Agroecology as a pathway to build up sustainable food systems - experiences from the semiarid regions in Brazil, India and Senegal.



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Assessoria e Formação em Agricultura Ecológica

Research interest

- How does agroecology impact smallholder's income and livelihoods?
- What are the impacts on the families' dietary diversity and nutrition?
- How climate-resilient is the production system?
- Which social implications are promoted?



Case studies in semiarid regions of Brasil, Senegal and India



(Millenium Ecosystem Assessment)

Swayam Shiksan Prayog (SSP) -<u>Situation:</u> India

Cash crops, drought, gender inequality, malnutrition

Approach:

- Access to land for women (one-acre-model)
- Extension for agroecological practices & marketing
- Formation of women trainers and networks ners



Centro Sabiá (Brazil)

Situation:

Drought, deforestation, *"fighting the drought*" not successful

Approach:

- Agroforestry and "co-existence" with the semiarid climate
- Integrated livestock
- Agroecological extension
- Support in marketing
- Access to public programs (Cisterns, public procurement)





Enda Pronat (Senegal)

Situation :

 Soil degradation and salinization, land grabbing, monocultures, deforestation

Approach:

- Securing land titles
- Natural regeneration
- Farmer field schools
- Agroecological extension (diversification, biomass recycling)



Methods and sampling

Country samples	Brazil $n = 419$ Senegal $n = 370$ India $n = 400$
Study groups	Agroecology smallholder farms (conventional, without extension service
	Quantitative household Group discussions with





Advantage in subsistence food production



- Agroecology has a very strong positive impact on poor households (61-150%)
- Also on median income level the income advantage is very substantial and statistically significant (14-100%)
- Effects in Brasil are most pronounced (long-term effects).



Advantage value income from agricultural sales



- Agroecology enables in particular the poor households to sell more (+95-996%).
- Also on median income level the sales advantage is very substantial and statistically significant (36-284%).
- Effects in Brasil are most pronounced for the more humid location.



System productivity



- Aggregated production comprizes in Senegal 4 crops, India 14 crops and Brazil all crops and livestock.
- Under semi-arid conditions total farm production is 19-45% better in the agroecological system.
- Under more humid conditions, the advantage increases to 49% (Brazil, Agreste).





But it pays out well in the medium to long term

Food and Nutrition during drought (India)

- Diets are more diverse & more farm food is eaten.
- More fresh vitamin rich food is eaten.
- But, due to drought, the majority of households need to resort to buying food. In particular the poorer household need to take out loans for food.

Figure 7: Percent of households in Indian case that purchase all food from the market



Table 7: Food consumption per person and recommended annual consumption in India

	Recommended annual consumption	Median household		Sufficiency vs. recommended consumption	
		Ref. kg (%)	AE kg (%)	Ref	AE
Cereals & Millets (kg)	149	98	106	66%	71%
Pulses and non-veg (kg)	30	11	18	37%	60%
Milk (L)	100	43	37	43%	37%
Vegetables (kg)	100	72	82	72%	82%

Conclusions

 Agroecology is a very good pathway to build up sustainable food systems

It has **statistical significant advantages** in many areas studied:

<u>Household:</u> Food production, nutrition security and household income.

<u>Community:</u> Resource exchanges, better cooperation, gender equality, biodiversity and climate resilience.

 Agroecology should be taken up by more Donors and Governments to promote an inclusive rural development path. Thank you very much for your attention!

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