



## How resiliently designed food systems achieve both NRM and nutrition wins

Taking a resilience design approach in smallholder farming systems



### Select your language!

Click on the globe "interpretation" at the bottom of you Zoom window and select English or French.



Post your questions in the Q&A box at the bottom of your screen (do not include your questions in the chat box).





### **Today's Presenters**



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## SCALE | Strengthening Capacity in Agriculture, Livelihoods and Environment

- USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)-funded, led by Mercy Corps in partnership with Save the Children
- Agriculture, NRM, off/non-farm livelihoods
- Capacity strengthening, knowledge sharing and learning for BHA-funded food security programs
- Connecting with others to bring out best practices, resources and learnings



- Overview of the Resilience Design (RD) Approach
- The Nawiri Program Stanley Mutuma
- The Food Security Project Ernest Dube
- Overview of the Resilience Design (RD) Technical Check List
- Virtual Transect Walk
- Resilient Livestock Systems Feed the Future Innovation Lab

### **Land Degradation & Climate Change**

Recurrent Cycles of Floods and Droughts



**Poor Land Use Practices** 



Accelerating Erosion and Loss of Soil Health





### Resilience Design Approach in 4 Steps

Observe and Assess

Analyze

Design

Monitor and Adjust



### **Outcomes Linked to Resilience Design**



**Ecological (natural resources & ecosystem services)** soil health, soil erosion, incidence of pests and disease, water health and conservation, biodiversity/agrobiodiversity)



**Economic (income)** farm production, input costs, diversity/intensity of production



**Nutrition** HH food security, access to diverse diet,



Energy (energy efficiency) resource placement, use of local resource, multiple functionality resources, mutlisupported critical functions



Social (sustainability, farmer resilience)

farmer innovation and confidence, ability to deal with shocks and stresses

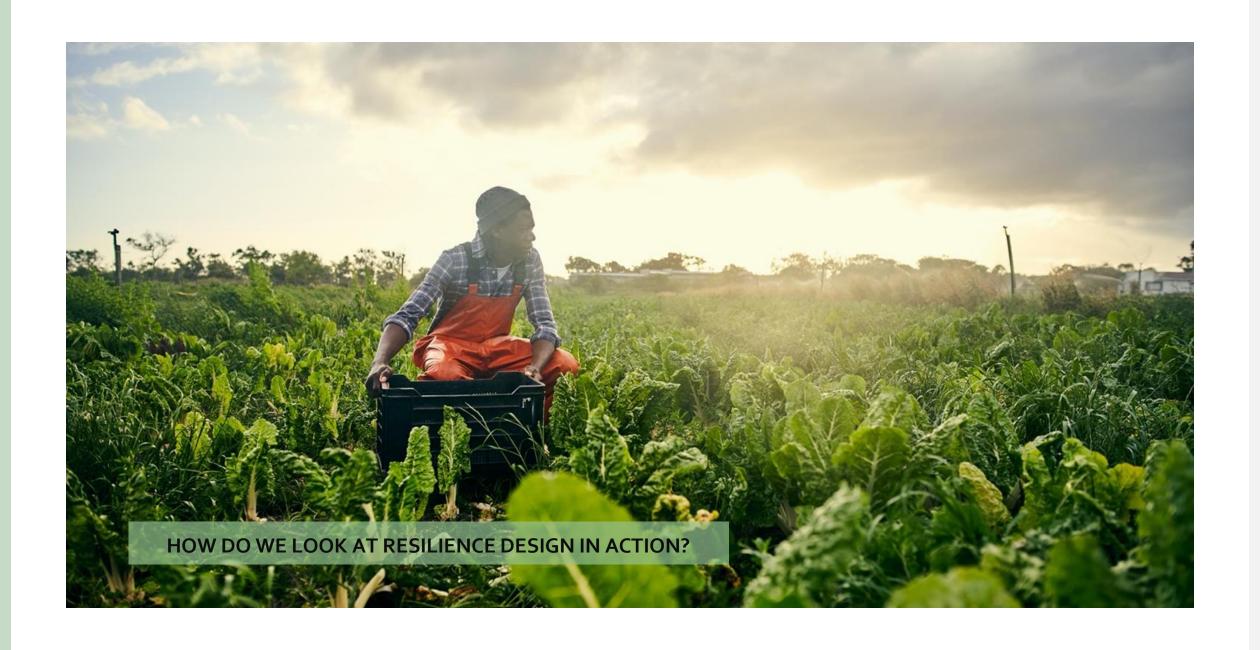
# **QUESTIONS?**





# Evaluating Resilience Design in Smallholder Farming

A Technical Checklist for Practitioners





### SIX CORE TECHNICAL ELEMENTS FOR RD SITES



**RESOURCES** - maximizes the use of locally available natural and manmade materials and waste streams



**DESIGN**- optimizes resources and external influences for improved efficiency, production, resilience and regeneration



**WATER** - has multiple strategies to slow, spread, sink and manage rainwater and other water resources.



### SIX CORE TECHNICAL ELEMENTS CONT'D



**SOIL HEALTH** - creates a healthy soil food web that supports sustained production and regenerative growth



**BIODIVERSITY**- has plants, trees & animals that work together to support the overall health & production of the growing environment



**PROTECTION**- includes strategies to protect soil and plants from any negative effects of people, animals and external influences



### **Scoring Key**

Score	Description
√-	Practice is of low quality or not present.
√	Practice is in place and of adequate quality, meeting the RD Minimum Standard. Every field site applying the RD approach is expected to achieve at least a √ for each practice listed below.
<b>√</b> +	All practices in the √ field have been met or exceeded, plus additional Resilience Strengthening practices are in place. This is ideal Resilience Design.
*	All practices in the $$ and $$ + fields have been met or exceeded. Practices demonstrate innovation and problem solving in ways that enhance production and smooth water, food and nutrition gaps throughout the year. All practices on demonstration sites should meet the * level.

Let's take a

**WALK** 



# Resilient livestock systems



**Gbola Adesogan and Mulubrhan Balehegn** 

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems | Animal Science | Food Systems Institute, IFAS, University of Florida







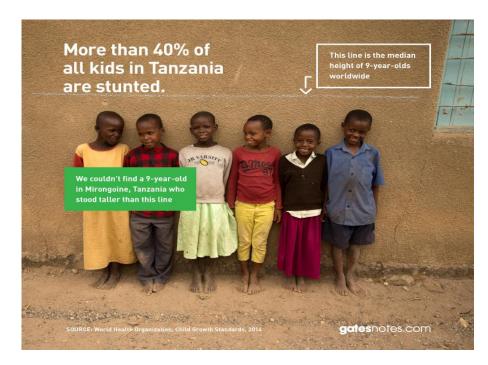






### Livestock and the nutrition-environment nexus

- Stunting kills 45% of children; 151 million under the age of five affected
- Impairs cognitive development, increases incidence of chronic disease
- Reduces national GDP by 7 to 16%
- Animal-source foods are the best source of high-quality, nutrient-rich foods for children aged between 6 and 23 months (WHO, 2017)
- And yet, livestock accounts for 14.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions





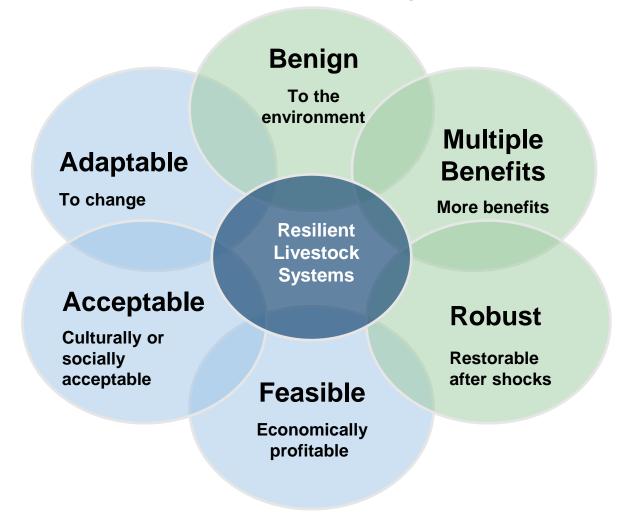








### Resilient livestock systems



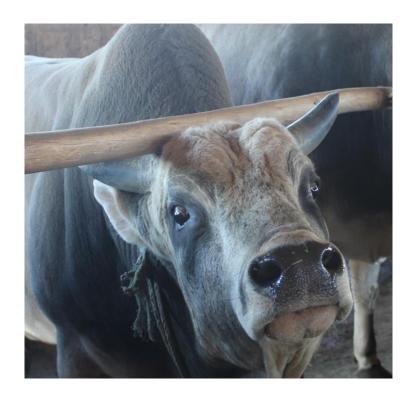


### Increasing feed production and resilience





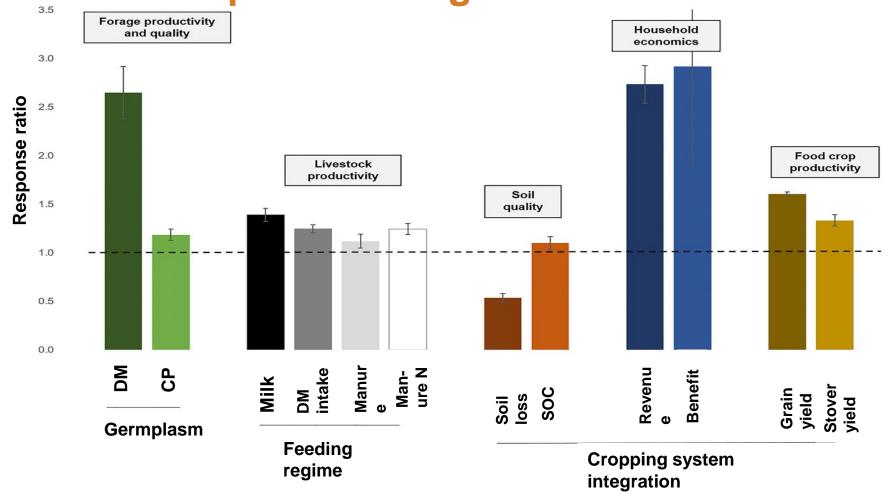
New drought-resistant sorghum genotypes for year-round feeding



Improved cow productivity with drought tolerant home-grown pigeon pea



### Benefits of improved forages in sub-Saharan Africa



Meta-analysis of 72 studies

Paul, et. al (2020)



### Restoring degraded land - Ethiopia



- Constructed dams, rehabilitated a gully, sowed plants and forage.
- Forage yields nearly doubled from 2016 to 2017.
- Value of harvested forage (\$40,000)
- Healthier more productive livestock.
- Farmers' incomes increased by 20%





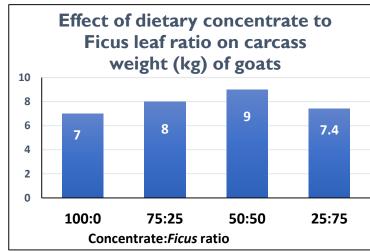


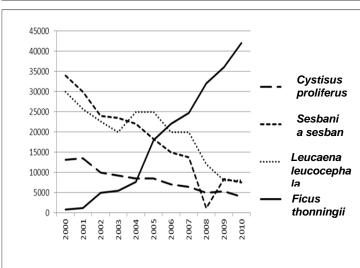






### Ficus thonningii in Ethiopia





- Easy to establish (< 5 yr)
- High CP (≤ 21%), DM digestibility (≤ 85%), yield
- Up to 5x the yield of other fodder trees
- Adopted by more than 20,000 households
- Drought tolerant
- Reduces water use for fodder by 83%
- Increased biodiversity (wild birds and weeds)



Balehegn et al. 2014; 2015.



### Integrated solutions for productivity and environment wins

	GHG	KENYA	MILK	
	-9.6	SUPPLEMENTATION WITH CONCENTRATE	8.9	
	-12.5	ESTABLISHMENT OF FODDER GRASSES AND LEGUMES	16.0	
	-9.8	FEED CONSERVATION (SILAGE)	9.0	
	-11.3	DEWORMING	14.5	
	-17.1	CONTROL OF EAST COAST FEVER	25.0	
	-13.9	ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION	13.3	
http://www.fao.org/in-action/enteric-methane				











### Recommendations

- Raising awareness, knowledge and skills on resilient practices
- Creating enabling environment and policy support, directives to encourage resilience practices.
- Communication, partnership and collaboration among stakeholders











# **QUESTIONS?**



Water and soil are key

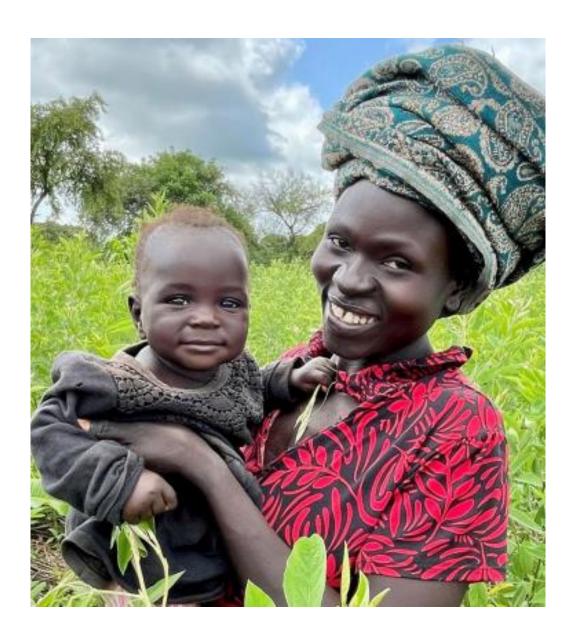
Improving and achieving nutrition and food security outcomes requires a focus on improving soil fertility and water management

Well-fed soils lead to well-fed people

Protected, biodiverse farms produce food, fuel and fodder for smallholder families year-round Learning and adaptation

Resilience comes from continual monitoring, learning and adapting, in partnership with farmers and communities Cross-sectoral collaborations

Gender, WASH, governance, risk reduction and markets all have important roles to play in improving agriculture and nutrition outcomes



### **LEARN MORE!**

### **Further Reading**

- Resilience Design in Smallholder
   Farming Systems Approach
  - Tip Sheets
  - Measurement Toolkit
  - Checklist







www.fsnnetwork.org/scale

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scale@mercycorps.org

THANK YOU!

Merci!