

# Common agricultural practices of rural households in Oubritenga province, Burkina Faso.

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## INTRODUCTION

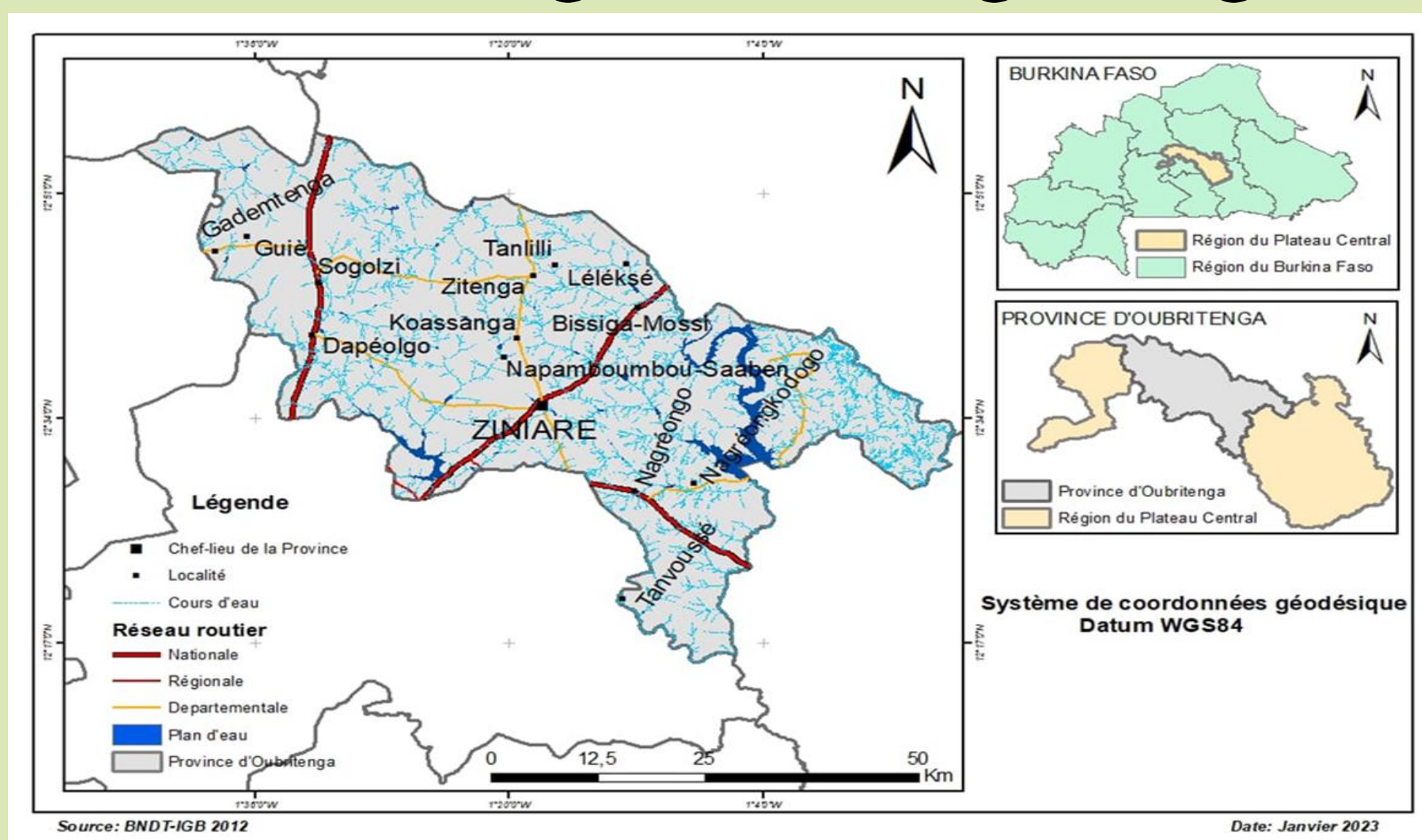
The agricultural sector is facing challenges due to climate instability.

The contribution of the agriculture and agroforestry sector and other land use decreased by 5% from 95% in 1995 to 90% in 2015.

The objective is to study the intensity and duration of adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and their impact on the environment and agricultural productivity in rural households.

## STUDY AREA

Study area in Burkina Faso. This is the province of Oubritenga, which is an agricultural and secure area. We consider 4 communes. **Climate-smart areas:** Ziniaré and Dapélogo. **Non-climate-smart areas:** Zitenga and Nagréongo.



Map of the study area

## METHODOLOGY TO COLLECT DATA

Tablets were used to collect data from heads of households via KoboCollect.

10 interviewers participated in the data collection.

| Type of area      | Commune   | Number     | Percentage  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Climate-smart     | Dapélogo  | 251        | 50%         |
|                   | Ziniaré   |            |             |
| Non climate-smart | Nagréongo | 251        | 50%         |
|                   | Zitenga   |            |             |
| <b>Total</b>      |           | <b>502</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Distribution of respondents by zone and by commune.



First contact with farmers in Dapélogo

## RESULTS

In general, farmers have a good perception of the effects of agricultural practices on their land and on the environment.

They develop and adopt farming practices to preserve and restore soil, cropland and the environment.



Cordon pierreux in the commune of Nagréongo.



A bocage (hedged) perimeter in the commune of Dapélogo.

## USE OF INPUTS

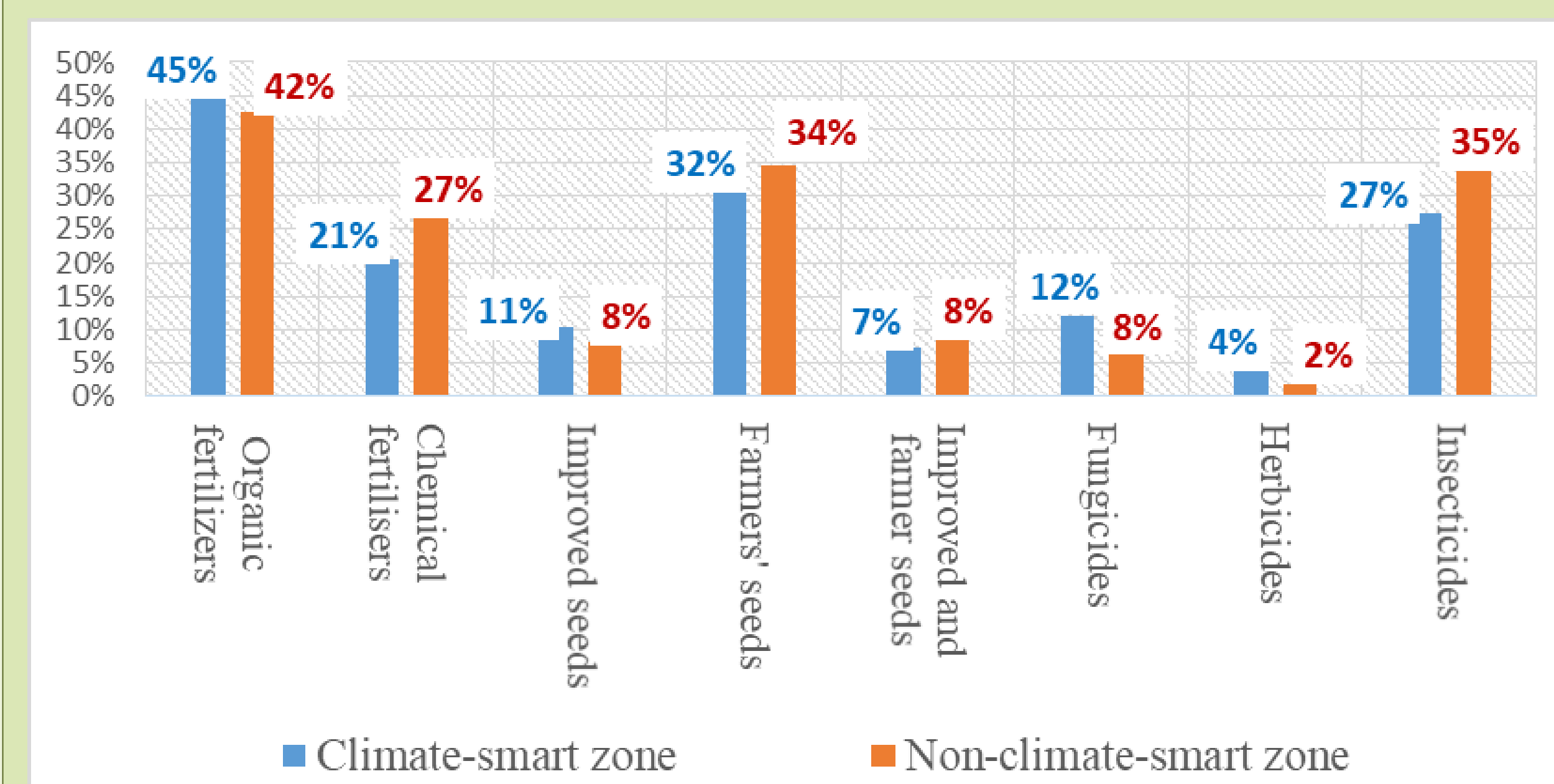
Preliminary analysis showed that in both zones: The majority of the producers interviewed use organic

(87.45%) and chemical (47.81%) fertilizers; farmers' varieties

(65.54%) and insecticides (62.75%).



Me helping a farmer spray his aubergine field.



Proportion of input use

## CONCLUSION

Farmers adopt the same practices in both areas with some specificities. We will document the intensity of practices that contribute to reducing and/or increasing greenhouse gas emissions.

## KEY REFERENCES

McFadden, D. (1975) 'The Revealed Preferences of a Government Bureaucracy: Theory', Bell Journal of Economics, vol. 6, 401 p.

BURKINA FASO. (2021) Contribution Déterminée au niveau Nationale ; Octobre 2021, 22 p. rapport final.