







Capacity Development Field day report on: Farmer's field day at Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur Date: 13 February 2019

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Project title: SUSTAINABLE SILVOPASTORAL RESTORATION TO PROMOTE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN TUNISIA

Pilot site: Ouled Sbaihia (Zaghouan, Tunisia)

Source of funding: FAO – W3/Bilateral

Starting date: 26 November 2017

Ending date: 31 March 2019

Project leader: Dr. Mounir Louhaichi

Main Partner : Direction Générale des Forêt (DGF) Focal Point: Mr. Jamel Kailene Other national partner: Ministry of Agriculture (CRDA); ESAM, GDA Ouled Sbaihia, and

INGREF.

Objective: The overall objective of the project is to build resilience of a silvopastoral production system through reduced climate change impact and increased resilience to environmental impacts and natural disasters. The project also targets strengthening the capacity of communities as well as building regional platforms for knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Target beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers, livestock keepers and extension agents

Activity mapped to CRP: CGIAR Research Program on Livestock

Lead Center: International Livestock Research Institute

Flagship: Livestock and Environment









Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur Farmer's day

Date: **13 February 2019**

Location: Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur (Mateur - Tunisia)

10:00 AM to 10:30 AM Welcome and presentation of the Higher School of

Agriculture of Mateur

Dr. Slim Slim

10:30 AM to 12:00 AM Visit of the educational farm of the Higher School of

Agriculture of Mateur:

1- Cattle stable and sheep and goat shepherd (feeding, breeding, milking and reproduction) and rabbit hutch

(general recognition)

Mr. Tarek Arbi

2- Beekeeping (general recognition)

Mr. Tijani Hedhly

12:00 AM to 13:30 PM Visit of the crop farm of the Higher School of Agriculture of

Mateur: Oats, wheat, Sulla, Faba, Pea, lentils, beet sugar, Colza, bean and Experimental plot of the official catalog.

Dr. Gouider Tibaoui

13:30 PM to 15:00 AM Lunch and wrap-up









Minutes: Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur Farmer's day

Farmers day training was organized on the 13th of February 2019 at Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur (Mateur – Tunisia). Training of group of 24 farmers (Appendix 1) was facilitated by Dr. Slim Slim (director of studies and internships - Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur). Dr. Slim welcomed the participants of the training day and introduced the main aim of the training as to present participants about the different components and activities of Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur and the role of the educational farm of animal production and crop production.



Mr. Tarek Arbi (chief of educational farm of the Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur) presented the second part of the training session, he started the visit of the educational farm by the Cattle stable where he presented the daily tasks done concerning: feeding, breeding, milking, health care and reproduction. The participants had the opportunity to visit the depot of agricultural machinery and mainly the forage harvesters. Mr. Tarek explains that it's important to know how to care for cattle well. Raising cattle requires that take care of cows and calves. Create shelters suitable for herd size. Then, start caring for the cattle directly by providing for their food, water, and health needs. For additional guidance and help, it's always a good idea to work with an experienced livestock veterinarian. Mr. Tarek adds that cattle perform excellently on silage if it is of good quality and balanced correctly.









The second visit of farmers was to the sheep and goat shepherd, a great discussion was remarked about feeding, health care and reproduction. Many questions were asked to Mr. Tarek in the goal to correct and better management to optimize livestock production of the participants. Of the participants. Mr. Tarek said that, the best feed for goats and sheep depends on breed, age, and if pregnant or lactating. He stated that farmer should tend to reduce the grazing time to reduce the negative impact of longer grazing. Thus, controlled grazing, rotational grazing or short duration of grazing will be implemented to improve the healthy animal. The early vegetative state should be avoided. Seedling and dew on the grass are particularly dangerous. Mature vegetation and dew pose more risk from infectious diseases. He gave information on a numerous amount of viral animal diseases, so that affected animals can be more easily managed and treated.









The third visit was to rabbit hutch for general recognition of the new techniques of breeding. The participants want to ask Mr. Tarek what factors influence their preference for breeds of the rabbit, so they can better understand what drives breeding for looking rabbits available. He said that rabbits are known for their quick and effective breeding. Raising rabbits is a good way to make money. The initial costs in setting-up is small, rabbits breed quickly and frequently (pregnancy 10 times a year), grow to a good size in a very short time. However, it is a full-time job with daily rabbit care and good feeding needed. Mr. Tarek adds that









marketing is the number one problem with rabbit raisers. The successful rabbit raising means determining a market.





After that Mr. Tijani Hedhly (Teacher in the Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur) present for participants the main advantages of Beekeeping and had motivated Oued Sbaihia region farmers to practice beekeeping for a better valorization of the space and better income. Mr. Hedhly insisted that beekeeping is effective, and the equipment needed can be simple. The critical component is the dissemination of information, not equipment. Beekeeping do not take effort and save time but requires skilled manpower. Mr. Hedhli offered to provide free beekeeping training to farmers. In addition to honey production, it will be more prudent to look at the role of honey bees in pollination and ecosystem diversity. Honey bee colonies have large flight ranges up to 3 km, it can, therefore, be useful to be careful to put toxic sprays on flowers.













Then, Mr. Tarek presented to farmers that technology has enabled farmers to obtained silage in more quantity and high-quality using silage machinery showing when and how to make silage. He adds that the process of making silage involves fermentation under anaerobic conditions. It prevents fresh fodder from decomposing and allows it to keep its nutrient quality.





The final part of the field day presented by Dr. Gouider Tibaoui (General director of the Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur) and focused on the crop farm and experimental plot official catalog of the Higher School of Agriculture of Mateur. The participants had the opportunity to see the new varieties of cereals and pulses (Pea, Oats, wheat, Sulla, faba bean, lentils, beet sugar, Colza ...) and recognized the importance of using certified varieties. *Brassica napus*, also known as Colza, oilseed rape is a major source of vegetable oil. All selected seeds are certified and registered in ministry following industry standards.













Appendix 1 List of Participants









Sustainable Silvopastoral Restoration to Promote

Ecosystem Services in Tunisia

Visit to ESAM - 13 February 2019 List of Participants

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Sustainable Silvopastoral Restoration to Promote Ecosystem Services in Tunisia

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