

Burkina Faso

Groundnut

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Groundnut is a major source of protein for humans and the haulm is used for feeding livestock. It is also a source of income for the farmers, retailers and women who make and sell groundnut-based products. Based on the agricultural crop statistics 2005–10, groundnut is produced on 372,940 ha in Burkina Faso with an average annual production of 283,000 tons. Household surveys by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in 2005 showed that 71% of the households cultivate groundnut followed by sesame and soybean. Agriculture plays a central role in Burkina Faso, employing over 70% of the population and contributing more than 30% to GDP. The demand, expected growth and proportion of production sold are presented in Table 1. The trends in area, production and yield are presented in Figure 1.

Table 1. Parameters for groundnut production in Burkina Faso¹.

Parameter	Value
Average area (ha)	408,229
Average production (tons)	304,465
Average yield (current) (kg ha ⁻¹)	752
Average yield (2015) (kg ha ⁻¹)	1500
National demand (tons)	185,352
Expected growth of production (%)	3
Proportion of production sold (%)	53

1. Source: FAOSTAT 2007–11.

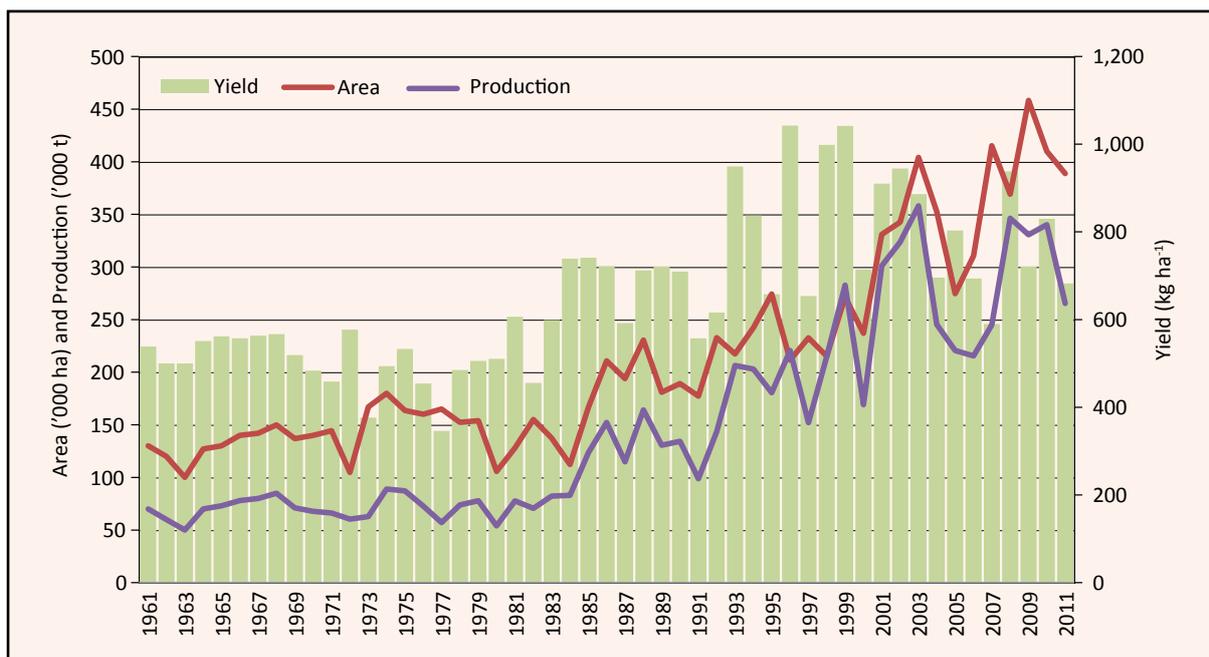


Figure 1. Trends in area, production and yield of groundnut in Burkina Faso (1961–2011).

Agroecologies

Groundnut is largely grown in the savanna zone with rainfall ranging from 700 to 900 mm. The major groundnut regions are presented in Figure 2.

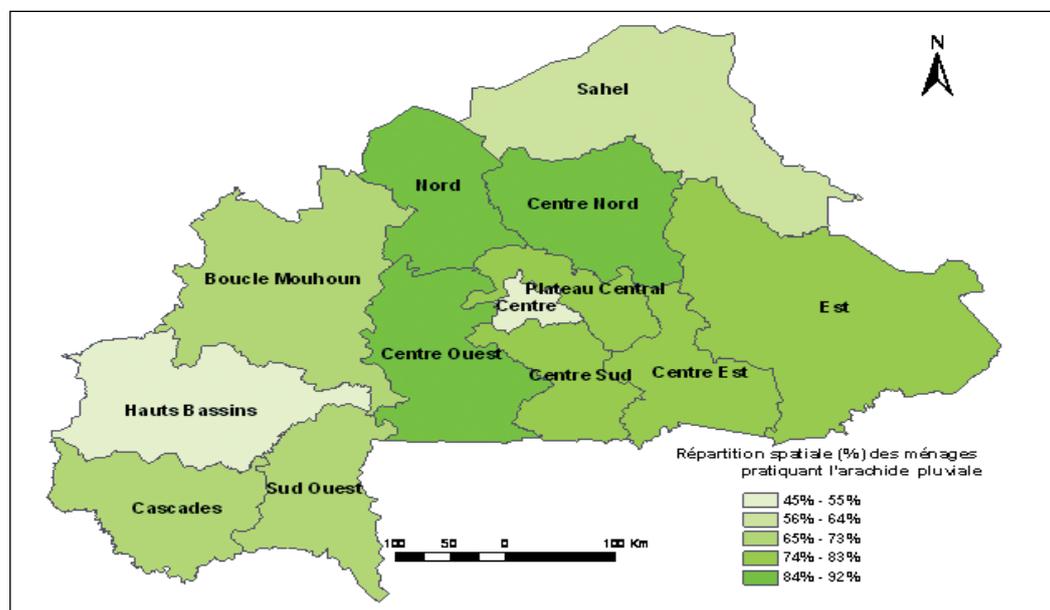


Figure 2. Distribution of groundnut in Burkina Faso.

The dominant varieties are:

South-West (110–135 days): 59-426, 69-101, RMP 12, RMP 91

East and Center (80–100 days): CN 94 C, TS 32-1, QH 243 C, TE 3, ICG (E) 104, SH 470

Seed system

Constraints

Biotic and abiotic constraints

The major constraints are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Major constraints to groundnut production in Burkina Faso.

Region	Key constraints
South-West	Low soil fertility, storage, early leaf spot, late leaf spot, rosette, rust, foliar insects
Center	Drought, low soil fertility, storage, termites, early leaf spot
East	Drought, low soil fertility, storage, termites, early leaf spot

Socioeconomic constraints

- Lack of availability and access to seed of new improved varieties
- Poor access to agricultural equipment to expand production area

- Difficulties in accessing fertilizers and insecticides
- Labor constraints for weeding and harvesting
- Poorly developed market and volatile prices
- Poor access to credit and input delivery system
- Poor road infrastructure to transport produce to markets
- Poorly developed processing industry
- Lack of coordination of actors along the groundnut value chain

Organizational constraints

- Inadequate availability of quality seed
- Uncertainty in the quality and timely availability of fertilizers, fungicides and pesticides
- Difficulty in accessing credit by farmers
- Poor organization of farmers
- Lack of policies to reduce fluctuations in market price and gap between the farm-gate price and price paid by the consumers

Strategic partners

The strategic partners and their role are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Strategic partners and their role in groundnut seed system.

Partner	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Policy formulation
National Seed Services	Seed policy
University of Ouagadougou	Research collaboration, degree training
INERA	Research, variety development
Farmers' associations	Seed production
Burkina Council of Oil Crops	Regulate groundnut sector
NGOs	Seed production and technology transfer
International research institutes (ICRISAT)	Technology development, backstopping in training, technical skills in priority areas, research collaboration

Capacity building needs

Burkina Faso needs support to produce seed and make it available to farmers, for training for using new molecular genetic tools in groundnut improvement, to generate enhanced germplasm and for equipment and infrastructure (cold room to store the germplasm material, vehicle to facilitate monitoring and evaluation, greenhouse to make crosses, equipment for laboratories).

Special cultural/gender considerations

Groundnut is mainly grown by smallholder farmers, and women play a major role in the production, processing and marketing of groundnut products. Groundnut is often regarded as a woman's crop and

is the major source of income under their control. However, they only produce small surpluses for the market, which is typically sold at the farm-gate to local traders, often soon after harvest when prices are very low. Harvesting and processing are generally done by women.

Processing and storage requirements and market opportunities

There is a need for proper drying facilities as well as grading equipment and storage. Due to lack of appropriate storage, farmers sell their produce immediately after harvest to reduce losses from rain and rodents. By selling the produce shortly after harvest the profit accruing to farmers is low as prices are reduced during the period. The use of PICS technology is already being promoted in Burkina Faso and farmers can now store their groundnuts for a longer period and release grains to the market gradually rather than the previous practice of selling off the bulk shortly after harvest. There are regional market opportunities for groundnut products in the ECOWAS countries.

Key policies recently implemented/needed

The World Bank has supported groundnut research in Burkina Faso in the past five years. The government needs to support research on groundnut to maintain the germplasm and develop new varieties.

Key issues for competitiveness

High productivity and aflatoxin control are key issues for groundnut improvement. High-yielding, disease and drought resistant varieties will increase the production. There is a need to strengthen the value chain of groundnut to make it competitive.

Mechanization needs

Generally farmers are poorly equipped with agricultural implements in Burkina Faso as in other countries in SSA. Harvesting is largely by hand and processing is by use of rudimentary tools not amenable to large-scale processing at the local level. The low level of equipment has significant implications on the potential for expanding groundnut cultivation in the country. There is a need for affordable farm equipment to expand the area planted as well as harvesting and processing equipment to minimize postharvest losses.

Possible interventions to increase production and productivity

The promotion of improved varieties of groundnut as well as agronomic practices that make adequate use of available resources will enhance increased production and productivity. A select group of farmers should be trained in production of quality seed of improved varieties. Through such training the farmers will be well positioned to be sources of quality seed for other farmers at the time of planting. Availability of quality seeds of improved varieties remains a major concern that should be addressed by policy makers.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Annual review meetings of stakeholders
- Monitoring tours and visits to experimental sites will be encouraged among scientists
- Annual progress reports of the project
- Institutional work planning and review meetings

Perspectives for Phase 2

As Burkina Faso did not participate in Phase 1 it is expected that support from this phase will provide an opportunity to expose farmers to improved groundnut through farmer participatory variety selection (FPVS), and the national program will be enhanced with diverse genetic resources from which appropriate material will be selected for local adaptation. Some of the varieties identified for drought tolerance during Phase I of the project would be made available to farmers to evaluate in their various farms. There are chances that some of the lines may be found to be well adapted and readily acceptable to the farmers. Scientists and technicians are expected to gain skills in the use of new tools of molecular breeding methodologies and data management.

Seed strategy

The groundnut seed system in Burkina Faso is very weak due to lack of sustained variety maintenance and breeder seed production. All seed produced in Burkina Faso are from farmer-saved seed or purchased from markets. With implementation of TL-II the strategy is to purify and produce breeder seed of old varieties. New varieties introduced from ICRISAT will be evaluated in participatory trials and seed production program will start with selected varieties. The groundnut seed roadmap for Burkina Faso is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Groundnut seed roadmap for Burkina Faso.

Ecology	Demand (ha)	Promising varieties	Breeder seed (t)	Seed production (t)		Seed to reach 20% adoption (t)	Certified seed production by 2015 (t)
				Breeder seed	Foundation seed		
Sahelian							
Sahel	2,525			0.303	3	30	152
Total	2,525			0.303	3	30	152
Sudanian							
East Central	54,658			6.559	66	656	3,279
West Central	30,098	CN 94C		3.612	36	361	1,806
Mouhoun	29,610	TS 32-1		3.553	36	355	1,777
North	25,499	QH 243C	15	3.060	31	306	1,530
North Central	21,537	SH 470P	15	2.584	26	258	1,292
Center	4,305	Te 3	15	0.517	5	52	258
Central plateau	18,397			2.208	22	221	1,104
Total	184,104		45	22.092	221	2,209	11,046
Northern Guinea							
East	57,584	69101		6.910	69	691	3,455
High basin	24,186	59426		2.902	29	290	1,451
Cascades	16,967	RPM 12		2.036	20	204	1,018
South west	11,532	RMP 91		1.384	14	138	692
Center south	26,353			3.162	32	316	1,581
Total	136,622			16.395	164	1,639	8,197
Grand total	323,251		45	38.79	389	3,878	19,395

Cowpea

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Introduction

Importance of the crop in Burkina Faso

Cowpea is the most important grain legume in Burkina Faso and is grown across different agroecologies. The crop provides an inexpensive source of protein to millions of resource-poor people in those regions. The haulms provide fodder for livestock and residues improve the fertility of the otherwise marginal soils. Cowpea is mainly grown as an intercrop with cereals. About 378,000 tons is produced annually on about 804,000 ha. The average yield of the crop in farmer fields is very low and is less than 500 kg ha⁻¹ (Fig. 1). Yield increased at 0.9% per year from 1985–87 to 2005–07. Cowpea remains one of the major sources of income to the farmers, retailers and women despite its low yield, which is attributable to several constraints. These include insect pests, diseases, low soil fertility, drought and *Striga*.

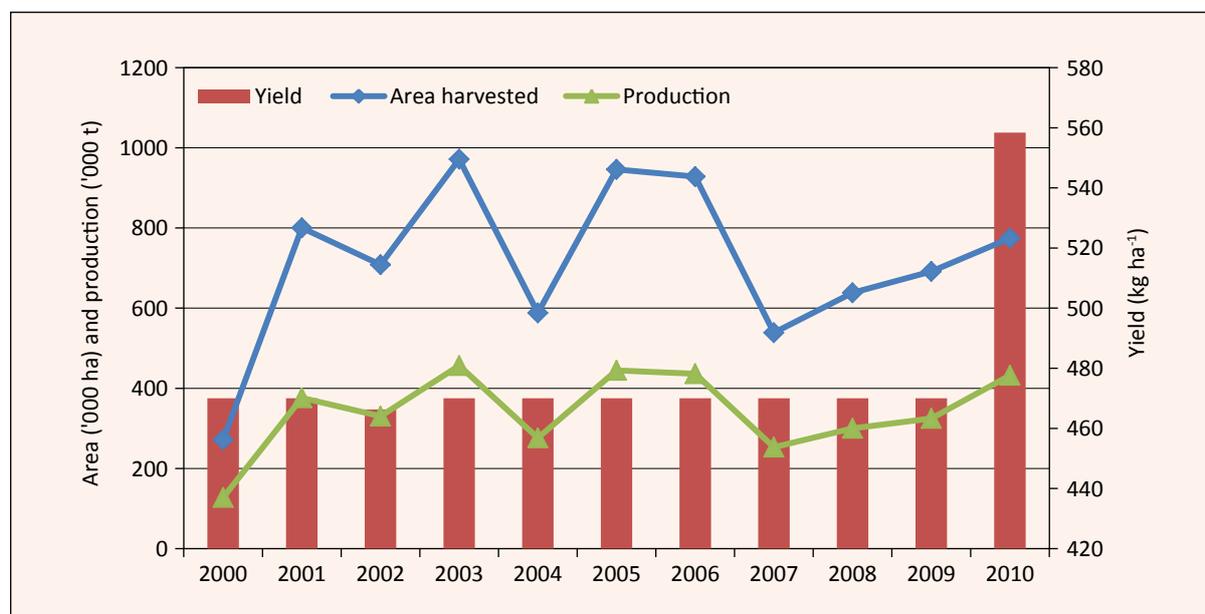


Figure 1. Cowpea area, production and yield in Burkina Faso during 2000 to 2010 (Source: FAOSTAT 2012).

Burkina Faso is the third largest cowpea producer with 6.1% of the world's total production. The projected rate of growth (ROG) for cowpea in Burkina Faso was 4.2% in area, 0.9% in yield and 5.9% in production (Abate 2010). Cowpea area expansion may be attributed to the need for more production to meet the growing national and regional demand fuelled by growing income and population. The national demand is projected to grow at a rate of 3.87% during 2010 to 2020 (Table 1). Most of the cowpea produced in the country is consumed locally but some are exported to Nigeria to meet the country's shortfall in its cowpea requirements. Cowpea producer prices were relatively stable (US\$ 350–400 per ton) throughout the period between 1991 and 2008.

Cowpea's contribution to national GDP, farmer income, food and nutrition security

The cowpea price for Burkina Faso was relatively stable throughout the last two decades. About 30% of the Ghanaian cowpea imports come from Burkina Faso and the rest from Niger (Coulibaly et al. 2010). The area planted to cowpea is projected to be more than 1 million ha by 2019. The national demand would also grow at the rate of 2.7% per annum. This means that the country would continue to be a net exporter of cowpea through 2020. It is apparent that Burkina Faso exports significant amounts of cowpea to neighboring countries but organized data on trade among the countries in the sub-region are wanting. The latest FAOSTAT report (July 2012) does not provide data on cowpea trade.

Table 1. Projection of cowpea production and demand in Burkina Faso¹.

Year	Area (⁰⁰⁰ ha)	Yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Production (⁰⁰⁰ t)	Demand (⁰⁰⁰ t)	Balance ² (⁰⁰⁰ t)
2010	787	471	371	36	335
2011	809	473	383	27	356
2012	833	475	396	28	368
2013	856	478	409	29	379
2014	881	480	422	31	392
2015	906	482	436	32	404
2016	932	484	451	33	418
2017	959	486	466	35	431
2018	986	488	481	36	445
2019	1,014	490	497	38	459
2020	1,043	492	514	39	474
ROG (%)	2.86	0.44	3.31	2.70	3.38

1. Source: TL Bulletin (2012).

2. Difference between production and demand.

Burkina Faso is considered as a country that is suffering from endemic poverty regarding some major macro-economic indicators like the economic growth rate, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and the human development index. As a matter of fact in 2003 the break-even point of poverty was 82672 FCFA per capita per year and 46.4% of the population were living below this break-even point. Poverty is essentially a rural phenomenon with 52.3% of the rural population living below the break-even point versus 19.9% in the urban area.

The rural sector is a determinant component of the economy of Burkina Faso through its tremendous contribution to the creation of wealth and employment in the rural area, the establishment of the food and nutrition security as well as its weight in the country's export. The rural sector occupies nearly 90% of the active population, contributes nearly 40% in the GDP (agriculture 25%, livestock 12%, forestry and fishing industry 3%) and about 80% in the country's export return. The economic growth of Burkina Faso depends on the evolution of the agricultural activity which also remains very dependent on the vagaries of the agroclimatic conditions. Four (traditional grain, cotton, fruit and vegetables, oilseed plants) of the six sectors selected by the government as being priority sectors were the lever of the country's economic growth for a long time, before facing the difficulties that led to the reduction in the production and therefore the export during 1980 to 1990. A 10% contribution in the growth of the agriculture sector by 2010, and at least 3% improvement per annum in the household income came from these sectors and helped to reduce significantly the poverty in the rural area.

The grain market is characterized by unstable supply just as the production. In normal years, the marketable cowpea supply ranges between 50,000 tons and 60,000 tons. It is essentially absorbed (90%) by the national demand. Cowpea is sold in different types of markets, which are qualified on

the basis of their main function of supply markets, gathering markets, urban markets and border markets. However there is no specialized market for cowpea whose commercialization is linked to that of cereals. Utilization market is characterized by the supply and the demand of products made from cowpea or products which have cowpea as an ingredient. Commercial cowpea utilization absorbs 20,000 to 25,000 tons of cowpea yearly.

Research and development

Variety development

Cowpea research started in 1978 with financial support of CRDI in collaboration with IITA. Currently, a multidisciplinary team of breeders, pathologists, entomologists and virologists is contributing to the development of high-yielding varieties adapted to Burkina Faso. The main objectives of cowpea research are:

- Crop improvement: Develop early- to medium-maturing varieties resistant to *Striga*, aphids, thrips and *Maruca* and tolerant to drought. These varieties should also possess large grains.
- Grain storage: Disseminate the triple bag technology (PICS bags)
- Capacity building: Train certified seed producers in seed technology

Variety development is well established. A total of 21 varieties have been released during 1982 to 2011 (Table 2). Those released in recent years include IT86F-2246 (2005); Melakh and IT98K-205-8 (2006); and KVx 442-3-25 and KVx 775-33-2 (2011).

Table 2. Characteristic features of common cowpea varieties developed by the Burkina research system.

Official name of release	Year of release	Source of the materials	Genetic background (parentage, pedigree, ancestry)	Spillover national boundaries	Average yield potential (on-farm) (kg ha ⁻¹)	Varietal traits (selected characteristics)
IT 98K-205-8	2006	IITA	IT 98K-205-8	Yes	1200	High yield, early maturity, <i>Striga</i> resistance
Gorom local	1982	BF	Local	Yes	1500	<i>Striga</i> resistance, good taste
IT 81D-994	1986	IITA	IT 81D-994	Yes	1500	<i>Striga</i> resistance, fodder
KN 1	1982	IITA	Vita7	Yes	1500	High yield, adapted to high rainfall area
Kvx 775-33-2	2010	BF		No	1500	<i>Striga</i> resistance
Kvx 442-3-25	2010	BF		No	1700	High yield, <i>Striga</i> resistance
Kvx 61-1	1986	BF+IITA	Gorom local x TVx 3236	No	1500	Sweet, <i>Striga</i> resistance
Kvx 745-11P	2000	BF+IITA	Vita 3 x Gorom local x IAR71	No	1000	High fodder and grain yields, <i>Striga</i> resistance
Kvx 771-10	2008	BF		No	1500	<i>Striga</i> resistance, large seeds
Telma	1985	IITA	IT86F-2246	Yes	9 t (fresh pods)	Vegetable cowpea

Major constraints to cowpea production

The major constraints to cowpea production include social, biological, physical and technological environments. Accordingly the major constraints are:

1. Biotic stresses: Insect pests (aphids, thrips, pod sucking bugs, *Maruca*, bruchids), diseases (bacterial, fungal, viral) and *Striga*
2. Abiotic stresses: Drought, heat, low soil fertility
3. Poor access to input and output markets, poor agronomic practices
4. Labor constraints for weeding and harvesting

Planned Phase 2 activities and their contribution to national efforts

In TL-II Phase 2 we plan to bring about major impact through available cowpea technologies that would be implemented in most important cowpea production environments or agroecologies of Burkina Faso. At the end of the phase it is expected that cowpea productivity in intervention areas would be more than 1.2 t ha⁻¹ thus increasing national productivity from 0.5 in 2012 to 0.9 t ha⁻¹ by 2014.

Expected outcomes from Phase 2 cowpea improvement for production and productivity

Cowpea farmers and farm practitioners will have higher income. The national cowpea production will increase to more than 422,000 tons with productivity of 0.9 t ha⁻¹. There would be an excess production over the national demand (projected to be 31,000 tons) which should allow for export to other countries.

Agroecologies for cowpea cultivation

Three great climatic areas are characterized in Burkina Faso: (i) the Sahel area which stretches in the North of the country between the latitudes 13°5' and 15°3' North and which is characterized by low rainfall (less than 600 mm), high temperatures and a vegetation of thorny shrub; it is the livestock area par excellence; (ii) the Soudan-Sahel area which is situated in the middle between 11°3' and 13°5' North latitude, and which receives an average rainfall of 750 mm; (iii) the Soudan-Guinean area which stretches in the South between 9°3' and 11°3' North latitude and characterized by relatively abundant rainfall and average temperatures that are relatively low. At the present time there is an inclination towards aridity of the Northern part, characterized by a diminution of the crop growing period from 20 to 30 days and 100 mm displacement of the isohyets Southward compared with the 1960s. The rainfall is featured by important spatial-temporal irregularities between years with a declining trend. Cowpea is grown in the three agroecologies. The main zone of cowpea production is the Soudan-Sahel zone where more than 70% of national production is obtained. Since cotton is mostly produced in the Soudan-Guinean zone, the government's policy is to boost cowpea production in the Soudan-Sahel and Sahel zones. It is in these two agroecologies that improved cowpea technologies are being disseminated. Figures 2 and 3 show cowpea area and productivity in the different agroecologies based on 2006–08 data. There are several regions that have more than 12,000 ha and regions with more than 0.75 t ha⁻¹, which is more than 50% above the average yield in Africa.

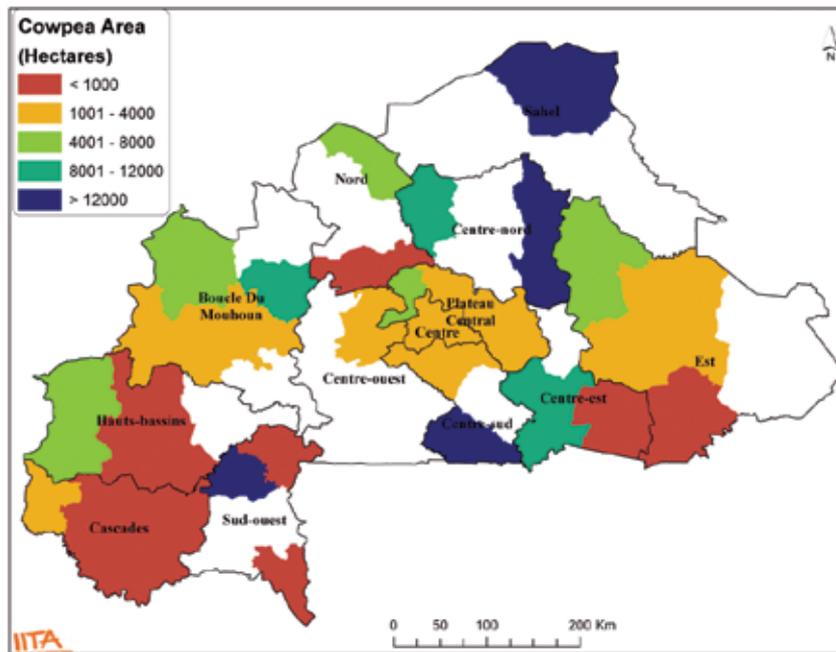


Figure 2. Cowpea area in different agroecological zones of Burkina Faso.

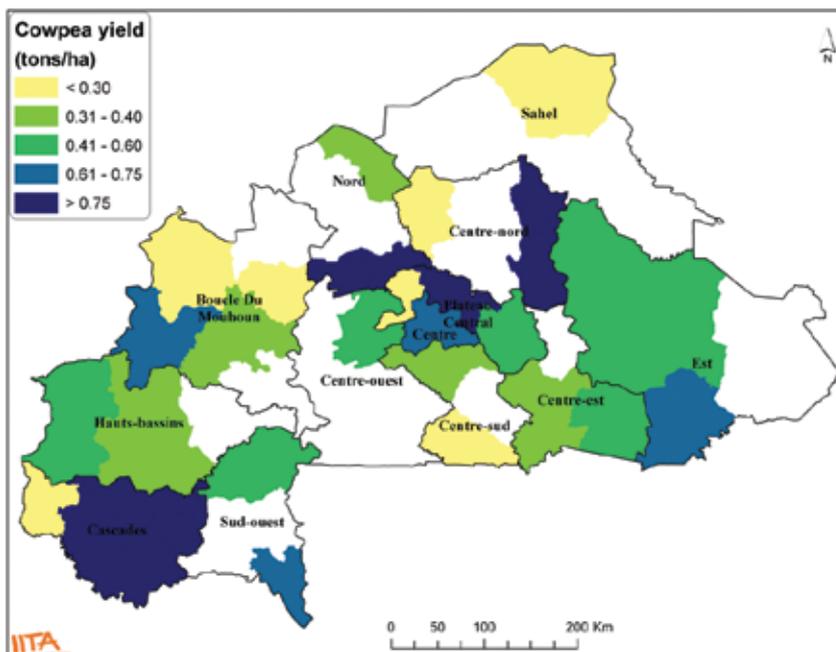


Figure 3. Cowpea yield distribution in different agroecological zones in Burkina Faso.

Seed systems for a legume green revolution in Burkina Faso

As in almost all the African countries, the seed system in Burkina Faso is dominated by the informal system. Almost all the available seeds (95%) come from the informal system. In the perspective of agricultural modernization and intensification, promotion of the production and the use of quality seeds of improved varieties occupy an important place in agricultural policies, strategies and programs in Burkina Faso. The government is conscious that the use of these seeds constitutes the first production factor; it is one of the optimum conditions contributing up to 40% of the productivity increase.

In the informal sector, which is unfortunately more widespread, the main constraints and difficulties are:

- Poor basic knowledge and capacities of conservation and storage
- Mixture of seeds from different varieties
- Lack of awareness about the importance of seed quality

In the absence of appropriate measures such as those mentioned above for the removal of the barriers that induce a very low level of use of improved varieties, the outputs will remain low; the agriculture products' sensibility to climatic variations will accentuate with reduction of the range of varieties that are being used. For improvement of the quality seed production at the local level, the following arrangements should be considered:

- Reinforcement of INERA's capacities for the creation of varieties that are well-adapted to the agroecological conditions of the country and with organoleptic characteristics preferred by the consumers' requirements.
- Rationalize the requirement of foundation seed through the development of functional links (contractual) between INERA and foundation seed users.
- Reorganization and re-establishment of the seed sector through the National Seed Service reinforcement (human and material resources).
- Adoption of measures allowing the law n°010-2006/AN referring to the plants seeds regulation in Burkina Faso to be functional through the enforcement of the relevant laws and the finalization of the different orders (signature and implementation).
- About 90% of farmers continue to use the seeds from their own selection/production which are non-performing cultivars and varieties. Sensitization of the farmers permit the poor income farmers to have access to certified seed (subsidies of the certified seed or spreading of the production techniques of the available seeds).

Potential opportunities for improving seed health, local seed production and supply for resource-poor farmers:

- Seed health issues in the seed certification scheme by the National Seed Service
- Training the staff involved in seed certification on seed health issues:
 - Detection of seed-borne pathogens in laboratory
 - Use of appropriate conditions and methods in seed health testing
 - Enhancement of the capacity of National Seed Service in seed testing facilities and equipment

Seed system strategy (2012–14)

With all functional key stakeholders in place, the cowpea seed production (informal seed system dominated) strategy of Burkina Faso is devised below:

Area: 714,156 ha

Seed rate (mean): 20 kg ha⁻¹

National demand: 14,283 tons (2012–14)

Capacity to deliver 20% area: 142,831 ha \approx 2,850 tons

Target of productivity: 1.2 t ha⁻¹ at intervention sites and 0.9 t ha⁻¹ at national level

Total production target: >799,850 tons

Opportunities, constraints, partnership and seed production plan

The target is to cover 20% of each important cowpea agroecology in Burkina Faso with improved seed.

Opportunities

- Good market setup for cowpea in general and cowpea seed in particular
- Policy environment that enhances innovative seed system
- Availability of suitable varieties at national and regional levels
- Sufficient land mass suitable for cowpea (millions of ha)
- High consumption level/culture in the country

Constraints

- Low quantity of breeder and foundation seeds produced by INERA due to the absence of a functional link between research and the farmer seed producers [absence of a firm contract between the institution and the users (UNPS-BF)] and insufficient funds available for research.
- Insufficiency of human resources (in quality and quantity) and the material means at the level of National Seed Service in order to ensure adequately all the activities that would allow an appropriate seed certification.
- Low enforcement of the law n°010-2006/AN concerning plants seeds regulation in Burkina Faso. As a matter of fact all the implementation decisions are still in the form of projects. The consequences are among other things the absence of an official species and variety catalog where the plant description should be registered; it is the keystone of all the seed legislation.
- Lack of credit facility.
- Absence of steady markets for agricultural products leading to the absence of motivation for the investment in quality inputs that will permit increased seed production and enhance its quality.
- Low use of infrastructure and appropriate storage means.
- High cost of transactions for seed production, distribution and trading.
- Lack of knowledge about seed-borne diseases by farmers.

Partners and their role

- Ministry of Agriculture: Policy formulation
- National Seed Services: Seed policy
- University of Ouagadougou: Research collaboration, degree training for human capacity
- INERA: Research, variety development
- Farmers' associations: Seed production
- NGOs: Seed production and technology transfer
- International research institutes (eg, IITA): Technology development, backstopping in training, technical skills in priority areas, research collaboration

Seed production plan

Cowpea seed production plan is presented in Tables 3 and 4. The seed delivery will be handled mainly in a seed revolving or seed loan approach until the bigger impact and demand are established. The higher demand will then be satisfied by seed growers that eventually grow along with technology promotion. By 2014 at least 50% of cowpea farmers at national level will have access to seed through the informal seed system organized in a decentralized way. Effective monitoring and support to validate seed quality in a decentralized manner will be carried out by the Bureau of Agriculture Seed Department, the mandate research centers and the seed enterprises affiliated to the seed scheme in a contractual agreement.

Table 3. Cowpea seed production in different agroecological regions in Burkina Faso.

Agroecology (Demand) (ha)	Variety demand	Net yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Breeder seed in 2012		Foundation seed in 2013		Certified seed for use in 2014	
			Area (ha)	Production (t)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Area (ha)	Production (t)
Sudan savanna (300,667)	IT 98K-205-8	1000	0.037	0.037	1.864	1.864	93.212	93.212
	Kvx 442-3-25	1000	0.060	0.060	3.007	3.007	150.328	150.328
	Kvx 61-1	1000	0.182	0.182	9.114	9.114	455.708	455.708
	Kvx 745-11P	1000	0.032	0.032	1.620	1.620	81.016	81.016
	Kvx 771-10	1000	0.051	0.051	2.567	2.567	128.336	128.336
	Kvx 421-2J	1000	0.025	0.025	1.252	1.252	62.596	62.596
	Telma	1000	0.093	0.093	4.629	4.629	231.472	231.472
North Guinea savanna (244,606)	Kvx 61-1	1000	0.040	0.040	2.017	2.017	100.86	100.86
	Kvx 745-11P	1000	0.187	0.187	9.338	9.338	466.904	466.904
	KN 1	1000	0.035	0.035	1.770	1.770	88.476	88.476
	Kvx 771-10	1000	0.055	0.055	2.757	2.757	137.86	137.86
	IT 81D-994	1000	0.074	0.074	3.686	3.686	184.324	184.324
Sahel savanna (6,848)	IT 98K-205-8	1000	0.011	0.011	0.548	0.548	27.392	27.392
Total			0.883	0.883	44.170	44.170	2208.484	2208.484

Table 4. Certified seed production (t) plan over three years.

Variety	2012	2013	2014
IT 98K-205-8	105	110	120.604
IT 81D-994	3	55	184.324
KN 1	4	49	88.476
Kvx 421-2J	25	50	62.596
Kvx 442-3-25	70	125	150.328
Kvx 61-1	400	500	556.568
Kvx 745-11P	375	520	547.92
Kvx 771-10	10	198	266.196
Telma	5	150	231.472
Total	997	1757	2208.484

Vision of success for cowpea in Burkina Faso

Higher productivity level ($>1.2 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$) will be attained at national level that contributes to the wealth of producer farmers and ensures better food and nutrition at the home level. The overall production will satisfy the national demand, allow for some quantity for export and/or agro-processing thus contributing significantly to the GDP.

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