

50

LOCAL FARMERS TRAINED
on agroforestry and sustainable land
management

150

INDIGENOUS PLANT SEEDLINGS
distributed to advance the adoption of
agroforestry

250

SACKS OF ORGANIC MANURE
provided to participants to promote
organic farming and soil health



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cikin Dawa aims to educate and develop the capacity of farmers in forest communities on ways to adapt to climate change through the practices of agroecology and agroforestry. Through the program, we engage farmers on social advocacy activities so that they can understand the trends of dangerous technologies like genetic engineering of foods, the issues of land grabbing and tenure rights, the implications of biodiversity loss, among others. By equipping them with the necessary knowledge and tools to identify these issues, we put them on a path to protect their rights, lands, natural resources, and livelihoods.

The training approach incorporates agroecology and agroforestry because they encompass multiple dimensions of the food system, including ecological restoration, political and social stability, and economic sustainability. These techniques have the potential to increase the resilience of communities to shocks, including drought and food shortages, and help mitigate climate change.

Cikin Dawa uses its interactive dialogue to inspire activism and social change by empowering grassroots communities to mobilize for change, build adaptive capacity to climate change using nature-based solutions, and through community building and engagement.

The goal of this program is train local farmers on sustainable land management in view of the small holder nature of the farming system. The promotion of the concept of agroforestry for environmental protection and increase crop yield was discussed and demonstrated. The use of organic fertilizer to restore soil health and quality was equally explained. Integration of agroforestry in livestock management and conservation agriculture were also examined. Multiple videos on landscape planning, FMNR, and agroforestry were screened to demonstrate what has been discussed. In the end, incentives were distributed as part of the project's support for participants.

Agroforestry Training at Jobe

In this program, we examined the basic types of agroforestry practices such as Agro-Silviculture which is a mixture of crops + trees production, and Silvo-pastoral; a combination of Pasture/animal and trees. We also looked at Agro-Silvo-pastoral; an agricultural practice of combining crops + pasture + and trees.

Finally, we gave a broad look at Apiculture, the management of bees + trees, given that the community has a various natural bee habitat, many of the farmers engage in honey farming as well.

The session made emphasis on why agroforestry is more sustainable for production, providing reasons such as a multi-storied cropping systems to absorb sunlight at all levels, providing trees shelter crops and soil surfaces from drying winds and intense sun. Agroforestry also reduces heat stress for animals.

We examined factors that affect Agroforestry such as government policies and incentives on agriculture and forestry, technical support, and extension services. Other factors include tenure of land, crops, and trees. Biophysical conditions, including climate, soil type, and water availability, etc.

Agroforestry Training at 'Yan Sabo

This program was centered on Natural Resource Management with focus on agroforestry, water management & conservation, landscape restoration, livestock grazing management, and organic farming. We explored crop diversification as an important aspect of agroforestry which improves nutrition, reduces risk of pest attack and that of natural disasters like flood and drought.

We looked at agroforestry in soil and water, exploring its conservation practices such as Zai Pit, stone bunds, half-moon and so on. Participants engaged in an interactive debate on soil fertility management, declaring that agroforestry systems can be critical in improving soil fertility.

The last segment of the training focused on agroforestry in organic agriculture, and sustainable livestock production. This is where discourse around new food/agro-technologies and food sovereignty was centered. We reiterated on the importance of indigenous knowledge in agriculture and sustainable land management. We had debates on conserving seed diversity, crop volume output and land change in recent years, looking at the cause and effects of chemical inputs on the farm and other technology mechanisms.



PROJECT OUTPUT



FARMERS TRAINED

on agroforestry and sustainable land management to increase resilience to climate change



INTERACTIVE SESSIONS COVERED

which explores numerous aspects of our food systems and food security, enriching participants with new ways to approach agriculture



INDIGENOUS FRUIT SEEDLINGS

distributed among participants to enhance the adoption of agroforestry



SACKS OF ORGANIC MANURE

provided to participants to promote organic farming and ease financial constraints



WOMEN SELECTED

for continued training and support



COMMUNITIES EMPOWERED

to create adaptive measures to climate change that are practical, accessible, affordable and nature-based



This project is organized and conducted by Surge Africa. Surge Africa is a non-profit organization that design and implement innovative measures that improve approaches to climate adaptation through policy, media and resilience building.

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