TENKEEGA Association

Goèma Pilot Farm (FPG)

***Water*, *Earth*, *Greenery*.**

2025 Activity Report of the Goèma Pilot Farm

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TENKEEGA Association

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Goèma Pilot Farm

Summary:

In 2025, for reasons beyond our control, the activities of the Goèma Pilot Farm were relocated to a new area. In this new environment, we had to undertake a major outreach effort to introduce the farmers in this new area to the various activities carried out by the Goèma Pilot Farm and help them understand them. This challenge was successfully met; within a year, nearly all activities feasible for a pilot farm were carried out in our new area of operation. This included the development of a 13-kilometer forest trail passing through four villages in the Boussouma commune—the longest forest trail ever developed by the Goèma Pilot Farm in a single year. In addition, a Bulli was established in Koutoumtenga, and a temporary nursery site was set up to produce seedlings for reforestation. Test fields were also established. Regarding the hedgerow perimeter, we have begun the study and surveying of a potential site for a hedgerow perimeter in the village of Koutoumtenga.
A zipellé revegetation project in five villages of the Boussouma commune has restored nearly 100 hectares of land in a state of advanced degradation. These previously abandoned lands have been brought back into cultivation, yielding very good agricultural yields thanks to the application of agroecological techniques disseminated by the Goèma Pilot Farm. In terms of rainfall, the rainy season was good; this year saw a total of 758 millimeters of rain distributed across 39 rainfall events. This represents an increase compared to 2024 in both the number of rainy days and the amount of rainfall received.

Résumé :

En 2025, pour des raisons indépendantes de notre volonté, les activités de la Ferme pilote de Goèma ont été délocalisées vers une nouvelle zone. Dans ce nouvel environnement, il a fallu réaliser un gros travail d'animation pour faire découvrir et comprendre aux agriculteurs de cette nouvelle zone d'action les différentes activités menées par la Ferme pilote de Goèma. Ce pari a été réussi, en une année, quasiment toutes les activités réalisables par une ferme pilote ont été faites dans notre nouvelle zone d'action. Il s'agit de l'aménagement d'une piste boisée de 13 kilomètres qui traverse 4 villages de la commune de Boussouma, c'est la plus longue piste boisée jamais aménagée par la Ferme pilote de Goèma en une seule année. En plus de cela un bulli a été aménagé à Koutoumtenga, un site provisoire pour la pépinière a été mise en place en vue des produire des plants pour les reboisements. Des champs d'essai ont été également mis en place. Côté périmètre bocager, nous avons entamé l'étude et l'arpentage d'un site potentiel pour un périmètre bocager dans le village de Koutoumtenga.
Une opération de revégétalisation des zipellé dans 5 villages de la commune de Boussouma a permis de restaurer près de 100 hectares de terres en état de dégradation très avancé. Ces terres qui étaient abandonnées ont été mises en culture avec à la clé de très bons rendements agricoles obtenus grâce à l'application des techniques agroécologiques diffusées par la Ferme pilote de Goèma. Côté pluviométrique, la saison pluvieuse a été bonne, il y a eu au total cette année, 758 millimètres d'eau répartis en 39 pluies. C'est une hausse par rapport à 2024 tant en nombre de jours de pluie qu'en quantité d'eau reçues.

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INTRODUCTION

The activities of the Goèma Pilot Farm during 2025 were concentrated in the municipality of Boussouma, specifically in five villages located about twenty kilometers south of Goèma. In this new area of operation, the goal was to implement a range of initiatives related to the Sahelian hedgerow landscape. To this end, a 13-kilometer wooded trail was developed, along with a community center, and surveying began on a potential site for a hedgerow perimeter. In addition to these developments, there were also significant efforts to support family farming through the revegetation of zipellés and agricultural mechanization, with a tractor equipped with a heavy cultivator working the fields to reduce the labor required for digging zaï pits. This annual report details all activities carried out by the Goèma Pilot Farm during the period from January[1]to December 31, 2025. The financial and material reports for the same period are also detailed in this report.

OVERVIEW OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS

The various activities of the Goèma Pilot Farm (**FP-Goèma**) are carried out by about twenty volunteers divided into the following sections:

• **The CAF** (*Land Development Unit*) is responsible for carrying out various development projects (*hedgerow boundaries, wooded rural trails, bullis, rain gardens, etc.*)

• **The masonry team** specializes in improved “banco” construction; this section is responsible for building and maintaining the farm’s infrastructure.

• **The nursery** produces the seedlings needed for the farm’s landscaping projects and experiments with new plants and horticultural techniques. The nursery contributes to the conservation of rare plant species. Within the nursery is a rain garden that supports agroecological production of rain-fed vegetable gardening and arboriculture.

• **The hedgerow maintenance team** is responsible for maintaining the hedgerows and planted trees.

• **Technical Support** (**Extension Services**): provides technical assistance and advises farmers on how to better adopt agroforestry practices. This section is also responsible for experimental fields used to test new agroecological techniques with a view to disseminating them throughout the farm’s operational area.

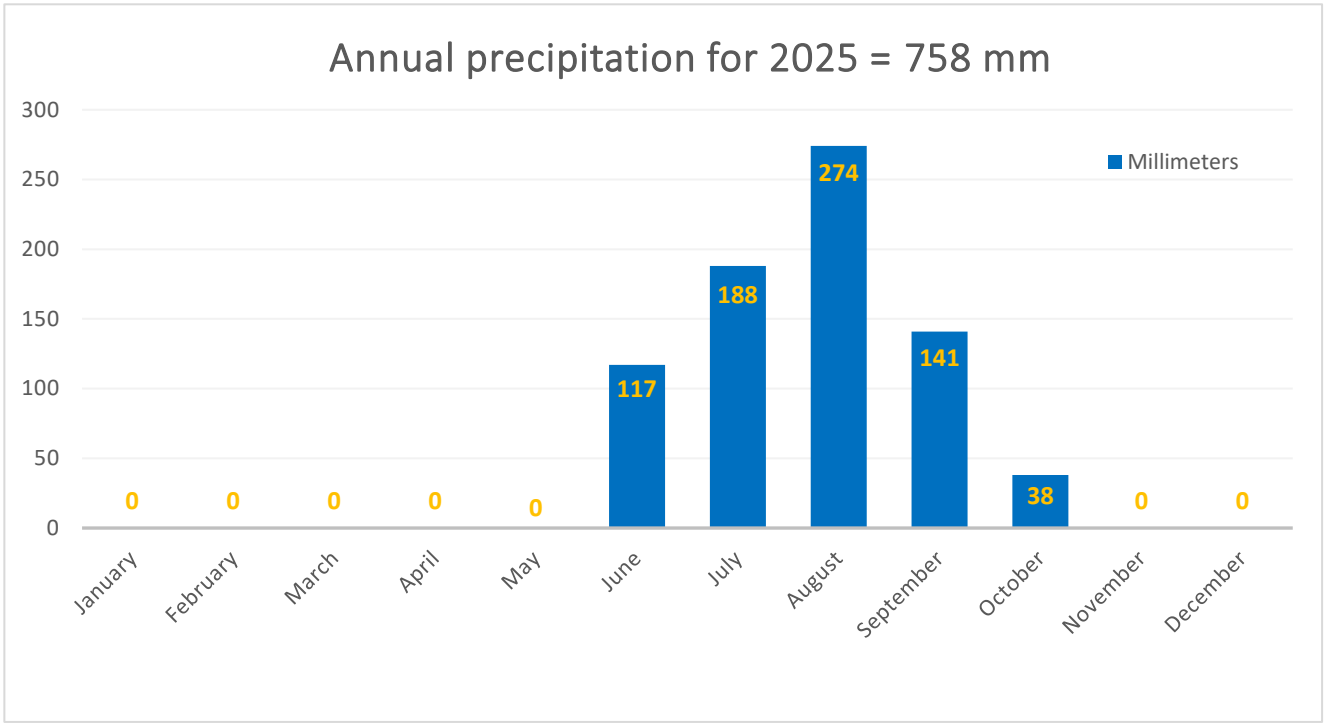
• **The livestock section** is responsible for implementing and monitoring rational grazing within the bocage areas and on the farm. This promotes a livestock model compatible with sustainable agriculture while strengthening social cohesion between herders and farmers.

• **The agricultural equipment section** is responsible for developing agricultural mechanization that is suitable and accessible for rain-fed agriculture in the Sahel, while building local capacity for the maintenance of agricultural machinery.

ACTIVITIES AT THE GOEMA PILOT FARM

I) Agricultural Rainfall Assessment

a) Rainfall Assessment



First rain: June 6 (59 mm)

Last rainfall: October 16 (8 mm)

The daily rainfall distribution recorded in Koutoumtenga by the Goèma Pilot Farm is shown in the table below:

MONTH	MONTHLY RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION FOR 2025 (rainfall by date, with totals at the end of the month) (mm = millimeters)																														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																																
June						59							26												11		21					117
July			15			23		9	11			24	5					20				34							9		38	188
August				20			20	17		6		21	9		50			10	37		22				20	34					8	274
September		13	19	50					14	9		14					9							9	4						141
October					18										12	8																38
November																																
December																																
																								YEAR-TO-DATE TOTAL							758

Legend:
Sustained drought
Dangerous drought

STATION:	Village of Koutoumtenga

Rainfall total for 2025: 758 millimeters in 39 rainfall events

The rain on June 6 (59 mm) marked the official start of the 2025 rainy season; it was also the heaviest rainfall of the year. Given the intensity of this rain, planting began immediately afterward. Nearly all the seeds sown at that time germinated successfully, as the rain on June 13 (26 mm) a few days later promoted good emergence. From June 14 to June 24, a prolonged dry spell slowed seedling growth somewhat, but the rains on June 25 (11 mm) and June 27 (21 mm) allowed this first month of the rainy season (June) to end on a high note, with a monthly rainfall total of 177 mm from four rain events.

July is shaping up to be just as good, with the first rain on July 3 (15 mm). This will be followed by nine more rain events spread throughout July, bringing the total to 10 rain events with a monthly rainfall of 188 millimeters. This July is more promising than last June. Crops are developing well and look healthy.

In August, the rainfall situation is even better, with rains very well distributed throughout the month. During this month, 13 rain events were recorded, including a heavy rain of 50 millimeters on August 15. August is the wettest month of the rainy season, with a cumulative rainfall of 274 mm across 13 rain events. At this stage of the rainy season, some crops are in the flowering stage and look vibrant in the fields.

In September, there were three consecutive days of rain: September 2 (13 mm), September 3 (19 mm), and September 4 (50 mm). These three rain events alone accounted for more than 58% of September's monthly rainfall. Rainfall began to ease off toward the second half of the month, but this had no major impact on the crops, some of which were in the fruiting stage.

In October, the final month of the rainy season, there were three rainstorms, resulting in a total rainfall of 38 millimeters. These rains brought the rainy season to a peaceful close. The rain on October 16 (8 mm) marked the end of this rainy season, which recorded a total of 758 millimeters of rainfall across 39 rain events. This represents an increase in both the number of rainy days and the total rainfall compared to 2024, which recorded 660 millimeters of rainfall across 29 rain events.

August, which was the rainiest month, accounted for 36% of the annual rainfall, followed by July at 25% and September at 19%. June and October were the least rainy, accounting for 15% and 5% of the total rainfall, respectively. In conclusion, it can be said that the 2025 rainy season was satisfactory. Only one prolonged drought was recorded, with very limited effects. This favorable rainfall certainly contributed to an increase in agricultural yields.

b) Agronomic Summary

Summary table of local white sorghum yields

Yields from fields using traditional farming methods (kg/hectare)	Yields from farmers' zaï fields (kg/hectare)	Yields from trial fields at the pilot farm (kg/hectare)
864	**1,921**	**2,150**

- **Traditional village fields**:

Traditional village fields are agricultural lands where farmers rely primarily on ancestral practices. In these fields, no improvements have been made to the soil, which is already degraded. This leads to a decline in fertility, resulting in low yields. The sorghum yield in traditional fields is **864 kilograms per hectare**

- **Village fields using the zaï method**:

Zaï is an agricultural practice that promotes the restoration of degraded land while contributing to food self-sufficiency and a more efficient use of farmland by farmers. This year, thanks to the support of extension workers, the application of this technique, and favorable rainfall, farmers have achieved particularly satisfactory yields. To optimize agricultural yields using zaï, some farmers use compost made from poultry manure. This year, the sorghum yield from zaï fields is **1,921 kilograms per hectare.**

- **The experimental fields:**

In the experimental fields, the zaï pits were dug in late April, followed by the application of poultry manure-based compost in May. Sorghum was sown on June 7. Legumes were sown in July. Weeding was carried out in July and August depending on crop development. August was used to thin and transplant the crops. Overall, the rainy season was good. So was the sorghum yield in the test fields, which was **2,150 kilograms per hectare.**

Guided tours of the trial fields were organized with farmers from Koutoumtenga so they could see the positive results achieved through the application of agroecological techniques and be inspired to replicate them in their own fields.

2025 Crop Rotation Schedule for the 4 trial fields at the Goèma pilot farm in Koutoumtenga

	Main crop: Natural fallow		**Main crop: Sorghum (local sorghum and pelgo)**
2025	**Main crop: Sorghum** *(local sorghum)*	***2025***	**Legumes** *(sesame and cowpea)*
Cultivation techniques used for sorghum: • Digging zaï holes in April following continuous operation of the heavy cultivator • Application and covering of compost from May 26 to 27 • Sowing on June 7 and resowing on June 14 • Spot weeding from July 3 to 4 • Transplanting and thinning on August 16 • Second weeding across the entire field from August 27 to 29 • Harvest date: October 27–29		**Cultivation techniques used for legumes**: • Field cleaning • Sowing from July 10 to 11 following the pass of the non-stop cultivator • First weeding from July 29 to 30 • Second weeding: August 27–28 Harvest date: September 22 to October 30	
	Main crop: Millet (local millet and a variety of millet from Niger)		**Legumes (peanuts, sesame, and cowpeas)**
2025	**Main crop: Natural fallow**	***2025***	**Main crop: Millet** *(a long-eared variety of millet from Niger)*
Farming techniques used for fallow land: • Allowing nature to take its course through spontaneous grass growth Rational grazing with multiple passes by cattle belonging to Peul and Mossi herders		**Farming techniques used for millet** • Field preparation • Sowing millet from July 3 to 5 • First weeding from July 28 to 30 • Thinning and transplanting on August 16 • Second weeding in late August Harvest date: October 27–29	

Goèma Pilot Farm

II) Technical support for farmers (training)

a) Ongoing facilitation

Promotion of the bocage

As part of their regular activities, the facilitators conducted awareness-raising sessions in several villages, including Koutoumtenga, Douré, Singa, Soaga, and Fouti. The goal was to present the benefits of establishing a bocage area. These meetings also served to highlight other initiatives led by the TENKEEGA association. Following the discussions, many farmers from various villages expressed their willingness to actively participate in the proposed initiatives.

Visit by the TENKEEGA Board of Directors

A delegation from TENKEEGA's board of directors conducted a field visit to Koutoumtenga to learn about the various activities carried out by the Goèma Pilot Farm in the village, including a community garden, a tree-lined path, and fields undergoing reforestation. During the visit, delegation members led an interactive session featuring testimonials on the benefits of the Sahelian bocage.

b) Zipellé Reforestation Operation

The zipellés revegetation project was carried out for the first time in Koutoumtenga. Prior to its launch, meetings were held with farmers to identify beneficiaries and select fields that were completely degraded (zipellés). In total, about 100 fields were selected for this initiative. Work began with a tractor equipped with a heavy cultivator running non-stop through the fields. Facilitators from the Goèma Pilot Farm guided the farmers through digging zaï pits, applying poultry manure-based compost, and then from sowing through to harvest. To support this land restoration effort, bags of poultry manure-based compost were distributed to the farmers. This operation not only restored nearly 100 hectares but also yielded satisfactory harvests and strengthened the farmers' motivation to engage in ecological agriculture.

List of beneficiaries of the zipellés revegetation project

Villages	Number of beneficiary families	Area in hectares
Koutoumtenga	65	65
Singa	9	9
Soaga	9	9
Fouti	8	8
Douré	9	9
Total	**100**	**100**

Rotating visits to fields undergoing revegetation

In each of the 5 villages (Koutoumtenga, Singa, Soaga, Fouti, and Douré), the best field undergoing revegetation was selected. The five best fields selected serve as showcases for sound agroecological techniques. Guided tours were organized in these fields with farmers from the five villages. These gatherings provided genuine opportunities for farmers to exchange ideas and share experiences.

Testimonial from a farmer in Koutoumtenga who benefited from the zipellés reforestation initiative

"My name is Ousmane SAWADOGO, and I am the father of seven children. For over forty-five years, no one had been able to grow crops on this plot of land, because the seedlings almost always failed. This year, thanks to new techniques for restoring zipellés (non-stop heavy cultivator passes, the zaï method, use of poultry manure compost, etc.), we were able to bring this land back to life and achieve results I had never seen before.

The crop yield is three times higher than yields from traditional farming practices. Building on this success, we want to apply this technique to other degraded lands and share our experience with other farmers. Together, we can restore our lands and ensure better agricultural production for the benefit of our families and communities."

III) THE AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SECTION

In 2025, the agricultural equipment section's activities were primarily concentrated in the villages of Koutoumtenga, Fouti, Douré, Singa, and Soaga. This was the first time a tractor equipped with a non-stop heavy cultivator was used in these villages. Despite a late start to the work, the team's determination allowed them to quickly make up for lost time. The few breakdowns encountered were quickly repaired thanks to the mechanical training

received by the tractor operators, ensuring rapid progress in the farmers' fields.

In total, the tractor covered 100 hectares of fields, benefiting 100 farming families (65 families in Koutoumtenga, 9 in Soaga, 8 in Fouti, 9 in Douré, and 9 in Singa).

As a reminder, using the tractor equipped with the non-stop heavy cultivator reduces the effort required to dig the zaï by more than 80%. The beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction and hope that the farm will acquire a second tractor to expand its reach to other villages.

About a hundred tines for the non-stop heavy cultivator were locally manufactured by blacksmiths in Kaya. In 2022, the Goèma pilot farm initiated the local production of heavy cultivator tines to replace imported ones; this successful initiative has been adopted by the other TERRE VERTE pilot farms.

Summary table of the tractor's passes through the fields equipped with the non-stop heavy cultivator

Villages	Koutoumtenga	Soaga	Singa	Fouti	Douré	TOTAL
Number of fields	65	9	9	8	**9**	**100 fields**
Area in hectares	65	9	9	8	**9**	**100 hectares**

IV) The Land Use Planning Unit (C.A.F)

a) Hedge-lined Perimeter Project in Koutoumtenga

In January 2025, farmers from the village of Koutoumtenga in the municipality of Boussouma submitted a request for a hedgerow perimeter in their village. After several consultation meetings and inspiring visits to Guiè, technicians from the Goèma Pilot Farm undertook the first steps: preliminary studies and surveying work. The 80-hectare site chosen by the community will soon be restored through the Sahelian bocage.

b) Fouti Hedgerow Perimeter Project

The residents of Fouti have also requested a hedgerow area. Following this request, several awareness-raising meetings were held, and a field visit was conducted at the site with the residents and CAF technicians. The selected site covers 100 hectares, and consultations are still ongoing to begin the development work.

c) Technical Support for the Development of a Hedgerow Perimeter at the Tougo Pilot Farm

The Goèma Pilot Farm provided technical assistance to the Tougo Pilot Farm for finishing work on the Rasko hedgerow perimeter. This intervention focused in particular on installing fence posts as well as supervising the correction of certain infiltration ponds and trenches.

d) Development of a bulli in Koutoumtenga

The Goèma Pilot Farm has constructed a bulli in Koutoumtenga. Following several topographical surveys, construction began with the excavation of two 210-meter-long waterproofing trenches, which serve as the foundation to support the embankment. Next, the contractor teams dug the spillway, with a capacity of 1,290 m^3, which is essential for draining excess water when the reservoir reaches its maximum capacity. Finally, a large pond with a capacity of 1,380 m^3 was dug at the center of the reservoir to store as much water as possible. Approximately 7,503,000 CFA francs were distributed to about 100 contractor teams for labor-intensive work (HIMO). Work to reinforce the embankment

was carried out using lateritic stones to increase its strength. Additionally, direct seeding of Ganka was performed to re-green the embankment. This bulli will be used for watering livestock as well as for vegetable gardening and off-season crops.

Summary of the Koutoumtenga bulli development

Type of development	Dimensions	Number of Contractual Teams	Amounts distributed to contract workers on the site HIMO (in CFA francs)
Double waterproofing trench	210 meters	6	658,000
Pond	1,380 cubic meters	39	3,535,000
Spillway	1,290 cubic meters	41	3,310,000
TOTALS		**86**	**7,503,000**

e) Development of a wooded trail connecting Koutoumtenga and Douré

The Goèma Pilot Farm has developed a tree-lined trail connecting the villages of Koutoumtenga, Fouti, and Douré over a distance of 13 kilometers. After surveying and marking the locations for the trees, the HIMO project began by digging tree holes. More than 1,000 contract workers took part in the work, resulting in the creation of approximately 1,400 holes, with depths ranging from 1 to 3 meters. The depth depends on the type of soil. In soft soil, the holes are 1 meter deep, but in hard (lateritic) soil, it is

necessary to dig deeper to reach the soft soil. During the rainy season, caillédrats and baobabs were planted along the trail to restore its greenery and enhance its beauty.

This year, reinforced concrete posts were used as boundary supports, replacing the wooden posts. The reinforced concrete stakes are made by pouring concrete into round tubes; these tubes are first cut to a length of about 2 meters, and then one end is sharpened. These stakes are very sturdy; over 2,800 were made by our technicians. Fences were erected to protect the newly planted trees.

f) Maintenance of the hedgerow

The recently developed forested trail connecting Koutoumtenga, Fouti, and Douré is regularly maintained. Technicians have weeded around the planted trees and constructed half-moon-shaped structures to capture runoff water, which promotes healthy tree growth.

V) The nursery

This year, nursery operators produced 3,402 seedlings of four species, including *Khaya senegalensis*, *Adansonia digitata*, *Tamarindus indica*, and *Parkia biglobosa*. To support this initiative, a fully fenced temporary site was set up in Koutoumtenga to house the nursery. A pond was also built to ensure optimal growing conditions. Some of the seedlings from this production were used along the Koutoumtenga-Douré forest trail.

PLASA Planting

Nursery staff implemented the PLASA (Planting Without Watering**)** technique by digging appropriately sized holes to plant baobabs, intended to replace dead trees along the forested trail connecting Koutoumtenga and Douré. This innovative approach significantly reduces the need for watering, while strengthening vegetation cover and effectively contributing to the fight against desertification

Summary Table of Nursery Production in 2025

Scientific name	Common name *(French and/or Mooré)*	Plants Produced	Use
Khaya senegalensis	Caïlcedrat (Kouka)	1,504	PLASA and Wooded Track Plantation
Adansonia digitata	Baobab (Toèga)	1,526	
Tamarindus indica	Tamarind (pousga)	325	-
Parkia biglobosa	Néré (Roanga)	47	-
TOTAL		**3,402**	

VI) HEDGEROW BREEDING

Rational grazing during the dry season was implemented for the first time in the village of Koutoumtenga. The experiment took place in the test fields. This practice relies on the use of electric fences to control cattle while grazing. Rational grazing not only helps ensure cattle are well-fed by providing access to plant matter in the fields, but also improves soil fertility through animal manure and strengthens social ties between farmers and herders.

This was an initial experiment that was somewhat difficult to implement in Koutoumtenga because, typically, agricultural activities and those of livestock farmers are completely separate.

Summary table of livestock movement through the fields

Location	Number of cattle	Number of passages
Test fields in Koutoumtenga	25	5

VII) Miscellaneous

From June 20 to 21, 2025, the Ministry of the Environment organized a fair in Kaya to celebrate National Tree Day (JNA). This event brought together numerous stakeholders from the environmental sector from various regions of Burkina Faso. The Goèma Pilot Farm participated by showcasing its products. This fair provided a unique opportunity to present our activities and build connections with various stakeholders working in the environmental sector.

An assistant from the Goèma Pilot Farm supervised the final evaluation of the CFAR apprentices from the Class of 2025 in Guiè. It took place from November 3 to 14, 2025.This evaluation marks the end of two years of training at the Bocage School. It also concludes a 9-month practical internship at the pilot farms of the TERRE VERTE network and its partners. The apprentices have thus completed their full 3-year training program and are now rural development technicians.

The Goèma Pilot Farm participated in the first edition of the International Seed Symposium, held from November 20 to 22, 2025, at Joseph Ki-Zerbo University. This event brought together farmers, seed producers, and researchers around the theme: “The Contribution of Seed Selection and Conservation to Food and Nutritional Sovereignty.”

Two TERRE VERTE interns nearing the end of their studies underwent a six-month training program at the Goèma Pilot Farm; this was their first professional experience, and at the end of the internship, one of the interns, Jean OUEDRAGO, was hired as a hedgerow assistant at the Barga Pilot Farm. These internships represent an opportunity for students nearing the end of their studies who lack professional experience.

VIII) FINANCIAL STATEMENT (IN CFA FRANCS)

BALANCE SHEET/FISCAL YEAR 2025

(JANUARY TO DECEMBER)

CURRENCY = CFA Franc (African Financial Community) 1 € =655,957 F CFA

	Income	Outflows	Balance
Revenue	**145,069,443**		**145,069,443**
Balance carried forward from previous fiscal year	**23,138,198**		**23,138,198**
Loans to legal entities	**105,743,051**		**105,743,051**
Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation	89,936,430		89,936,430
MIL' ECOLE	9,806,621		9,806,621
Jean-Marie BRUNEAU Foundation	6,000,000		6,000,000
Self-financing (RP)	**910,000**		**910,000**
Services provided	910,000		910,000
Valuation of in-kind donations received	**15,278,194**		**15,278,194**
Expenses		**120,364,735**	**-120,364,735**
CROSS-SECTIONAL COSTS		**47,112,337**	**-47,112,337**
INVESTMENTS IN THE ATG HEADQUARTERS		**11,094,050**	**-11,094,050**
Construction & building materials		137,000	-137,000
Other building and outdoor equipment		135,500	-135,500
Vehicles		2,550,000	-2,550,000
Agricultural equipment		3,000,000	-3,000,000
Tools		2,283,950	-2,283,950
Computer equipment		1,248,500	-1,248,500
Reforestation		112,500	-112,500
Solar and electrical equipment		1,471,000	-1,471,000
Farm housing equipment		97,400	-97,400
Miscellaneous investments		58,200	-58,200
SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES		**19,955,004**	**-19,955,004**
Field trial expenses		88,800	-88,800
Village activities		234,050	-234,050
Premium for excellence in hedgerow areas		7,500,000	-7,500,000
Nursery expenses		382,154	-382,154
Zipellés greening project		11,750,000	-11,750,000
INVESTMENTS IN VILLAGES		**26,925,150**	**-26,925,150**
Survey of the KOUTOMTENGA area		760,000	-760,000
Development of the NABDOGO perimeter		3,698,400	-3,698,400
Development of the KOUTOUMTENGA forest trail		14,733,750	-14,733,750
Construction of a community center in Koutoumtenga		7,733,000	-7,733,000
Distribution of in-kind donations		**15,278,194**	**-15,278,194**
Grand total	**145,069,443**	**120,364,735**	**24,704,708**

DETAIL OF IN-KIND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN 2025

(JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2025)

CURRENCY = CFA Franc (African Financial Community) 1 € =655,957 F CFA

VALUATION OF DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND		**15,278,194**
GREEN LAND		7,000,000
GOVERNMENT OF BURKINA FASO (exemption from the Ministry of Economy and Finance)		2,474,278
CHILDREN'S MISSION		3,323,496
SIDA/SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY		1,780,420
ACCENT DU SUD		700,000
DISTRIBUTION OF IN-KIND DONATIONS	**15,278,194**	
Distributions to volunteers		4,624,312
External technical support		7,000,000
IT equipment		1,040,760
Koutoumtenga-Douré Road		1,680,262
		Nursery 779,601
The test fields		153 25

Donation of in-kind supplies to FP Goèma volunteers

CONCLUSION

The year 2025 was full of activities despite the fact that the Goèma Pilot Farm was operating in a new area. We had to adapt to continue working effectively. We are very grateful to everyone for helping us continue our work despite these challenges.

We would like to acknowledge the invaluable support provided by the Luxembourg Cooperation (LuxDev) since 2024, which came to an end in late 2025. We are deeply grateful to our long-standing partners who, despite a challenging international climate, continue to fight tooth and nail to help us navigate the difficult situation our country is facing and enable us to contribute to the global effort to make the Earth greener. These partners are TERRE VERTE, Mil'Ecole, Mission Enfance, SOS Enfants, and ACCIR (Association Champenoise de Coopération inter Régionale). We also thank the administrative and traditional authorities for their multifaceted support (moral, financial, and technical) for the Goèma Pilot Farm of the TENKEEGA Inter-Village Association.