Pan African Philosophy

Traditional Knowledge and Climate Adaptation Among Smallholder Farmers in Burkina Faso: A Survey Analysis

Agaogo Zida[1,2], **Koasso Traoré**[3,4], **Tchibombo Gnaoro**[3], **Soukore Yéré**[1,5]

[1] Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé (IRSS)

[2] Department of Research, Official University of Bobo-Dioulasso

[3] International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE)

[4] Official University of Bobo-Dioulasso

[5] Joseph Ki-Zerbo University, Ouagadougou

Published: 16 April 2012 | **Received:** 21 November 2011 | **Accepted:** 04 March 2012

Correspondence: azida@aol.com

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18963735

Author notes

Agaogo Zida is affiliated with Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé (IRSS) and focuses on Arts & Humanities research in Africa.

Koasso Traoré is affiliated with International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE) and focuses on Arts & Humanities research in Africa.

Tchibombo Gnaoro is affiliated with International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE) and focuses on Arts & Humanities research in Africa.

Soukore Yéré is affiliated with Joseph Ki-Zerbo University, Ouagadougou and focuses on Arts & Humanities research in Africa.

Abstract

Traditional knowledge has been a cornerstone of agricultural practices in Burkina Faso for centuries. Smallholder farmers often rely on indigenous knowledge systems to adapt to climate variability and ensure food security. A structured survey was conducted among a representative sample of smallholder farmers across different regions of Burkina Faso. The questionnaire included questions about their traditional knowledge, current agricultural practices, and climate-related challenges. The analysis revealed that approximately 75% of respondents use traditional knowledge in selecting crops suited to local conditions, while only 30% rely solely on modern meteorological forecasts for irrigation scheduling. Traditional knowledge plays a significant role in the adaptation strategies of smallholder farmers. However, there is potential for enhancing these practices through integration with more modern climate information systems. Policy makers should consider supporting initiatives that promote the documentation and dissemination of traditional agricultural knowledge to improve overall resilience against climate change impacts. Traditional Knowledge, Climate Adaptation, Smallholder Farmers, Burkina Faso

Keywords: *African geography, indigenous knowledge, climate resilience, smallholder farmers, ethnography, sustainability studies, participatory mapping*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ REQUEST FULL PAPER

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa

Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge