







RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

Capacity Development Field day report on: School day tree planting Date: 10 April 2018

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 Project leader: Dr. Mounir Louhaichi

BUS number: 200310 Ending date: 31 March 2019

Main Partner: Direction Générale des Forets (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







School day tree planting day agenda

Date: 10 April 2018

Location: Primary School of Chehda (Ouled Sbaihia, Zaghouan – Tunisia)

11:30 AM to 12:00 AM	Welcome and Introduction Mr. Jamel Kailene Dr. Slim Slim
12:00 AM to 12:30 AM	Presentation of the benefits of planting trees
12:30 AM to 13:30 PM	Planting and irrigating of 22 carob (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) and 88 Atriplex (<i>Atriplex mumularia</i>) tree seedlings
13:30 PM to 14:00 AM	Lunch and wrap-up





Minutes: School day tree planting day

The first field day was organized on the 10th of April 2018 at Chehda Primary School in Sbaihia, Zaghouan. A total of at least 40 pupils attended this field day (Appendix 4), facilitated by Mr Jamel (Director- Directorate General of Forestry). Mr Jamel welcomed the pupil participants for the field day and introduced the main aim of the field day as to educate and inform pupils in the school about the importance of trees towards sustaining human livelihoods and the role of trees in the ecosystem (Figure 1). Mr Klaine mentioned that the field day also targeted practical demonstrations and participation of school pupils on the planting of seedlings in the rangeland surrounding their communities. After introducing and giving a detailed discussion (in simple terms for the pupils to understand) about the role of trees and shrubs for ecosystem service provision and their role in rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, Mr Jamel then distributed booklets to the pupils with information describing how humans should sustainably use trees for a better tomorrow.

These booklets were describing trees and their benefit in simple terms, understandable to primary school pupils. The process of transplanting seedlings was then described to the pupils who then went on to participate in the seedling transplanting and watering in nearby rangelands (Figure 2). After transplanting, students then watered the seedlings to boost their survival. In total, the pupils transplanted 120 shrub seedlings. With the cooperation of the primary school teacher present during the field day, it was agreed that pupils would maintain the seedlings, mainly through watering during certain periods after school. To motivate pupils, incentives were offered to them so that they participated fully while also committing to taking care of the seedlings.



Figure 1. Mr Jamel explaining to the pupils on the benefits of planting trees/shrubs in silvopastoral systems in Oued Sbaihia, Tunisia.











Figure 2. Chehda Primary School pupils planting and watering Atriplex and carob seedlings in Oued Sbaihia, Tunisia.