

Mrs Alamisi, a female lead farmer pruning a shrub on their FMNR pilot field (Joshua Adombire)

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration(FMNR) (加纳)

Tintuug lebge tii

描□

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) comprises a set of practices used by farmers to encourage the growth of native trees on agricultural land by systematically allowing regeneration and managing trees and shrubs from tree stumps, roots and

Farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) is an agroforestry practice that involves the deliberate protection and management of naturally regenerating woody vegetation by farmers on agricultural land. On farmland, selected trees are trimmed and pruned to manage their growth while promoting optimal growing conditions for annual crops (such as access to water and sunlight). Naturally it is a prerequisite that there should be evidence of sprouts from stumps or roots. FMNR is practiced through - but not limited to - the following:

1. Survey of the farm noting how many and what species of trees are present; In our project impact communities, the commonest indigenous tree species are Vitellaria paradoxa, Parkia biglobosa, Adansonia digitata, Piliostigma thonningii, Combretum spp, Diospyros mespiliformis, Lanea macrocarpa, Faidherbia albida, Acacia spp etc

2. Select the stumps of the desired species for regeneration; and

3. Select the best five or so stems and cull unwanted ones.

FMNR can restore degraded farmlands, pastures and forests by increasing the quantity and

3. Select the best five or so stems and cull unwanted ones. FMNR can restore degraded farmlands, pastures and forests by increasing the quantity and quality of woody vegetation, by increasing biodiversity and by improving soil structure and fertility through leaf litter and nutrient cycling. It has been reported in Senegal and Ghana in 2011 and 2012 that households practicing FMNR were less vulnerable to extreme weather shocks such as drought and damaging rain and windstorm. Conventional approaches to reversing desertification, such as tree planting, rarely spread beyond the project boundary once external funding is withdrawn. By comparison, FMNR is cheap, rapid, locally led and implemented. It uses local skills and resources – the poorest farmers can learn by observation and teach their neighbors. This technique is popular with land users because it is a low-cost and rapid sustainable land restoration technique. A well-established FMNR is succeeded by Farmer Managed Agroforestry (FMA) where farmers are cultivating annual crops as well are conserving indigenous tree species on the arable lands. Farmers go step ahead to do enrichment planting of preferred trees species such as Mangifera indica, Anacardium occidentale, Luceaena leucocephala etc.



地点: Widnaba Community in Bawku West district, Upper East, 加纳

分析的技术场所数量: 100-1000个场所

选定地点的地理参考

- -0.56879, 10.96282 -0.56896, 10.96359
- -0.56878, 10.96278

技术传播: [用于特定场所 中在 小区域

在永久保护区?: 否

实施日期: 2017; 不到10年前[®]

介绍类型

- 土地使用□ 的创新 ✓ 作为传 的一[> 500年] 系 在实』/研究期』
- 』 郊外 目 干 🗎



Mr. Fuseini demonstrating pruning during a training session in Galaka community (Joshua Adombire)

技术分类

主要目的

改』生产

1

保护生态系』

合其他技术保护流域下游区域

保持/提』 生物多样性

低灾害

应气候变级端天气及其影响

气候变化及其影响 减□ 创 有益的』 济影响

☑ 创 有益的社会影响

土地利用

同一土地单元内混合使用的土地 是 - 农林业



农田

- 一年一作: 『物类玉米, 』 类小米, 『 类水稻』 旱地』
- 乔木与灌木的种植: [

每年的生』 季』:1数 □ 用□ 作制度了吗是 □ 用□ 作制度了吗是



牧场 • 半游牧畜牧业

• Free range grazing

是否实。作物与牲畜的。合管理

产品和服务: manure as fertilizer/ energy production

Count cattle - dairy and beef (e.g. zebu) 不[



森林/林地

- 植树 林热带干林人工林. 品种: 混交品种

• Community forests Tree types (1 叶植物) 合欢树种 发橡形木属, 柚木属物种 产品和服务: 木材, 』 林水果和坚果, 放牧/啃牧, 』 然灾害』, 护 Medicinal

供水

/

混合。水灌溉 充分灌溉

土地退化相关的目的

✓ □ 止土地□ 化 减少土地。 化

修复/恢复严』 0 应土地0 化

不。用

化的土地

解决的退化问题









物理性土壤退化 - Pc 压实



生物性退化 - Bc 植□ 盖的减少 栖息地丧失日 土壤寿命 损失, Bp 害壓疾病增加 捕 减少



水质恶化 - Hall 干旱他Is® 地 水□ 变化



其它 - 具体 明cidification of water bodies

SLM组

- 天然和半天然森林管理
- 森林种植管理
- 农业林学

SLM措施



农艺措施 - A10 植0 和土壤0, A蓋层 有机1/1土壤0 JA30 土壤 姬里.2: Reduced tillage (> 30% soil cover))



和多年生』 植物措施 - V20 本植物



结构措施 - S10 □ , S地 墙、[碍物、栅栏、围墙



管理措施 - M40 安排的 成的控制 活动时 大网织 物种□ 变化



其它措施 - Mulching

技术图□

技术规范

Where there are so many stands, depending on the species, some are culled leaving two to five stands of shrubs or stands. For edible fruit trees, it is recommended a single stem is left to facilitate quicker growth and fruiting.

When pruning, the cutting tool must be very sharp and cutting down upwards but not downwards to prevent tearing of the bark. Stems must not be prune of side twigs to the apex but halfway up is recommended to give the plant more stability and opportunity for adequate photosynthesis

PRACTISING FMNR

In many contexts, FMNR involves the following steps:







1. Select: Select desired tree stumps, and for each stump choose several of the tallest and straightest stems to leave.

2. Prune and manage: Remove the unwanted stems and side branches. Manage any threats to remaining branches from livestock, fire and com peting vegetation (weeds).

Cull emerging new stems and prune side branches from time to time

Author: Van Schoubroeck, Frank (2018). Integrating trees in farming systems in Baringo County, Kenya reduced variability of food and fodder production.

活动、

投入和成本的计算

每个技术区域尺寸和。 积单位 acres 换算为 算的成本为 公』 的换算系数**1 公顷 = 1 hectare= 2.5 acres** [

算使用的□ Cedis

汇率□ 换算为□ 元』 』 定 13.9493 Cedis

• 』 用劳工的每日平均工』 成本//A

影响成本的最重要因素

Increase in fuel prices and government tax affects cost of sickles, cutlasses, Wellington boots, pruning knives, food and snacks and Tshirts in the markets

技术建立活动

- 2. Community mobilization (时 / /) Any time except nights) 3. Community sensitization (时 / /) Any time except nights)
- 4. Communities' selection of volunteers to be trained (时 / /) 率 Any time except nights)
- 5. Training of volunteers on pruning and tree management (时』/』 Any time except nights)

技术建立的投入和成本 (per 10 acres)

汉不建立的汉人和成本 (per 10 acres)					
对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成 本 (Cedis)	每项投入的总 成本 (Cedis)	土地使用者承 担的成本%
劳动力					
Cutlass	piece	40.0	33.0	1320.0	
Welligtoon boot	pair	40.0	50.0	2000.0	
Communal labour	person	40.0	30.0	1200.0	
Pruning knives	piece	40.0	24.0	960.0	
设备	-				
Hand gloves	pair	40.0	16.0	640.0	

Sickles	piece	40.0	28.0	1120.0	
N/A					
植物材料					
Natural shrubs					
肥料和杀菌剂					
N/A					
施工材料					
N/A					
技术建立所需总成本				7'240.0	
技术建立总成本』 『 元			519.02		

技术维护活动

- 1. Pruning of shrubs (时』/』 谿iweekly)

共全维拉的投入和成本 (ner 10 acres)

校木维护的投入科成本 (per 10 acres)					
对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成本 (Cedis)	每项投入的总 成本 (Cedis)	土地使用者承 担的成本%
劳动力					
N/A					
Communal	person	40.0	30.0	1200.0	
设备					
N/A					
Cutlasses	piece	40.0	33.0	1320.0	
Wellington boots	pair	40.0	50.0	2000.0	
Sickles	piece	40.0	28.0	1120.0	
Handgloves	pair	40.0	16.0	640.0	
植物材料					
Pruning knives	piece	40.0	24.0	960.0	
肥料和杀菌剂					
N/A					
施工材料	•				
N/A					
其它					
N/A					
技术维护所需总成本					
技术》 护总成本》 元				519.02	

』 然环境

年平均降雨量

- < 250毫米
- 251-500毫米
- 501-750毫米
- 751-1,000毫米
- 1,001-1,500毫米
- 1,501-2,000毫米
- 2,001-3,000毫米 3,001-4,000毫米
- > 4,000毫米

- 0 3-5%0
- 滚坡』11-15%』
- □ 峭B1-60%□
- 常 端0%

农业气候带

- 潮湿的 ✓ 半湿润
- 半干旱

三 主卓

关于气候的规范

- 以毫米为单位 算的年平均 [956.0]
- The area experience unimodal rainfall that lasts 4-6 months in a year
- ₹[站名称Ghana Meteorological Agency

斜坡

- ✓ 水平 0-2‰
- 崎岖 16-30%

地形

- ✓ 山坡
- 山地斜坡
- 坡 / 底

海拔

- 0-100 m a.s.l. 101-500 m a.s.l.
- 501-1,000 m a.s.l. 1,001-1,500 m a.s.l.
- 1,501-2,000 m a.s.l. ✓ 2,001-2,500 m a.s.l.
- 2,501-3,000 m a.s.l. 3,001-4,000 m a.s.l.
- > 4,000 m a.s.l.

- ✓ 粗粒/0 0 砂0 0 ✓ 中粒0 壤土、粉土0 □ 粒 □ □ 粘土□

.....应用的技术

- ✓ 不相关

土壤深度

- ▼ 『 常浅0-20厘米』
- 浅 21-50厘米
- 中等深度』51-80厘米』 深』81-120厘米』 『 常深▶ 120厘米』

土壤质地 (表土)

- ✓ 粗粒/0 0 砂0 0 ✓ 中粒0 壤土、粉土0
- □ 粒 □ □ 粘土□

土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米)

表土有机质含量

- □ □ ▶3%□
- 中 1-3% 低』<1%

地下水位

Wocat SLM Technologies





服务 舜✓ 好

社会经济影响 作物生产 SLM之前的数』: 200kg of grains per acre SLM之后的数』: 200-400 kg of grain per acre 1 / 增加 FMNR together with appropriate land preparation and improved agronomic practices promoted by the project have resulted in increased soil productivity 作物□ SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A √ 増加 Interventions such as post-harvest loss management trainings facilitated by the project have resulted in increased quality of farm produce. 料生产 SLM之前的数』: Scarce SLM之后的数』: Available 1 ✓ 増加 Through enrichment planting of browse tree species such as Leucaena, Albizia, there's availability of fodder for animals 料 SLM之前的数』: Scarce SLM之后的数』: Available √ 増加 There are Faidherbia, Lecaena, Albizia as protein and vitamin source for ruminants in the communities 畜牧生产 SLM之前的数』: Few (about 1 ruminants) SLM之后的数』: 2-3 ruminants per household 1 ✓ 増加

The project supported vulnerable house households with at least two she- goats each to keep for their well -being 木材生产 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A Prunings serve as readily available firewood. Some bigger 1 / 增加 branches are also pruned for use. Introduction of fastgrowing tree species such as Tectona grandis enables farmer easily harvest wood 生产故 增加 / 低 FMNR on farms create micro-climate which helps in preventing total crop failure. 产品多样性 1 / 增加 生产区域 [/使用中的新土地] SLM之前的数』: 0.5 acre SLM之后的数』: 1 acre 1 ✓ 増加 The project supports vulnerable families with improved maize and cowpea seeds in the cropping seasons to farm at least an acre of land 土地管理 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 妨碍 / 简化 Through trainings on appropriate land preparations, good agronomic practices etc there has been improvement in land management techniques. 源生产 例如水力发电、生物发电 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 With the introduction of energy efficient cooking stoves, less fuel wood is used to generate more long-lasting heat for cooking and other domestic uses 用水的可用性 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 Water bodies experience less siltation and also last longer before drying up than before the technology 用水的 SLM之前的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 SLM之后的数』: N/A 家畜用水的可用性 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 There's availability of clean surface water for livestock for especially loner duration of the dry season 家畜用水的□ SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 Surface water bodies are less contaminated by debris from the environment dure to sequestration by trees 灌溉用水的可用性 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 There's availability of more surface water bodies for irrigation purposes 灌溉用水的□ 1 / 增加 灌溉用水□ 求 SLM之前的数』: N/A 增加 / 低 SLM之后的数』: N/A There's less surface water contamination 农业投入 用 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 增加 / 低 Little or no expenditure on soil fertility improvement fertilizers 农业收入 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 1 / 增加 Less inputs with resultant increased yields result in increased farmers income 收入来源的多样性 SLM之前的数』:1 SLM之后的数』: 2 1 ✓ 増加 Farmers can now rear livestock in addition to crops for diverse income sources 增加 / 低 济差异 工作 SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A 增加 / 低 There's some form of release on workload as less time and

社会文化影响

distance is made in collecting fuelwood.

□ 品安全 □ □ □		
	减少 改□	Increased in productivity for the peasant farmers ensures food security and some sort of self-sufficiency as some of the produce could be sold to meet other family needs.
健康状况	恶化 改□ 改□	SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A Food availability, access and utilization leads to improved nutrition and ultimately improvement in health conditions for the farmers.
土地使用权/用水权 文化机会』 如精神、审』 以及其他』 娱乐机会 社区机构	恶化	
国家机构	削弱 加强	The technology facilitates community to put in place structures towards environmental governance
	削弱 加强	The technology is gradually creeping into the government environmental protection and farming policies.
冲突	恶化 改 改	SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A Formation of community committees to spearhead land restoration approaches have reduce conflicts in communities.
社会』 济弱势』 体的情况』 性别、年 』 、地位、种族等』	恶化 之 改	The disadvantage in the communities have been supported with seeds and livestock for their welfare
生态影响 水①		
	D 化 增加	There's minimal runoff due to increase in tree population on the environment
水 □	0 作 / 増加	There's less of acid rains due to carbon sequestration by trees in the atmosphere
水的回收/收□ □ 径流、□ 水、□ 等□ 地□ 径流 多余水的排放 □ 发 土壤水分	減少 少 改 增加 少 0 低 減少 少 0 0 0 增加 少 0 0 0 0	
	□ 1 増加	Increased in soil organic Carbon (SOC) build up and leaf litter serves as mulch and retains soil moisture for longer period.
土壤□ 盖层	减少 改 改 。	Increased in tree density, SOC protects soil from
土壤流失	增加 低	adversaries SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A There less soil loss as soil erosion and other harmful environmental agents are checked
土壤堆积	□ 化 增加	SLM之前的数』:N/A SLM之后的数』:N/A SOC builds up the topsoil layer of the soil
土壌の一角を封	增加 域少	SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A There's less soil sealing as a result of appropriate land preparation and good agronomic practices the technology promotes .
土壤压实	增加 减少	There's less soil sealing as a result of appropriate land preparation the technology promotes.
养分循环/』 『 本度	□ 化 增加	Improved
盐度	增加	The technology promotes less use of NPK fertilizers thereby reducing soil salinity
土壤有机物/地下C	1 化 增加	SLM之前的数』:N/A SLM之后的数』:N/A Leaf litter increases soil organic matter content in the soil

SLM之前的数』: N/A SLM之后的数』: N/A

✓ 增加

✓ 増加

✓ □ 低

1

✓

增加 🗸 🗓

增加 🗸 📗

增加

0 1

增加

增加

增加

There is sequestration of acid forming gases by trees

thereby reducing acidity

There's reduction in invasive alien species as they are culled in FMNR technology

场外影响

栖息地多样性

害』/疾病控制

洪水影响

干旱影响

火灾』

0 0

微气候

滑坡/泥石流

[] 、暴[

碳和温室气体的排放

的影响

水的可用性』 地下水、泉水』 □ 1 / 増加 包括低流』 旱季稳定可』 的水流』 减少 增加 下游洪水』
不希望 ✓ 减少 增加 下游淤积 增加 / 减少 地下水/河流污染 冲 滤 力 按土壤、植□ 、湿地划 分□ 增加 / 减少 П 力搬』 沉积物 对□ 农田的破坏 增加 / 减少 增加 / 减少 对公共/私人基础 施的破坏 温室气体的影响 增加 / 减少

成本效益分析

与技术建立成本相比的效益

与技术维护成本相比的效益

气候变化

渐变气候

年温度 增加 常不好 常好 季 性温*贈*加 常不好 常好 』 增加 常不好 常好 季 凹曾加 常不好 常好 气候有关的极端情况 (灾害) 热带□ 常不好 常好 常好

温带气旋 常不好 局地暴□ 常不好 ✓ 局地! 㬎 常不好 1 局地 灾 常不好 局地』 㬎 常不好 当地沙尘暴/尘暴 0 常不好 0 局地』 暴 常不好 **/** [卷[常不好 热浪 常不好 1 寒潮 1 П 常不好 极端冬季条件 干旱 常不好 森林火灾 常不好 0 П 地火灾 ✓ 常不好

常好 比 和□ 的 河[] 洪水 常不好 常好 山洪暴发 **✓** □ 常不好 常好 暴潮沿海洪水 常不好 常好 滑坡 常不好 常好 崩 常不好 常好

季『旱季

季『湿季/』 季

答案』 未知

未知

未知

未知

未知

答案□

答案』

答案□

答案』

答案』未知

答案[□] 未知 答案[□] 未知 答案[□] 未知

常好

□ 用和□ 应

采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比

单例/实

1-10% 11-50%

> 50%

在所有采用这种技术的人当中,有多少人在没有获得物质奖励的情况下 采用了这种技术?

0-10% 11-50%

51-90%

91-100%

户数和/或覆盖面积

Over 100 households

最近是否对该技术进行了修改以适应不断变化的条件?

是不

✓ 否

什么样的变化条件?

气候变化/极端气候

不断变化的市场

劳动力可用性 例如 由于 移

□ □ 和吸取的教□

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- It is easy to adopt and adapt
- It has no negative effects on agriculture
- It is the appropriate approach to resorting biodiversity in communities

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

 The technology is low cost, very effective and every community is endowed with the natural resources to practice it

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- It requires entire community by-in for a start-up Communities are better sensitized and educated on the technology
- Difficulty in getting tools and materials for pruning Projects support with cutlasses, knives, sickles, safety gears to work
- Indiscriminate cutting and wildfires retard the regeneration of trees Community fire stewards and extensive sensitizations on wildfires and bye- laws on environmental management are being enforced

弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

- Practitioners at times depend so much on projects to support them sustain the technology on communal lands More training on sustainability after projects
- Burning of farmlands deprives arable lands of shrubs and saplings to practice the technology Intensification of trainings on appropriate land preparation technologies.
- Invasive species such as Leucaena, teak etc taking over community forests Culling out of invasive species in community forests

参』 文献

Joshua Adombire

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6599/

链接的SLM数据

Approaches: FMNR implementation approach https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_733/

文件编制者

机构

- Not applicable (Not applicable) 🛭 🗵
- □ **目**
- Reversing land degradation in Africa by scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture (Regreening Africa)

主要参考文献

4.Diagne, M., 2012, "Evaluation Finale du Projet Beysatol", World Vision Senegal. The social, environmental and economic benefits of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration: R Francis, P Weston, J Birch - World Vision Australia, 2015 - worldvision.org, Assessing social equity in farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) interventions: findings from ghana M Kandel, G Agaba, RS Alare, T Addoah... - Ecological ..., 2021 - er.uwpress.org: Google Scholar

链接到网络上可用的相关信息

• Farmer-managed natural regeneration. (2022, November 4).: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmer-managed_natural_regeneration





