



**BONKOUNGOU Wendpanga
Safiatou Farida**
Burkina Faso
**Master's degree in
Climate Change, Biodiversity, Policy
and Practice**
Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny



Farmers' Perceptions of the Benefits of Agroforestry: The Case of Farmers-Managed Natural Regeneration in Northern Burkina Faso

Introduction and problem statement

- ✓ Burkina Faso is experiencing variability of rainfall, recurrent droughts and rising temperature. In response to these challenges, local communities have implemented traditional techniques recognized as Nature-based Solutions. An example is Farmers-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), an agroforestry practice with several benefits.
- ✓ Land degradation is a significant issue in northern Burkina Faso. The “Communities Regreen the Sahel” (CRS) project has restored more than 20,000 hectares of land through FMNR in northern Burkina Faso but the benefits perceived by local communities remain poorly documented, particularly in the Gomponsom area.

Objectives

1. Describe the land restoration techniques implemented for FMNR.
2. Identify the current state and diversity of woody resources in FMNR fields.
3. Analyze farmers' perceptions of the environmental and socio-economic benefits of FMNR.
4. Determine the role of local authorities in the adoption of FMNR.

Methods

- ✓ **Survey:** 124 farmers (67 men, 57 women)
- ✓ **Floristic inventory:** 37 plots and 185 sub-plots (analysis based on various diversity indices)
- ✓ **Focus Group Discussions:** 6 discussions
- ✓ **Key Informant Interview:** 10 stakeholders



Field observation



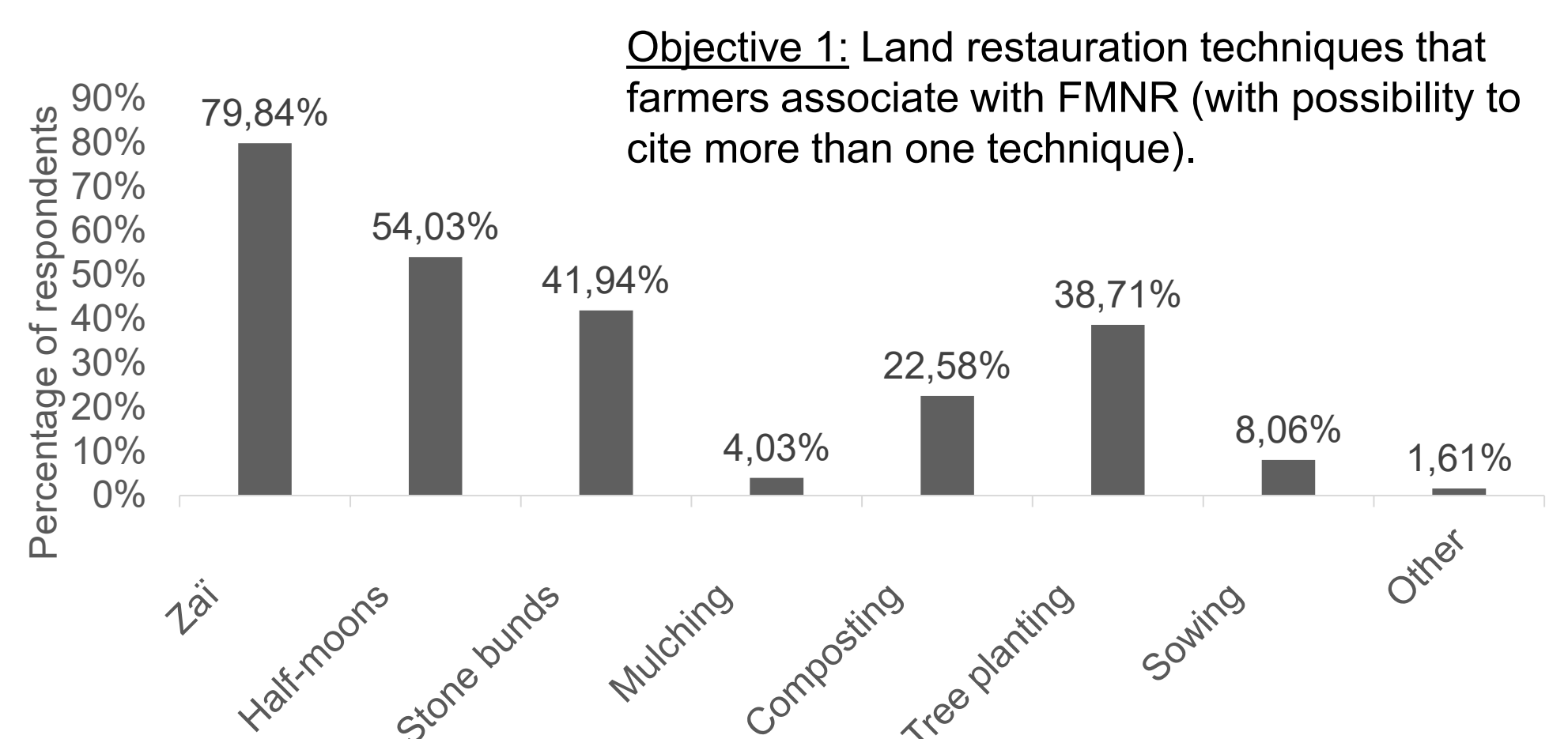
Key informant interview



Focus group discussion

Source: Farida Bonkougou (May, 2025)

Results

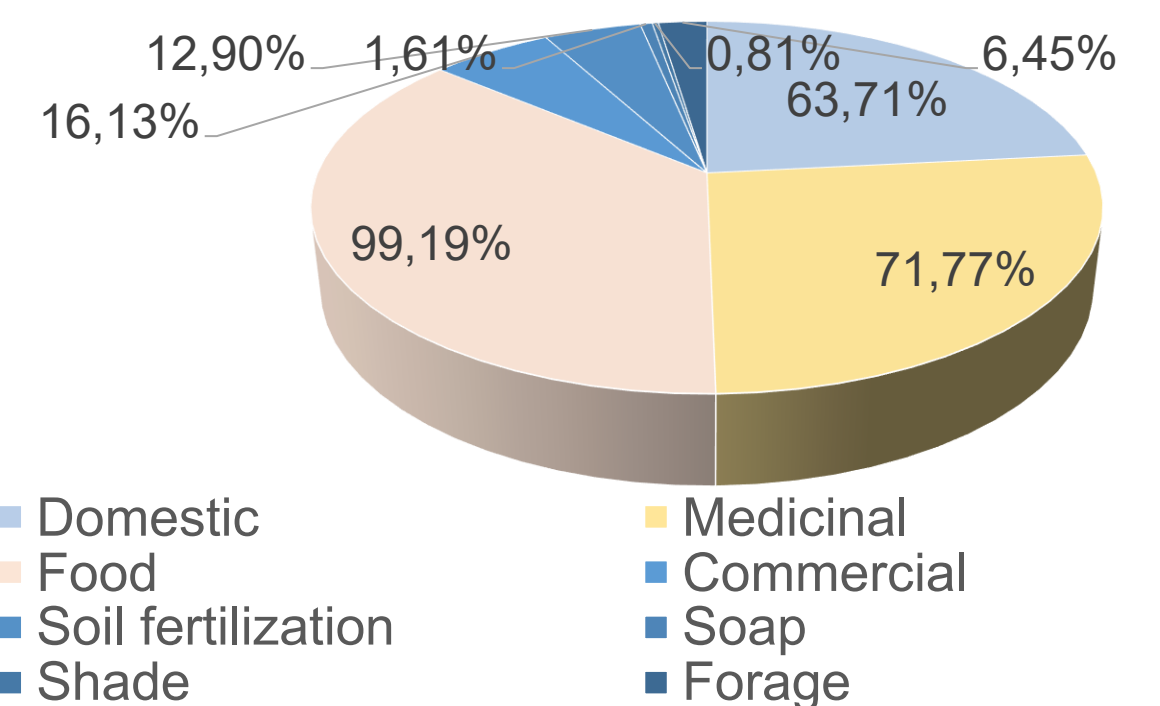


Objective 2: Ecological indexes for tree and shrub species.

In the plots studied, there is a higher diversity of trees than of shrubs. On average, each plot contains 3 to 4 species of trees, while shrubs are very scarce. A total of 43 species of trees and 29 species of shrubs were recorded in the area.

Objective 3: Variation in reported crop yields before and after FMNR adoption and different uses of plant species.

Yields: Increase from **2.58 carts before to 3.8 carts** after FMNR adoption.



Objective 4: Local authorities support FMNR but lack financial and technical resources.

Conclusion and recommendations

FMNR is both an **ecological** and a **socio-economic strategy**.

Policy recommendations:

- ✓ Strengthen technical, institutional, and community support mechanisms around FMNR
- ✓ Provide ongoing training for farmers on sustainable tree management techniques and land restoration techniques.
- ✓ Integrate FMNR into public policies for rural development

Stakeholders: NGOs, research institutions, farmers, local communities.

Partner institutions:



Funded by:

