360
	Randga/Kinkéliba	150
	Néré	150
Nagréongo medicinal plant grove	Tamarind tree	150
	Ficus sur	150
	Kouka	200
	Shea	2
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>9 species</b>



After planting, the plants undergo maintenance work consisting of watering and weeding, with the participation of the beneficiaries. This is a very important phase for the healthy development of these plants.

## Nursery

The nursery has three main missions:

- the production of seedlings for land management projects (*live hedgerows, roadside trees, pond edges, roads*);
- the sale of seedlings, seeds, and leaves in response to local demand;
- research and development (*multiplication of species that have become rare, introduction of new species*).

It is also responsible for recording rainfall data.

During 2025, the team produced a total of **18,638 seedlings** from 56 different species. This production includes the seedlings remaining at the end of the 2024 campaign, which numbered 2,547, although a few dead ones must be subtracted.

As part of our research into seedling production techniques, we tested the propagation of *Ziziphus mauritiana* by cuttings. As a result, while the cuttings sprouted buds that produced leaves, they eventually died over time.



We also began grafting mango trees, using the Lippens variety as scion, planted at the Lindi farm.



Details on seedling production and their use are provided in the following sections.

### 4. Overview of the 2025 campaign

Details of the campaign (*production + use*) are presented in the following table:

Species	French name	Mooré name	Quantity produced	Quantity planted	Excellence awards	Sale	Donations	Remaining
<i>Acacia albida</i>		Zaanga	80	0	0	55	0	25
<i>Acacia macrostachya</i>		Zamenega	128	0	102	19	0	7
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>		Pegnenga	399	0	0	87	0	312
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab	Toèga	443	43	103	242	5	50
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop		54	7	0	0	0	47
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Custard apple	Baa-taam	19	1	0	15	0	3
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew apple	Fisan	248	3	0	18	0	227
<i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i>	African birch	Siiga	705	524	54	7	0	120
<i>Artemisia</i>	Mugwort		2	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem tree	Neem	892	5	0	302	15	570
<i>Bauhinia rufescens</i>		Tipoèga	122	90	2	7	0	23
<i>Bombax costatum</i>	Red-flowered kapok tree	Voaka	152	12	38	102	0	0
<i>Bougainvillea sp</i>	Bougainvillea	-	29	0	0	5	0	24
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya tree	Bogfire	373	90	0	52	0	231
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok tree	Gounga	13	0	0	0	0	13

Pilot farm of Guiè

<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon tree	Lémbour-miissinga	105	2	0	56	0	47
<i>Combretum micranthum</i>		Randga	4 671	3 867	0	502	0	302
<i>Crescentia cujete</i>	Calabash tree	Wam-tiiga	3	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Guinean dseialium</i>	Black tamarind tree	Mak-poussa	8	3	0	6	0	0
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	African Ebony	Gāaka	19	0	0	0	0	19
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Eucalyptus	-	660	273	0	369	0	18
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>		Kamsaongo	3	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Ficus sur</i>	Tropical Ficus	Wom-sèega	2 487	37	0	10	0	2 440
<i>Guajilote</i>	Jamaica Cane	-	314	311	0	2	0	1
<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i>	Campeche	-	54	0	0	0	0	54
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Caïcedrat	Kouka	1 004	201	0	223	10	570
<i>Lannea microcarpa</i>	Resin tree	Sābga	2	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lychee	-	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Lonchocarpus laxiflorus</i>		Naglenga	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Malus tree</i>	Apple tree	-	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango tree	Mang-tiiga	216	0	0	70	0	146
<i>Maralfalfa</i>			10	0	0	10	0	0
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Noni		93	22	0	27	0	44
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Winged bean	Arzantiiga	67	7	49	11	0	5
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	Néré	Roāga	257	90	115	41	0	11
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passion fruit	-	550	0	0	80	0	471
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Yellow flamboyant	-	101	0	0	78	0	23
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava tree	Goyaka	42	11	0	31	0	0
<i>Piliostigma reticulatum</i>	-	Bagandé	22	0	0	0	0	22
<i>Securidaca longepedunculata</i>	-	Pêlga	4	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Saba senegalensis</i>	Vine	Wedga	282	98	61	23	5	95
<i>Sarcocephalus latifolius</i>	African peach	Gouinga	2	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Plum tree	Nobga	64	0	57	6	0	1
<i>Senna sieberiana</i>	Senegal Casse	Koumbrissaka	2 957	2 098	0	711	0	143
<i>Strychnos spinosa</i>	Bush Orange	Kotenloanga	3	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Pterocarpus lucens</i>		Pemperga	16	0	0	2	0	14
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>	4 sides	-	11	2	0	2	0	7
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind tree	Pousga	401	187	108	13	0	93
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	-	65	0	0	10	0	55
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa	-	7	1	0	2	0	4
<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i>	Thevetia	-	194	0	0	16	0	178
<i>Vernonia golorata</i>			25	0	0	3	0	22
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	Shea	Taanga	43	2	0	1	0	40
<i>Ximenia americana</i>			92	0	0	2	0	90

<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Jujube tree	Mouginga	120	0	0	1	0	119
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56 species</b>		<b>18 638</b>	<b>7 989</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3 230</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6 695</b>



At the end of the campaign, 6,695 plants remained in the nursery. They will be maintained and used during the 2026 campaign.

### 5. Sales of the various products

The details of the sales are recorded in the table below:

Sales categories	Amount (in Fcfa)	Observations
Trees and shrubs	722 700	
Forest seeds	25 500	
Nobga leaves	13 500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>761 700</b>	



Sales are down compared to 2024, when they reached **1,208,550 Fcfa**. Sales focused primarily on trees this year. We often bring trees to village markets for sale.

### 6. Training women on the production of *Acacia macrostachya* in the nursery



The *Acacia macrostachya*, locally known as Zamené, is a highly valued species for its seeds, making it a product in high demand in the city. Indeed, the seeds of Zamené are used to prepare a dish of the same name during festive events such as weddings and baptisms; making the seeds highly sought-after and thus an important source of income. This situation mainly leads to overexploitation of the species, especially since harvesters cut branches to avoid thorn pricks when collecting the pods.



Following a workshop organized by the pilot farm on this species, where we invited a local product processor from Ouagadougou and some beneficiaries from the bocage perimeter of Guiè/Konkoos-raogo, a group of women approached us and asked for a training on its production in a nursery. The goal for them was to be able to produce this species themselves and plant it in the live hedges of their fields.

produce this species themselves and plant it in the live hedges of their fields.

# Agricultural equipment



This section provides logistical support to the other sections, but especially focuses on targeted mechanization of agriculture to facilitate field preparation. Our work is growing with the development of new perimeters, and we are continually seeking more powerful tractors to more effectively pull the tools (*especially the soil subsoiler chisel*).

## 1. Activities carried out during the year

All our work is summarized in the table below:

Activities carried out	Sites	Quantities	Observations
Use of the chisel subsoiler	Within the perimeters	76 ha	An increase of 53 ha compared to 2024
	Outside the perimeters	24 ha	A decrease of 22 ha compared to 2024
Transport of water tanks	AZN villages	8 water tanks of 5,000 liters	This is a new service we provide to the population during social events ( <i>funerals, celebrations, etc.</i> )
	Perimeters of Guiè/Tounda and Lindi	10 water tanks of 5,000 liters	Watering of the mixed hedge trees
Mowing and baling of hay and straw	CREN Guiè CSPS	About 4 ha	Decreasing compared to 2024
		83 hay bales	
Transport of lateritic soil for road repairs	AZND57 Road → Guiè-Lindi Road →	52 m <sup>3</sup>	
Transport of sorghum stalks	Lindi farm	943 bundles	Increasing compared to 2024
Cleaning with flail mower	AZN estate	3 ha	
Transport of compost	Tankouri experimental plots	12 m <sup>3</sup>	
Transport of seedlings	Perimeters of Guiè/Tounda, Lindi/Nayir-kaongo and Bendogo/Pasgo	6,842 plants	

Superficial plowing on cover crop	Bocage perimeters	3 ha	Decreasing compared to 2024
	Outside the perimeters	5 ha	Decreasing compared to 2024
Transport and stacking of manure	Lindi farm	102 m <sup>3</sup>	Slight decrease compared to 2024
Transport of bricks	Bocage perimeter of Lindi/Nayir-kaongo	104 solid bricks	For the construction of horizontal doors
Brushwood shredding	Lindi farm	66 m <sup>3</sup>	Decreased compared to 2024. The mulch is spread in the enclosures of the Lindi farm to form the bedding.
Rolling with the FACA roller	Permanent Tankouri pastures	1.21 ha	

## 2. Local production of subsoiler tines

With the aim of finding local alternatives to the equipment we use in our work, we initiated the production of subsoiler tines. This decision followed a test carried out with an initial set of three made by a craftsman in Ouagadougou. Since the tests were successful, we had 90 tines manufactured, which can be used for several seasons.



## Bocage maintenance



The mission of this section is to maintain the trees and hedges planted by the pilot farm through, among other tasks, regular pruning, the replacement of dead trees, and tree training. The technicians are responsible for managing over 20 kilometers of wooded roads and several dozen kilometers of living hedges across all the developments carried out by the farm, and the workload continues to grow as new projects are completed!

### 1. Pruning of trees and live hedgerows:

The details of the various tasks related to this activity are shown in the table below:

Activities	Location	Quantity
Pruning of mixed hedges	AZN fence on the CREN side	1,434 m
	AZN lowland meadow	365 m
	CSPS fence	575 m
	Social worker housing fence	538 m
	Kouila school fence	1,280 m
	Livestock paddock in the village of Guiè	65 m
	Samissi rain garden	250 m
	Kouila rain garden	255 m
Pruning of trees along wooded roads	Yangré	54 eucalyptus
	Ropalin	157 eucalyptus
	Koãda	53 eucalyptus
	Kankamsin	61 eucalyptus
	Bissighin	22 eucalyptus
Pruning of shea trees	CREN - PPE	16 trees
Pruning of eucalyptus along wooded roads	Guiè Lindi Road →	55 eucalyptus
	Kankamsin	61 eucalyptus
	Ropalin	160 eucalyptus
	Bissighin	25 eucalyptus
	Koãda	53 eucalyptus
	Yangré	54 eucalyptus

## 2. Maintenance operations on trees along wooded roads:

These are recorded in the table below:

Activities	Locations	Quantities	Observations
Inspections and maintenance of various wooded roads	Circular route in the center of Guiè	- 53 fallen tree guards lifted back up - 7 tree guards replaced	<p><b>Activity summary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>912 fallen tree guards have been lifted.</b> This operation usually takes place after strong winds. The same enclosure may thus be recorded several times;</li> <li>- <b>36 tree enclosures were removed</b> because the trees grew large enough;</li> <li>- <b>46 enclosures were replaced</b></li> <li>- <b>173 stakes were replaced;</b></li> <li>- <b>200 half-moons were made</b></li> </ul>
	GuièKouila →	- 403 fallen and re-erected enclosures - 9 enclosures replaced - 71 stakes replaced again	
	Doanghin Toèghin →	- 253 fallen and re-erected enclosures - 36 enclosures removed as the trees have grown - 30 enclosures replaced - 37 stakes replaced	
	Guiè Samissi →	- 100 fallen and re-erected enclosures - 13 stakes replaced	
	AZN D57→	- 19 fallen and reinstalled enclosures - 5 stakes replaced	
	Guiè	- 84 fallen and reinstalled enclosures - 47 stakes replaced	
Construction of half-moon tree protectors along forest roads	Ourgou-Manega Inspection	23 half-moon tree protectors	
	GuièKouila →	78 half-moon tree protectors	
	Guiè Center Circular	85 half-moon tree protectors	
	GuièSamissi →	14 half-moon tree protectors	
Weeding of trees along forest roads	Circular from Guiè Center	69 trees	
	GuièKouila→	74 trees	
	Guiè Samissi→	93 trees	
	Inter-neighborhood roads of Guiè	216 trees	
Stump removal of dead roadside trees	AZN D57 Yangré neighborhood→→	14 dead trees	
Watering of replaced roadside trees	GuièSamissi roads, circular route around Guiè center, DoanghinToéghin, BéléDouré, GuièKouila →→→→	43 barrels	

Filling round iron tubes with concrete to serve as stakes	AZN Headquarters	191 stakes	
Securing iron stakes on the protective tree enclosures along the roads	Kouila	175 stakes	

With the goal of replacing wooden stakes used as supports for tree protection enclosures with more durable ones, we have been working since 2019, alongside other pilot farms, to find sustainable and cost-effective alternatives. It was within this framework that we tested in 2021 the use of stakes made from recycled plastic. However, we encountered a relatively high cost for this type of stake (*about 9,000 Fcfa each*), which prevented us from continuing this initiative.

As initiated by GREEN EARTH, we tested another type of stake made from a round iron tube bar cut



into three parts, each approximately 1.8 m long, with one end welded into a point. We then fill the tube with concrete, which we allow to harden before use.

*This new type of stake has two main advantages: it is stronger and costs relatively less (about 2,000 Fcfa each). We managed to have over 1,500 stakes manufactured, which we filled with concrete before replacing the defective wooden stakes along the wooded roads.*



### 3. Reforestation/Dead Tree Replacement Campaign:

Activity	Location	Species
<b>Replacement of trees along forested roads</b>	Guiè→Samissi	192 eucalyptus
	Guiè→Kouila	- 24 mahogany - 15 eucalyptus - 7 nimiers
	Doanghin→Toéghin	21 mahogany
	Circular road of Guiè Center	- 51 mahogany - 30 eucalyptus
	Bélé→Douré	29 eucalyptus
	Koãda	12 eucalyptus
	Road leading to the Konkoos-raogo perimeter	14 eucalyptus
	New Guiè market	20 mahogany
	AZN→RD57	30 mahogany



## Livestock farming

The Livestock section's mission is to develop a livestock system that harmonizes with environmental preservation through rotational grazing using electric fencing and supplemental feeding in enclosures when grass in the bush is no longer sufficiently available.

Inspired by André VOISIN's book *Grass Productivity: Rotational Grazing*, we are working to implement this new system with the participation of breeders from the AZN village members, adapting it to our Sahelian conditions.

### 1. Grazing in the bocage perimeters:



This grazing is carried out using electric fencing throughout the year. During the dry season, the animals mainly graze on crop residues and straw, while in the rainy season they feed on fresh grass in the common plots and fields left as temporary meadows. The shepherds use this grazing period to clear the plot in preparation for cultivation the following year.

The following table presents the grazing balance carried out in the bocage perimeters by the farm's herd and that of a local livestock keeper:

Grazing sites	Period	Number of days	Number of animals per visit	Observations
Guiè/Tankouri	January to December	13	17	Farm herd for grazing on harvested fields The animals return to the same plot on average every 15 days
Bendogo/Pasgo	January to December	3	18	Herd of two livestock owners
Guiè/Konkoos-raogo	January to December	6	43	
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>	



We continue raising awareness among livestock owners and farmers about grazing with the electric fence, which serves as a way to bring them together, while enriching the soil and promoting healthy animals.

In enclosures, the cattle are fed with hay and straw along with wet bran during the dry season. As a reminder, the animals spend half a day grazing freely, then the other half in the enclosure. As a reminder, we opted for this model following the suspension of silage, which was costly and produced lower quality grass.



The activities conducted during this year are summarized in the following table:

Activities	Description/Observations
Straw mowing	To prepare bedding in order to have enough manure for passive composting and to feed the cattle using the wet bran straw technique.
Free grazing in the bush	For this type of grazing, we do not use electric fences, as the herd is managed by a shepherd.
Cleaning the farm's permanent pastures	We cut shrubs to encourage grass growth.
Managed pasture of harvested fields	Within the bocage perimeters. The cattle graze on crop residues while leaving their droppings.
Managed pasture with electric fencing within the bocage perimeters	This practice remains difficult for farmers to implement because of its requirements ( <i>cleaning internal pathways, getting approval from landowners for grazing</i> ).
Livestock vaccination	Three campaigns: January, July, and December.
Sowing of <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> (Kimbgo)	It is a grass that is highly valued by livestock. We will continue this effort in the years ahead to establish rich and diverse forage pastures. Sowing is done in the Zaï.
Mowing and hay preservation	Work carried out between September and October to feed the animals during the dry season. We obtained 83 bales of hay.
Hay baling using the manual baler	For apprentice training throughout the year
Purchase of sorghum stalks and hay	To supplement animal feed during the hot season (usually starting at the end of February). 1,893 bundles were mobilized.
Removal of manure from the enclosures	For passive composting. The compost produced will be used in May 2026 in the experimental fields.



## 2. Herd development on the farm:

Below is the table showing the development of our herd over the year:

Herd	Headcount as of 1/1/25	Category change	Purchase	Sale	Shepherds' remuneration	Prizes awarded at the Ruralies	Birth	Death	Count as of 12/31/25
Cows	7	+2	/	/	/	/	/	-1	8
Heifers	3	-2	/	/	/	/	/	/	3
Calves	6	-2	/	/	-2	-2	+3	/	3
Bulls	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>15</b>



We have recorded 3 births this year. In addition to the gift to the shepherds, we gave two bull calves to the winners of the 1st Prize at the Zaï contest and the best farmer of the bocage perimeters during the Ruralies ceremony. We close the year with a herd of 15 heads.



# Lindi production farm

## 1. Crop production

We began 2025 by building on the momentum of strengthening our agroecological vegetable production activity (*launched at the end of 2024*) by transplanting 22 beds measuring 6 m by 1.5 m of lettuce beneath the young mango trees. After 45 days of monitoring and maintaining the beds, we officially launched sales within AZN and transplanted new beds to ensure availability and continuity of sales through May. It should be noted that during this dry season, we were able to significantly increase lettuce production, which allowed us to expand sales beyond AZN staff.



The women restaurateurs from the villages of Lindi and Guiè who purchased our lettuce throughout the entire dry season expressed their gratitude for the proximity and quality, since previously they had to buy it from Ouagadougou where the quality was questionable. We aim to expand lettuce sales to other villages, where it is still considered a luxury product in rural Burkina Faso.



Besides lettuce, we also cultivated cabbage on 7 beds measuring 6 m by 1.5 m as an experiment to study the market, because we plan to produce this speculation and broccoli in significant quantities in the coming years.

At the start of March, which marks the onset of intense heat in Burkina Faso, we reduced lettuce production and began growing sorrel and amaranth. These two market gardening crop trials are known for their high heat tolerance and are highly valued in local Burkinabè cuisine, being used in the preparation of iconic dishes such as *Babenda*.



At the start of the rainy season, we continued with vegetable production by growing rain onions of



the Prema variety. Initially, we prepared half a hectare for transplanting, but unfortunately a significant portion of the seed failed to germinate, most likely due to poor quality.



This led us to transplant only 108 beds measuring 6 meters by 1.5 meters each, which nevertheless enabled us to sell part of the harvest in the surrounding villages near the farm and the rest in the city of Ouagadougou.

In the field of large-scale production, we cultivated cowpea on 1.8 hectares during the rainy season. After harvest, we obtained a yield of 250 kg/ha, which is far below the actual average farmer yield in Burkina Faso (400-800 kg/ha). This underperformance could be explained by the fact that we did not use fertilizers for the production of this crop.



Our Lippens mango trees, planted four years ago, entered significant production this year. We were able to harvest 110 kg of mangoes from about 50 mango trees that retained their fruits. This mango variety is known to be easier to process into dried mango and jam. The entire first harvest was donated to the nursery section of the FPG for tree propagation.



Still during the rainy season, we expanded our *Maralfalfa* plot by an additional 250 m<sup>2</sup>. The *Maralfalfa*, a highly productive forage plant, allows us to have fresh grass year-round for our goats. However, it requires a lot of water to stay productive.



We continued producing and selling noni juice, extracting about 28 liters throughout the year. With consumers continuing to show great interest in the product, we planted 50 additional noni trees in the expanded mango orchard.

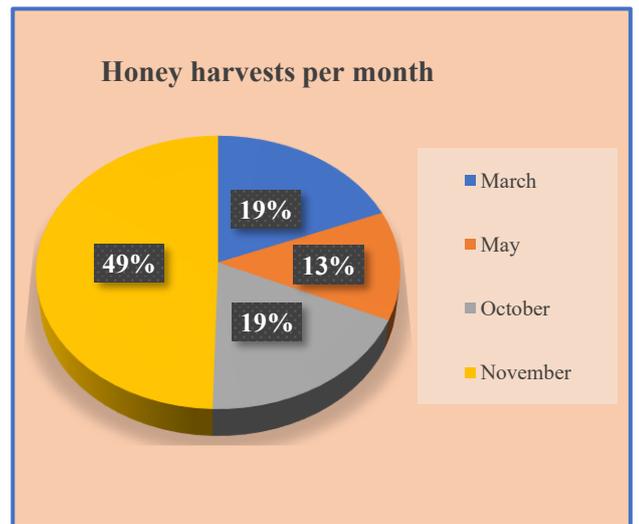


## 2. Animal production



This year, we continued the beekeeping activities, harvesting and packaging 112 liters of honey (see the graph below for harvest distribution). We recorded an increase in production of 54.5 liters compared to 2024. This growth is due to the flowering of almost all the bush trees, as well as the absence of attacks from harmful insects.

With the 75 Kenyan hives we have, production should be much higher; however, we unfortunately experienced vandalism of our hives located in the nursery of the Pilot farm in Guiè. To resolve this, we plan to move all the hives to the 3.6-hectare apiary of the production farm in the coming years.



Out of the 112 liters harvested, 109 liters were sold for 545,000 CFA francs, and 3 liters were donated to the AZN Nutritional Recovery and Education Center (CREN) for the benefit of its residents.

We received a subsidized beekeeping kit consisting of three Kenyan hives, three stands, a suit, a bucket,



a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a smoker. The new hives were immediately prepared and placed in the apiary of the Lindi farm, increasing the total number of our Kenyan hives from 75 to 78.



During the rainy season, we introduced 480 catfish fingerlings weighing about 10 grams each into one of the infiltration ponds of our large cereal production fields. This pond, with a volume of 200 m<sup>3</sup>, has a high water retention capacity, which led to its selection for stocking.



For this first experiment, we faced several challenges, notably cannibalism from the larger fish and low sales during marketing. Out of the 480 fingerlings stocked, we were able to harvest 341 fish after 5 months of rearing,

representing a survival rate of 71%. At harvest, the average weight of the fish was approximately 250 grams. We sold 69 kg and kept the remaining specimens for natural and artificial breeding experiments.



The Red Goats are doing well in the goat shed. In fact, we recorded ten kiddings with a total of 14 kids, though unfortunately, four were lost. Furthermore, five male kids were sold upon reaching maturity to prevent inbreeding within the herd.

The table below presents the herd situation from January to December 2025:

Herd	Headcount as of 1/1/25	Purchase	Sale	Birth	Death	Headcount as of 31/12/25
Sire	1	+1	0	0	-1	1
Female (Breeder)	5	0	0	0	0	5
Kid	17	0	-5	+14	-4	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>28</b>



The table shows that our herd grew by 5 goats between the beginning and the end of the year.



We welcomed two end-of-course interns from the Rural Land Managers Training Center, who successfully completed their training after nine months of internship on the farm. We wish them every success and a rewarding professional career.

We took part in the 2025 Ruralies exhibition fair at the Pilot Farm of Guiè, presenting 55 liters of honey and 5 kg of beeswax.



### 3. Launching of a new activity



At the end of the year, we started a new production activity, the attiéké, which is becoming an increasingly popular food in the villages. For now, we use the raw material (*cassava dough*) imported from Ivory Coast, which is well-known for its high quality.

To this end, training for the future producers was carried out by professionals in the field at the end of September.



We plan to grow our own organic cassava for processing in the future. The activity began in a courtyard of AZN, and very soon, we will move it to a proper facility currently being built within the production farm in Lindi.

### 4. Searching for a new water source

With the aim of strengthening water availability and increasing farm production, we initiated a second borehole drilling to supply the water tower, but unfortunately, after four drillings, the borehole did not yield any water. As a reminder, we have a 15 m<sup>3</sup> water tower supplied by a 2 m<sup>3</sup>/hour borehole since 2021.

Nonetheless, we will continue the search in 2026.



# Financial statements

## General Ledger Balance / Fiscal Year 2025 (January to December 2025)

CURRENCY = CFA Franc (African Financial Community) 1 € = 655.957 F CFA

	Incomes	Expenses	Balance
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>223 361 424</b>		<b>223 361 424</b>
<b>Previous Year's Balance</b>	<b>10 658 581</b>		<b>10 658 581</b>
<b>Partners Funding</b>	<b>137 125 426</b>		<b>137 125 426</b>
GREEN EARTH	4 000 000		4 000 000
ASTRE	262 383		262 383
Villefrancois Committee Against Hunger	4 788 486		4 788 486
Jean-Marie Bruneau Foundation	22 958 495		22 958 495
PSM / LUMINO Foundation	1 311 914		1 311 914
PSM/FEDEVACO	1 800 000		1 800 000
Mouvement Associatif Solidarité	787 148		787 148
ACCENT DU SUD	2 420 954		2 420 954
LACIM SEINE et LOING	327 979		327 979
Colomiers Jumelage et Soutien	1 803 882		1 803 882
ALLIANCE BURKINA BRAY	655 957		655 957
Association Champenoise de Coopération Inter-Régionale (ACCIR)	5 368 785		5 368 785
Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation	90 639 443		90 639 443
<b>Valuation of Donations in Kind Recorded in the Central Warehouse</b>	<b>34 007 294</b>		<b>34 007 294</b>
<b>Donations from Individuals</b>	<b>10 000</b>		<b>10 000</b>
<b>Self-Funding</b>	<b>41 560 123</b>		<b>41 560 123</b>
Sales and Sales Margins	5 072 123		5 072 123
Services Provided (services, training, construction, manufacturing)	34 958 000		34 958 000
Apprentices' education fees	1 530 000		1 530 000
<b>Expenses</b>		<b>204 524 599</b>	
<b>Overhead costs</b>		<b>84 346 382</b>	<b>-84 346 382</b>
<b>Use of in-kind donations recorded in inventory</b>		<b>34 007 294</b>	<b>-34 007 294</b>
<b>Investments at the AZN headquarters</b>		<b>13 906 340</b>	<b>-13 906 340</b>
Construction and building materials		5 000	-5 000
Purchase of vehicles/mopeds		5 475 000	-5 475 000
Agricultural and livestock equipment		6 807 350	-6 807 350
Small tools		358 450	-358 450
Computer equipment		1 260 540	-1 260 540
<b>SPECIFIC PROGRAM EXPENSES</b>		<b>72 264 583</b>	<b>-72 264 583</b>
Land development (perimeters, roads, gardens, bullis)		16 986 378	-16 986 378
Groves development		15 921 810	-15 921 810
Contracted service providers		122 000	-122 000
Village events organization		785 350	-785 350
Hosting of partners		271 150	-271 150
Exceptional social support for non-volunteers		8 725	-8 725
Inputs for agriculture, forestry, and livestock		17 405 150	-17 405 150
Development of Lindi farm		2 336 950	-2 336 950

Bonuses and excellence awards for farmers in bocage perimeters	396 550	-396 550
Apprentice student training ( <i>Allowance, various maintenance</i> )	14 052 820	-14 052 820
Allowances	1 431 500	-1 431 500
Apprentice healthcare	606 120	-606 120
Meals for apprentices	6 115 550	-6 115 550
Supplies and fees for CFAR theoretical courses	837 250	-837 250
Other boarding expenses (+ supervision)	194 000	-194 000
Individual protective equipment for CFAR	896 250	-896 250
Costs related to apprentice recruitment	445 650	-445 650
Bicycles for apprentices	2 914 000	-2 914 000
Discovery trip	465 000	-465 000
CFAR students' graduation ceremony	147 500	-147 500
Reforestation / Nursery and tree maintenance	3 560 000	-3 560 000
Cleaning and maintenance products ( <i>soap, ointment, brooms, etc.</i> )	49 250	-49 250
Animal care	161 950	-161 950
Participation in external events	27 500	-27 500
Direct support projects for village populations	129 000	-129 000
Animal acquisition	50 000	-50 000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>223 361 424</b>	<b>204 524 599 18 836 825</b>

We end the year 2025 with a positive balance of **+18,836,825** Fcfa. This balance reflects ongoing funding and the strong results of our self-financing activities, which will enable us at the start of 2026 to replace the AZN headquarters' solar power system with new batteries and solar panels. The old installation had reached the end of its life, after about 10 years of service.



## Detail of donations in kind

(January to December 2025)

<b>SOURCE OF DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND 34 007 294</b>		
<b>Donations from individuals</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>
<b>A Z N'S P A R T N E R S</b>	<b>33 967 294</b>	<b>33 967 294</b>
TERRE VERTE	9 309 940	9 309 940
MISSION ENFANCE Monaco	2 000 000	2 000 000
BURKINA FASO State (exemptions from the Ministry of Economy and Finance)	7 270 283	7 270 283
SAVENA	800 000	800 000
SIDA / Swedish International Development Agency	11 534 397	11 534 397
ACCENT DU SUD	3 052 674	3 052 674
<b>USE OF IN-KIND DONATIONS</b>		<b>34 007 294</b>
<b>General Operating Expenses</b>	<b>11 940 000</b>	<b>-11 940 000</b>
AZN Volunteers	2 700 000	-2 700 000
Technical and Organizational Support	9 000 000	-9 000 000
Telephone Equipment	240 000	-240 000
<b>Investments</b>	<b>5 684 578</b>	<b>-5 684 578</b>
Agricultural Equipment	450 950	-450 950
Tools	2 210 000	-2 210 000
IT equipment	750 000	-750 000
Bocage maintenance equipment	2 273 628	-2 273 628
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURES in THE VILLAGES</b>	<b>16 342 716</b>	<b>-16 342 716</b>
Development of Bocage perimeter in Lindi	16 342 716	-16 342 716
<b>FRAIS SPECIFIQUES AUX PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>-40 000</b>
Agricultural inputs	40 000	-40 000



## Conclusion

The year 2025 was very active in the pilot farm. Each team successfully completed its work despite an increasingly challenging financial context.

At the land development department in particular, it is the first time that we have carried out two bocage perimeter development projects simultaneously; this has strengthened the technical and organizational capacities of this section.

We are therefore ending this year with new skills that will undoubtedly benefit us in the years to come.

In 2026, we will continue our efforts to support rural areas where living conditions are improving for the populations. Thus, we plan:

- the development of new experimental plots within the Lindi farm, as those we have occupied for more than 20 years belong to a resident of Guiè living elsewhere;
- the possible installation of the fence around the bocage perimeter of Babou;
- the production and maintenance of approximately 20,000 trees and shrubs by the nursery;
- the pruning of the mixed hedge at the Lindi farm and those in some family gardens by the bocage maintenance team;
- the distribution of excellence bonuses and carrying out Excellence surveys in the bocage perimeters by the facilitators;
- the continued implementation of the Lindi production farm and the diversification of its productions.

We cannot conclude this report without once again expressing our sincere thanks to our various partners, who place their trust in us through their support, most of whom have been with us for several years.

Our thanks also go to the village, communal, provincial, and regional authorities for their support and availability throughout this year.

