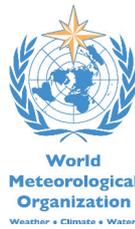




IDMP

Promoting innovative practices of resilience to drought by setting up a multipurpose agroforestry park in the Komki-Ipala commune



World
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Global Water
Partnership
West Africa

GWP@20
YEARS OF IMPACT
1996 – 2016

What is it about?

Burkina Faso is a Sahel country facing massive degradation of its biodiversity due to drought. Since the 1970s, efforts have been made by the Government, NGOs and civil society to fight against the harmful effects of droughts. Despite these efforts, about 4 million Burkinabe are still exposed to drought hazards. The analysis of the review of initiatives in the field of drought control showed that in Burkina Faso, measures to control drought were primarily focused on the conservation of the available resources at the expense of restoration measures. The lack of upkeeping of seedlings planted make the actions of reforestation organized every year by the institutions to be more folkloric than efficient adventure.

Therefore, new and innovative approaches have been experimented as the technique of deferred areas. This practice aims to protect highly degraded land by the implementation of activities for the conservation and restoration of the vegetation cover for the soil to revive naturally and become fertile. The pilot action of the demonstration of the setting up of a multipurpose agroforestry park will adopt this technique because it is simple to implement and effective as well. . The integrated and evolutionary nature of the project will be put to the fore to allow for useful reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, protection against disasters, mitigation of natural erosion, creation of a micro climate and fodder production.



Where is the action located?

In the rural commune of KOMKI IPALA/ KADIOGO province

Why this project?

The project will contribute to the restoration for a sustainable use of ecosystems to increase the resilience of rural populations to drought. This will include the restoration and management of the vegetation cover and plant biodiversity, generating and sharing knowledge on the project and finally strengthening partnerships and capacities of the beneficiaries.

Who are the beneficiaries?

The primary beneficiaries of this action are the inhabitants of Komki-Ipala / the departmental KOGOLWEOGO forest farmers group of Komki Ipala as actors for the implementation of plant production.



What activities for which results?

The project will allow for:

- The construction of Stone barriers for the protection against erosion or water runoff excess from plateaus;
- The construction of quickset hedges against erosion made up of local species adapted for soil fixation;
- Reforestation of trees and shrubs of local species adapted for the restoration of the local vegetation cover;
- Assisted Natural Regeneration through the identification, protection and upkeep of woody seedlings that appear spontaneously on the plot to allow maintaining woody biodiversity, increasing the woody cover, fighting against wind and water erosion and land degradation, increasing the production of forest goods and services, stimulating the activity of the soil

fauna (termites, earthworms, microorganisms), and increasing the level of soil organic matter.

The implementation of the techniques of:

- Zaï which is a traditional method of reclamation of degraded bare soils on improved silty and sandy glais;
- And of half-moons which aims to increase infiltration and soil water storage, to recover and restore fertility of encrusted soil for agronomic and agro forestry use.

The combination of practices will allow not only to restore the woody and herbaceous biodiversity but also to restore the soils. The mobilized water and accumulated organic matter will facilitate farming. The developed herbaceous and woody layer will serve as fodder for livestock.

How will the project be implemented?

The pilot project will be implemented in a participatory manner with strong involvement of local actors but also of the beneficiaries and resource persons in all steps of the process. A steering committee made up of key partners including the CWP-BF, the Tiipalga and Namalgb zanga Associations, a representative of the commune of Komki lpa, the Metagri project focal point in addition to focal points at the commune level will be set up.



Who are the partners for the action?

Traditional authorities, village development committee, village councilors, Town councils, devolved technical services (agriculture, environment, livestock), the APIL, Namalgb zanga, New Tree (Tiipaalga) Associations.

Introductory note to IDMP-WA

The Integrated Drought Management Project in West Africa (IDMP-WA) is the West African component of the global Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP). The IDMP is a joint program of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) launched on March 13, 2013, to improve the monitoring and prevention of one of the greatest natural risks in the world. At regional level, it was launched on January 28 and 29, 2015 in Ouagadougou and is planned for 3 years from 2015.

The overall objective of IDMP WA is to help stakeholders at all levels by providing practical and strategic directions and by disseminating scientific information / knowledge as well as best practices on integrated drought management.

Specifically, it is about catalyzing change by improving drought management through application of IWRM principles; generating and communicating knowledge focusing on capacity development, knowledge sharing and promotion of a culture of proactive communication, to promote better management of drought and finally to strengthen partnerships focusing on building resilience and network efficiency through stronger partnerships and good governance.

The IDMP-WA concerns Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger for the pilot actions, the results of which will be used in the entire West African sub-region through capacity building and sharing of scientific

information, knowledge and best practices.

The demonstration micro-projects in the three (3) target countries should allow among other things to contribute to fight against poverty through innovative action and prevention plans to increase the adaptive capacity of the populations to the adverse effects of drought.