

Project Update: September 2014

Progress towards objectives

In the Sahel, most people in rural areas depend on livestock, a few crops and wild plants for survival. Woody plants function as reserves that ensure continued existence of people and livestock throughout the long dry season when ground herbs and stored crops are lacking. This study aims to identify the main threatened species in two villages (Dangadé and Yakouta) of the Sahelian province of Seno in Burkina. A quantitative ethnobotanical method based on structured interviews was used to drawing up the list of extinct or threatened species in the Sahel of Burkina Faso. A total of 200 persons were interviewed (100 persons in each village). After the ethnobotanical investigation three useful species (*Adansonia digitata*, *Ziziphus mauritiana* and *Acacia Senegal*) were selected for regeneration activities. A total of 750 seedlings (250 seedlings of *Adansonia digitata*, 250 seedlings of *Ziziphus mauritiana* and 250 seedlings *Acacia Senegal*) were produced and planted using half-moon and sub-soiling techniques. In each village a group of farmers (20 persons per village) was trained for seedlings production and survey under nursery.

