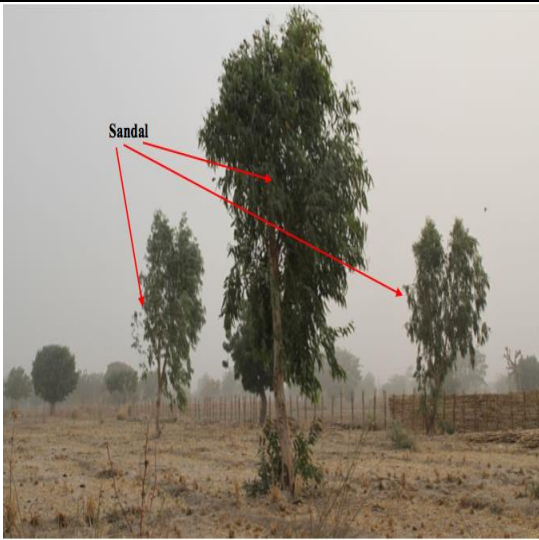
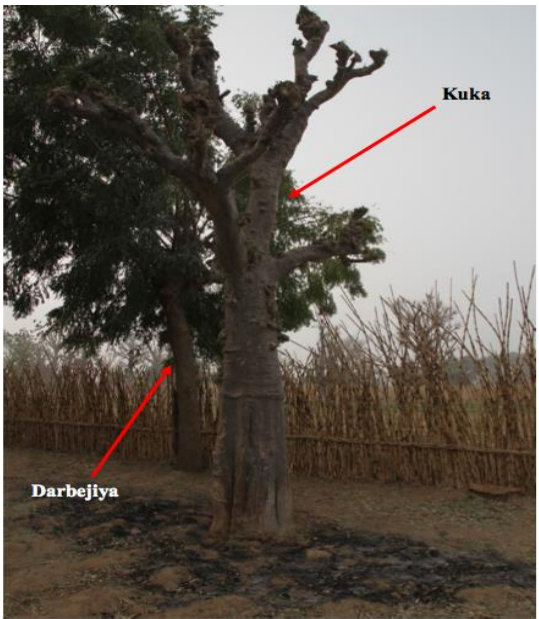


Regeneration of naturally growing trees on the farmland

Désignations	Informations techniques, institutionnelles, culturelles, économiques
Nom commun	Regeneration of naturally growing trees on the farmland
Nom local	General name (for all trees) <i>Bishiya</i>
Acteurs de mise en œuvre (nom, adresse, téléphone, fax, BP, E-mail)	Sabo Medi Garin Medi Hayi Wudil LGA Kano State +2347038278514
Pilier (1 à 5) : mettre les intitulés des piliers	Pilier 3 : Augmentation durable de la production alimentaire, des revenus des ménages vulnérables et de leur accès aux aliments
Secteur d'activités (Foresterie, agriculture, sécurité alimentaire, élevage, ...) en fonction du pilier choisi	Agriculture, livestock, environment, livelihood
Type de chocs (sécheresse, inondation, conflits civiles, conflits communautaires, ravageurs, prédateurs, maladies, incendies, Feux de brousse, orpaillage, déforestation, ...) auxquels la pratique apporte une réponse	Sécheresse
Zones d'application actuelles	Nigéria
Zones potentielles d'application (par exemple zones agro-écologiques) : décrire les types de sols, la pluviométrie, ...	Sudano-Sahélien Ecological Zone (SSEZ)
Description de l'environnement humain /genre	The farmland is cultivated by Malam Sabo who indicated to have hired the farm. Sabo like most others farmers in the area is engaged in the practice of FMNR that also involves the labour of his wives and children..
Objectif	<p>The main goal of farmer managed natural regeneration around the area is to provide cheap and simple means of sustenance. The practice is common among farmers and can be identified on most farmlands in the area.</p> <p>Some of the specific objectives related to CC adaptation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To serve as shades on sunny days for farmers to rest and have a break, 2. Matured branches are cut by the farmers to serves as fuel wood for domestic use or cash. 3. The leaves, roots, fruits and nuts serve as a source of food. 4. Some of the trees have medicinal values. 5. They also serve as livestock feed. 6. The seeds can be used to make spices. 7. The tree back is used to make ropes. 8. They aid in controlling soil erosion. 9. Some parts of the trees could be used in local construction of houses.

Désignations	Informations techniques, institutionnelles, culturelles, économiques
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The practice may be described as a systematic regeneration and management of trees and shrubs from tree stumps and roots. 2. Most of the tree species naturally managed by farmers around the area are indigenous. 3. They are mostly scattered over several farmlands.
Type de capacité (absorption, anticipation, adaptation, transformation) : comment la pratique agit pour renforcer la capacité ?	Adaptation
Manière dont la BP renforce la résilience des populations	Mitigating soil erosion
Illustrations (photos documentées)	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Sandal</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Kuka</p> <p>Darbejiya</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>See Note for uses of each tree</i></p>
Conseils pratiques de mise en œuvre	

Désignations	Informations techniques, institutionnelles, culturelles, économiques
Avantages / effets / impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative source of income. ▪ Food for livestock. ▪ Controls soil erosion. ▪ Shelter/shade
Contraintes liées à la mise en œuvre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of basic knowledge and understanding of nursing plants. 2. Need of the space for other agricultural activities.
Mesures nécessaires à la levée des contraintes	Farmer's awareness and enlightenment campaigns.
Coût de réalisation	
Défis et perspectives pour la mise à l'échelle	
Echelle (initial, intermédiaire et léthargie) dans le processus de diffusion et durabilité	Maturity
Recommandations pour la diffusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of farmers on the practice 2. Awareness campaigns

Bibliographie