



Faire des ados avec des vaches (SERME Sounkali (INERA Tougan))

Ados (Burkina Faso)

Diguette en terre (Français)

DESCRIPTION

Les ados sont des diguettes en terres disposées en courbes de niveau dont la base est comprise entre 0,7 m et 1 m et dont la hauteur vaut 0,5 m.

Ce sont de grandes diguettes réalisées à la charrue bovine ou au tracteur. Elles possèdent des ailes en pierres pour permettre l'évacuation des eaux excédentaires. Cette technologie est caractérisée par ses dimensions (0,7m à 1m de base et 0,5m) et une combinaison de pierres et de terre simple. Le coût de réalisation d'un hectare d'ados (2 ados/Ha) est compris entre 50 000 FCFA et 60 000 FCFA.

But de la technologie: L'objectif poursuivi par la mise en œuvre des ados est de stopper les eaux de ruissellement et de permettre leur infiltration. Elle augmente ainsi la capacité de stockage de rétention en eau du sol.

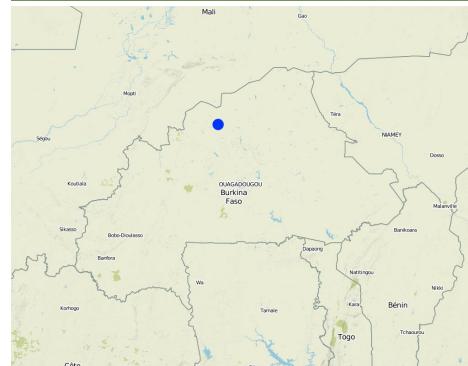
Activités d'établissement et de maintenance et entrées: Construction : déterminer le sens de ruissellement grâce au niveau à eau. Il faut entre deux à trois lignes d'ados par hectare afin d'obtenir l'efficacité. Nécessité de 15 à 20 hommes/jour par hectare pour la construction des ados.

L'entretien : consistant à surveiller et reboucher les brèches après une grosse pluie, il nécessite 5 hommes/jour pour l'entretien par an.

Environnement naturel / humain: Il faut des terrains d'une pente n'excédant pas 1%, sinon, on ne peut pas l'appliquer. Nécessité de sol limono-sableux ou gravillonnaire.

Du point de vue humain, il est nécessaire de faire de travailler en groupement (action collective). Il est également impératif de suivre une formation pour maîtriser la pratique des diguettes en terres.

LOCATION



Location: Région du Nord/Oula, Burkina Faso/Yatenga, Burkina Faso

No. of Technology sites analysed:

Geo-reference of selected sites
• -2.07607, 13.7675

Spread of the Technology: evenly spread over an area (10000.0 km²)

In a permanently protected area?:

Date of implementation: 10-50 years ago

Type of introduction

- through land users' innovation
- as part of a traditional system (> 50 years)
- during experiments/ research
- through projects/ external interventions



Ados pres hivernage (SERME Sounkali (INERA Tougan))



Ligne d'ados

CLASSIFICATION OF THE TECHNOLOGY

Main purpose

- improve production
- reduce, prevent, restore land degradation
- conserve ecosystem
- protect a watershed/ downstream areas – in combination with other Technologies
- preserve/ improve biodiversity
- reduce risk of disasters
- adapt to climate change/ extremes and its impacts
- mitigate climate change and its impacts
- create beneficial economic impact
- create beneficial social impact

Land use

Land use mixed within the same land unit: Yes - Agro-silvopastoralism



Cropland

- Annual cropping

Number of growing seasons per year: 1



Grazing land

Animal type: cattle - non-dairy beef, goats, sheep, poultry



Forest/ woodlands

- (Semi-)natural forests/ woodlands. Management: Selective felling

Products and services: Fuelwood, Fruits and nuts

Water supply

- rainfed
- mixed rainfed-irrigated
- full irrigation

Purpose related to land degradation

- prevent land degradation
- reduce land degradation
- restore/ rehabilitate severely degraded land
- adapt to land degradation
- not applicable

Degradation addressed



water degradation - Hs: change in quantity of surface water

SLM group

- water harvesting
- water diversion and drainage

SLM measures



agronomic measures - A7: Others



vegetative measures - V5: Others



structural measures - S2: Bunds, banks



management measures - M2: Change of management/ intensity level

TECHNICAL DRAWING

Technical specifications

Schéma d'un ados

Lieu: Ouahigouya. Nord/Yatenga/Ouahigouya

Date: 13/07/2013

Connaissances techniques requises pour le personnel de terrain / conseillers: fort

Connaissances techniques requises pour les utilisateurs fonciers: moyen

Principales fonctions techniques: contrôle du ruissellement en nappe: rétention / capture, amélioration de la structure du sol en surface (encroûtement, battance du sol), augmentation de la disponibilité des nutriments (réserve, recyclage, ...)

Conserver plus de couverture végétale

Matériel / espèce: andropogon gayanus

Quantité / densité: 300

Aligné: -une frontière

Matériel végétatif: G: herbacées

Nombre de plantes par (ha): 750

Espacement entre les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 33

Intervalle vertical dans les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 0,4

Largeur dans les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 0,4

Aligné: -linear

Matériel végétatif: T: arbres / arbustes

Nombre de plantes par (ha): 10

Espacement entre les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 33

Intervalle vertical dans les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 10

Largeur dans les rangées / bandes / blocs (m): 10

Mur / barrière

Intervalle vertical entre les structures (m): 25

Espacement entre les structures (m): 25

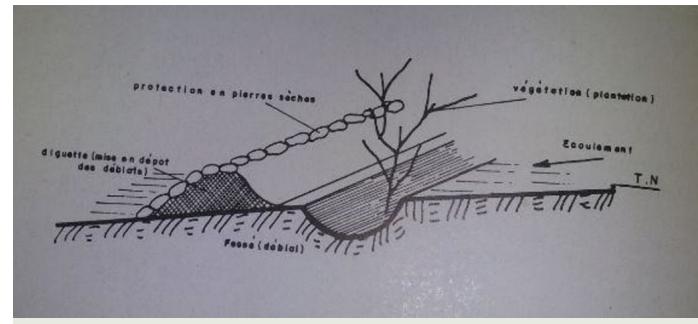
Matériaux de construction (Terre): Terre

Matériaux de construction (pierre): Pierre

Pente (qui détermine l'espacement indiqué ci-dessus): 1%

Si la pente d'origine a changé en raison de la technologie, la pente aujourd'hui est: 1%

Spécifications des barrages / bassins / étangs: capacité 12000m³



Author: J. Vlaar, 1992

ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE: ACTIVITIES, INPUTS AND COSTS

Calculation of inputs and costs

- Costs are calculated:
- Currency used for cost calculation: **F CFA**
- Exchange rate (to USD): 1 USD = 500.0 F CFA
- Average wage cost of hired labour per day: 8.00

Most important factors affecting the costs

La main d'œuvre constitue le facteur le plus déterminant des coûts de construction et d'entretien. Elle est suivie du coût de l'équipement

Establishment activities

1. Renforcement par andropogon (Timing/ frequency: annuel)
2. Achat d'engrais (Timing/ frequency: None)

Establishment inputs and costs

Specify input	Unit	Quantity	Costs per Unit (F CFA)	Total costs per input (F CFA)	% of costs borne by land users
Labour					
Renforcement par andropogon	5 hommes/jours	1.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Equipment					
Outils	ha	1.0	30.0	30.0	100.0
Fertilizers and biocides					
NPK			80.0		67.0
Urée			40.0		67.0
Construction material					

Pierres	ha	1.0	40.0	40.0	10.0
Total costs for establishment of the Technology				110.0	
<i>Total costs for establishment of the Technology in USD</i>				0.22	

Maintenance activities

1. Renforcement des diguettes avec des plants (Timing/ frequency: annuel)
2. Fermer les brèches causées par le ruissellement (Timing/ frequency: annuel)
3. Renforcement par andropogone (Timing/ frequency: annuel)

Maintenance inputs and costs

Specify input	Unit	Quantity	Costs per Unit (F CFA)	Total costs per input (F CFA)	% of costs borne by land users
Labour					
Renforcement des diguettes avec des plants	5 hommes/jours	1.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Fermer les brèches causées par le ruissellement	5 hommes/jours	1.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Renforcement par andropogone	5 hommes/jours	1.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Equipment					
Outils	ha	1.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total costs for maintenance of the Technology				122.0	
<i>Total costs for maintenance of the Technology in USD</i>				0.24	

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Average annual rainfall

< 250 mm
251-500 mm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501-750 mm
751-1,000 mm
1,001-1,500 mm
1,501-2,000 mm
2,001-3,000 mm
3,001-4,000 mm
> 4,000 mm

Agro-climatic zone

humid
sub-humid
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> semi-arid
arid

Specifications on climate

pluies d'été souvent très variables et irrégulières
Thermal climate class: tropics

Slope

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flat (0-2%)
gentle (3-5%)
moderate (6-10%)
rolling (11-15%)
hilly (16-30%)
steep (31-60%)
very steep (>60%)

Landforms

plateau/plains
ridges
mountain slopes
hill slopes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> footslopes
valley floors

Altitude

0-100 m a.s.l.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 101-500 m a.s.l.
501-1,000 m a.s.l.
1,001-1,500 m a.s.l.
1,501-2,000 m a.s.l.
2,001-2,500 m a.s.l.
2,501-3,000 m a.s.l.
3,001-4,000 m a.s.l.
> 4,000 m a.s.l.

Technology is applied in

convex situations
concave situations
not relevant

Soil depth

very shallow (0-20 cm)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shallow (21-50 cm)
moderately deep (51-80 cm)
deep (81-120 cm)
very deep (> 120 cm)

Soil texture (topsoil)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coarse/ light (sandy)
medium (loamy, silty)
fine/ heavy (clay)

Soil texture (> 20 cm below surface)

coarse/ light (sandy)
medium (loamy, silty)
fine/ heavy (clay)

Topsoil organic matter content

high (>3%)
medium (1-3%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low (<1%)

Groundwater table

on surface
< 5 m
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5-50 m
> 50 m

Availability of surface water

excess
good
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> medium
poor/ none

Water quality (untreated)

good drinking water
poor drinking water (treatment required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for agricultural use only (irrigation)
unusable
Water quality refers to:

Is salinity a problem?

Yes
No

Occurrence of flooding

Yes
No

Species diversity

high
medium
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low

Habitat diversity

high
medium
low

CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND USERS APPLYING THE TECHNOLOGY

Market orientation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subsistence (self-supply)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mixed (subsistence/commercial)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial/ market

Off-farm income

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> less than 10% of all income
10-50% of all income
> 50% of all income

Relative level of wealth

very poor
poor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> average
rich
very rich

Level of mechanization

manual work
animal traction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mechanized/ motorized

Sedentary or nomadic	Individuals or groups	Gender	Age
Sedentary	individual/ household	women	children
Semi-nomadic	groups/ community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	youth
Nomadic	cooperative		middle-aged
	employee (company, government)		elderly

Area used per household	Scale	Land ownership	Land use rights
< 0.5 ha	small-scale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	open access (unorganized)
0.5-1 ha	medium-scale	state	communal (organized)
1-2 ha	large-scale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	leased
2-5 ha		company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5-15 ha		communal/ village	individual
15-50 ha		group	
50-100 ha		individual, not titled	
100-500 ha		individual, titled	
500-1,000 ha			
1,000-10,000 ha			
> 10,000 ha			

Access to services and infrastructure

health	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
education	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
technical assistance	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
employment (e.g. off-farm)	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
markets	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
energy	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
roads and transport	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
drinking water and sanitation	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>
financial services	poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	good <input type="checkbox"/>

Land use rights
open access (unorganized)
communal (organized)
leased
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> individual

Water use rights
open access (unorganized)
communal (organized)
leased
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> individual

IMPACTS

Socio-economic impacts

Crop production	decreased	increased
fodder production	decreased	increased
fodder quality	decreased	increased
animal production	decreased	increased
wood production	decreased	increased
risk of production failure	increased	decreased
production area (new land under cultivation/ use)	decreased	increased
water availability for livestock	decreased	increased
water quality for livestock	decreased	increased
irrigation water availability	decreased	increased
irrigation water quality	decreased	increased
demand for irrigation water	increased	decreased
farm income	decreased	increased
workload	increased	decreased

Socio-cultural impacts

food security/ self-sufficiency	reduced	improved
health situation	worsened	improved
community institutions	weakened	strengthened
national institutions	weakened	strengthened
SLM/ land degradation knowledge	reduced	improved
conflict mitigation	worsened	improved
situation of socially and economically disadvantaged groups (gender, age, status, ethnicity etc.)	worsened	improved

Amélioration des moyens de subsistance et du bien-être humain

en baisse

augmenté Car l'accroissement de la production engendre un accroissement de revenu permettant d'accéder à ces services sociaux de base.

Ecological impacts

water quantity	decreased	increased
harvesting/ collection of water (runoff, dew, snow, etc)	reduced	improved
surface runoff	increased	decreased
excess water drainage	reduced	improved
groundwater table/ aquifer	lowered	recharge
evaporation	increased	decreased
soil moisture	decreased	increased
soil cover	reduced	improved

soil loss	increased		✓	decreased
nutrient cycling/ recharge	decreased		✓	increased
biomass/ above ground C	decreased		✓	increased

Off-site impacts

water availability (groundwater, springs)	decreased		✓	increased
damage on public/ private infrastructure	increased		✓	reduced

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Benefits compared with establishment costs

Short-term returns	very negative		✓	very positive
Long-term returns	very negative		✓	very positive

Benefits compared with maintenance costs

Short-term returns	very negative		✓	very positive
Long-term returns	very negative		✓	very positive

Car les exploitants investissent toujours lorsque le résultat est positif

CLIMATE CHANGE

Gradual climate change

annual temperature increase	not well at all		✓	very well
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Climate-related extremes (disasters)

local rainstorm	not well at all		✓	very well
local windstorm	not well at all		✓	very well
drought	not well at all		✓	very well

Answer: not known

Other climate-related consequences

reduced growing period	not well at all		✓	very well
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ADOPTION AND ADAPTATION

Percentage of land users in the area who have adopted the Technology

single cases/ experimental	
1-10%	
11-50%	
> 50%	

Number of households and/ or area covered

100& et dix ménages

Of all those who have adopted the Technology, how many have done so without receiving material incentives?

0-10%	
11-50%	
51-90%	
91-100%	

Has the Technology been modified recently to adapt to changing conditions?

Yes	
No	

To which changing conditions?

climatic change/ extremes	
changing markets	
labour availability (e.g. due to migration)	

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

- La technologie entraîne une augmentation des rendements

How can they be sustained / enhanced? La technologie Ados nécessite une subvention, des crédits et un bon entretien

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- il y a une augmentation des rendements
- Comment peuvent-ils être soutenus / améliorés? Il faut une subvention, des crédits et un bon entretien
- La technologie entraîne une augmentation du fourrage

Comment peuvent-ils être soutenus / améliorés? Il faut une subvention, des crédits et un bon entretien

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's view how to overcome

- Il y a un accroissement de la main d'œuvre Il y a un accroissement de la mécanisation
- Il y a une insuffisance de moyens financiers

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's view how to overcome

- La technologie entraîne une utilisation plus importante de la main d'œuvre la mécanisation peut aider à la réalisation des ados
- Les paysans n'ont pas suffisamment de moyens financiers La technologie nécessite une subvention, des crédits et une meilleure organisation en groupement

REFERENCES

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Full description in the WOCAT database
https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1141/

Linked SLM data
n.a.

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Project

- n.a.

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