

ISFM in sustainable intensification: Key lessons and experiences

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Africa RISING East and Southern Africa Project

Science Outcomes and Impacts Review

Meeting, 24-25 August 2022

Dodoma, Tanzania

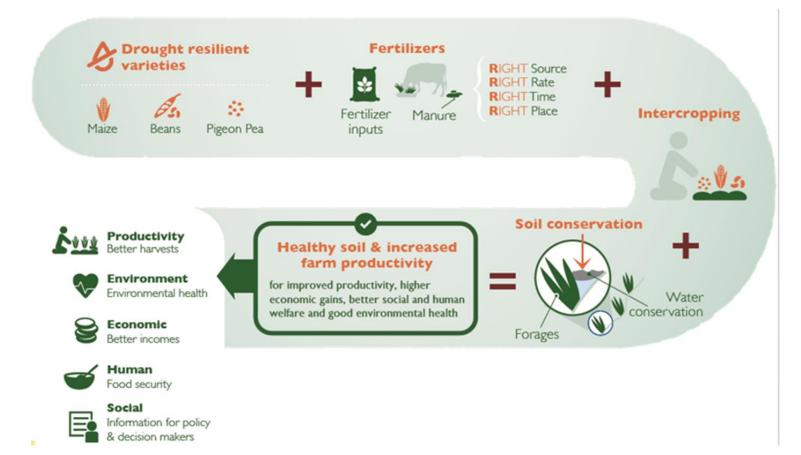




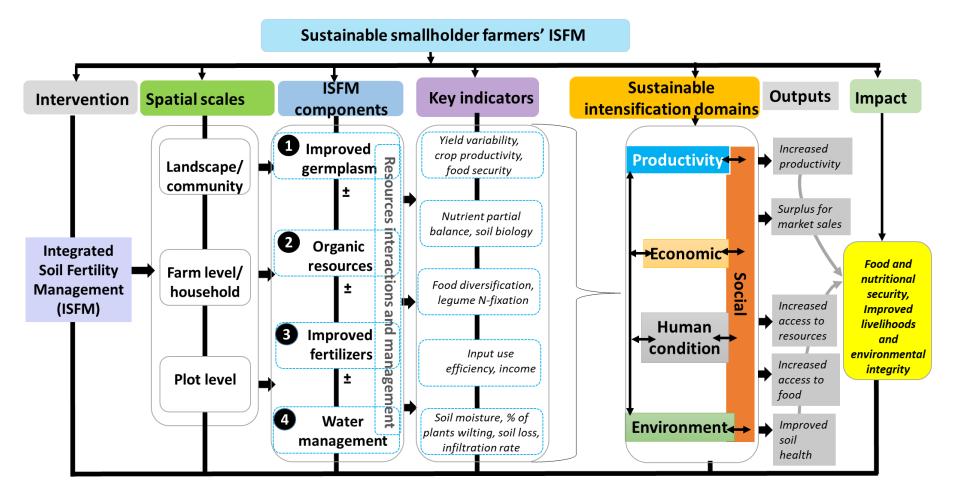




Interventions









Transforming African agriculture through sustainable intensification

July 2022

What needs to change in Babati for smallholder farmers to sustainably intensify? Lessons from 10 years of community action research

Evidence from Babati

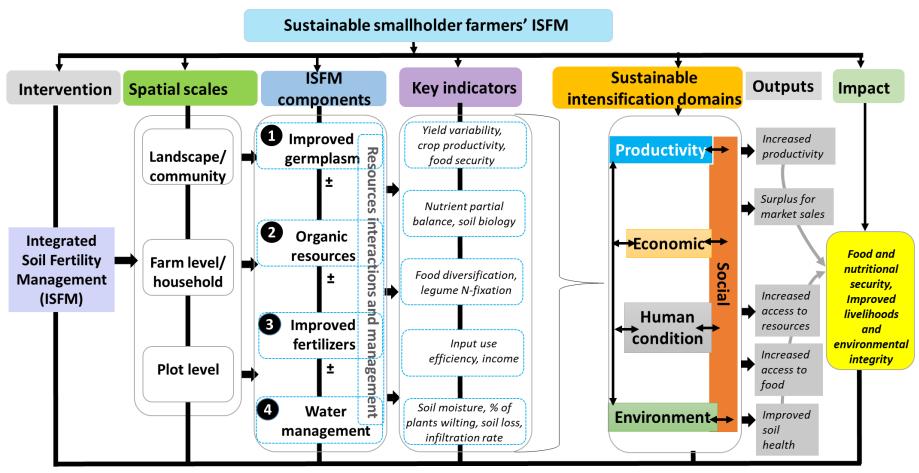


through harvests than the nutrients applied indicating declining soil nutrients. Soils in Long, Sabilo, Seloto, Riroda and Gallapo are low in N (<0.2%). Except Gallapo where levels were optimal, the rest of villages have soils with low or moderate levels of P (\leq 29 ppm) while Riroda has soils that are also low in Zn (<2 ppm).

 About 65% of farmers apply on average 3.5 t ha⁻¹ manure in their fields i.e., 35% of farmers do not apply manure. Application of manure is increasing maize yields by up to 900 kg ha⁻¹ for most farmers when the season has good amount of rainfall. Quantities of manure applied reduce with distance of field from home



ISFM





Improved germplasm

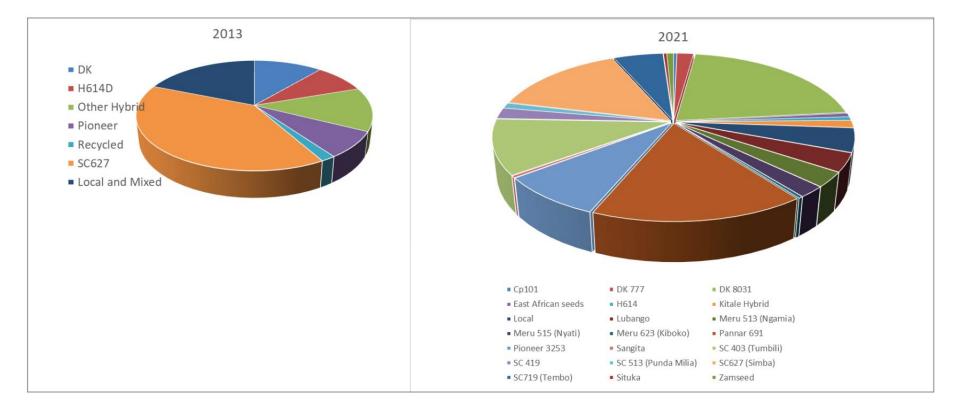


Other good performing varieties with slightly lower yield

Pioneer 3253 (-0.6 t/ha) DK 8031 (-0.6 t/ha)

DK 8031 (-0.7 t/ha) Pioneer 2859 (-1.1 t/ha)

Improved germplasm...



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Organic resources





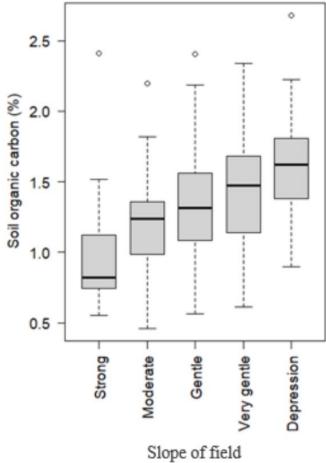
Additional maize yields with crop residue retention



Additional maize yields with combined manure & crop residue retention

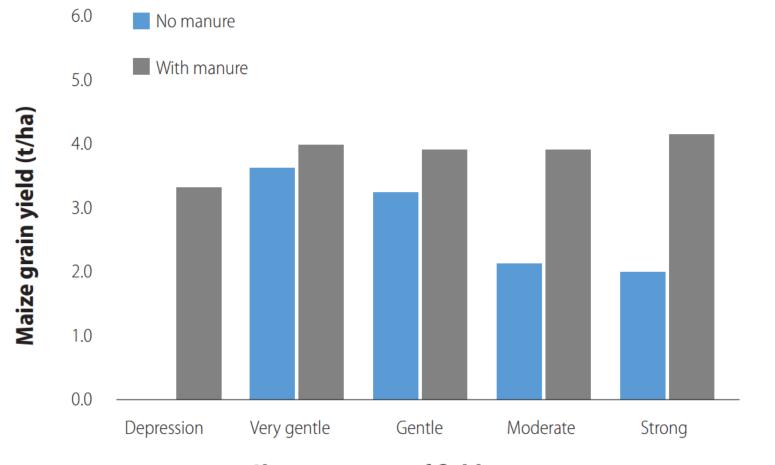


Organic resources...



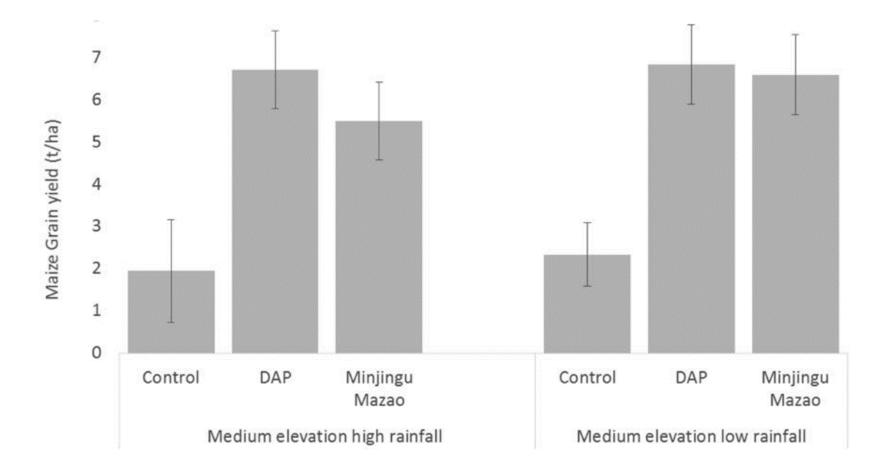


Organic resources...

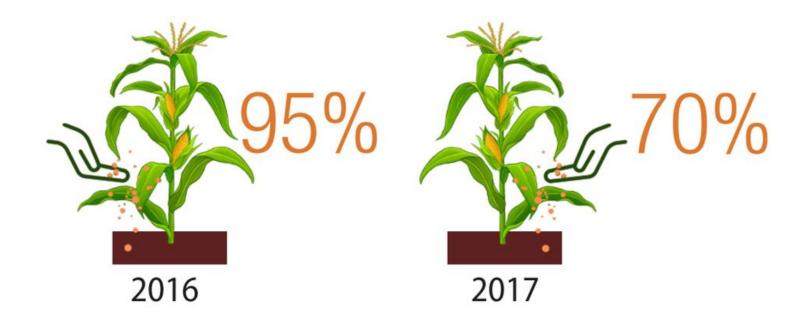


Slope category of field

Fertilizer applications

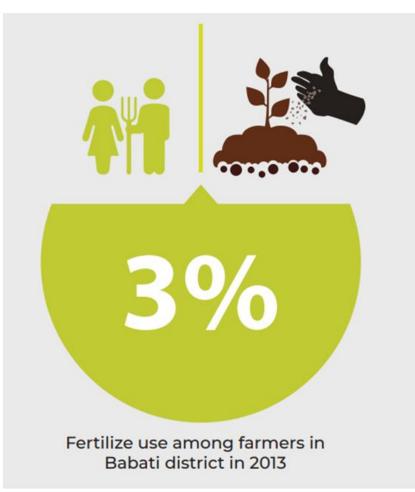


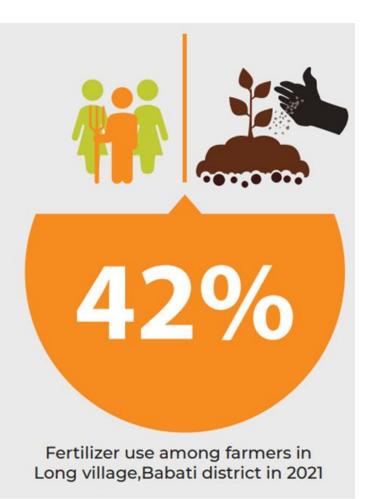
Fertilizer applications



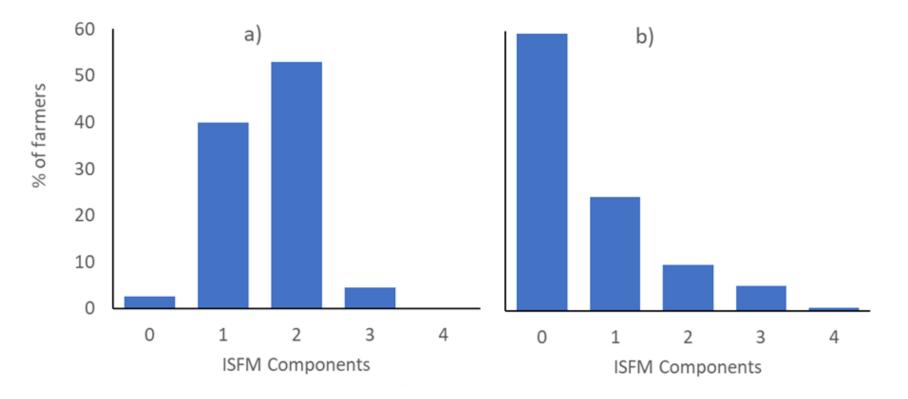
The proportion of cases where fertilizer improved maize yields in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Fertilizer applications...





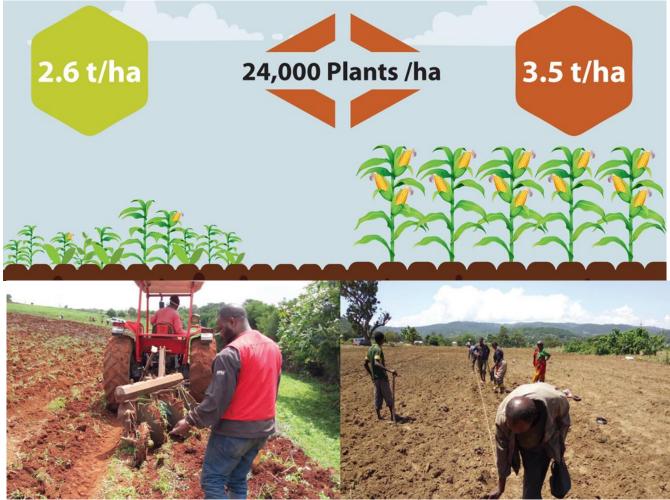
Distributions of application of ISFM



Babati (n=873) and Kongwa Kiteto (n=131)



Other GAPS



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Additional key messages

- Sensitizing farmers on the benefits of residue retention is needed. Nutrient removals through harvests within intercropping systems can be reduced by up to 80 % for N and 30 % for P by retaining crop residues in the field.
- Re-invigorate soil and water conservation, especially on the sloping fields.
 Following several years of soil erosion, farmer fields on moderate to steep slopes produce maize yields that are up to 1.6 t ha-1 less than on flat fields.
- Train farmers to optimize plant densities in their fields. This holds huge potential to drastically increasing productivity.

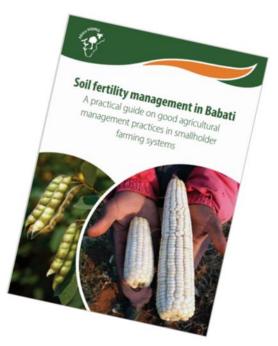
Lucia Lulu transforms her poor farm field into a highly productive land

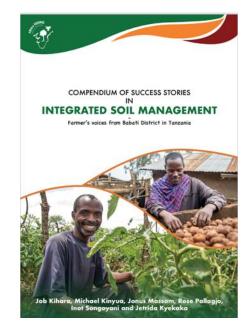




Important resources

- Our partnership model (Public and Private Partnerships improve smallholder farmer fortunes in Babati, Tanzania The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) (alliancebioversityciat.org))
- English field guide: <u>https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119507</u>
- Swahili field guide https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119280











Thank You

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