Introduction

In the Sudanese zone of Benin, soil degradation is one of the main threats to agricultural development on which the population depends for their food and nutritional security. Faced with this situation, this study proposed to identify agroforestry and anti-erosion practices for soil conservation in the commune of Ouaké, to diagnose and prioritize these practices in terms of soil conservation for agriculture more productive.

Materials and methods

Site: The study was carried out in the commune of Ouaké in the northwest of Benin.

Data collection: Structured and semi-structured interviews with 215 farmers spread over 22 villages, Directs observations and measurement in the field.

Data processing and analysis: Excel spreadsheet, SWOT tool, R Software.

Results

8 agroforesteries and 05 anti-érosives practices have been identified in the commune of Ouaké.

Figure 1: Study zone

Figure 2: Frequencies of agroforesteries practices of soil conservation

Figure 3: Frequencies of anti-érosives practices of soil conservation

CPR: Stone bunds ; HVE: Anti-erosive living hedges ; SDP: Furrows in perpendicular direction to the slope ; FBS: Channels at the upper borders of fields ; DAE: Water blocking Bunds.

Table 1: Prioritization of agroforestry practices of soil conservation based on SWOTs

Table 2: Prioritization of anti-erosive practices of soil conservation based on SWOTs

Conclusion

The practices identified are not efficient and sufficient but they have the strengths and assets which need to be maximized. So, we must:

- Encourage these practices, for agriculture ensuring food security,
- Sensibilise and trained the farmers,
- Initiate projects to press agroforestry and anti-erosion practices of soils conservation (AAPSC)
- Perform and create new AAPSC.